

Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council

Me Heke Ki Pōneke

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

9:30am Thursday, 2 March 2023

Ngake (16.09)

Level 16, Tahiwī

113 The Terrace

Wellington



MEMBERSHIP

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

Have your say!

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

AREA OF FOCUS

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

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

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

Quorum: 9 members

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1. Meeting Conduct

1.1 Karakia

The Chairperson will open the meeting with a karakia.

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

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

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

1.2 Apologies

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

1.3 Conflict of Interest Declarations

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

1.4 Confirmation of Minutes

There are no minutes to confirm.

1.5 Items not on the Agenda

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

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

The Chairperson shall state to the meeting:

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

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

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

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

1.6 Public Participation

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

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

2. Petitions

DRONE FIREWORKS PETITION FOR ALL PUBLIC EVENTS

Whakarāpotopoto | Summary

Primary Petitioner:	Kallum Best
Total Signatures:	430
Presented by:	Kallum Best
Relevant Previous decisions	Nil

Financial considerations

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

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Author	Gisella Carr, Manager Creative Capital
Authoriser	Kym Fell, Chief Customer and Community Officer

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

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

1. Receive the information.

Takenga mai | Background

1. Wellington City Council operates a system of Petitions whereby people can conveniently and electronically petition the Council on matters related to Council business.
2. Kallum Best opened a Petition on the Wellington City Council website on 13 July 2022.
3. The Petition details are as follows:

Replace Fireworks with Drone Fireworks (for such events as Matariki, New Years, Diwali, Lunar New Year) by 2023.

Drone fireworks are gaining popularity as such we should use Drone displays as a replacement for fireworks. This would help mitigate concerns about firework-related air pollution and environmental damage, noise pollution and anxiety trauma to pets.

As the capital city we should follow suit in a progressive greener way to celebrate, governments in China and India have already taken measures to prevent fireworks at

the Lunar New Year and Diwali, as well as this Drones were incorporated into the Tokyo Olympics 2020 opening ceremony.

4. Additional links provided on the website for the Petition was:

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2021/dec/30/fireworks-could-fizzle-out-drones-rise-popularity-new-year>

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/grrlscientist/2020/06/30/drone-light-shows-way-cooler-than-fireworks/?sh=88e966b42f18>

<https://www.dronisos.com/post/drone-light-shows-an-eco-friendly-alternative-to-fireworks>

<https://www.flipbookpdf.net/web/site/cac59cc0090edf2a0657d09bba2c967cd8bad755FBP25483668.pdf.html#page/1>

5. The Petition closed on 13 October 2022 with 430 authenticated signatures. The list of authenticated signatures is presented as **Attachment 1**.

Whakautu | Officers' response

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

6. Wellington City Council delivers a comprehensive year round events programme for communities and visitors alike to participate in and enjoy.
7. At this time there is no budget or planned activity for WCC to explore the use of drone fireworks in this calendar year. However, Council staff will be determining the use of fireworks in the Council's events programme over the next three months.

Kōrerorero | Discussion

8. At all times the WCC City Events team are actively seeking ways to improve the experience offered to communities and visitors.
9. Where possible WCC seeks to adopt cost appropriate technology advancements that will enhance events. The expanding use of technology across the events programme is a key consideration along with other essential criteria including environmental impacts, sustainability, and cultural considerations.
10. Wellington's highly variable and windy climate adds complexity to the use of drones for city events, in particular the variable weather and wind conditions that cannot be anticipated for specific dates. Further assessment will be undertaken in due course.
11. Council staff will be determining in the coming months, where in the Council's event programme the use of fireworks is appropriate.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei | Next actions

12. WCC City Events will continue to give consideration to the viability of additional technology adoption throughout the annual events programme and will determine where the use of fireworks is appropriate.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Drone fireworks petition signatories  

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Signatory Details

Name	Suburb	City
David Humphreys	Vogeltown	Vogeltown
Matthaeus Zettler	Karori	Wellington
Dianne Guthrie	Wellington	Wellington
Daragh Pendergrast manning	Westmere	Auckland
Daniel Ryan	Epuni	Lower Hutt
Reni Donovan	Crofton Downs	Wellington
James Stonehouse	Crofton Downs	Wellington
Larkin Stone	Crofton Downs	Wellington
Jonathan Morris	Strathmore Park	Wellington
Joshua Morrison	Auckland	Auckland
Duncan Withers	Newlands	Wellington
Adelle Nancekivell	Brooklyn	Wellington
Thomas Adams	Northland	Wellington
Cain Briggs	Mt Victoria	Wellington
Ari Smith	Wilton	Wellington
Alicia Fenton	Mount Victoria	Wellington
Liam Martin	Kelburn	Wellington
Dwayne Carnachan	Wellington	Wellington
Matthew Willans	Kelson	Lower Hutt
richard dobson	Brooklyn	Wellington
Amy Sok	Porirua	Porirua
Julien Cordeiro	Hataitai	Wellington
Emily Geenty	Ngauranga	Wellington
Ben Stokes	Karori	Wellington
Selena Lamplough	Thorndon	Wellington
Esther H	Morningside	Auckland
Claire Graham	Northland	Wellington
Rachel Luo	Wellington	Wellington
Ben Littlechild	Khandallah	Wellington
Chloe Smith	Ngaio	Wellington
chris hil	trentham	upper hutt
Nick Aitken	Khandallah	Wellington
Benjamin Matthews	Roseneath	Wellington
Trish Tuthill	Berhampore	Wellington
Elly Peters	Northland	WGN
Madeleine Carter	Wadestown	Wellington
Sophie Speer	Hataitai	Wellington
Patricia Harrison	Kelburn	Wellington
rebecca james	Opunake	Opunake
Simon Wooten-lane	Trentham	Upper Hutt
Benjamin Morgan	Wellington	Wellington

Michael Ishri	Miramar	Wellington
Irine Frei	Kingston	Wellington
SHELLEY MALCOLM Berry	KORAKA BAYS	WELLINGTON
Jonathan Newnham	Pukerua Bay	Porirua
Sarah Scanlan	Island bay	Wellington
Lance Manchester	Wellington	Wellington
Shona Manchester	Wellington	Wellington
Luke Sommerville	Mount Victoria	Wellington
Meg Fahey	Kilbirnie	Wellington
AJ George	Trentham	Upper hutt
Jimena Alonso	Wellington	Wellington
Paul Robbins	Johnsonville	Wellington
Jesse Drabble	Karori	Wellington
Melissa McLeod	Wellington	Wellington
Hamish Dunham	Lyll Bay	Wellington
Chetna Pancha	Mornington	Wellington
Jeremy Cater-hook	Newtown	Wellington
Amanda Rowland	Wellington Central	Wellington
Nathan Vayndell	Wainuiomata	Lower Hutt
Lilly Byers	Wadestown	Wellington
Chris Cowan	Newtown	Wellington
Michael Fauchelle	Broadmeadows	Wellington
Rory Purcell-Hewitt	Tawa	Wellington
Gert Verhoog	Fairfield	Lower Hutt
Halmai McRae	Silverstream	Wellington
Melanie Olds	Wellington	Wellington
Daniel Robertson	Newtown	Wellington
Fiona Curtis	Wellington	Wellington
Reece Davies	Wadestown	Wellington
Ryan Hughes	Lower Hutt	Lower Hutt
Megan Ching	Hataitai	Wellington
Chris Stevenson	Karori	Wellington
Chris Mclay	Te aro	Wellington
Anthony Parsons	Miramar	Wellington
Caitlin Andrews	Wellington	Wellington
Nathan Morgan	Kilbirnie	Wellington
Jimi Liddell	Tawa	Wellington
Ella Buckley	Wellington	Wellington
Luke B	Wadestown	Wellington
Jenna Ellis	Te Aro	Wellington
Andrew McGuire	Wellington	Wellington
Omar Shahin	Fairfield	Lower Hutt
I. Upson	Te Aro	Wellington
Simon Collins	Aro Valley	Wellington
Aidan Chipp	Aro valley	Wellington

Daniel Millar	Newtown	Wellington
Morgan Langley	Lansdowne	Masterton
Miriam Malthus	Wellington	Wellington
Henri Jay E	Te Aro	Wellington
Morgan Hodgson	Wellington	Wellington
Vishan Appanna	Mount Victoria	Wellington
Eamon frazer	Wellington central	Wellington
Rory McJorow	Lower Hutt	Lower Hutt
Jack Wedde	Island bay	Wellington
Ben Hancox	Mount Cook	Wellington
Toni Hailwood	Birchville	Upper Hutt
Nicky Sargent	Vogeltown	Wellington
Dannii Falloon	Whitby	Porirua
Kristy Bridgement	Belmont	Lower Hutt
Rosemary Martin	East	Masterton
Nathan Mudge	Karori	Wellington
Georgia Rubery	Tawa	Wellington
Thais Marques	Brooklyn	Wellington
Zack Holmes	Wellington	Wellington
Kayne Aitken	Mornington	Wellington
Michelle Porter	Johnsonville	Wellington
Nick Rowell	Stokes Valley	Lower Hutt
Paul Hawkes	Thorndon	Wellington
Jess Watton	Te Aro	Wellington
Ross Douglas	Vogeltown	Wellington
Anderina Harmon	Berhampore	Wellington
hamish lobb	karori	wellington
Alex Hockley	Newtown	Wellington
Cameron Elliott	Wellington	Wellington
Claire Pettigrew	Newtown	Wellington
Kellie Thomas	Newtown	Welly
Gemma Mallon	Lower Hutt	Lower Hutt
Sue Hall	Greerton	Tauranga
Amy Fowler	Wainuiomata	Lower Hutt
Shirley Smith	Auckland	Auckland
Charlotte Sherman	Strathmore Park	Wellington
Beth Williams	Wellington Central	Wellington
Kylie Williamson	Hataitai	Wellington
Kristen Meads	Owhiro Bay	Wellington
Mike Camden	Roseneath	Wellington
Kerry Smith	Berhampore	Wellington
Ellen Richardson	Miramar	Wellington
Geoff Andrews-Mabille	Te Atatu Peninsula	Auckland
Nicolette Andrews-Mabille	Te Atatu Peninsula	Auckland
Jackie Ziegler	Albany	Auckland

Kathryn Cocker	NELSON	NELSON
Natalie Gawn	Ranui	Porirua
Margaret Guldborg	Miramar	Wellington
Jenny Savage	Miramar	Wellington
Megan F	Carterton	Carterton
Lorraine Wood	Crofton Downs	Wellington
Georgia Parker	Wallaceville	Upper Hutt, Wellington
Sophia Milne	Mangawhai	Mangawhai Heads
Caroline Garbutt	Hutt central	Lower hutt
Carmen Settineri	Raumati South	Paraparaumu
Terina Young	Hokowhitu	Palmerston North
Nicholas Drake	Acton	Canberra
Kelly Mitchell	Karori	Wellington
Hannah Garcia	Newlands	Wellington
James Douglas	Newtown	Wellington
Luciana Tizzoni	Titahi Bay	Porirua
Laura Fastnedge	Claudelands	Hamilton
Lauren Stancliffe	Wainuiomata	Wellington
Jessica Owen	Wellington	Wellington
Rochelle Dalziel	Johnsonville	Wellington
Kerianne Tuapola	Brooklyn	Wellington
Alieta Pocock	Manakau	Otaki
Megan Smith	Wadestown	Wellington
Craig McKirdy	Epuni	Lower Hutt
Chris Jerram	Island Bay	Wellington
Maya Patel	Sandringham	Auckland
Jodie Doyle	Upper hutt	Wellington
Jonathan Davies	Hokowhitu	Palmerston North
Angelina Martelli	Pine Hill	Dunedin
Shey Callow	Mayfair	Hastings
Mike Bryant	Wellington	Wellington
Eilidh Bocker	Carterton	Carterton
Tiffany Matsis	Hataitai	Wellington
Robyn Vinicombe	Woodvale	Perth
Jeni Columbus	Wadestown	Wellington
Fifield Fifield	Karori	Wellington
Peregrin Shaw	Hataitai	Wellington
Matty Reeves	Johnsonville	Wellington
Isla Osten	Wellington	Wellington
Maree Churchill	Swannanoa	Rangiora
Courtney Miller	Stokes Valley	Lower Hutt
Chloe Simpson	Ashurst	Palmerston north
Alice Bray	Thorndon	Wellington
Tineka Nottage	Fairfield	Lower Hutt
Sophie Hampson	Newtown	Wellington

Kayne Good	Khandallah	Wellington
Colin Appleton	Rangiora	Rangiora
Sarah Jocelyn	Dunedin Central	Dunedin
Stephen Raynes	Wadestown	Wellington
Deirdre Douglas	Wainuiomata	Lower Hutt
Anneke Lilley	Stokes Valley	Lower Hutt
Victoria Nicholson	Karori	Wellington
Tessa Inglis	Newtown	Wellington
Roisin Kenny	Karori	Wellington
Kylie SCOLLICK	Wellington	Wellington
Eddy Winter	Porirua	Porirua
Ruth Hatch	Te Aro	Wellington
Steph Edlin	Miramar	Wellington
Shirley Vollweiler	Kelburn	Wellington
Carole Wickens	Aotea	Porirua
Briah Petersen	Kilbirnie	Wellington
Elizabeth Noone	Te Aro	Wellington
Tony Offord	Karori	Wellington
Tracy Forrester	Masterton	Wellington
Pip Lee	Khandallah	Wellington
Jan Thurston	Featherston	Featherston
Joanna McVeagh	Masterton	Masterton
Steven Mahon	Newlands	Wellington
Kate Loguteva	Mount Victoria	Wellington
Ben Zwartz	Wellington	Wellington
Tracey Newman	Stokes Valley	Lower Hutt
Glen Jamieson	Whitby	Porirua
Brenda Guest	Khandallah	Wellington
Jenny Martin	Wellington	Wellington
Monica Egas	Island Bay	Wellington
Murray Coppen	Wellington	Wellington
Sarah Ross	Paraparaumu Beach	Paraparaumu Beach
Catherine Tudhope	Kilbirnie	Wellington
Julie Saddington	Mt Cook	Wellington
Kaylee McEwan	Ngaio	Wellington
Anthony Bull	Epuni	Lower Hutt
Maria Bautista	Wainuiomata	Lower Hutt
Kelsi Heads	Karori	Wellington
Joe Foale	Karori	Wellington
MIKE ANDERSON	Wellington	Wellington
Alex Ford	Te Aro	Wellington
Shelley Gill	Lower Hutt	Lower Hutt
Moira Waddington	Te Aro	Wellington
Jos Coolen	Hataitai	Wellington
Morgan James-Tresidder	Mornington	Wellington

Miriam Carter-Dean	Wainuiomata	Lower hutt
Jannette Smith	Lower Hutt City	Lower Hutt City
Mark Richards	Kelson	Lower Hutt
Karen Price	Karori	Wellington
Sarah Vidler	Newtown	Wellington
Damian Sligo-Green	Wellington	Wellington
Laura Winter	South wairarapa	Wellington
Matthew Reweti	Johnsonville	Wellington
Tracey Jones	Hataitai	Wellington
Viv Hawker	Kingston	Wellington
Kathryn Woodland	Wainuiomata	Wellington
Steve Logan	Island bay	Wellington
Alister Ahkit	Paparangi	Wellington
Kelly Burn	Newtown	Wellington
Andrea Bubendorfer	Wellington	Wellington
Janelle Bonner	Kaitoke	Upper hutt
Samantha Carter-Dean	Lower hutt	Lower hutt
Allison McPherson	Hataitai	Wellington
Branka Vikich	Makara	Wellington
Emma Robertson	Thorndon	Wellington
Leanne Prujean	Wiri	Auckland
Marie Muir	Kihikihi	Te Awamutu
Sue H	GP	Tauranga
Andree Jeffares	Gate Pa	Tauranga
Sandra Knight	Waikanae	Waikanae
Russell Wells	Otaki	Wellington
Angela Wells	Otaki	Wellington
Nicholls Anita	Waini	Auckland
Michael Cole	Ngahinapouri	Ohaupo
Aleks Czudej	Ponsonby	Auckland
Stu Bartlett	Lower Hutt	Lower Hutt
Mike Watson	Omapere	Northland
Kyleigh Knight	Motueka	Motueka
Mark Frampton	Aramoho	Whanganui
Tracey Watson	Halswell	Christchurch
Isa Suad	Howick	Auckland
Shannon A	Waipawa	Waipukurau
Paul Mahieu	Hei Hei	Christchurch
Andrew Andrew	Owhiro Bay	Wellington
Jamie Watts	Heretaunga	Upper Hutt
David Gazzard	seaview	Timaru
Marian Anderson	Marton	Marton
Terri Clarke	Clevedon	Auckland
Chris McAdam	Hamilton	Hamilton
Shell Tasker	Parnassus	Cheviot

Leoni Carter	Waipapakauri Beach,	AWANUI
Michelle Storer-tilby	Wainuiomata	Lower hutt
Rebecca Anderson	Naenae	Lower Hutt
Rosie Entwistle	Welcome bay	Tauranga
Tracey Thompson	Pukekohe	Auckland
ruby merrylees	parklands	Christchurch
Debbie Airey	New Windsor	Auckland
Mel Pearson	Tawa	Wellington
Gillian Munn	Woodhill	Whangarei
Tracy Stent	Papamoa Beach	Papamoa
Robyn Krawitz	Beachlands	Auckland
Heidi Nielsen	Western heights	Rotorua
Rachel Herriott	Botany	Auckland
Joanne Shirtcliffe	Massey	Auckland
Daniel Currin	Point Chevalier	Auckland
Angela Boland	Solway	Masterton
Raven Broche	Kuripuni	Masterton
Janine Stirrat	Otaki	Otaki
Yvonne Oliver	Pukekohe	Auckland
Jackie Hargreaves	Utuhina	Rotorua
A C T James	Stoke	Nelson
Rebecca Little	Wainuiomata	Lower Hutt
Laura Dibben	Woolston	Christchurch
Nadine Taylor	Albany	Auckland
Katie Loten	Glen Eden	Auckland
Angela Bartlett	Wainuiomata	Lower Hutt
Sarah McAlpine	Totara Park	Upper Hutt
Carey Cameron	Remuera	Auckland
Catriona Hitchman	Clevedon	Auckland
Dan Mahara	Chedworth	Hamilton
Chantel Goodin	Queenwood	Hamilton
Mark Davidson	Khandallah	Wellington
Trisha Wren	Te miro	Cambridge
Jess King	Green Island	Dunedin
Sam Fowler	Glendowie	Auckland
Jean Classey	Warkworth	Warkworth
Christine Chinery	New Plymouth	New Plymouth
Stephanie Vervoort	Whatawhata	Hamilton
Jax Price	Stoke	Nelson
Susan Le Mesurier	Ramarama	Auckland
A Jackson	Nelson	Nelson
Barbara sklenars	Bay view	Napier
Janna Scoringe	Beckenham	Christchurch
Penny Deane	Mt Maunganui	Mt Maunganui
Karen Soanes	Aotea	Wellington

Emma Thatcher	Warkworth	Auckland
Nicola Roberts	Glenfield	Auckland
Rhea Clune	Tauranga	Tauranga
Jennifer Huxley	Nukuhau	Taupo
Marisa Du Toit	Burswood	Auckland
John Seifert	Burwood	Christchurch
Clare Williams	Haruru	Haruru
Aleisha Campbell	Ruakaka	Whangarei
Carey Conn	Manawahe	Whakatane
Janine Gibbs	Sefton	Rangiora
Julie Wijlens	Kumeu	Auckland
Christina Aitken	Northland	Northland
Ingrid Martini	Harihari	Harihari
Heidi Carter-Johnson	Kaipara Flats	Warkworth
Gillian Knight	Takapuna	Auckland
Elle W	Waterloo	Lower hutt
Lisa Swinburn	Palmerston north	Palmerston North
Ruth Fallen	Milson	Palmerston North
Clare Morton	Fordell	Whanganui
Nicola Truuts	Tamatea	Napier
Teresa Connor	Christchurch	Christchurch
Sara Van Rooy	Newtown	Wellington
Selena Hack	Paraparaumu	Paraparaumu
Belinda Gwillim	Beachlands	Auckland
E Jury	Howick	Auckland
Wrenn Green	Island bay	Wellington
Moth Loths	Island Bay	Wellington
J. Boaz	Glen Eden	Auckland
Lachlan Lee	Te Aro	Wellington
Anna Lee	Te Aro	Wellington
Joanne Duncan	Tawa	Wellington
Cheryl Strachan	Titahi Bay	Porirua
Katerlin Hardwick	Tawa	Wellington
Richard Philp	Lower Hutt	Lower Hutt
Jemma Pickworth	tawa	Wellington
Christopher Showell	Wellington	Wellington
Laura Gorrie	Berhampore	Wellington
Caitlin Grice	Ngaio	Wellington
Noah Hazeldine-Beck	Te Atatu South	Auckland
Sally Lees	Crofton Downs	Wellington
Irie Schimanski	Kilbirnie	Wellington
Livvy Lennox	Hataitai	Wellington
Simon Margrett	Paraparaumu	Wellington
Kaihau Paitai	Moera	Wellington
Courtney Donovan	Mt cook	Wellington

Thomas Hartley	Khandallah	Wellington
Jade Seymour	Porirua	Porirua
Kathryn Graham	Churton park	Wellington
Aaron Cozens	Ngaio	Wellington
Cat Wilson	Karori	Wellington
Nicola Menzies	Tawa	Wellington
Frank Thrift	Island Bay	Wellington
Mathew Gritt	Porirua	Porirua
Georg Duemlein	Miramar	Wellington
Emma Tonks	Tawa	Wellington
Hamish McKinnon	Johnsonville	Wellington
Craig Utting	Tawa	Wellington
James Latornell	Tawa	Wellington
Emma Maddock	Stokes Valley	Lower Hutt
Bethany Wilson	Paraparaumu	Wellington
Farah Hussain	Wellington	Wellington
sudha kandarpa	mt victoria	wellington
Nick Johnstone	Ngaio	Wellington
chris trickett	totara park	upper hutt
Shannyn Boyd	Melling	Lower Hutt
Jamie McMahon	Karori	Wellington
Grant Holloway	Te Aro	Wellington
Matthew Wills	Te Aro	Wellington
Riley Grice	Wellington	Wellington
Elliot Graveur	Wellington CBD	Wellington
Barbara Scott-Hill	Tawa	Wellington
Darryn Brooking	Whitby	Porirua
Daniel McLachlan	Maupuia	Wellington
Hayden Patel	Stokes Valley	Lower Hutt
Seth Strauss	Northland	Wellington
Grace Pelham	Wellington	Wellington
Sean Callinan	Woodridge	Wellington
Frances Dando	Mornington	Wellington
Kate Appleton	Berhampore	Wellington
Clinton Zirk	Avalon	Lower Hutt
Ash Horrocks	Mt Cook	Wellington
Lewis Ellison	Berhampore	Wellington
Conor Bryant	Mount Cook	Wellington
David Eccles	Karori	Wellington
Timmy James	Kelburn	Wellington
Sophie Rattanong	Aotea	Porirua
Sophie Cotterill	Kelburn	Wellington
Zai Wahid	Tawa	Wellington
Ben Southall	Naenae	Lower Hutt
Aasha Parle	Wellington	Wellington

Leo Richards	Miramar	Wellington
Sam Poynter	Korokoro	Lower Hutt
Mike Simpson	Island bay	Wellington
Dylan Evett	Rongotai	Wellington
Finn Kinnear	Northland	Wellington
Chris Harrison	Tawa	Wellington
Dylan Satherley	Mornington	Wellington
Cam Turner	Wainuiomata	Lower Hutt
Michael Bailey	Grenada Village	Wellington
Daniel Black	Wellington	Wellington
Debbie Stevens	Whitby	Porirua
Finn Lawrence	Te Aro	Wellington
Michelle Bailey	Wellington	Wellington
Leah Skinner	Newtown	Wellington
Sarah Dobie	Johnsonville	Wellington
Samantha Robson	Wellington	Wellington
Kenji Kikuchi	Miramar	Wellington
Gordon Nowell-Usticke	The Aro	Wellington
David Scott	Wellington	Wellington
Ellery Hart	Trentham	Upper Hutt
Tulley Gray	Johnsonville	Wellington
Rebecca Wilson	Churton Park	Wellington
Kallum Best	Mount Victoria	Wellington
Margaret Hadley	Crofton Downs	Wellington
Angela Seaton	Khandallah	Wellington
Paigh Dibben	Wellington	Wellington
Lydia Talbot	Te Aro	Wellington
Pinky Shah	Ngaio	Wellington
Katie Mccone	Mount Victoria	Wellington

3. General Business

CHP TRANSITION: REMAINING DECISIONS ON GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report seeks the Committee's agreement to the remaining aspects of the CHP's Lease Agreement and Funding Agreement, and to the Relationship and Reporting Agreement (RRA) that will set out key ways of working and reporting requirements between the CHP and the Council.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

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

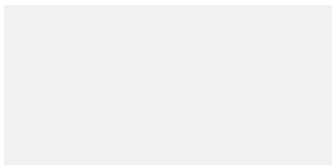
- Sustainable, natural eco city
- People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
- Innovative, inclusive and creative city
- Dynamic and sustainable economy

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

Relevant Previous decisions

The Council has made the following previous relevant decisions:

- October 2021 – the Social Cultural and Economic Committee agreed to the high-level design of the CHP, including the leasehold model, upfront capitalisation of property and cash, and the establishment of the major maintenance fund.
- June 2022 – following community consultation, the Council adopted an LTP amendment to establish a CHP to resolve City Housing's financial sustainability.
- August and September 2022 – the Social, Cultural and Economic Committee agreed to all the components of the CHP's governance arrangements to enable the drafting of the Trust Deed and recruitment of Initial Trustees, and agreed a transition plan to establish the CHP by the beginning of the 2023/24 year.
- November 2022 – the Council appointed its four Trustees to the CHP Board, noting these four Trustees form part of the six Initial Trustees (the other two being Trustees appointed by mana whenua) who will settle (i.e., establish) the Trust with



the Council.

- December 2022 – the Council signed off the Trust Deed and delegated the authority to settle the Trust jointly with the Initial Trustees to the Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

Significance

The decision is **rated medium significance** in accordance with schedule 1 of the Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy. The proposal meets the following criteria: importance to Wellington City, Community Interest, and Impact on Council’s Capacity and Capability.

Financial considerations

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

Risk

Low
 | Medium
 | High
 | Extreme

Author	Katherine Meerman, Chief Advisor
Authoriser	Kym Fell, Chief Customer and Community Officer

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee:

- 1) Receive the information
- 2) Agree that the name of the CHP Trust will be Te Toi Mahana

Funding Agreement

- 3) Note in June 2022 Council agreed through an LTP amendment that it will provide the CHP with \$35m of upfront capitalisation, made up of \$10m in “gifted” property and \$23m of “gifted” cash to enable the CHP to deliver new social housing supply, and up to \$2m of “gifted” cash to meet establishment costs
- 4) Note these “gifts” (except for \$0.5m which was provided to the Trust on settlement under the Trust Deed) will be governed by a Funding Agreement and the Council will have security over these through a first ranking registered mortgage over the “gifted” properties and any other properties purchased with the “gifted” cash
- 5) Agree that the Funding Agreement will specify that if the CHP wants to raise external finance against the “gifted” properties for the purposes of development:
 - a. It must provide the Council with a development plan that specifies the sources and uses of finance and the how the development will increase housing supply and/or other ways in which the borrowing will advance the CHP's Charitable Purposes
 - b. Subject to a satisfactory development plan, the Council will allow the third-party lender to take the first-ranking security position over the properties, with the Council taking the second-ranking position
- 6) Agree that, if the CHP wishes to sell all or part of a specific “gifted” property subject to the security requirements, it will be required to:
 - a. notify the Council
 - b. demonstrate the sale achieves the CHP's Charitable Purposes set out in the Trust Deed, and
 - c. place the Council in an equivalent security position after the transaction is complete
- 7) Agree that release of the \$23m cash capitalisation “gifted” for development activities will be subject to the following for each development, to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive:
 - a. a business case setting out the nature of the development, proposed typology and amenities, target tenant cohort, alignment with the supply and demand for housing in the relevant area and financial implications for the CHP
 - b. any information required to be provided to HUD as a condition of entering into an IRRS contract (or similar) in relation to the development
 - c. evidence that any required third-party financier consents and commitments have been obtained
 - d. a mutually acceptable decanting plan (if required)

-
- e. acceptable details regarding sources and uses of funding, including relevant contingencies
 - f. reporting to Council through mechanisms set out in the Relationship and Reporting Agreement
- and paid according to the delivery against determined milestones
- 8) Agree that any in-year changes required in the phasing of the \$23m cash can be approved by the Council's Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive
- 9) Note the Council has previously agreed that:
- a. these "gifted" amounts would only be repaid to the Council in the event the CHP becomes insolvent and is wound up or another extraordinary event occurs ('Default Events') and
 - b. any return would be subject to the rights of any first-ranking lender to exercise security they hold over the "gifted" properties
- 10) Agree the Funding Agreement will specify the following 'Default Events' as situations whereby the "gifted" amounts will be repaid to the Council:
- a. Loss of registration as a Community Housing Provider
 - b. Insolvency
 - c. Termination of the Lease Agreement by the Council for a CHP default
 - d. Use of the "gifts" in breach of the permitted purposes for which they were "gifted"
 - e. Default under any other/related financing agreement (which would automatically trigger default under this Agreement)
- 11) Delegate to the Chief Executive the ability to negotiate the finalisation of the detailed Funding Agreement with the CHP Board in line with Council resolutions
- 12) Delegate to the Chief Executive the ability to:
- a. review the Funding Agreement jointly with the CHP Board, within two years of commencement, to ensure it is operating as intended and
 - b. agree any resulting variation (and any future required variation) to the Funding Agreement provided that it is consistent with the CHP's Charitable Purposes and has no material impact on the Council's overall financial or risk position
- 13) Note officers are discussing with the CHP Board a set of properties for "gifting" and will report back to the Committee with recommendations on specific sites later in 2023

Lease Agreement

- 14) Agree that, as required by CHRA, the following will be included in the Lease Agreement relating to the rental terms for transferring tenants (including tenants in leased and "gifted" properties), replacing the Committee's decisions from August 2022:
- a. Existing tenants will transfer across to the CHP on their existing rent and the Council's decision to freeze rent until September 2023 will remain in place in relation to these tenants
 - b. Core aspects of the current rental policy will transfer across to the CHP and apply to existing/transferring tenants only, including an up to 30% starting

discount on rent, annual rent increase caps, 80+ rent freeze and the Affordable Rent Limit Subsidy (ARL)

- c. With respect to any future review of these rental terms:
- i. If the CHP is in financial distress (as determined by the CHP Board), the CHP can make necessary changes to these rental terms as long as it signals any changes to tenants and Council as far in advance as is reasonably practicable
 - ii. If the CHP is not in financial distress but wants to make changes to these rental terms, the CHP must actively consult with the Council as an interested party and make reasonable attempts to consider the Council's view as it makes decisions on changes (but is not required to seek Council's agreement)
 - iii. In making changes to rental terms, the CHP will consider the following:
 - Any changes in government policy or other settings that have impacted (positively or negatively) tenants' rental affordability
 - Impact of the tenant support fund on tenant wellbeing which the Council has provided to the CHP
 - The financial position of the CHP and the ring-fenced major maintenance fund
 - Other factors the CHP considers relevant.
- 15) Agree the Lease Agreement will include a requirement to hold a minimum of 10% of the leased portfolio available for affordable rental tenants (i.e., those tenants who are not prioritised on the MSD/public housing waitlist), subject to this allocation having no impact on the CHP's financial viability
- 16) Agree that, where the CHP is borrowing for new supply from external lenders, the CHP will seek approval from the Council in the following circumstances, noting these circumstances are not necessarily expected to occur:
- a. Where the borrowing may have an impact on the Council's debt covenants or credit agency ratings
 - b. Where lenders are seeking protection from the Council for the Council to repay the debt should the Council choose to voluntarily terminate the Lease Agreement
- 17) Agree to include a renewal right for the CHP in the Lease Agreement for up to 15 years, subject to:
- a. HUD agreeing to such the renewal right under the Deed of Grant
 - b. resolution, at the time, of any resource consent issues for properties on part titles
- 18) Delegate to the Chief Executive the ability to negotiate the finalisation of the Lease Agreement with the CHP Board in line with Council resolutions
- 19) Delegate to the Chief Executive the ability to agree with the CHP any future variation required to the Lease Agreement provided a variation is consistent with achieving the CHP's Charitable Purposes and has no material impact on the Council's overall financial or risk position

Relationship Agreement

- 20) Note the Council has previously agreed the core components of the relationship and oversight arrangements between the CHP and the Council which include:
 - a. An overarching relationship management agreement that sets out relationship principles and ways of working
 - b. Supporting commercial agreements, including the Lease Agreement and Funding Agreement
 - c. Regular reporting to Council at a management and governance level
 - d. Establishment of a Council relationship management/liaison function to oversee the day-to-day relationship between the entities
- 21) Agree the attached Relationship and Reporting Agreement (RRA) which gives effect to Recommendation 20 and includes:
 - a. Key principles and ways of working between the two organisations
 - b. Articulation of the core roles and responsibilities of each organisation
 - c. Summary of the roles for both Council and CHRA with respect to oversight and monitoring
 - d. Relationship structure that will be established between the organisations, including at management and governance level
 - e. Principles for jointly exploring development opportunities
 - f. Reporting requirements for each party and key performance metrics
 - g. Dispute resolution process
- 22) Delegate to the Chief Executive the ability to finalise the RRA with the CHP Board in line with Council resolutions
- 23) Note the City Housing team is continuing to provide regular communication and support to tenants to ensure they are kept up to date on the transition, including a regular pānui, letters with key updates, drop-in sessions and on-site support from Tenancy Advisors as needed, and the establishment of a tenant feedback panel and new project website with all relevant transition information
- 24) Note the CHP Board Chair and officers will provide an update on the transition to Councillors later in April/May through a briefing or workshop.

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

2. This report seeks the Committee's agreement to the remaining aspects of the CHP's Lease Agreement and Funding Agreement and to the Relationship and Reporting Agreement (RRA) between the CHP and the Council, that will set out key ways of working and reporting requirements between the two organisations. It also seeks the Committee's confirmation that the name of the Trust will be Te Toi Mahana (the place that is caring and nurturing).
3. Following the execution of the decisions in this paper, all relevant aspects of the CHP's governing documents and framework will be in place. The Council will have one final decision to make later this year on the specific properties that will be gifted to the CHP and officers expect to be able to bring this advice to the Committee later in 2023.

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4. Since the Council's December 2022 meeting, the establishment of the CHP has continued in line with the agreed transition plan. Two mana whenua Trustees have now been appointed and the six Initial Trustees (the four Council-Appointed Trustees and two mana whenua Trustees) and the Council settled the Trust on 16 February 2023. The CHP has also held its first board meeting with a focus on discussing the key aspects of the agreements which are subject to the Committee's decision today and transition planning.
 5. With the Trust now legally established, officers are working closely with the CHP Board to plan the next phase of the transition, including beginning the transition of Council systems and services, preparing documentation for registration with CHRA, and planning for the transition of tenants and change process for City Housing staff.
 6. Regular communications with tenants to ensure they understand the process and what they need to do will be a priority over the next few months. This will include continuation of regular tenant newsletters, letters with specific updates, onsite support from Tenancy Advisors and seeking tenant feedback through a tenant feedback panel which is currently being established. A new project website on the transition has also recently been set up and will contain up-to-date information for tenants and other interested stakeholders.
 7. Officers and the CHP are working to submit the application for registration at the beginning of May and will provide an update to Councillors through a briefing or workshop at an appropriate point in April/May to confirm that the registration process is on track.
 8. This paper contains key provisions of the Funding Agreement that will govern the "gifting" of cash and property to the CHP, with a particular focus on ensuring that provisions are both sufficiently permissive to enable the CHP to be able to borrow from third party lenders for development of new social housing while also protecting the Council's security position over the properties.
 9. The Committee has previously agreed most of the substantive provisions of the Lease Agreement. The remaining provisions in this paper relate to the rental terms of transferring tenants, an allocation of places for non-public housing (i.e., affordable rental) tenants, and a protection against and borrowing against the lease revenue stream, where this may impact on the Council's debt covenants or credit agency ratings.
 10. The RRA is attached in draft form and gives effect to the Committee's previous decisions about the nature of the oversight arrangements that will exist between the CHP and Council. It sets out principles and ways of working to ensure an open and constructive partnership between the two organisations, respective roles and responsibilities, and reporting arrangements.

Takenga mai | Background

11. In the previous triennium, following a Special Consultative Procedure, in June 2022 the Council adopted an amendment to the Long-Term Plan (LTP) to establish a CHP to resolve City Housing's long-term financial sustainability issues. The proposal to establish a CHP was strongly supported by the community and central government has also supported the Council in this course of action through an allocation of IRRS funding.
12. Following the adoption of the LTP amendment, in August and September 2022, the Council took all decisions relating to the CHP's governance framework, including the details of the Trust Deed, core provisions of the Lease Agreement (including the structure of the lease payment from the CHP to Council), and the components of the relationship and monitoring framework that will apply between the CHP and Council. The Council has

also agreed to a transition plan that will see the CHP established and operational by the first quarter of the 2023/24 year.

13. In November 2022 the Council appointed its four Council-Appointed Trustees who, jointly with the two mana whenua appointed Trustees, settle the Trust with the Council, and in December 2022 the Council signed off the Trust Deed, enabling the Trust to be settled.
14. Since the Council's December meeting, the two mana whenua Trustees have been appointed (Carolyn van Leuven and Liz Kelly) and the six Initial Trustees and the Council settled the Trust on 16 February 2023. The Trust is underway with the recruitment of the remaining three Independent Trustees and these appointments are expected to be finalised by the end of February. The Trust is also in the process of recruiting the Chief Executive and this process should be completed by the end of March 2023.
15. With the Trust now legally established, officers are working closely with the Board to plan the next phase of the transition, including beginning the transition of council systems and services, preparing documentation for registration with CHRA, and planning for the transition of tenants and change process for City Housing staff.
16. Officers and the Trust are working to submit the application for registration the beginning of May and will provide an update to Councillors through a briefing or workshop at an appropriate point in April/May to confirm that the registration process is on track.

Kōwhiringa | Options

17. This paper provides the Committee with advice on:
 - a. the name of the Trust
 - b. remaining aspects of the Lease Agreement and Funding Agreement to enable the drafting of these documents to be finalised and agreed with the CHP and
 - c. the Relationship and Reporting Agreement between the CHP and the Council, that will set out key ways of working between the two organisations and the monitoring and reporting framework.
18. Following the execution of the decisions in this paper, all decisions on relevant aspects of the Trust's governing documents and framework will be in place and officers and the CHP will begin working together to progress the operational transition, including working with tenants and the City Housing team, and prepare for the CHP's registration with the Community Housing Regulatory Authority (CHRA).

Trust Name

19. Officers recommend the name the name of the Trust is Te Toi Mahana which means 'the place that is caring and nurturing'. Te Toi speaks to the idea of a place of standing or belonging which reflects the importance of home in a physical sense and as well as home as a connection to community. Mahana speaks to ideas of warmth, care and nurture and will ensure the tenant wellbeing remains the primary purpose and focus of the Trust's work.

Funding Agreement

20. A core objective in the Council's decision to establish the CHP was to increase the supply of social housing in Wellington. To best set the CHP up for success in this area, the Council agreed to provide the CHP with an upfront "gift" of property and cash to enable it to build its own balance sheet and invest in new social housing supply overtime.

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21. Provision has been made for both the gift of property (up to \$10m) and cash (\$23m) through the LTP amendment and the Committee now needs to determine some core details of the Funding Agreement that will govern the transfer of these “gifts”. The decision about which specific sites will be transferred to the CHP will be brought to the Committee later this year, once officers and the CHP have completed further work on sites that would be most suitable and best support the Trust’s development objectives.
 22. As the Council has previously agreed, the transfer will be structured as a suspensory loan, which will, from the CHP’s perspective effectively be a gift but, will enable the “gifted” amounts to be repaid to the Council in limited circumstances (‘Default Events’) e.g., if the CHP becomes insolvent and was wound up.
 23. This loan arrangement will be achieved by the Council holding security over the properties through a first ranking registered mortgage. The registered mortgage will also apply to any other properties the CHP purchases using all or part of the \$23m cash and/or any other properties the CHP requests that security be transferred to rather than applying to initial “gifted” properties. If the CHP wishes to sell part or all of a specific “gifted” site, it will need to notify the Council, demonstrate the sale clearly contributes to meeting the CHP’s Charitable Purposes set out in the Trust Deed, and ensure the Council is placed in an equivalent security position after the transaction is complete.
 24. As well as setting out the security requirements, the Funding Agreement will include the specific circumstances (‘Default Events’) in which the “gifted” amounts would be repaid to the Council, subject to the rights of any first ranking lender. Officers recommend that the following are included as the ‘Default Events’ in the Funding Agreement:
 - a. Loss of registration as a Community Housing Provider
 - b. Insolvency
 - c. Termination of the Lease Agreement by either the Council for a CHP default
 - d. Use of “gifts” in a way that breaches the permitted purposes for which they were “gifted”
 - e. In the event that the CHP defaults under any other/related financing agreement (which would automatically trigger default under this Agreement).
 25. Given the purpose of “gifting” is to enable the CHP to borrow and build new social housing supply, the Funding Agreement should also set out arrangements for any borrowing the CHP does against the properties. To best enable the CHP to be able to access lending, any terms in the Funding Agreement should be as permissive as possible, while still providing the Council with necessary assurance of its security position in the case of any Default Event.
 26. With this development objective in mind, officers recommend the Funding Agreement contains two key provisions in relation to borrowing:
 - a. Firstly, that the CHP is required to provide the Council with a copy of its development plan, which includes information on the sources and uses of external funding, the expected increase in housing supply generated through the development, and/or demonstration of other ways in which the borrowing will advance the CHP’s Charitable Purposes.
 - b. Secondly, subject to this development plan being satisfactory, that the Council moves into a second-ranking security position over the “gifted” properties, enabling the external lender to take the first-ranking security position. This

provision is important because, without it, the CHP will struggle to access external finance.

Draw down of cash component of capitalisation for development activities

27. The Council has currently agreed in the LTP amendment phasing for the payment of the \$23m cash for development activities – current phasing is set out in Table 1 below which is based on assumptions made at the timing of the LTP amendment. This phasing will need to be updated in the next LTP following discussion with the CHP on its plan for development of these “gifted” sites, noting changes will have some impact on the debt-to-revenue ratio. If after re-phasing through the LTP, further changes are needed to in-year budgets, these can be made jointly by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer.

Table 1: Current cash gift phasing

	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Cash	\$3m	\$3m	\$7m	\$7m	\$3m
Property	\$10m				

28. Officers recommend that the Funding Agreement sets out some additional requirements on the release of the funding and that the RRA (paragraph 54) requires reporting on progress of development projects. The key requirements for the release of the funding should include the following being met, subject to the council’s satisfaction, and be released on the basis of delivery against milestones:

- a. a business case setting out the nature of the development, proposed typology and amenities, target tenant cohort, alignment with the supply and demand for housing in the relevant area and financial implications for the CHP
- b. any information required to be provided to HUD as a condition of entering into an IRRS contract (or similar) in relation to the development
- c. evidence that any required third-party financier consents and commitments have been obtained
- d. a mutually acceptable decanting plan (if required)
- e. acceptable details regarding sources and uses of funding, including relevant contingencies
- f. reporting to Council through mechanisms set out in the Relationship and Reporting Agreement.

Review of Funding Agreement

29. It will be important to review the Funding Agreement at a suitable point to ensure it is working as intended and, in particular, that it is not acting as an impediment to the CHP being able to borrow for development. This requirement should be included in the Funding Agreement itself to be undertaken within two years of commencement of the agreement.

30. Officers recommend that the Council’s Chief Executive is the delegated authority to carry out this review jointly with the CHP Board and/or senior management and to agree any variation that is needed, provided the variation is consistent with the CHP’s Charitable Purposes set out in the Trust Deed (i.e., with the scope of operations that the Council has agreed) and that the variation has no material impact on the Council’s overall financial or risk position. If changes are required that do have an impact on the Council’s financial position, these would be brought to the Council for agreement.

Lease Agreement

Rental terms for transferring tenants

31. In August 2022, the Committee considered the rental terms on which existing tenants would transfer across to the CHP and took decisions on including these terms in the Lease Agreement. Officers provided advice in August and September that these resolutions would likely need to be reconsidered, subject to the outcome of conversations with CHRA about the extent to which the Council can play a role in determining the rental terms and conditions of existing tenants who transfer to the CHP.
32. Following further discussion with CHRA and exploring a number of different possible approaches to rental terms, it is clear that the Committee's previous resolutions need to be amended because the arrangements are not currently sufficiently arms-length from Council – in other words, the Council is exercising too much influence over the operational decision making of the CHP and as currently drafted, would result in the CHP not being successfully registered.
33. The resolutions made by the Committee in August were that the following would be included in the Lease Agreement:
- a. The core components of the Council's current rental policy (i.e., up to 30% starting discount for eligible tenants, 80+ rent freeze, ARL and rent caps) will apply to existing tenants who transfer across to the CHP at the point of establishment, as long as they remain tenants of the CHP
 - b. The Council's decision to freeze rents for 2022/23, confirming rent cannot be increased until September 2023
 - c. Any review of the rental policy for existing tenants must be jointly carried out by the CHP and Council and should consider:
 - i. Any changes in government policy or other settings that have impacted (either positively or negatively) tenants' rental affordability
 - ii. The impact of the new tenant support fund
 - iii. The financial position of the CHP
 - iv. The ongoing affordability of the rental policy for the Council, given the Council will be funding the operating shortfalls from the policy
 - v. Other factors the CHP and the Council consider to be relevant.
34. Discussions with CHRA have confirmed that the Council is able to determine the core rental terms on which existing tenants transfer over to the CHP and that these can be written into the Lease Agreement. But the Council cannot direct or influence the CHP's operational decision making so, while the Council can determine the terms on which existing tenants transfer to the CHP, it cannot exercise decision rights over any changes to those rental terms on an ongoing basis.
35. Clearly however, the Council retains a legitimate interest in the wellbeing of transferring tenants and a desire to provide as much certainty as possible about their rental terms. Officers have tested a number of different approaches with CHRA in an effort to strike a reasonable balance between the Council having some role in rental terms, while maintaining the CHP's operational independence.
36. In place of the details in paragraph 32, officers recommend that the following provisions, which have been tested with CHRA, are included in the Lease Agreement:

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- a. Core aspects of the current rental policy will transfer across to the CHP and apply to existing/transferring tenants only, including the up to 30% starting discount on rent, annual rent increase caps, 80+ rent freeze and the Affordable Rent Limit Subsidy (ARL)
 - b. Existing tenants will transfer across to the CHP on their existing rent and the Council's decision to freeze rent until September 2023 will remain in place
 - c. With respect to any future review of these rental terms:
 - i. If the CHP is in financial distress (as determined by the CHP Board), the CHP can make necessary changes to these rental terms as long as it signals any changes to tenants and Council as far in advance as is reasonably practicable
 - ii. If the CHP is not in financial distress but wants to make changes to these rental terms, the CHP must actively consult with the Council as an interested party and make reasonable attempts to consider the council's view as it makes decisions on changes (but is not required to seek Council's agreement)
 - iii. In making changes to rental terms, the CHP will consider the following:
 - Any changes in government policy or other settings that have impacted (positively or negatively) tenants' rental affordability
 - Impact of the tenant support fund on tenant wellbeing which the Council has provided to the CHP
 - The financial position of the CHP and the ring-fenced major maintenance fund
 - Other factors the CHP considers relevant.
37. These provisions will also apply to existing tenants who transfer to the CHP as tenants of the specific properties that are "gifted" to the CHP.
38. In addition to clarifying the rental terms on which existing tenants will transfer to the CHP, the Committee has also previously agreed to establish a tenant support fund, administered by the CHP, which is intended to support existing tenants' rental affordability or costs of living over time. The Committee has previously agreed that this fund would be created using Tranche 1 of the Three Waters Better Off Funding and currently \$6.4m funding has been approved by Council to establish the fund. The funding will be transferred to the Trust when it is released by DIA.
39. If the Council chose to do so, it could make a further allocation of funding to the tenant fund from Tranche 2 funding in 2024 (or similarly use Tranche 2 funding to support the CHP in other ways e.g., development of new supply). The RRA (paragraph 54) will include a requirement for the Trust to report to the Committee on the use of the tenant support fund so that the Council can comply with its reporting obligations to DIA for Three Waters Funding.
40. As well as the provisions in the Lease Agreement and the establishment of the tenant support fund, the Trust will be required to meet the tenancy management regulatory standards, which includes having an appropriate rental policy and a tenant participation policy to ensure that tenants can be involved in decisions that affect them (like rental policy changes). This tenant participation policy could include things like the

establishment of a tenant advisory group, tenant meetings, tenant working groups, or other ways to gather feedback.

Allocation of non-public housing places and Mayor's Taskforce

41. In August 2022, the Committee sought further advice on the ways in which the CHP could be encouraged to retain an allocation of places in the portfolio for tenants who do not come off the MSD/public housing waitlist and if, or how, the CHP could be encouraged to consider the suggestions made in the Mayor's Taskforce about tenant wellbeing initiatives. Officers have tested these issues with CHRA to ensure any decisions the Council makes on these points are acceptable from a regulatory point of view.
42. With respect to maintaining an allocation within the leased portfolio for non-public housing tenants (i.e., those who are not prioritised on the MSD waitlist), CHRA has advised that they are comfortable with this provision on the basis that it is common for CHPs to provide a range of different types of housing for different kinds of tenants. They have also been clear that any requirement on the CHP to maintain this allocation cannot come at the expense of its financial sustainability.
43. On this basis, officers recommend that the Committee proceed with including a provision in the Lease Agreement to ensure the CHP provides an allocation of a minimum of 10% of places within the leased portfolio for affordable housing (i.e., non-public housing tenants), subject to the CHP's ongoing comfort that this level of allocation does not have an impact on its financial viability.
44. Based on financial modelling done for the LTP amendment, this level of allocation should be able to be maintained within a financially sustainable operation. Higher levels of provision of affordable places may be possible and would not be prevented under this arrangement – the provision would simply require a minimum 10% allocation to be held. This would enable the CHP to continue to provide housing for key tenant groups that are currently provided for by City Housing, although the specific details around eligibility criteria for future 'affordable rental' tenants will be for the CHP to determine.
45. The Committee's request for advice on the Mayor's Taskforce is discussed further in the Relationship and Reporting Agreement below.

Third party borrowing

46. While the CHP and Council are (and need to be) operationally independent, the role the Council had in the establishment of the CHP may mean that the CHP's accounts would be consolidated with the Council's from an accounting perspective. For example, in Christchurch, as a result of a recent audit opinion, OCHT's accounts are now consolidated with the Christchurch City Council's group accounts.
47. Consolidation from an accounting point of view would not affect the CHP's independence from a regulatory perspective (i.e., the regulator will not consider it to be Council controlled) – it is simply a function of accounting standards. Consolidation may, however, in certain circumstances, increase the likelihood that the CHP's borrowing would be included within certain Council debt covenants. If this occurred, it would have an impact on the Council's overall financial position and ability to borrow.
48. With respect to the LGFA covenants, the initial indications are that there is only a low risk that the CHP's borrowing would impact these. With respect to the rating agency covenants, it is difficult to really assess this risk without a specific proposal from the CHP to test with rating agencies, but officers' view is the agencies would not necessarily follow the accounting treatment.

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49. On this basis officers recommend the Lease Agreement contain a provision that requires the CHP to seek the Council's agreement to any borrowing that is expected to have an impact on the Council's debt covenants and/or credit agency ratings. This provision is not included with the intention of restricting the CHP's ability to borrow and so should be as light-touch as possible, while still protecting the Council's overall financial position. In fact, it is highly likely that any borrowing of scale that the CHP does will involve the Council anyway because it is likely to relate to development on the leased properties – this will mean the Council has already been involved in the planning of the development and will have a shared view about the housing outcomes being delivered.
50. It is also possible that third party lenders will see the Council's voluntary termination provisions (previously agreed by the Committee) in the Lease Agreement as a risk to their lending – in other words third party lenders may be concerned that the Council may voluntarily terminate the lease and effectively leave them unable to recover their lending, where the lending is secured against the lease revenue. This may mean, in some circumstances, that lenders may want an assurance from the Council that the Council would repay any lending in the event the Council voluntarily terminated the lease and the lender was unable to recover their lending from the CHP.
51. In light of this, in addition to approval for borrowing in Paragraph 47, officers also recommend that the Lease Agreement requires the CHP to seek Council's approval to its borrowing, in the event the lender requires the Council's commitment to repay the debt in the event the Council voluntarily terminates the lease.

Amendment to lease term

52. Previously the Committee has agreed to a 35-year term to apply to the leased portfolio (August 2022). Following further work and consideration of the potential impact of the lease term on the CHP's ability to raise finance for new supply and feedback from Trustees in relation to their experience with ŌCHT and Haumaru Housing, officers recommend a renewal right is also included in the Lease Agreement (for up to a further 15 years) to improve the ability of the CHP to access borrowing. This provision would be subject to further discussion and agreement from HUD as part of Deed of Grant amendments and the CHP and Council working through any resource consent implications for properties on part titles.

Review of Lease Agreement

53. Similar to the Funding Agreement, from time to time, it may be necessary to review and vary aspects of the Lease Agreement to ensure they are working as intended for both the CHP and Council and do not create impediments of day-to-day operations.
54. Officers recommend that the Council's Chief Executive is the delegated authority to review and agree any variation to the Lease Agreement, provided the variation is consistent with the Trust's Charitable Purposes set out in the Trust Deed (i.e., with the scope of operations that the Council has agreed) and that the variation has no material impact on the Council's overall financial or risk position. Where any changes have a material impact on the Council's overall financial or risk position, these would be brought back to Council for approval.

Relationship and Reporting Agreement

55. In September 2022, the Committee agreed to the core components of the relationship and reporting arrangements that will be established between the CHP and the Council. In particular, this included the development of an overarching relationship management agreement that sets out principles and ways of working between the two entities, the

development of regular reporting to the Council at both management and governance levels, and the establishment of a Council relationship management/liaison role to oversee the day-to-day relationship between the organisations.

Purpose and role of the Relationship and Reporting Agreement

56. This paper now seeks the Committee's agreement to the attached draft Relationship and Reporting Agreement (RRA) which sets out the detail about how the organisations will work together and the reporting the Council will receive from the CHP (refer Appendix 1). The document effectively sits across the top of the Lease Agreement and Funding Agreements, which detail the commercial arrangements between the organisations. A full version of the document will be developed based on the draft following the Committee's consideration.
57. This draft RRA has been discussed with the CHP Board and they have confirmed they are comfortable with the core components and requirements of the document. Subject to the Committee's approval today, officers will continue to work with the CHP Board to finalise the details of the RRA in line with the draft version.
58. The RRA has been developed to align with both the broader regulatory environment for community housing and the Council's obligations under the Local Government Act. The arrangements are intended to recognise that the CHP is an independent entity that is separately and primarily monitored by CHRA, while also ensuring the Council's appropriate oversight of the Council's interests in the performance of the CHP. Critically, the role of WCC described in the RRA will be to complement, not replicate, CHRA's role.

CHRA's monitoring role

59. CHRA's role as the primary regulator of CHPs is to ensure that tenants of community housing providers are well housed, and that the CHP sector operates fairly, effectively and efficiently. In order to be registered by CHRA, the CHP will need to provide an extensive set of governance, policy and operational documentation against a set of five performance areas which will be assessed to determine whether it meets the necessary standard. Post registration, CHRA is responsible for monitoring the governance and management of the entity against these five performance areas:
- Governance
 - Management
 - Financial viability
 - Tenancy management
 - Property and asset management
60. In addition to the process for registration, the CHP will also be required to report to CHRA on the following basis:
- a. **Annual monitoring:** submission of an annual report setting out the CHP's compliance against the performance standards, and providing necessary supporting information (including board minutes, updated policies, audited annual financial statements and accounts). This is to ensure the ongoing viability of the CHP and its ability to deliver community housing over the long term
 - b. **Disclosure reporting and change reporting:** one-off reporting in response to a trigger event. Disclosure reporting is required when the CHP is breaching, or likely to breach, either eligibility criteria or performance standards and change reporting

is required when the CHP makes significant changes to its operations (e.g., changes to Board membership, acquiring new housing stock etc).

- c. **At CHRA's request:** CHRA can request reporting at any other time in a format that it can also specify. This can include ad-hoc performance reviews or requests for additional information.
- d. **In response to complaints:** any person is able to submit a complaint to CHRA about a registered CHP not meeting the eligibility criteria or Performance Standards. If CHRA is suitably satisfied that the complaint is legitimate, an investigation will be completed that may involve further information being requested from the CHP.

WCC's monitoring role

61. To support the oversight CHRA provides, the Council's monitoring role will be focused on the commercial agreements between the CHP and the Council (i.e., the Lease and Funding Agreements) and ensuring the Council meets its obligations for oversight of Council Organisations under the LGA. The CHP will be classified as a Council Organisation given the Council's non-controlling governance role on the Board. Under the LGA, the Council is required to regularly undertake performance monitoring to evaluate its contribution to the achievement of the Council's objectives for the organisation. The relationship structure and supporting reporting metrics in the RRA have been developed to help the Council deliver on this monitoring role.

Relationship structure

62. The relationship between the CHP and Council will operate at both management and governance level, with appropriate reporting provided to both the Council's senior management and to the Council via the Social, Cultural and Economic Committee. The relationship will be managed through three key channels:

- a. **Day-to-day management-level relationship** – this will be primarily managed by the Relationship Liaison Officer role, involving relevant members of Council ELT and senior management and CHP senior management (via a Relationship Management Group). This day-to-day relationship will be managed through a new series of coordination meetings, which will occur monthly and be accompanied by written reporting against the metrics set out in Table 2 below.

The purpose of this coordination and reporting will be to ensure all aspects of the operational interface between the CHP and Council are working as intended and that both the CHP and Council are meeting their respective requirements under the Lease and Funding Agreements. This monthly reporting and meeting will also cover all remaining aspects of the transition that need to be resolved after the Trust has begun operating.

- b. **Management-level oversight of the Major Maintenance and Development Fund and HUP2** – in addition to the regular relationship management, Council senior management and CHP senior management will oversee the operation and sustainability of the ring-fenced Major Maintenance Fund and the HUP2 programme, likely through a shared programme governance arrangement. The Major Maintenance and Development Fund holds the Lease Payment from the CHP and covers all the costs of major maintenance and HUP2 works.

The purpose of this shared arrangement will be to ensure that planning for asset renewals is well managed, the long-term sustainability of the Fund is managed, and the delivery of HUP2 capital works is well coordinated with tenancy

operations, and the development opportunity within the HUP2 programme is achieved. The detail of these shared programme governance arrangements are still to be worked through and will be included in the Lease Agreement.

- c. **Trust Board and Council officer reporting to Social, Cultural and Economic Committee** – in addition to management level engagement, the Trust Board will provide reporting to the Council's Social, Cultural and Economic Committee on a six-monthly basis in Q2 and Q4 of the financial year, with the Q4 reporting aligned to the annual reporting timeframes. The reporting metrics in Table 2 will be appropriately summarised in a written report for the Committee. The CHP Board Chair and Chief Executive will be available to attend a relevant Committee meeting to talk to the CHP's performance on an annual basis. The reporting to the Committee will also include reporting from Council officers on the financial status of the Major Maintenance and Development Fund.

63. The metrics in Table 2 below have been developed to reflect the Council's monitoring role as discussed above, and in particular to ensure the CHP is meeting requirements under the Lease and Funding Agreements.

Other Council reporting

64. It is important for the Committee to note that, where the Council has previously determined that it will retain existing functions rather than transfer these to the CHP (i.e., the delivery of the HUP2 upgrade programme), the Council will continue to receive all reporting on these functions as currently occurs. This means in relation to HUP2 that the Council will continue to receive programme delivery reporting via the Major Projects Report to the Infrastructure and Environment Committee and any reporting on the capital programme to the Finance and Performance Committee. The details of this reporting is not captured in Table 2 below.

65. The Council will also continue to meet its reporting requirements for HUD under the Deed of Grant (which is being varied to give effect to the new CHP arrangements) and will work closely with the CHP to prepare reporting, where input from the Trust is required.

Mayor's Taskforce recommendations

66. In August 2022 the Committee asked for advice on how the CHP might be encouraged to consider the following initiatives, which were identified as important considerations by the Mayor's Taskforce:

- Continue support for social engagements and offer more community outreach for tenants
- Resource and support a Tenants' Association to represent the views of tenants
- Foster partnerships with NGOs and government agencies to help tenants with education/tenant support (WINZ, benefit rights etc.)
- Support tenants to access support services
- Tailor services to meet the different income/housing needs and expectations of tenants.

67. In discussions with CHRA, their guidance was that these sorts of initiatives are well covered by the existing performance expectations around tenancy management and, in assessing the CHP against this expectation both for registration and on an ongoing basis, they would expect to see a range of policies and procedures in place that covered these areas. In particular they noted that CHPs need to have good processes in place to connect tenants with a range of relevant support and wellbeing services and a Tenant

Association, or equivalent, is an effective way to ensure tenant participation in decision making.

68. On the basis that these sorts of initiatives will be well addressed from a regulatory point of view, officers' advice is that the Council does not need to take additional steps to encourage the CHP to undertake these initiatives. Further, any attempt by the Council to influence what and/or how the CHP pursues these initiatives is not leaving the CHP with sufficient operational flexibility and independence to determine how best to serve its tenants. However, in order for the Council to have some visibility of how the CHP is delivering in these areas, officers recommend that the Council includes a requirement in the six-monthly reporting for the CHP to provide some commentary for the Council on its priority activities that are supporting tenant wellbeing (metric 3 in Table 2 below).

Table 2: CHP reporting metrics

Performance area	Description	#	Measure	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually
Tenant wellbeing	The CHP will support improvement in tenant outcomes through quality tenancy management and access to safe, healthy, affordable housing.	1.	Tenant satisfaction survey results, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> quality of tenancy service the condition of their home, including that the house is warm and weather tight maintenance is completed when necessary their ability to access support services, should they require them their sense of community in their local neighbourhood 			x
		2.	The types and quantum of support provided to tenants from the tenant support fund (narrative measure)		x	
		3.	The types of support provided to tenants to enhance tenant wellbeing and participation (in line with Mayor's Taskforce)		x	
		4.	No. of tenancy tribunal findings found for and against the CHP		x	
		5.	No. of tenant evictions		x	
		6.	No. of tenant complaints received		x	
		7.	Ratio of units to tenancy management FTEs			
Financial sustainability	The CHP will operate in a financially sustainable manner and seek to	8.	Actual and budgeted revenue and expenditure (including operations, maintenance and renewals) for the month, YTD and full year forecast. This should include a high-level descriptive summary of any material variances from budget.	x		

	maximise surplus to support reinvestment in the portfolio while maintaining rental affordability for tenants.	9.	Number and percentage of IRRS places contracted as a proportion of all tenants in the leased portfolio		x	
		10.	Rent revenue against budget	x		
		11.	Percentage of rent arrears as a proportion of total rent owed	x		
		12.	Changes in rental policy for transferring tenants (narrative measure)			x
		13.	Annual rent change for affordable (non-IRRS) rentals			x
Asset service delivery	The CHP will respond to maintenance requests in a timely manner.	14.	Response time to emergency maintenance requests within agreed timeframes		x	
		15.	Response time to urgent maintenance requests within agreed timeframes		x	
		16.	Response time to standard maintenance requests within agreed timeframes		x	
		17.	Any other metrics agreed under the SAMP		x	
Asset availability	The CHP will efficiently ensure that, to the extent possible, portfolio properties are available to rent.	18.	Number of properties leased (gross)	x		
		19.	Number and percentage of operable (occupied and available to let) properties as proportion of gross	x		
		20.	Number of unoccupied available to let properties (Let to Let) and days vacant per property		x	
		21.	Let to Let turnaround times (grouped by days)		x	

		22.	Number of properties vacant under development		x	
		23.	Number of properties vacant under repair		x	
New supply delivery	The CHP will utilise the capitalisation from WCC to progress new supply developments	24.	Update on development intentions for gifted sites (narrative measure)		x	
		25.	Progress update on active development(s) (narrative measure)		x	
Risk reporting	The CHP will report on key short, medium and long-term risks and proposed mitigations	26.	Description of key risks and proposed mitigations (narrative measure)		x	
Compliance	The CHP will comply with applicable legislation and maintain its registrations with CHRA and Charities Services	27.	Confirmation of CHRA registration renewal (Yes/No)			x
		28.	Confirmation that any breaches of performance standards have been resolved to the satisfaction of CHRA (Yes / No)			x
		29.	Confirmation of Charities registration renewal (Yes/No)			x
Health and Safety	The CHP provides information to WCC to help it meet its obligations as a PCBU under the Health and Safety at Work Act	30.	No. of health and safety incident reports, as well as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how these issues have been addressed, the timeframe for resolving these issues, and number and description of incidents / injuries / events that have been notified. 		x	
Portfolio and tenant	The CHP will report on the key characteristics of the	31.	Tenant demographics			x

information	tenant cohort within the leased portfolio	32.	Number and percentage of tenants accessing a rental policy subsidy (e.g. ARL, 80+ rent freeze)		x	
		33.	Number and percentage of transferring tenants housed as a proportion of all tenants in the leased portfolio		x	
		34.	Percentage of leased portfolio housing non-public housing tenants		x	
Major Maintenance and Development Fund	Council officers will report on the performance of the Major Maintenance Fund	35.	Value of incomings and outgoings into the Fund			X
		36.	Forecast value of the Fund			X
Other reporting	The CHP will report on any other matters required for WCC to comply with its obligations under related agreements and/or statutory obligations	37.	Reporting requirements pursuant to WCC's Three Waters Better Off Funding arrangements (noting the funding under such arrangements is to be used for the Tenant Support Fund as per the Lease Agreement). Specific reporting requirements (including timing) to be confirmed.			

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga | Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

69. The recommendations in this paper are consistent with the priorities in the LTP – particularly the 'affordable, resilient and safe place to live' and 'fit-for-purpose community spaces'. The proposals are also consistent with the Council's 'people friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city' strategic priority.
70. Through the LTP process, the Council signalled City Housing's financial challenges and notes that the Council would consult the public on options to address these issues, which was completed in June 2022.

Engagement and Consultation

71. The project is rated high significance in accordance with Schedule 1 of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. The project meets the following criteria – Importance to Wellington City, Community Interest, and Impact on Council's Capacity and Capability.
72. As part of the transition, officers have developed a communications and engagement strategy which has a strong focus on tenants and ensuring they understand that they will be well supported through the establishment process, and on other critical housing stakeholders (e.g., other CHPs, and central government) to ensure they are kept up to date with progress.
73. Communications activity includes:
 - Regular CHP progress updates in quarterly tenant newsletter, focussed on what the update means for tenants. The next newsletter will be distributed in March following today's Committee meeting.
 - Wellington.govt.nz CHP project page established, at wellington.govt.nz/your-council/projects. This is a source for information, updates, and further detail about the transition to a CHP, including links to all relevant Council papers and decisions.
 - Letters to tenants for significant milestones and updates that affect tenants. The next letter will go out in March updating tenants on the establishment of the Trust and today's Committee meeting
 - Media releases and social media updates for significant milestones (e.g., signing of the Trust Deed)
 - FAQs for Tenancy Advisors, to support tenant enquiries about the CHP transition
 - Drop-in sessions as we get closer to the transition from City Housing to the CHP.
74. A tenant and stakeholder feedback panel is currently being set up and will seek panel feedback on matters relating to the transition process. Expressions of interest in being on the panel are currently being sought from tenants.

Implications for Māori

75. The development of the CHP has been designed to facilitate the opportunity for partnership with iwi in improving housing outcomes in Wellington and beyond, consistent with the Tākai Here partnership agreement and the Tūpiki Ora strategy.

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76. These opportunities will include shared governance through the appointment of mana whenua Trustees to the Board and could also include partnering in service delivery for tenancy and housing support services, and/or partnering in the redevelopment of housing stock.
77. The CHP can contribute strongly to improving housing and social outcomes for individuals and communities across Wellington, including for Māori who are disproportionately represented in housing figures. The CHP will contribute to managing the government's public housing waitlist, by taking tenants off the public housing register as it has houses available. These tenants will have access to the IRRS meaning their rent will be capped at 25% of income. The public housing waitlist is growing significantly over time, with Māori currently making up more than 50% (and growing) of those on the register. Through access to other government funding, the CHP will also be able to add much needed housing social and affordable housing supply in Wellington (and beyond, over time) and, through the opportunities for partnership, the CHP will be well placed to ensure it can deliver housing and related services that are well-targeted to meet the needs of individuals, whanau and communities that most need its support.

Financial implications

78. The financial implications of the advice in this paper are all included in the LTP amendment the Council adopted on 30 June 2022.

Legal considerations

79. All aspects of the design of the CHP have been supported by external legal advice.

Risks and mitigations

80. The key risk to achievement of the proposals in this paper are the timeframes for transition and establishment, which are tight but achievable – we are continuing to draw on the experience of the transition planning and delivery in Christchurch which is helping to mitigate the timing risks.

Disability and accessibility impact

81. Not applicable.

Climate Change impact and considerations

82. As the Council remains the asset owner under the CHP arrangements, ongoing maintenance and development of the housing portfolio will be consistent with the Climate Smart Building Policy and Te Atakura.

Communications Plan

83. Refer Engagement and Consultation.

Health and Safety Impact considered

84. Not applicable.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei | Next actions

85. Subject to the Council's agreement to the recommendations in this paper, the next steps are to continue to work in line with the transition plan agreed in August 2022 (see Table 3 below).

86. As previously advised, this is a tight, but achievable transition timeframe. Concluding each stage as planned relies on all remaining Council decisions being taken as scheduled below, appointment of remaining Trustees and Chief Executive being successfully completed by March, and proceeding through the registration process smoothly first time in the first half of 2023.

Table 3: CHP transition and establishment plan

Transition stage	Timeframes	Handover milestones
Stage 1: Council led	July 2022 to December 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete all Council decisions on design and establishment (complete)• Settle the Trust and complete Trust Deed• Appoint Initial Trustees (Council and mana whenua)• Begin change process for staff and systems
Stage 2: Jointly managed	January to June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete Trustee appointments• Recruit CEO (and senior staff)• Complete change process for staff• Complete registration with regulator• Complete lease and property capitalisation agreement• Complete oversight arrangements i.e., relationship agreement and reporting requirements• Complete transition of systems for day one operation
Stage 3: CHP managed (new BAU)	July 2023 onwards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete any remaining aspects of transition• Begin new relationship management and reporting arrangements.

Attachments

Attachment 1. [Draft Relationship and Reporting Agreement](#) 

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D R A F T

RRA (Key terms – DRAFT)

Wellington Community Housing Provider

Relationship and Reporting Agreement (Key terms - DRAFT)

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RRA (Key terms – DRAFT)

Introduction

Wellington City Council (WCC or Council) has agreed to establish an independent Community Housing Provider (CHP) to improve social and public housing outcomes in Wellington. The new CHP will be:

- a new independent organisation that operates at arms-length from the Council.
- a charitable trust board with a 35-year (less one day) lease of the existing WCC City Housing portfolio, subject to renewals in accordance with the lease.
- a 'full service' CHP, initially providing tenancy management and 'minor' maintenance activities, with a transition to responsibility for delivery of major maintenance over time.
- a financially sustainable entity that meets its own ongoing operational and capital costs from rent before its lease payment to Council. The CHP will retain a portion of operating surplus generated from the Government's income related rent subsidy (IRRS) and tenant rent, with the remainder being used to fund certain costs of ownership and major maintenance in respect of the leased portfolio.
- an organisation of enduring substance, which is gifted \$0.5m on establishment for initial establishment costs, with a further up to \$1.5m subsequently provided in cash capitalisation for establishment costs and transferred "seed" land assets (approximately \$10m property).
- a developer of new supply, enabled through cash capitalisation from Council (additional \$23m cash).

The relationship between WCC and the CHP will be critical to the ongoing success of the CHP and will be formalised by four separate agreements:

1. **Trust Deed** that provides for WCC to "settle" (i.e., establish) the CHP, along with the initial trustees, and gift the CHP \$0.5m of cash for establishment activities.
2. **Relationship and Reporting Agreement (RRA)** that sets out the overall partnership and ways of working between WCC and the CHP. Further details on the purpose of the RRA and draft terms are set out below.
3. **Lease Agreement** that sets out the arrangements for the lease of WCC's City Housing portfolio to the CHP.
4. **Funding Agreement** that sets out the funding arrangements for the provision of cash capitalisation from WCC to the CHP (comprised of up to \$1.5m of upfront cash capitalisation for establishment costs, and \$23m of cash capitalisation for new supply activities).

In addition, there may be a number of Service Level Agreements (SLAs) relating to shared services that will be provided by WCC to the CHP on a transitional basis (for example, IT services). These may form part of the RRA or be standalone arrangements.

Purpose of the RRA

The RRA represents the overarching agreement setting out how the WCC and the CHP will work and communicate, in the context of the overall lease and funding arrangements referred to above. In particular, the RRA formalises:

- the ongoing relationship principles and shared objectives of WCC and the CHP.

D R A F T

RRA (Key terms – DRAFT)

- the general rights and responsibility of each party, including in relation to matters in which there are shared areas of interest.
- the key monitoring, communication and reporting arrangements between the CHP and WCC, including meeting WCC’s legislative responsibilities with respect to the CHP being a Council Organisation¹. This includes the key performance indicators that the CHP will report on, as set out in Appendix A.
- how the RRA is intended to support and facilitate the performance of each party’s obligations under the related agreements (i.e. the Lease Agreement and Funding Agreement).

Regulatory context and role of WCC

The RRA has been developed to align with both the broader regulatory environment within the community housing sector and the Council’s obligations under the Local Government Act. The arrangements are intended to recognise that the CHP is an independent entity that is separately and primarily monitored by the Community Housing Regulatory Authority (CHRA), while also having regard to the Council’s appropriate interest in the performance of the CHP. Critically, the role of WCC described in the RRA will be to complement, rather than replicate, the role of CHRA.

Entity	Monitoring focus
CHRA	The governance and management of the entity across the five key Performance Standards as set out in the Public and Community Housing Management (Community Housing Provider) Regulations 2014. These are focused on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance • Management • Financial viability • Tenancy management • Property and asset management
WCC	The compliance and performance of the CHP in relation to the three commercial agreements between WCC and the CHP (RRA, Lease Agreement, Funding Agreement). In addition, WCC must meet its obligations under the Local Government Act.

CHRA’s monitoring role

CHRA is the primary regulator of the CHP sector and is responsible for ensuring that tenants of community housing providers are appropriately housed and to support the growth of a fair, efficient and transparent community housing sector. CHRA is effectively a separate business unit within the Ministry for Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

In order to be registered by the CHRA, the CHP will need to provide an extensive set of governance, policy and operational documentation against a set of performance criteria which will be assessed to determine whether it meets the necessary standard. Importantly, CHRA is required to ensure that the CHP will genuinely be operating at arms-length from the Council, for example, through only having a minority representation on the Board.

In addition to the process for registration, the CHP will also be required to report to CHRA on the following basis:

- **Annual monitoring:** submission of an annual report setting out the CHP’s compliance against the performance standards, and providing necessary supporting information (including board minutes, updated policies, audited annual financial statements and accounts). This is to ensure the ongoing viability of the CHP and its ability to deliver community housing over the long term

¹ Under the Local Government Act 2002, the CHP will be considered a ‘council organisation’ given the WCC controls (directly and indirectly) one or more votes at any CHP Board meeting (WCC has the right to appoint four trustees with voting rights, with two of those trustees being Councillors).

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RRA (Key terms – DRAFT)

- **Disclosure reporting and change reporting:** one-off reporting in response to a trigger event. Disclosure reporting is required when the CHP is breaching, or likely to breach, either eligibility criteria or performance standards and change reporting is required when the CHP makes significant changes to its operations (e.g., changes to Board membership, acquiring new housing stock etc).
- **At CHRA's request:** CHRA can request reporting at any other time in a format that it can also specify. This can include ad-hoc performance reviews or requests for additional information.
- **In response to complaints:** any person is able to submit a complaint to CHRA about a registered CHP not meeting the eligibility criteria or Performance Standards. If CHRA is suitably satisfied that the complaint is legitimate, an investigation will be completed that may involve further information being requested from the CHP.

The CHP will also be registered as a charity under the Charities Act 2005, which will impose further requirements (e.g., filing an annual return and providing financial information, which will be publicly available). The CHP will also be required to prepare and submit non-financial performance information (a newly-introduced requirement in 2022).

WCC's monitoring role

WCC's monitoring role is focused on the three commercial agreements it will enter into with the CHP and ensuring it meets its obligations under the LGA. It is important that all parties recognise that the CHP will now be responsible for the delivery of housing services within the leased portfolio and that the CHP must operate as an independent entity.

On a regular basis, the CHP will be required to report on its performance and how it is delivering against key metrics that measure performance and compliance against the commercial agreements. The arrangements for monitoring and reporting to both WCC management and elected members are set out in the RRA. It is expected that both parties manage the relationship through these mutually agreed mechanisms.

As the party responsible for the delivery of the Housing Upgrade Programme (HUP2), WCC will also be responsible for ensuring that the programme delivery minimises any avoidable impact on existing tenants and the CHP's wider operations. WCC will therefore be required under this agreement to report to the CHP on its delivery of the programme, acknowledging its shared role enabling successful outcomes for the CHP.

Finally, the CHP will be considered a Council Organisation under the LGA. Given this, the Council is required to regularly undertake performance monitoring to evaluate its contribution to the achievement of the Council's objectives for the organisation and the overall aims and outcomes of the local authority. The reporting and monitoring framework set out below would enable the Council to meet these requirements.

DRAFT

RRA (Key terms – DRAFT)

Relationship and Reporting Agreement (DRAFT)

Area	Description
Introduction	
Relationship principles	<p>— The parties share a number of common objectives and will work together to achieve them. To that end, the parties agree to adopt the following principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The parties will act with integrity in a manner that promotes mutual trust and confidence • The parties will work collaboratively and cooperatively to achieve success for both joint and separate stakeholders • The parties will work together with openness, promptness, consistency and fairness in all dealings and communications • The parties acknowledge that while there will be individual imperatives, both parties share common objectives and have a shared interest in the outcomes of the portfolio and will work together to achieve them • The parties will ensure that they do not do anything that could reasonably be expected to have an adverse effect on the reputation, good standing or good will of the other party • The parties commit to the shared goal of ongoing provision of community and public housing in the Wellington region • For the avoidance of doubt, the parties acknowledge that the CHP is an independent entity that has the responsibility of governing and managing its operations. • Each party will, in the course of performing its obligations under the Funding Agreement, Lease Agreement and this RRA, use its best efforts to do so in a manner consistent with Te Tiriti o Waitangi, Te ao Māori and tikanga Māori.
CHP role and independence	<p>— The parties agree and acknowledge that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary objects and purposes of the CHP are recorded in the Trust Deed. The CHP will carry out its activities in accordance with accepted principles of good governance for similar community organisations. • The CHP will maintain its status as a registered Community Housing Provider and meet the performance standards and guidelines prescribed by the Community Housing Regulatory Authority or any successor organisation. • WCC acknowledges that in order to support the CHP to maintain its registration as a Community Housing Provider, the CHP must be, and be perceived to be, independent from WCC. • Present and future elected members and Council staff will take all reasonable efforts to ensure the governance and management of the CHP remains independent of Council, and in particular, ensure that any communications with tenants in regard to tenancies assigned to the CHP are directed through the CHP.
Term of agreement and review	<p>— The Agreement commences on the Commencement Date (the date it is fully executed) and continues in effect until the Expiry Date (when the Lease Agreement expires or is terminated), unless otherwise terminated in accordance with this Agreement.</p> <p>— After a period of two years, and in line with the review of the Lease Agreement, the parties will meet to discuss the ongoing suitability of the RRA with a view to ensuring the agreement continues to enable a positive and effective working relationship between the Council and the CHP. This is in the expectation that the way the parties partner in the first two years of establishment may change over time.</p>

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RRA (Key terms – DRAFT)

	<p>— Parties will be able to review and amend the RRA at any time, including prior to the completion of two years, by mutual agreement.</p>
Overall relationship management structure	
Relationship structure	<p>— The relationship between the CHP and Council will be primarily managed through three channels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day to day management-level relationship (set out in the RRA – Liaison Officer, Relationship Management Group and coordination meetings). • Governance of the Major Maintenance and Development Fund (MMDF) and HUP2 (set out in the Lease Agreement). • CHP Board to Elected Members of WCC (set out in the RRA).
Day to day management-level interaction	<p>— As soon as reasonably practicable following the Commencement Date, WCC will maintain at least one Liaison Officer role to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage the day-to-day relationship between WCC and the CHP • be the key point of contact for transitional issues, including ensuring service delivery and an effective transition to long-term operating arrangements. • lead any management-level reporting and oversight processes and requirements. The details of these reporting arrangements are set out in the applicable section of the RRA. • provide an initial point of contact for all queries and issue resolution. • managing and integrating the CHP into other Council process (e.g., annual report, LTP etc. • ensure the CHP’s reporting to the relevant Council committee(s) is effectively managed. • provide a point of connection to and across the Council for the delivery of the HUP2 programme and other Council retained housing roles by facilitating regular communication and planning. <p>— The Liaison Officer will maintain strong links with operational areas of Council and the CHP. It is expected this role will bring a “whole of council” perspective to its day-to-day duties, including contributing to wider strategic / financial planning, as well as ensuring an effective transition to the long-term operating arrangements.</p> <p>— Similarly, the CHP will maintain at least one Liaison Officer role (which may be part of an individual’s broader duties) that will manage the day-to-day relationship with WCC and provide an initial point of contact for all queries and issues.</p> <p>— As soon as reasonably practicable following the Commencement Date, the parties will establish a Relationship Management Group which will comprise representatives of each party, including each party’s Liaison Officer. The Relationship Management Group will meet on a regular basis in accordance with the meeting and reporting framework set out below. Membership of the Relationship Management Group will be for the entities to agree on together but will include each Liaison Officer and relevant members of senior management.</p> <p>— The Relationship Management Group will not have the power to amend or vary of the terms of the RRA, the Lease Agreement or the Funding Agreement.</p>
Governance of the Major Maintenance and Development Fund (MMDF) and HUP2	<p>— The MMDF refers to a notional “ringfenced fund” to be held by WCC that will collect rent received from the CHP and fund specified costs of ownership, major asset maintenance as set out in the Asset Management Plan and costs associated with HUP2.</p> <p>— The day-to-day operational relationship for managing the use of the MMDF will be held between the parties’ senior management.</p>

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RRA (Key terms – DRAFT)

	<p>— The operation of the MMDF will occur in parallel to the above management-level interactions, with further details set out in the Lease Agreement. It is expected the shared oversight of the Fund would cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning for asset renewals • overseeing the long-term sustainability of the Fund <p>— Parties will also give consideration to how HUP2 is best governed, including how the CHP can be included in the governance of the programme. It is expected the shared oversight of HUP2 would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the coordination of delivery of HUP2 capital works with tenancy operations (particularly managing the planning and delivery of rehousing) • ensuring the development opportunity within the HUP2 programme is achieved. <p>The detail of these shared programme governance arrangements for the MMDF and HUP2 will be worked through by the parties and will be included in the Lease Agreement.</p>
<p>CHP Board and council officer to WCC Elected Members</p>	<p>— This channel will primarily consist of the formal reporting and monitoring procedures set out in the relevant section of the RRA. There is no expectation that there will be day-to-day interaction between the respective governance bodies of each entity.</p> <p>— Reporting to the relevant council committee will occur on a six-monthly basis, with one reporting period in line with the council annual reporting timeframes. Reporting metrics in Appendix A will be appropriately summarised to provide a six-monthly/annual view of performance.</p> <p>— Council officers will also jointly report to council committee on a six-monthly basis on the operation and sustainability of the ring-fenced fund and this will be included in a single Council/CHP report to committee. Metrics for council officer reporting are included in Appendix A.</p> <p>— Where an Elected Member wishes to raise an issue with the CHP in-between formal reporting mechanisms, this should be undertaken through the WCC Liaison Officer, rather than directly.</p>
<p>Shared responsibilities</p>	
<p>Acknowledge of shared responsibilities</p>	<p>— The parties acknowledge that as asset owner, WCC will have an enduring interest in the quality and performance of its housing portfolio and will retain control over major asset maintenance, renewals and upgrade investment decisions. The specific arrangements for these will evolve over time in accordance with asset management planning agreed between WCC and the CHP.</p> <p>— Similarly, the CHP will have responsibilities for maintenance as set out in the Lease Agreement, including but not limited to minor, responsive and reactive maintenance. It is noted that the CHP will also have an interest in quality and performance of the housing portfolio as the tenancy manager.</p> <p>— In accordance with the relationship principles, the parties agree to work together for the benefit of the portfolio, and to make decisions that enhance the condition and quality of the housing assets within the resources available.</p> <p>— The planning of maintenance and capital upgrades will occur on an annual basis, with consideration to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • asset condition • impact on tenants • affordability <p>— The CHP acknowledges that WCC has an obligation to central government to deliver and fund HUP2 works, and in accordance with the relationship principles agrees to work with WCC to enable the successful delivery of HUP2 by the Council.</p>

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	<p>— Similarly the Council acknowledges its activities via the delivery of HUP2 are likely to have a considerable impact on the CHP's operations as operator of the asset, and in accordance with the relationship principles, agrees to work with CHP to ensure the delivery of HUP2 is successful.</p>
Asset management planning and delivery	<p>— The processes for asset management planning and delivery of the WCC portfolio are set out in the Lease Agreement and Strategic Asset Management Plan.</p>
Redevelopment and WCC support to the CHP	
Initial capitalisation	<p>— WCC will provide the following financial support to the CHP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial gifting of \$0.5m for establishment costs (pursuant to the Trust Deed) • Access to capitalisation in the form of up to \$1.5m cash for establishment costs, \$23m for development activities and provision of a vendor finance facility for the CHP to purchase approximately \$10m of identified WCC properties (pursuant to the Funding Agreement). These amounts will only be repayable by the CHP unless there is a default event. • a \$[6.4] Tenant Support Fund (pursuant to the Lease Agreement) <p>— The detail of the above is set out in their respective applicable agreements.</p>
Redevelopment and new supply	<p>— Where opportunities for redevelopment of the portfolio are identified by either party, these will be explored jointly, with the structure of any delivery to be agreed as best suits at the time.</p> <p>— The parties acknowledge that there are likely to be a wide range of potential redevelopment arrangements that cannot be foreseen in detail at the time of this Agreement. Where these arrangements include some role for WCC or have some impact on the leased portfolio, the parties will work collaboratively together to consider the particulars of the redevelopment opportunity at the time, acknowledging their shared aspirations.</p> <p>— Where the CHP identifies an opportunity that requires a Council decision, WCC agrees to take reasonable steps to confirm its position within an appropriate timeframe.</p> <p>— Where further support from WCC is requested, the provisions set out in the next section will apply.</p>
Further support	<p>— Council expects that the gifted cash provided to the CHP under the Trust Deed and the access to capitalisation provided under the Funding Agreement will be sufficient to enable the CHP to meet its immediate goals.</p> <p>— However, WCC acknowledge that the CHP may wish to request further support from WCC in order to accelerate the delivery of housing outcomes of current and future tenants. The following process accommodates genuine exceptions or opportunities as they may arise.</p> <p>— The CHP acknowledges that WCC has no obligation to support the CHP beyond those set out in the RRA and other agreements, and will need to consider any request against broader Council priorities and alignment to Long Term Plan planning processes.</p> <p>— If the CHP wishes to request further financial or non-financial support from WCC, the CHP should prepare a proposal that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the level of support required and why the support will advance the CHP's objectives. • the other options the CHP has considered to achieve the outcome prior to requesting support from WCC.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the potential exposure, financial and/or reputational, to WCC. • the steps the CHP has taken to identify and mitigate risks to WCC. • when and how the need for support will end or be repaid (for example, updated financial forecasts). <p>— In all instances, both parties will enter into such negotiations in good faith.</p> <p>— WCC agrees to take reasonable steps to confirm its position within an appropriate timeframe.</p>
<p>Reporting and monitoring</p>	
<p>Reporting and monitoring objectives</p>	<p>— The parties acknowledge that the purpose of reporting is to provide assurance to the parties that both WCC and the CHP are delivering on the intended outcomes.</p> <p>— The CHP will report to Council's management (relationship management meetings) and governance (council committee reporting) in accordance with agreed requirements set out below.</p> <p>— WCC will report to the CHP's management (relationship management meetings) on the progress of HUP2 and implications for tenancy services in accordance with agreed requirements set out below.</p> <p>— The parties acknowledge that any tenant related reporting is to be consolidated, so that no personal information is provided to Council unless separately agreed to by the tenant (in accordance with the Privacy Act 2020).</p> <p>— It is intended that WCC and the CHP will agree a protocol for securely managing the flow of information between each party.</p>
<p>Regular meetings between CHP and WCC management <i>(Day to day management channel)</i></p>	<p>— In addition to day-to-day interactions between the CHP and WCC (via each party's respective Liaison Officer), the parties will also meet for regular relationship and coordination meetings.</p> <p>— The parties agree that for the first [12] months of the CHP's establishment, the Relationship Management Group will meet will occur on an at least [monthly] basis to enable and establish key relationships and ways of working (and at such other times as the parties may mutually agree).</p> <p>— Coordination meetings of the Relationship Management Group are limited to dealing with matters directly related to the asset/tenancy management of the property portfolio leased by the CHP. This group will have delegated authority within respective organisations to make all necessary operational decisions related to the working between the two parties.</p> <p>— The focus of the coordination meetings will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthening the working relationship between WCC and the CHP • risk identification and minimising surprises • reporting against the key performance indicators • tenant communication issues • finalising any remaining aspects of transition • coordinating the successful delivery of HUP2 with tenancy services <p>— Each party must seek to complete any actions assigned to it, which are agreed at the Relationship Management Group, within a timely manner.</p> <p>— After the first [12] months, the Relationship Management Group will agree the frequency of coordination meetings. The expectation is that these will remain regular to ensure an effective ongoing working partnership.</p>

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<p>Regular written reporting from CHP to WCC management</p> <p><i>(Day to day management channel)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The CHP will prepare written reporting to support the relationship and coordination meetings described above. This written reporting will be provided to WCC at least [5] working days before each coordination meeting (in the form reasonably requested by WCC). — The reporting will cover the financial and non-financial KPIs that the CHP will report on to WCC are set out in Appendix A. WCC may reasonably request for some or all of these KPIs to be reported with reference to industry benchmarks and/or mutually agreed targets. — Subject to applicable laws related to privacy and protection of information, the CHP will also provide WCC with copies of its records if the information is required by WCC to comply with its statutory reporting obligations. In doing so, the CHP will provide in necessary materials in a reasonably timely manner.
<p>Regular written reporting from WCC management to CHP</p> <p><i>(Day to day management channel)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — WCC will provide regular written reporting to the CHP on the delivery of the HUP2 programme to support the relationship and coordination meetings described above. This recognises the importance of HUP2 and the need both WCC and CHP to work closely together to ensure the programme is delivered successfully. — Where any relevant SLAs between the CHP and Council include reporting or performance requirements on Council, these will also be prepared and provided 5 working days ahead of the meeting.
<p>Reporting from CHP Board to WCC elected members</p> <p><i>(CHP Board to Elected Members of WCC channel)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The CHP will provide a report to the applicable Council committee on a 6 monthly basis that provides a narrative on its achievement of its key objectives. — The report will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the form reasonably requested by Council. • include a subset of the key KPIs set out in Appendix A, as reasonably requested by Council. • provided to Council staff in order to meet report submission timeframes (such timeframes to be communicated to the CHP with reasonable notice). — In addition, the Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the CHP, or their delegates, will make themselves available to present to the Council committee if required (expected to be once a year). — From time to time, the parties may, by mutual agreement, opt to increase or decrease the frequency of governance reporting to the Council. — Reporting to the Council will also include an update from Council officers on the operation of the ring-fenced Major Maintenance and Development Fund.
<p>Dispute resolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The dispute resolution process set out below sets out the procedure to be followed, for all disputes between WCC and the CHP. This includes disputes in relation to the Lease Agreement and Funding Agreement. Those Agreements may include remedies in addition to the process set out below, but where there is any inconsistency between this RRA and those agreements, the terms set out in those agreements shall prevail. — It is intended that CHP and WCC will, in the first instance, use reasonable endeavours to resolve any issues through regular and collaborative communication. — Should any dispute arise under the RRA or the other agreements, whether concerning the construction or performance of the RRA (or the other agreements), or the rights and liabilities of the parties (Dispute), the Dispute may be referred to the other party's Liaison Officer (or other nominated senior representative) for resolution within 10 Business Days. — If the Dispute cannot be resolved within 10 Business Days by the parties' respective Liaison Officers (or other nominated senior representatives), the parties will use their reasonable endeavours to resolve the Dispute through more informal dispute

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	<p>resolution forums such as mediation and independent expert (depending on the matter).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — If the parties fail to resolve the Dispute through more informal dispute resolutions such as mediation or independent expert (as applicable, depending on the matter) within [●] Business Days from the Dispute being referred to the other party's Liaison Officer (or other nominated senior representative), either party may submit the Dispute for resolution by arbitration. — Noting the process above, it is expected that prior to either party raising a dispute, they utilise the monthly relationship meetings (as appropriate) as the primary platform to surface and resolves issues as they resolve. — Nothing precludes the parties from applying to a court for urgent interim injunctive or declaratory relief.
<p>General provisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Standard confidentiality provisions — Privacy Act obligations — Media and communications protocol — Warranties as to accuracy of information in respect of information/reporting provided by the CHP to WCC, to the best of the CHP's knowledge — Acknowledgement of territorial authority / LGOIMA rights and obligations (i.e., the parties acknowledge that WCC is the territorial authority for the area in which the properties are being leased, and that in terms of its regulatory functions as a local authority, WCC must act as an independent local authority and not as a party to this agreement. No act of WCC under this agreement shall be construed as consent or approval or bind it in its regulatory capacity).

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Appendix A: Key performance indicators

Performance area	Description	#	Measure	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually
Tenant wellbeing	The CHP will support improvement in tenant outcomes through quality tenancy management and access to safe, healthy, affordable housing.	1.	Tenant satisfaction survey results, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality of tenancy service • the condition of their home, including that the house is warm and weather tight • maintenance is completed when necessary • their ability to access support services, should they require them • their sense of community in their local neighbourhood 			x
		2.	The types and quantum of support provided to tenants from the tenant support fund (narrative measure)		x	
		3.	The types of support provided to tenants to enhance tenant wellbeing and participation (in line with Mayor’s Taskforce)			x
		4.	No. of tenancy tribunal findings found for and against [CHP name]		x	
		5.	[No. of tenant evictions]		x	
		6.	No. of tenant complaints received		x	
		7.	Ratio of units to tenancy management FTEs			
Financial sustainability	The CHP will operate in a financially sustainable manner and seek to maximise surplus to support reinvestment in the portfolio while maintaining rental affordability for tenants.	8.	Actual and budgeted revenue and expenditure (including operations, maintenance and renewals) for the month, YTD and full year forecast. This should include a high-level descriptive summary of any material variances from budget.	x		
		9.	Number and percentage of IRRS places contracted as a proportion of all tenants in the leased portfolio		x	
		10.	Rent revenue against budget	x		
		11.	Percentage of rent arrears as a proportion of total rent owed	x		

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		12.	Changes in rental policy for transferring tenants (narrative measure)			x
		13.	Annual rent increase for affordable (non-IRRS) rentals			x
Asset service delivery	The CHP will respond to maintenance requests in a timely manner.	14.	Response time to emergency maintenance requests within agreed timeframes		x	
		15.	Response time to urgent maintenance requests within agreed timeframes		x	
		16.	Response time to standard maintenance requests within agreed timeframes		x	
		17.	Any other metrics agreed under the SAMP		x	
Asset availability	The CHP will efficiently ensure that, to the extent possible, portfolio properties are available to rent.	18.	Number of properties leased properties (gross)	x		
		19.	Number and percentage of operable (occupied and available to let) properties as proportion of gross	x		
		20.	Number of unoccupied available to let properties (Let to Let) and days vacant per property		x	
		21.	Let to Let turnaround times (grouped by days)		x	
		22.	Number of properties vacant under development		x	
		23.	Number of properties vacant under repair		x	
New supply delivery	The CHP will utilise the capitalisation from WCC to progress new supply developments	24.	Update on development intentions for gifted sites (narrative measure)		x	
		25.	Progress update on active development(s) (narrative measure)		x	
Risk reporting	The CHP will report on key short, medium and long-term risks and proposed mitigations	26.	Description of key risks and proposed mitigations (narrative measure)		x	
Compliance	The CHP will comply with applicable legislation and maintain its registrations	27.	Confirmation of CHRA registration renewal (Yes/No)			x
		28.	Confirmation that any breaches of performance standards have been resolved to the satisfaction of CHRA (Yes / No)			x

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	with CHRA and Charities Services	29.	Confirmation of Charities registration renewal (Yes/No)			x
Health and Safety	The CHP provides information to WCC to help it meet its obligations as a PCBU under the Health and Safety at Work Act	30.	No. of health and safety incident reports, as well as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how these issues have been addressed, • the timeframe for resolving these issues, and • number and description of incidents / injuries / events that have been notified. 		x	
Portfolio and tenant information	The CHP will report on the key characteristics of the tenant cohort within the leased portfolio	31.	Tenant demographics			x
		32.	Number and percentage of tenants accessing a rental policy subsidy (e.g. ARL, 80+ rent freeze)		x	
		33.	Number and percentage of transferring tenants housed as a proportion of all tenants in the leased portfolio		x	
		34.	Percentage of leased portfolio housing non-public housing tenants		x	
Major Maintenance and Development Fund	Council officers will report on the performance of the Major Maintenance Fund	35.	Value of incomings and outgoings into the Fund			X
		36.	Forecast value of the Fund			X
Other reporting	The CHP will report on any other matters required for WCC to comply with its obligations under related agreements and/or statutory obligations	37.	Reporting requirements pursuant to WCC's Three Waters Better Off Funding arrangements (noting the funding under such arrangements is to be used for the Tenant Support Fund as per the Lease Agreement). Specific reporting requirements (including timing) to be confirmed.			

TE WHAI ORANGA PŌNEKE - OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION STRATEGY

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report to Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee meeting seeks approval for public consultation on the draft Te Whai Oranga Pōneke – the Open Space and Recreation Strategy.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable, natural eco city <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovative, inclusive and creative city <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dynamic and sustainable economy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affordable, resilient and safe place to live <input type="checkbox"/> Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong partnerships with mana whenua |
|--|--|

Relevant Previous decisions

The review of this strategy is an action of the Spatial Plan that was adopted by Councillors in 2021.

Significance

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

Financial considerations

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

2. The strategy has a number of future financial implications to enable a number of the actions that it directs. However, these need to be considered after the public consultation process and as part of the annual plan and long-term planning processes, where funding requirements can be considered in the context of other funding priorities.

Risk

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

3. There is no significant risk to this public consultation.

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

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic:

- 1) Receive the information.
- 2) Agree to undertake public consultation on the draft Te Whai Oranga Pōneke - The Open Space and Recreation strategy (as attached).
- 3) Delegate to the Chief Executive and the Chair or Deputy Chair of the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee the authority to amend the Statement of Proposal to include any amendments agreed by the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic at this meeting and any minor consequential edits.

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

4. The strategy provides an overarching framework and strategic direction for the Council to manage and develop public open space, recreation facilities and recreation programmes and services over a 30-year timeframe. It is reviewed every 10 years to update our priorities to guide decisions on funding and investment.
5. The draft strategy has been developed based on considerable feedback from different stakeholders, including: 1482 engagement survey responses, a wānanga with Taranaki Whānui, discussion with stakeholders in the open space and recreation sector, council advisory groups and workshops with Councillors, and information gathering from our representative survey and GIS analysis. We have endeavoured to understand challenges, opportunities, and priorities from a wide range of viewpoints and have sought to bring those elements into the development of this strategy.
6. The mission of Te Whai Oranga Pōneke is to create a flourishing network of parks and recreation opportunities, interwoven into everyday life, that supports Wellingtonians to live well and connect to nature and each other. This mission is underpinned by five principles that are woven through the strategy. To meet the mission, we have five strategic focuses with approaches to support each of these.
7. The strategy also includes actions, measures, and open space categories and provision targets to support open space and recreation improvements across the city. Consultation on the draft strategy will help refine these actions, priorities, and metrics.
8. Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic is being asked for approval to move to the next phase, public consultation.

Takenga mai | Background

Why are we reviewing the strategy?

9. The current Open Space and Recreation Strategy; Our Capital Spaces was adopted in 2013 with a 10-year horizon. That 10-year horizon is now up, and the strategy is due to be reviewed.
10. The review of the strategy was also an action of The Spatial Plan, Our City Tomorrow, 2021. Action 1.3.6 stated: *“Review Our Capital Spaces - An Open Space and Recreation Framework for Wellington: 2013-23 to ensure it aligns with the Spatial Plan*

and future growth projections, including an assessment and evaluation of the suitability of the city's current parks and open space network to support future growth and demand." As part of this review, the strategy's development has considered the impact of future growth projections and more intensification of the city urban areas, alongside analysis of our parks network. Responding to future growth has prominence in the strategy.

Information gathering and engagement informing the strategy

11. The draft strategy has been developed based on feedback from the public, key stakeholders in the open space and recreation sector, Council advisory groups and from Councillor advice. We have endeavoured to understand challenges and opportunities from a wide range of viewpoints.
12. A public engagement survey was conducted between 4 March and 8 April 2022, with the theme "Where's your happy place?". The survey sought to gather insight into peoples experiences and expectations of the city's public spaces, and to invite comment and ideas about what would improve their future. The survey was designed to encourage a wide range of people to participate by making it a quick 5 minute survey. The survey was also available in Te Reo Māori.
13. A total of **1452 survey responses** were received from individual and groups. The survey report can be found [here](#).
14. Alongside this engagement, Council officers talked to more than 400 people in public places across the city in face-to-face engagement including at parks, beaches, markets and recreation centres.
15. In addition, we met with a number of recreation stakeholders, including Nuku Ora, Sport NZ, the Regional Sports Organisation Forum and with Council's advisory groups; Environmental Reference group, Accessibility Advisory Group, Pacific Advisory Group, Takatāpui Rainbow Advisory Council and the Youth Council, to discuss challenges, opportunities and their vision for the open space and recreation network.
16. A representative survey was undertaken to understand quantitatively how people accessed and used open space and recreation, how far they were willing to travel to different open spaces, and what barriers they had to using them. The representative survey report can be found [here](#).
17. The development and findings (to date) of the Community Facilities Plan and needs analysis have also been woven into the drafting of this strategy. The two documents link together intimately.
18. Research underpinning the strategy includes extensive GIS analysis of our open space network looking at gaps and capacity of existing parks within our open space network. We have also assessed national trends in recreational participation and benchmarked provision against other council practices, policies, and strategies.
19. We have worked with mana whenua to share the strategic direction and seek input at various stages of developing the draft strategy. Engagement with mana whenua so far has included:
 - a) In April 2022, we held a wananga with Taranaki Whānui members at Pipitea Marae, the ideas brainstormed there have shaped significant parts of our strategy. Both our re-indigenising focus, but also intertwined through our

principles of the strategy; Tiakitanga, Wairuatanga, Manaakitanga, Whanaungatanga and Pārekareka.

- b) We have raised opportunities for feedback at the regular catch-up council meetings with both Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa Rangatira and have presented updates and plans for the strategy. At these sessions feedback has been positive.
 - c) Unfortunately, both iwi have not had the capacity to get involved in the detail of the strategy. They were heavily involved in the development of Tūpiki Ora and the draft strategy has given effect to Tūpiki Ora's priority way points in relation to open space and recreation.
 - d) We hope to get further feedback and discussions with mana whenua through the consultation process on the draft strategy.
20. A Council workshop was held in February 2022, where we workshopped four activities, key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, visions for open space and recreation, key considerations we needed to respond to, and tested some principles. We gathered good information and feedback from this workshop. These themes have been used extensively in the draft strategy.
21. An additional Council workshop was held recently, in February 2023. At this workshop the draft strategy was introduced to councillors and the five strategic focuses of the strategy were discussed. Councillors talked about a wide variety of elements that were important to them. Appendix 3 summarises key points raised and how they are included within the draft strategy.
22. Overall, the information gathering and engagement to date has helped us identify the challenges and opportunities to the way we recreate and to the way we manage our open spaces. Clear and consistent themes include:
- a) Open spaces and recreation are crucial to Wellingtonians mental health, our physical health, and feeling connected to nature and one another.
 - b) People are concerned about the impact that intensification of housing development will have on the future of our open space and recreation network.
 - c) People want well-maintained spaces and places that feel welcome and safe.
 - d) People want to be able to easily access open spaces and facilities and to be able to get to them via active modes. This is important as modal shift is planned and people are less reliant on cars for transportation.
 - e) People are worried about the impact of climate change on our natural environment and facilities.
 - f) People want to be able to access diverse recreation experiences, no matter the time of day, skill level or weather.
 - g) People are busy and struggle to find the time to recreate or spend time outdoors as much as they would like.
 - h) People are interested in an increasingly diverse number of recreation activities.
 - i) A changing recreation scene indicates that participation in organised sport and active recreation has declined, some sports are struggling financially and those with their own facilities are finding it hard to meet costs.

Kōrerorero | Discussion

What is Te Whai Oranga Pōneke?

23. A significant body of international and local research tells us that open space and recreation contributes significantly to the mental, physical, and spiritual wellness of our people, to our communities and culture, to the environment, and to our economy. This strategy is about how we can ensure these benefits are realised in Wellington.
24. The name Te Whai Oranga means ‘in the pursuit of wellness’ and embodies this core function of open space and recreation: To support the wellness of people to live and play, and the intrinsically connected health of our environment.
25. The name comes from *Recreation Aotearoa’s Strategic Plan - Te Whai Oranga*. It is our local Wellington version of this national strategy.
26. The mission of Te Whai Oranga Pōneke is to create a flourishing network of parks and recreation opportunities, interwoven into everyday life, that supports Wellingtonians to live well and connect to nature and each other. This mission is underpinned by five principles that are woven through the strategy.
27. To meet the mission, the strategy sets out five strategic focuses with approaches for action. The five focuses are:
 - **Integrated** - Well-distributed, multifunctional, and integrated spaces, places and programmes that respond to Wellington’s current and future needs.
 - **Inclusive** - Inclusive, equitable, and accessible spaces, places and programmes that make everyone feel safe and welcome.
 - **Regenerating & Resilient** - The mana and mauri of our environment will be uplifted and will support the resilience of our city.
 - **Re-indigenising** - Te ao Māori, te tiriti o waitangi, and mātauranga Māori are reflected in the decision making, management, activities and the visual presence of our places, spaces, and programmes.
 - **Diverse** - Diverse recreation experiences across our places, spaces, and programmes equitably support our communities’ physical, social, and restorative wants and needs.
28. The draft strategy is high-level, and outcome focused. This will allow the Council to be flexible and agile to ensure that we realise the full benefits that our open spaces and recreation areas can bring.
29. The strategy also includes opens space categories and provision guidance to support a high-quality open space network that contributes to Wellingtonian’s quality of life. These categories provide the direction for what a quality, integrated, inclusive, regenerating, diverse, and re-indigenising open space may look like. These can be found in Appendix 2 of the draft strategy.

What is new and different in the draft strategy?

30. Te Whai Oranga identifies a number of key strategic direction shifts for the open space and recreation network. Specific changes from the existing Our Capital Spaces strategy include:
 - a) A stronger focus on **responding to growth and intensification of housing**, with a greater focus on multi-functional spaces, more proactive provision planning and filling gaps in our neighbourhood park network.

- b) A greater emphasis on **equity** across the network considering support and opportunities through an equity lens.
- c) A greater focus on **accessibility** and proactive universal design for as many people as possible
- d) A greater focus on **Māori partnership** through our re-indigenising focus and incorporating Māori aspirations into our future open space and recreation network
- e) A stronger focus on **climate change mitigation, resiliency, and adaptation**

How will Te Whai Oranga Pōneke be implemented?

31. The draft strategy includes an action plan. This action plan is broken into four activity areas. These areas are:
 - a) Enabling Māori aspirations actions
 - b) Planning & policy actions
 - c) Projects, management, and delivery actions
 - d) Regional and community partnership actions
32. The actions do not cover all of the work that the Council does in relation to open space and recreation but instead focus on additional initiatives for the Council to undertake, or continue progressing, to deliver on the five strategic focuses over the next 10 years.
33. Some of the actions will require new funding and others can be developed and delivered with existing funding. The intention is to get approval of the broad strategic direction set out in the strategy and then seek approval for the funding of specific actions requiring new funding through the Long-term plan or annual plan processes.
34. The strategy also includes a plan to measure progress towards achieving the five strategic focuses. These measures are an important tool in ascertaining the progress in implementing Te Whai Oranga Pōneke, as well as maintaining the ongoing commitment to improved outcomes for open space and recreation within the Council, our community, and our partners. The intention is to report on these measures every two years to Council.

Kōwhiringa | Options

35. The Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee may:
 - a) Agree to public consultation on the draft strategy and action plan
 - b) Agree to amend the draft strategy and action plan prior to public consultation
 - c) Agree to not undertake public consultation.
36. The Committee will have a further opportunity to consider the strategy following public consultation including the opportunity to hear public submissions on the draft strategy in May.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga | Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

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

Engagement and Consultation

38. If agreed, the draft strategy will be available for public consultation during March 2023 with oral hearings scheduled during May, and a final report back to the Committee in June 2023 (subject to the number and/or complexity of submissions received).

Implications for Māori

39. The Council recognises the importance of its relationship with mana whenua and Māori in both creating and delivering on this plan. A key focus of this strategy is about re-indigenising our open space and recreation network, with the outcome sought that te ao Māori, te Tiriti o Waitangi, and mātauranga Māori are reflected in the decision making, management, activities and the visual presence of our places, spaces, and programmes. There are number of approaches and action outlines in the strategy that support Māori aspirations.
40. The strategy will be sent by email for comment and an invitation for discussion on the strategy will be included.

Financial implications

41. There are no financial implications at this point.
42. The draft strategy identifies a set of actions and some of these will have financial implications. However, these need to be considered after the public consultation

process and as part of the annual plan and long-term planning processes, where funding requirements can be considered in the context of other funding priorities.

Legal considerations

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

Risks and mitigations

44. There are no significant risks with this consultation. However, the strategic directions do signal some key changes to our approach to planning and investing in open space and recreation. There may also be some risk that the level of engagement may be perceived as low by some people. Council officers will advertise the draft strategy widely through multiple consultation channels and respond to questions quickly and respectfully.

Disability and accessibility impact

45. The Council recognises the importance of disability and accessibility as it relates to open space and recreation. A key focus of the strategy is about inclusivity and within this, there is the approach: Driving universal design thinking. This direction applies universal design principles in all our projects to make access to open spaces, recreation facilities and programmes available to as many people as possible. This will help provide physical access, sensory and other design features that can enhance accessibility, use and enjoyment of open spaces and facilities. There is also a focus on supporting access to nature through our trails network.

Climate Change impact and considerations

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

Communications Plan

48. A detailed communications plan to support the draft strategy has been prepared. The consultation will include a survey and request for comment online. It will also be advertised via posters in public places, direct engagement in public places, emails to 350+ recreation and open space stakeholders, a social media video campaign, information available on our website and Kōrero Mai- Let's Talk, e-newsletters, media stories, and through paid advertisements.

49. The strategy will be available via a document form and online, via a GIS viewer to enable people to navigate and inspect elements of their open space and recreation network. It is the hope that an online version of the strategy will make it more accessible and more engaging to some groups.




Health and Safety Impact considered

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

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei | Next actions

51. If agreed, any amendments will be incorporated into the draft strategy, and it will be finalised for consultation.
52. Consultation is scheduled to begin on the 14th of March 2023.
53. Oral submissions will be held in May 2023.
54. The final strategy will go to this Committee for approval in late June 2023. However, this timing depends on the number and the complexity of submissions received.

Attachments

Attachment 1.	Draft Te Whai Oranga Pōneke Open Space and Recreation Strategy ↓ 	Page 71
Attachment 2.	Draft Open Space Categories ↓ 	Page 139
Attachment 3.	Councillor Feedback Appendix ↓ 	Page 153

Te Whai Oranga Pōneke

Open Space and Recreation Strategy

Draft

Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
Me Heke Ki Pōneke



Te Whai Oranga Pōneke
Open Space and Recreation Strategy

Draft for
consultation

Ihirangi

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Strategy at a glance

Strategy at a glance

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Open Space and Recreation Strategy

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Introduction

Introduction

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

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

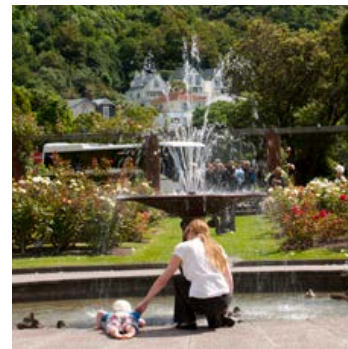
This open space and recreation strategy, *Te Whai Oranga Pōneke* provides an overarching framework and strategic direction for Wellington City Council

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

This strategy builds on mahi that the Council has achieved since *Our Capital Spaces Strategy 2013* and before. Since 2013, we have better protected Te Taiao as more people and communities have worked to take on a tiaki role in our green spaces. With their help, we've been implementing our biodiversity action plan, Our Natural Capital, achieved our goal of planting two million trees and seen native bird life spread across the city. We've improved the quality and availability of sports facilities, including developing the Waiora sports hub, progressed installation of artificial turf on seven playing field areas, upgrading 56 play areas and Waitohi swimming pool. More people on low incomes are getting active through our expanded Leisure Card. We've bought more land to help connect up the Outer Green Belt and Skyline Track and have improved our 367km track network with more routes, connections, and upgrades.

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

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



We also gathered 1452 submissions from the community through our 'Happy Place' engagement survey in April 2022, held a wānanga with Taranaki Whānui members, and met with key stakeholders such as Nuku Ora, the Accessibility Advisory Group, and the Regional Sports Leaders Forum. Our community told us they thought open spaces are crucial to mental health, physical health, and feeling connected to nature and one another. People want well-maintained spaces they can get to easily using active modes, with appropriate facilities so that every person can enjoy Wellington, no matter the time of day, ability, or weather.

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

Mission & principles

Mission & principles

The vision for Wellington, as set out by *Wellington 2040*, is **“an inclusive, sustainable and creative capital for people to live, work, and play”**. To deliver this vision, the Council’s outcome framework focuses on four aspects of wellbeing: environmental, social, cultural, and economic. *Te Whai Oranga Pōneke*, the Open Space and Recreation Strategy will help deliver this vision and will support the four wellbeings. It incorporates inclusivity, sustainability, and creativity in our open space and recreation network.

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

Mission

The mission of Te Whai Oranga Pōneke is to create:

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



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Principles

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



Tiakitanga

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

Whanaungatanga

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

Pārekareka

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

Wairuatanga

We recognise the importance of nurturing a spiritual connection of all things living by preserving the mana and mauri (life force) of the environment and supporting the natural balance of Te Taiao. There is an unyielding spiritual connection between people and their environments. People are part of the environment.

Manaakitanga

We show respect, generosity and care for others and the environment. We are good hosts throughout our open spaces and recreation, seeking to be just, honest, and equitable, and showing respect, humility, and kindness.

¹ It is important to note that many of these Te Ao Māori concepts do not directly translate into English. However, we have described these principles to relate them to the open space and recreation context.

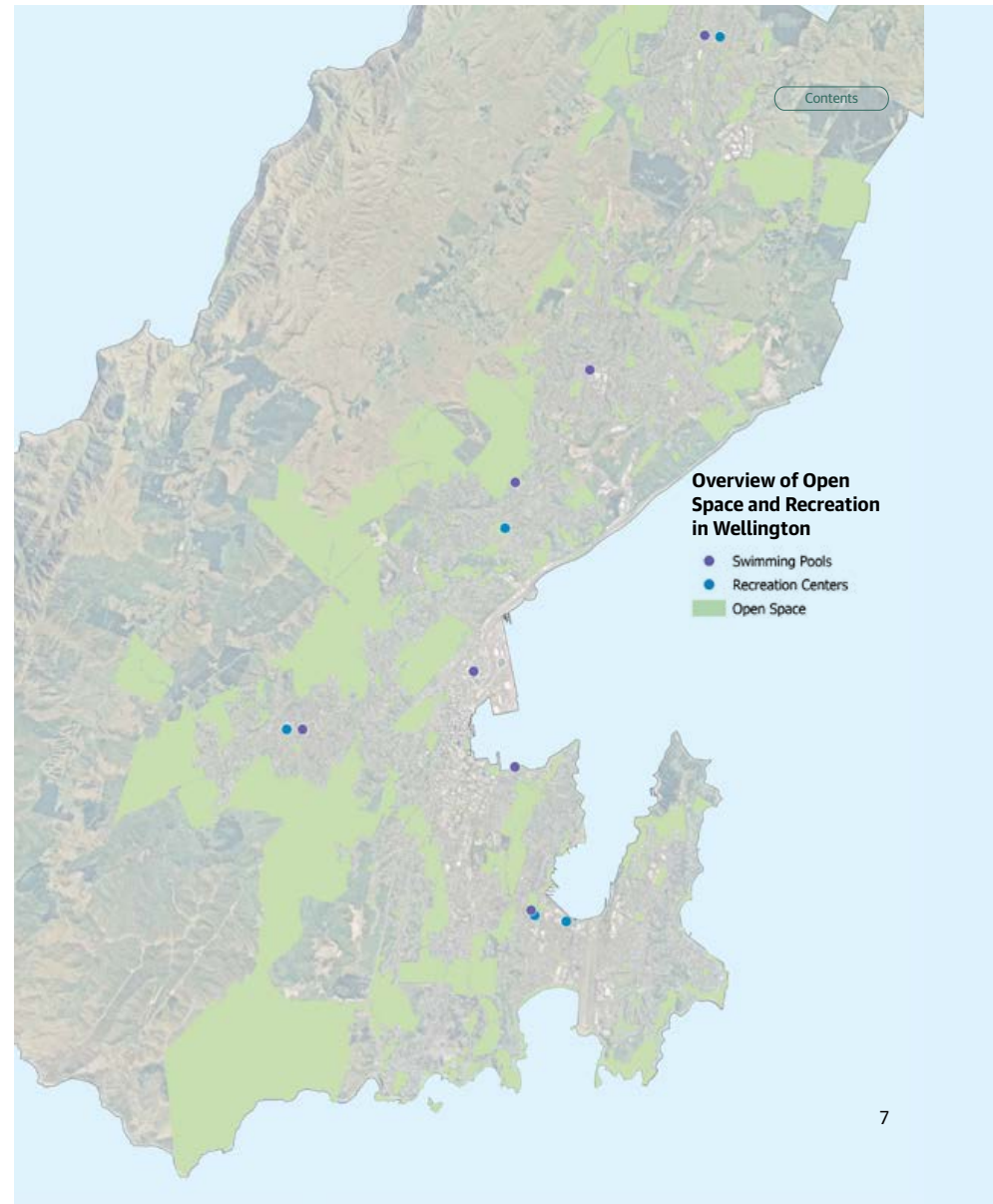
Context

Context

Pōneke is abundant with varied and rich open space and recreation experiences that help support Wellingtonians to enjoy a high quality of life. The Council is responsible for 4,183 hectares² of open space across the city, equating to 193m² per resident, and a range of related recreation facilities, including 177 hectares of sport field areas, 108 play areas, seven swimming pools and five recreation centres.

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

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



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What are our open spaces?

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

Open Space Categories



Coastal

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

Examples: Oriental Bay, Lyall Bay.

57% visit coastal areas at least montly
100km of coastline



Neighbourhood

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

Examples: Karori Park, Carrara Park, Macalister Park.

250 parks in Wellington
82% of households live within 10 minutes walk of one
70% visit at least montly



Urban

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

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

17 town centres with urban space
71% visit at least montly





Nature

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

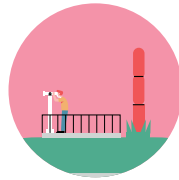
Examples: Waimapihi, Te Ahumairangi, Matairangi.

117 parks

41% visit at least monthly

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

3717 hectares of nature areas making up 95% of our open space network



Destination

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

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

34% visit destination parks & gardens at least monthly

65% visit the Wellington Waterfront at least monthly



Cemeteries/Urupā

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

Examples: Mākara Cemetery, Karori Cemetery.

4 cemeteries (2 working: Mākara & Karori)



Linkages

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

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



Streets

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

Examples: Cuba Mall, Victoria Street, Swan Lane.



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What is recreation?

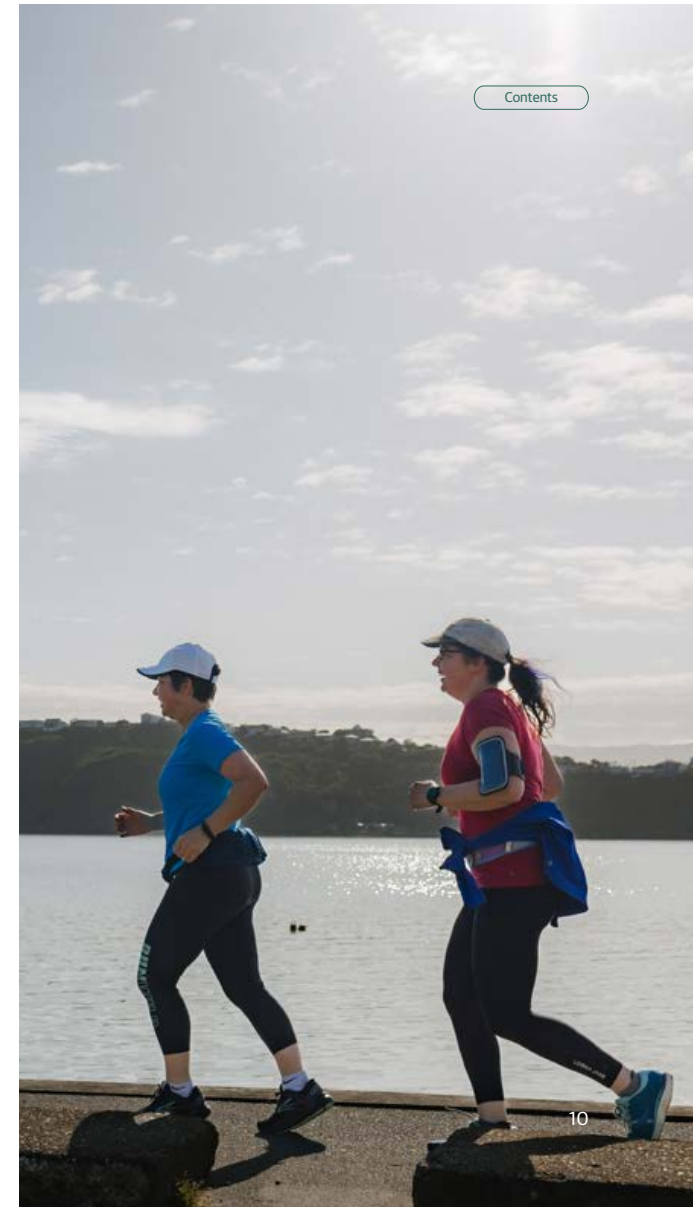
Recreation in this strategy, is the things we do for enjoyment in our open spaces and recreation facilities. Some of us like to go walking, ride a bike, swimming, or picnicking. Others like to play sport, play games, write a poem, do some gardening, or simply sit and contemplate life. These activities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

Recreation can be both active and passive.

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

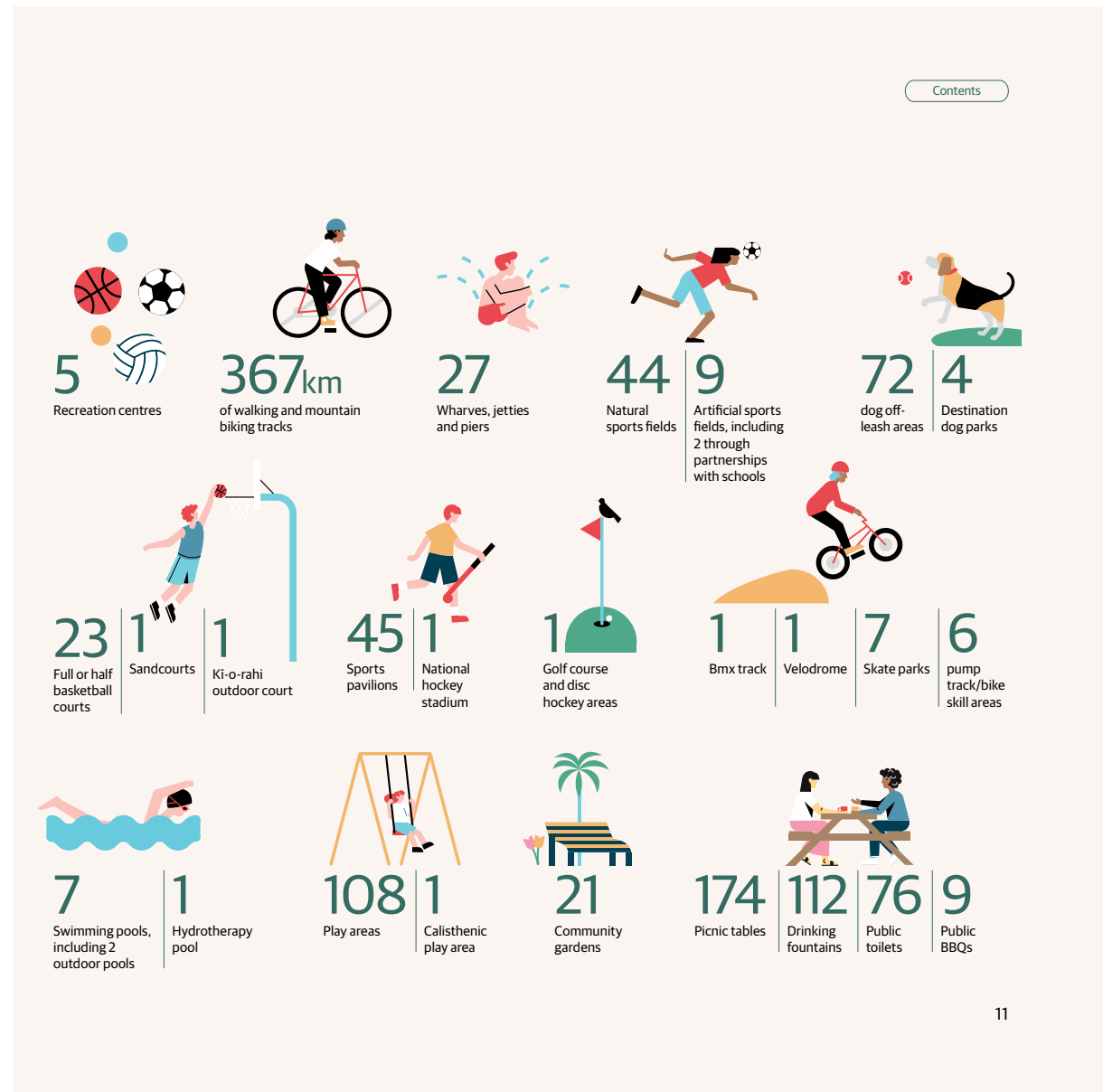
Recreation can be highly structured, and involve teams and organisations, with pre-arranged timing and locations – such as sports like competition football. Alternatively, recreational activities can also be flexible, self-programmed and informal, such as shooting hoops, going for a skate on your skateboard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

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



Recreation facilities

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



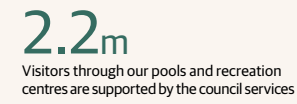
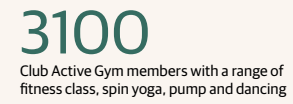
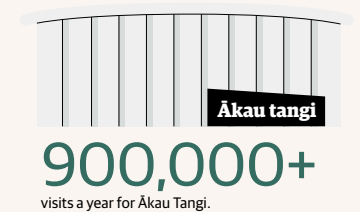
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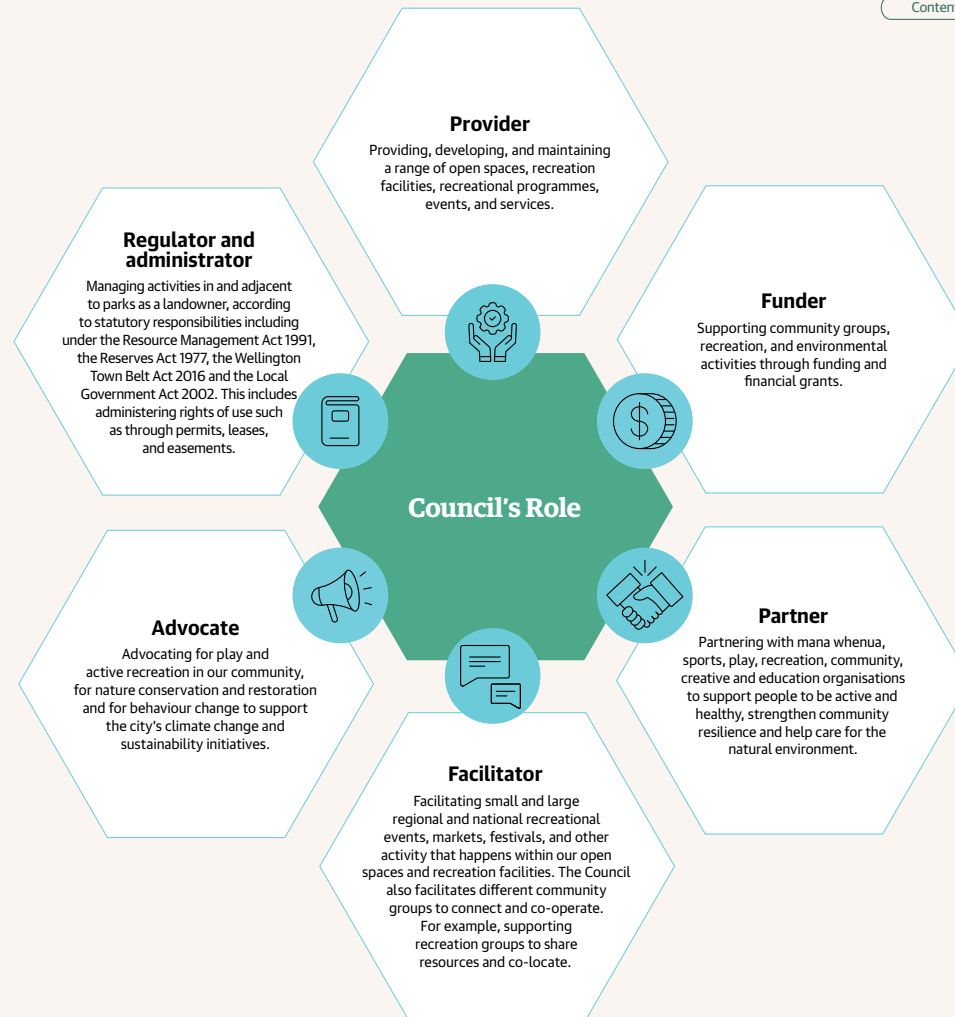
Recreation programmes and services

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



What is the Council's role?

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



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Who are our key partners?

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

Mana Whenua

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



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

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

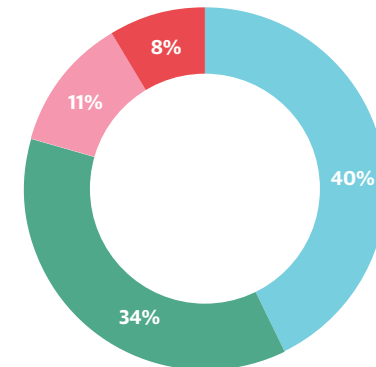
Regional partners

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

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

Regional recreation graph

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



- Recreate almost exclusively in Wellington City
- Recreate mostly in Wellington City with some in the wider region
- Are equally split between Wellington and the wider region
- Mostly recreate in the wider region

Community groups and organisations

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

- **Environmental organisations.**

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

- **Sports and recreation clubs.**

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

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

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

- **Schools and university campuses.**

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

- **Community organisations.**

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

- **Landowners.**

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

- **Arts organisations.**

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







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What is the strategic fit?

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

Te Tiriti o Waitangi										
Enabling legislations	Local Government Act, Reserves Act, Resource Management Act, Wellington Town Belt Management Act, Animal Welfare Act, etc									
City Vision	An inclusive, sustainable, and creative capital for people to live, work, and play									
Community Outcomes	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  Social Wellbeing </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Economic Wellbeing </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Cultural Wellbeing </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Environmental Wellbeing </div> </div>									
Key Council Strategies	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Economic Wellbeing Strategy (2022)</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Planning for Growth/Spatial Plan</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Social Wellbeing Framework (2021)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aho Tini Arts, Culture and Creativity Strategy</td> <td>Te Atakura First to Zero (2019)</td> <td>Strategy for Children & Young People (2021)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Our Natural Capital Biodiversity Strategy</td> <td>Let's Get Wellington Moving</td> <td>Housing strategies</td> </tr> </table>	Economic Wellbeing Strategy (2022)	Planning for Growth/Spatial Plan	Social Wellbeing Framework (2021)	Aho Tini Arts, Culture and Creativity Strategy	Te Atakura First to Zero (2019)	Strategy for Children & Young People (2021)	Our Natural Capital Biodiversity Strategy	Let's Get Wellington Moving	Housing strategies
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Our Natural Capital Biodiversity Strategy	Let's Get Wellington Moving	Housing strategies								
Te Whai Oranga Open Space & Recreation Strategy										
Open Space and Recreation related plans and policies	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"> Reserve Management Plans For example: The Town Belt Management Plan </td> <td style="width: 33%;"> Cross council policy For example: Trading in Public Places, Verges Policy, Dog Bylaw, Te Mapihi Maurea, Community Lease Policy, Grants and Funding Policy </td> <td style="width: 33%;"> Activity Based Plan & Policies For example: Play Space Policy, Open Space Access Plan, Community Facilities Plan, Green Network Plan </td> </tr> </table>	Reserve Management Plans For example: The Town Belt Management Plan	Cross council policy For example: Trading in Public Places, Verges Policy, Dog Bylaw, Te Mapihi Maurea, Community Lease Policy, Grants and Funding Policy	Activity Based Plan & Policies For example: Play Space Policy, Open Space Access Plan, Community Facilities Plan, Green Network Plan						
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Long-term Plan (Annual Plans allocate the funding to implement the actions)										

Memoranda of Understanding with Mana Whenua

National & Regional Strategy

Personal health and wellness

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



Physical activity.

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



Joy and fun.

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

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



Restoration.

The more time people spend in outdoor green space, the less stressed and anxious they feel, regardless of their age, gender, and socio-economic status⁶. Being outdoors in green places is emotionally and psychologically restorative. Recreation and being physically active reduces anxiety and risk of depression, and helps people sleep better⁷. Approximately 85% of Wellingtonians agree that visiting and experiencing outdoor public space and participating in active recreation has a positive impact on their taha hinengaro (or mental wellbeing)⁸.



Inspiration.

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

6 WHO, 2016
7 WHO, 2016
8 Wellington City Council, 2022
9 Deakin, 2008



Learning, development, and self-esteem.

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



Sense of place.

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

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

Community cohesion

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



Social interaction.

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



Community connections.

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



Places of refuge.

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



Community identity and pride.

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

13 ibi

14 McShane & Coffey, 2022

15 ibid

Environmental wellbeing

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



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



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



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



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



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

¹⁶ Forest Research, 2022

Economic wellbeing

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



Consumer spending.

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



Jobs.

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

¹⁷ Sports NZ 2015



Productivity.

Recreation supports people to be physically active and healthy, which improves productivity by decreasing staff absenteeism, sickness, staff turnover and accidents. Lost production caused by physical inactivity is estimated at 2.3 billion a year in New Zealand¹⁸.



Tourism.

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

¹⁸ Deloitte 2022
¹⁹ Infometrics 2022



Events.

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



Attracting talent and investment.

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

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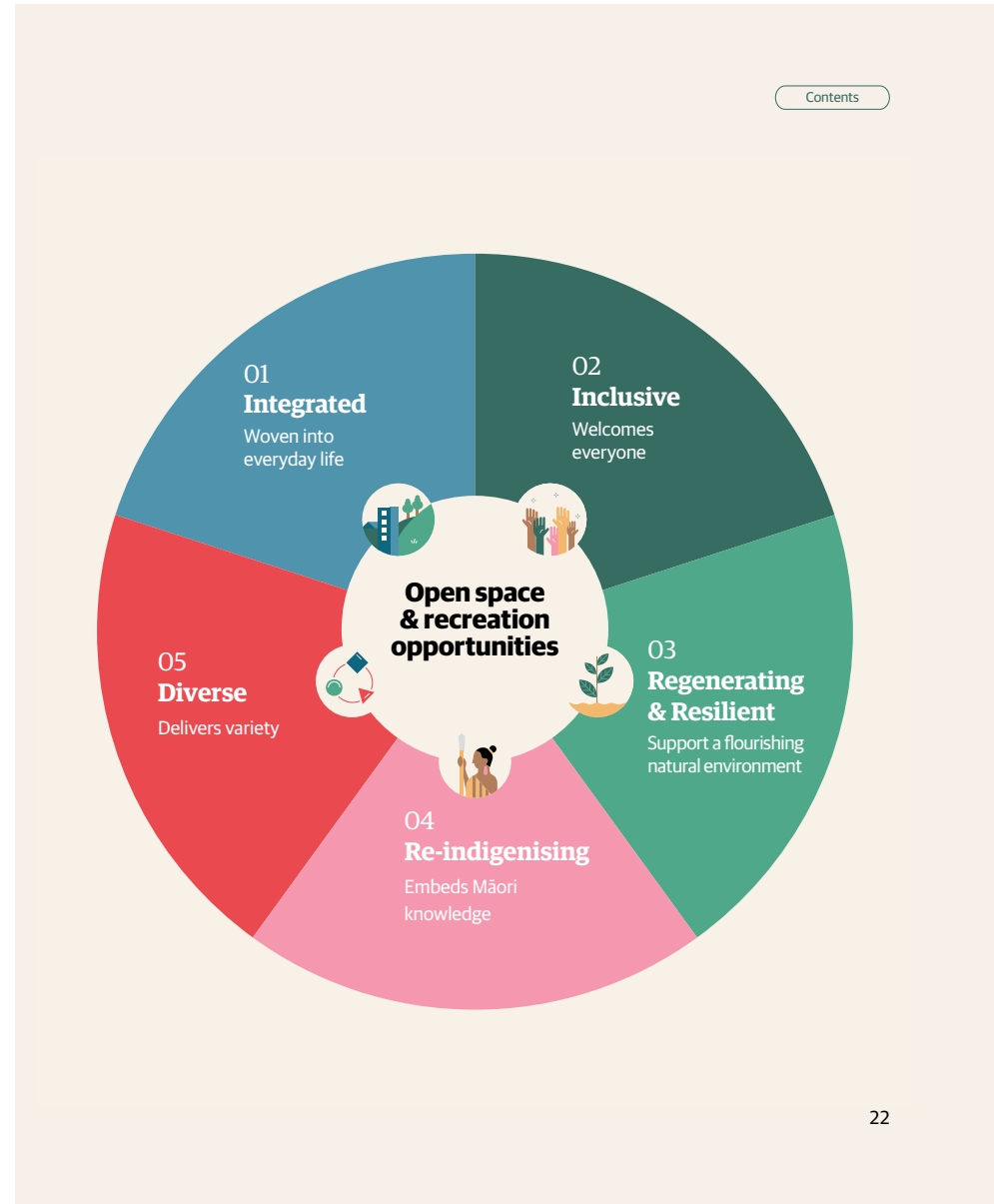
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Strategic Focuses

Strategic Focuses

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

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





01 Integrated

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



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Why is this important?

Wellington is growing more compact. Of the 50,000 - 80,000 more Wellingtonians anticipated over the next 30 years, about 90-95% are expected to be accommodated in existing urban areas. This will put pressure on many of our public open spaces and recreation facilities as they will be relied upon more intensively. Not only, due to the sheer increase of people living locally, but also as people live in denser housing types (like apartments and townhouses), they will have less private space and will rely on our public spaces for activities that once took place in suburban backyards. Providing nearby and integrated varied open space and recreation opportunities is how Wellington will 'do density well' and support our communities to be active and healthy.

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

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

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



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

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

Our approaches

1.1 Optimise open spaces and facilities to be multi-functional

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

When planning and designing our open spaces and recreation facilities we will use the 'power of ten' placemaking approach, which recognises that places thrive when there are ten or more reasons for people to be there²². Ideally, some of these reasons will be unique to the particular place, reflecting the culture and history of the surroundings and community. Ideally, too, each open space or facility will offer different opportunities at different times

and for people of different ages, interests, and backgrounds. For example a simple neighbourhood park- in the morning, can be a place for someone to walk their dog, a pre-schooler to learn to ride, at lunch a place to meet for a picnic, a spot for a senior to listen to nature and try tai chi, in the afternoon a play space for kids to run around, skateboarder could practice their tricks and in the evening a team could practice football, a theatre group could rehearse for a play and once a month it could become a market. Simultaneously many different people from multiple generations could use the park in different ways.

For example a simple neighbourhood park in the morning, can be a place for someone to walk their dog, a pre-schooler to learn to ride, at lunch a place to meet for a picnic, a spot for a senior to listen to nature and try taichi, in the afternoon a play space for kids to run around, skateboarder could practice their tricks and in the evening a team could practice football, a theatre group group could rehearse for a play and once a month it could become a market. Simultaneously many different people from multiple generation could use the park in different ways.

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



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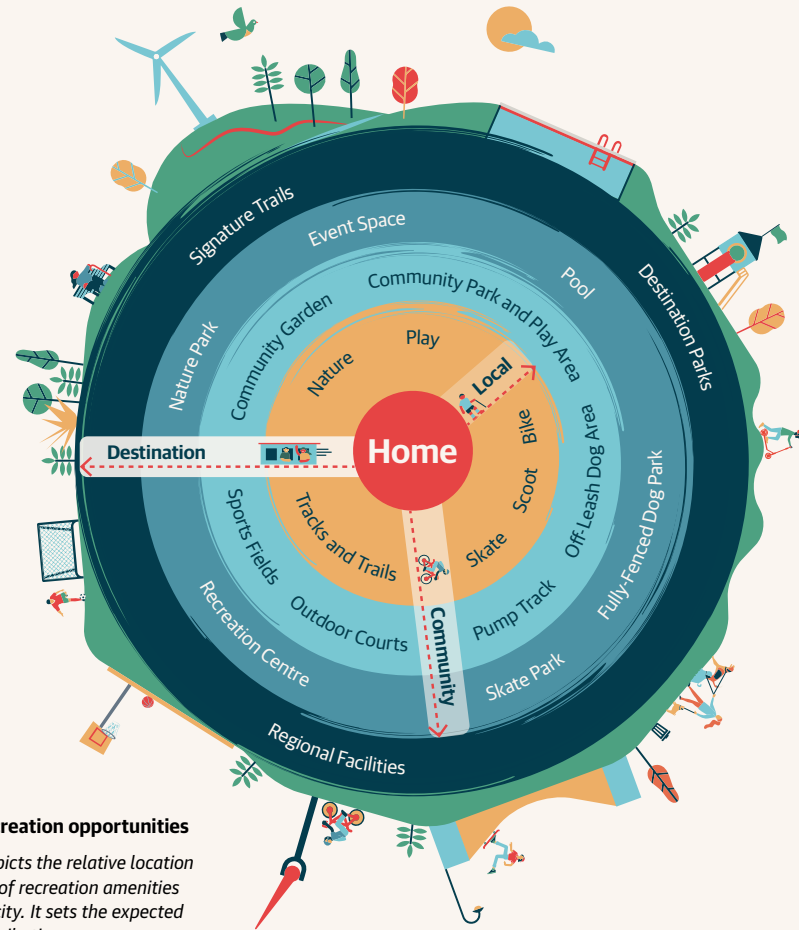
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1.2 Provide well-distributed and connected recreation opportunities

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

We will grow our network of recreation opportunities to support fair distribution. The Community Facilities Network Plan will identify gaps in built recreation assets that will require future investment, such as a new recreation centre in Wellington's north and planning investment in swimming pools.



Distance to recreation opportunities

This diagram depicts the relative location and distribution of recreation amenities throughout the city. It sets the expected standard for distribution.

1.3 Grow the Open Space network

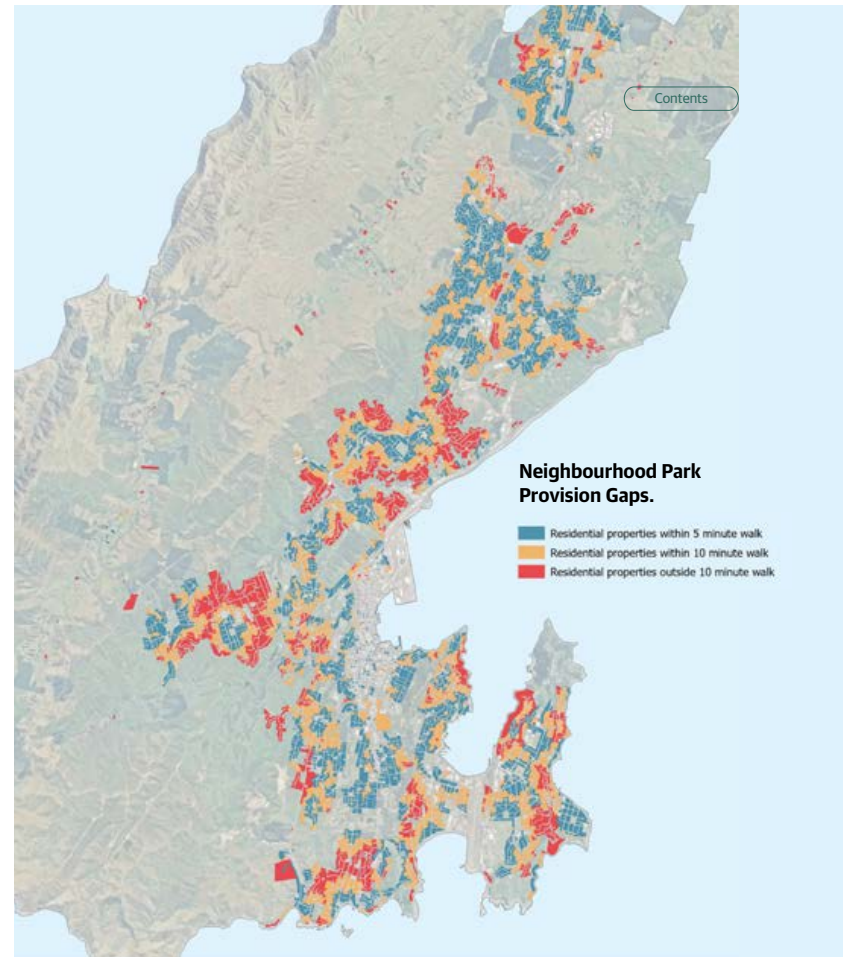
Expansion of the open space network will provide a variety of parks and open spaces that accommodate the recreation and social needs of our growing population and conserve and protect our environment. We need to plan for proactive open space acquisition, focusing especially on plugging gaps in our neighbourhood park network. Wellington has less neighbourhood park space per capita than any other cities in New Zealand²³ and although 82% of households are within a 10-minute walk²⁴ of a neighbourhood park there are some significant gaps and some of these are also in high-growth areas.

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

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

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

In addition, we will adopt a net zero-loss open space target: as we densify, the open space network should grow not diminish.



²³ Comparison is based on Yardstick Park Benchmark report 2022 that has Wellington at 1.8 hectares of actively maintained park land per 1000 residents which is well below the peer selection median of 9.8 hectares per 1000 residents.

Similar comparisons to Christchurch and Auckland indicate that Wellington has significantly less recreational or social open space per person. Partly this is due to topography.

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

²⁵ High Intensification areas is defined as areas zoned high density or with height limits of 14m and above as displayed in the notified district plan.

²⁶ Recreational and social open space are spaces that primarily achieve recreation or social outcomes, they include open space categories; Neighborhood parks, Urban parks and Destination parks.

1.4 Share our quieter streets as recreation and nature spaces

Streets can be more than just movement corridors. Streets can provide essential areas for public life, recreation, and greening. Historically, much of our street network has been primarily designed for fast and efficient movement of motorised vehicles and car parking. In recent times, the benefits of well-designed liveable streets to support open space, recreation and environmental goals has come into focus. Our streets will need to play a bigger role to support wellbeing as Wellington City densifies and where open space is at a premium. How we reshape our streets to be more liveable will be directed through our transport strategies and policies and urban design guidelines.

Verges and berm will be activated for recreation and nature purposes to provide opportunities for sitting, recreation and socialising and making our journeys enjoyable. We will enable community street events. We will explore the idea of play journeys along our streets, a walk to school or to a key community hub could include small places for children to balance or hop along - supporting children independence in our city and

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

Street trees and vegetated verges also provide a range of important ecological services. We will look for opportunities to increase street trees and provide other green features (including rain gardens and water sensitive urban design infrastructure) where appropriate on our streets. We know that there are considerably fewer street trees per capita in Wellington than the average city in New Zealand and there is much more that can be done here²⁷. In addition, we know urban intensification will reduce the number of trees overall across Wellington. This means planting street trees becomes more important to offset the loss of trees in residential areas.



²⁷ Wellington has 0.04 street trees per resident in Wellington which is below the average for New Zealand cities of 0.11 according to the Yardstick Benchmark tool.



02 Inclusive

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



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Why is this important?

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

We also know that 25% of adults in Wellington have self-reported that they lead sedentary lifestyles where they do no physical activity at all²⁸. In addition, only 28% of us meet the World Health Organisations Activity Guidelines standards for substantial health benefits²⁹. Looking at these results by age, gender, ethnicity, and deprivation we see considerable inequities about who is active and involved in different things. Different groups identify different barriers to being active in our communities and to using our open spaces and recreation facilities.

Having inclusive open spaces, places and programmes is about challenging these barriers, addressing these inequities, and ensuring our spaces, places and programmes are welcoming and accessible.



²⁸ Active NZ Survey, 2019

²⁹ The World Health Organisations, Activity guidelines for Adults is 30minutes of moderate or 15 minutes of moderate exercise for at least 5 days in a week. Survey results comes from the Active NZ survey. Sports NZ.

Inequal outcomes in active recreation



Age

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

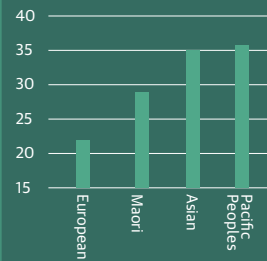
Gender

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

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

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

% of ethnic groups who weren't active over the seven-day survey



Ethnicity

Adults Asian, Māori and Pasifika people, participate less per week and spend less time being physically active, compared to Europeans.

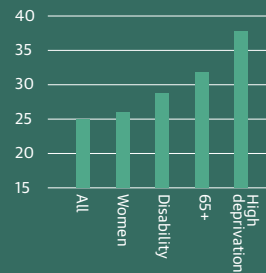
Young Asians also have lower participation rates than other young people.

Social Deprivation

Compared to all adults, adults from high deprivation areas participate in fewer sports and activities each week, are less likely to participate each week and spend less time being physically active than all adults.

Adults from higher deprivation areas identify more barriers to participation compared with adults from low-deprivation areas.

% of groups who weren't active over seven days



Ability

1.1 million, or 24% of, New Zealanders identify as disabled. Overall, disabled adults spend 16% less time participating than non-disabled adults. There is no difference for those under the age or 24.

Young people with walking, lifting or bending impairments participate the least, at 86% being active within a week. This group also wants to increase their participation rates the most.

For disabled adults, weekly participation is lowest among those with a hearing impairment at 55% active a week, and for visual impairment at 59% active over a week.



Our approaches

2.1 Drive universal design

Universal design means considering the needs of all users, recognising human diversity and different life scenarios that people may experience through their lives, such as pregnancy, injury, disability, neurodiversity, and old age. We will apply universal design principles in all our projects to make access to open spaces, recreation facilities and programmes available to as many people as possible. Paramount to achieving inclusivity in our spaces and places is to involve diverse communities in meaningful engagement and consultation at the early stages of upgrades or renewals (for example, co-design with our disability communities to ensure informed input on accessibility). This will help provide physical access, sensory and other design features that can enhance accessibility, use and enjoyment of open spaces and facilities for all e.g. availability of toilets, mobility car parking, use of Braille, tactile guidance, ground surface treatments and providing

accessible recreational programmes for diverse and mixed groups. Some of these changes are even more important because of our increasingly ageing population.

It is also paramount we provide accessibility information online, on site and in different mediums, to help people know in advance which places are accessible to them and how they can use them. This information will need to accommodate a wide range of literacy and language skill.



2.2 Take an equity approach to reducing barriers to active recreation and sport

Not all Wellingtonians have the same opportunities to access and participate in sport and recreation and many encounter significant barriers to participation. Low participation in active recreation is seen in high deprivation areas, and amongst girls and young women, disabled people, Pacific, and Asian communities³⁰. We will take an equity approach to providing recreation, recognising that people and communities have different levels of advantage and, therefore, different approaches are needed to get equal access. An equity approach will mean prioritising investment in our recreational programmes and facilities to support low participation communities and remove barriers to participating in active recreation. It means ensuring our facilities and programmes are affordable for users and continue to be free of charge whenever possible, so everyone can swim, bike, skate or play sport. It also means supporting a wider range of opportunities to better reflect our diverse communities' needs.

An example of how the equity approach might work is to target females aged 10-18 years to improve participation in active recreation, because participation declines significantly at this age and, in comparison to males of the same age³¹. In response, we must recognise that recreation and open spaces are often designed in a way that does not meet needs of girls and young women. They may not feel safe, or spaces may be dominated by popular male recreation activities. We will design spaces and recreation programmes for young women and girls by working with them directly and developing spaces, places, and programmes with their needs specifically in mind.



Equality



Equity

³⁰ Active NZ Survey, 2019

³¹ Sports NZ Reference Sport NZ as source of this info

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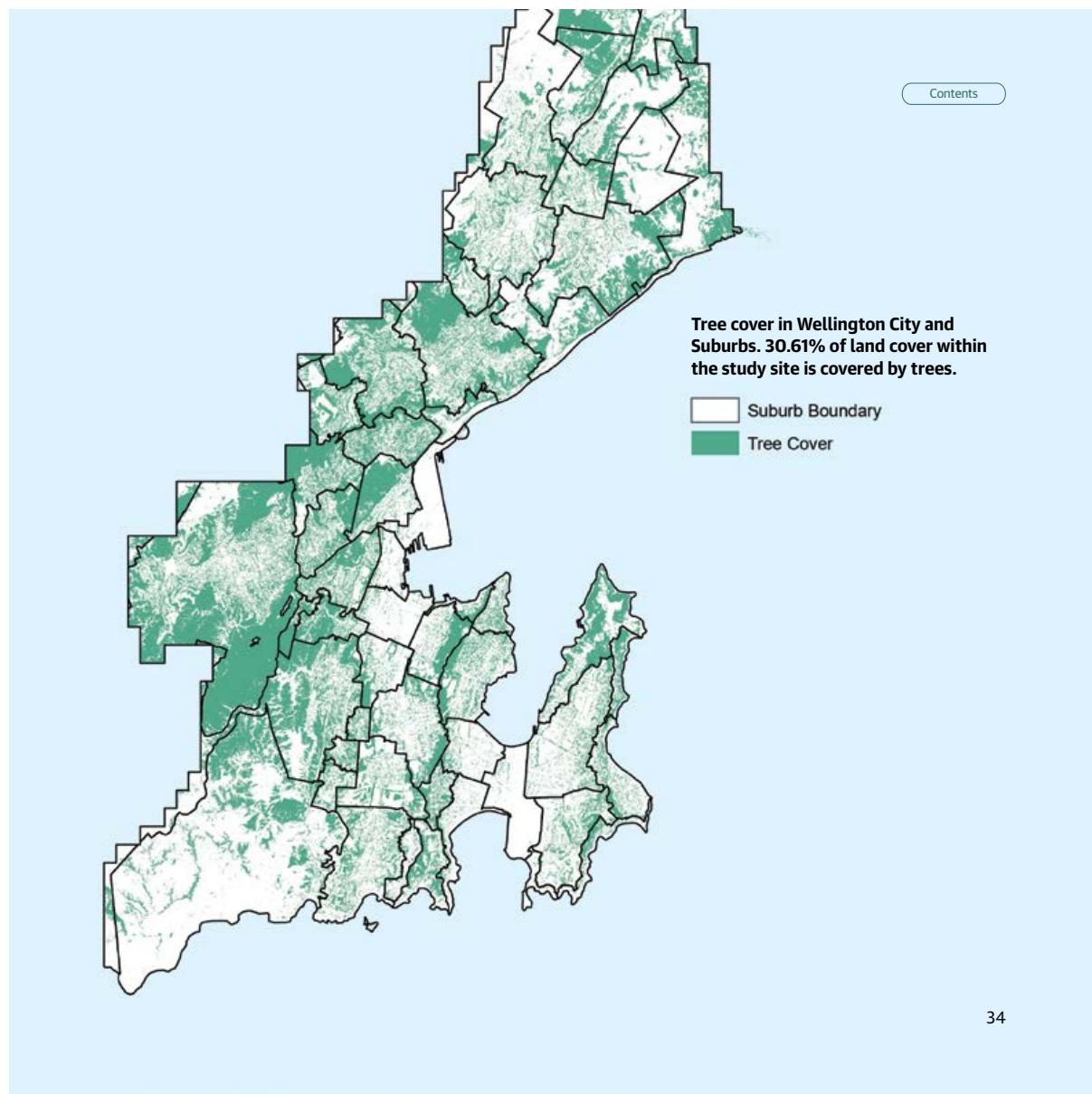
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2.3 Take an equity approach to increasing greening

Not all Wellingtonians have the same access to nature. Tree canopy and vegetation coverage in Wellington varies significantly depending on where you live and lower-socio economic areas of Wellington tend to be the least green. A study of vegetation in Wellington found that the diversity of plants correlated with neighbourhood wealth. Neighbourhoods with older and wealthier people had more plants generally, but also more mature trees³². Overall canopy coverage is high in Wellington at 31%, but it ranges from 9% and 10% in Lyall Bay and Kilbirnie to 60% and even 70% in Wilton and Highbury³³. Factors such as dense housing, unfavourable soil conditions, climatic conditions, and topography influence why some areas are less green. However, we now have the techniques, such as tree pits, to grow trees and other vegetation more successfully in harsh conditions. An equity approach will be taken to improve greening in lower-social economic suburbs that are currently underserved by vegetation.

³² Whitburn 2014
³³ Vegetation Tree Canopy Coverage Study



2.4 Empower our diverse communities to feel safe and comfortable using our spaces, places, and programmes

Inclusivity is about embracing the diversity of people and supporting them to feel safe, comfortable, and welcome in using our spaces, places, and programmes. There are many ways to support inclusivity and we heard many ideas through our early consultation in 2022. Some of the things we will do to support inclusivity, are (but are not limited to):

- Apply crime prevention through environmental design principles (CPTED) to our open spaces and facilities. CPTED is about ensuring places feel, and are, safe. In Wellington, 18% of people identified safety as a barrier to using outdoor public spaces, in particular women, girls, our rainbow community, and young people. This means these groups are not getting the full benefits of these spaces. CPTED includes supporting passive surveillance and appropriate lighting. Busy places are often places that feel safe, so allowing for mixed activities at different times of the day is a good idea.

- Continue to develop events and recreation programmes that are culturally inclusive and varied, listening to what different communities want. For example, a programme designed to meet the needs of kids who experience sensory overload may support some neurodiverse kids to be active or our Out-in the Pool days support our LGBTQI+ community to feel safe and welcome when going for a swim.
- Embed play in all our spaces and places. To be a truly inclusive city for children and young people- play needs to be embedded in all spaces, play is not limited to playgrounds, the whole city is for play and children and young people are welcome there. This includes urban public spaces and the inner city.
- Ensure social and visual representation in open spaces and recreation facilities that resonate with people to create a sense of belonging and empowerment (e.g. local art, cultural elements, historical representation that tell everyone's stories).
- Provide all-gender bathrooms and support the development of transgender-inclusive recreation and sport policies that enable our trans community to use spaces, places and be active as supported through Sports NZ Guiding Principles for the Inclusion of Transgender People in Community Sport.

and recreational activities around Wellington. In Wellington, 34% of people identified that there being no public toilets in open spaces was a barrier to using open spaces. Public toilets should be available in all recreation centres and community and destination parks.



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Key barriers and challenges identified for people using parks, pools & recreation centres³⁴

Open Space



34%

said a barrier was the absence of public toilets.

22%

said a barrier was they were hard to travel to.

18%

said a barrier was feeling unsafe (30% of young people).

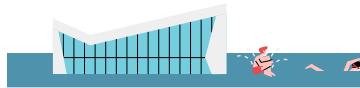
14%

said a barrier was they were not accessible enough/not designed for easy access.

5%

said a barrier was not feeling welcome.

Pools



15%

said pools were too busy when they wanted to use them.

12%

said they were limited for financial reasons.

11%

said they didn't like the appearance/quality of some swimming pools.

6%

said the swimming pools are not open when they wanted them to be.

6%

said the swimming pools did not offer the range of pools/experiences they would like.

Recreation Centres



11%

said they were limited for financial reasons.

9%

said 'The recreation centres do not offer the range of spaces/experiences I would like'.

5%

said the recreation centres are 'too busy when they want to use them'.

5%

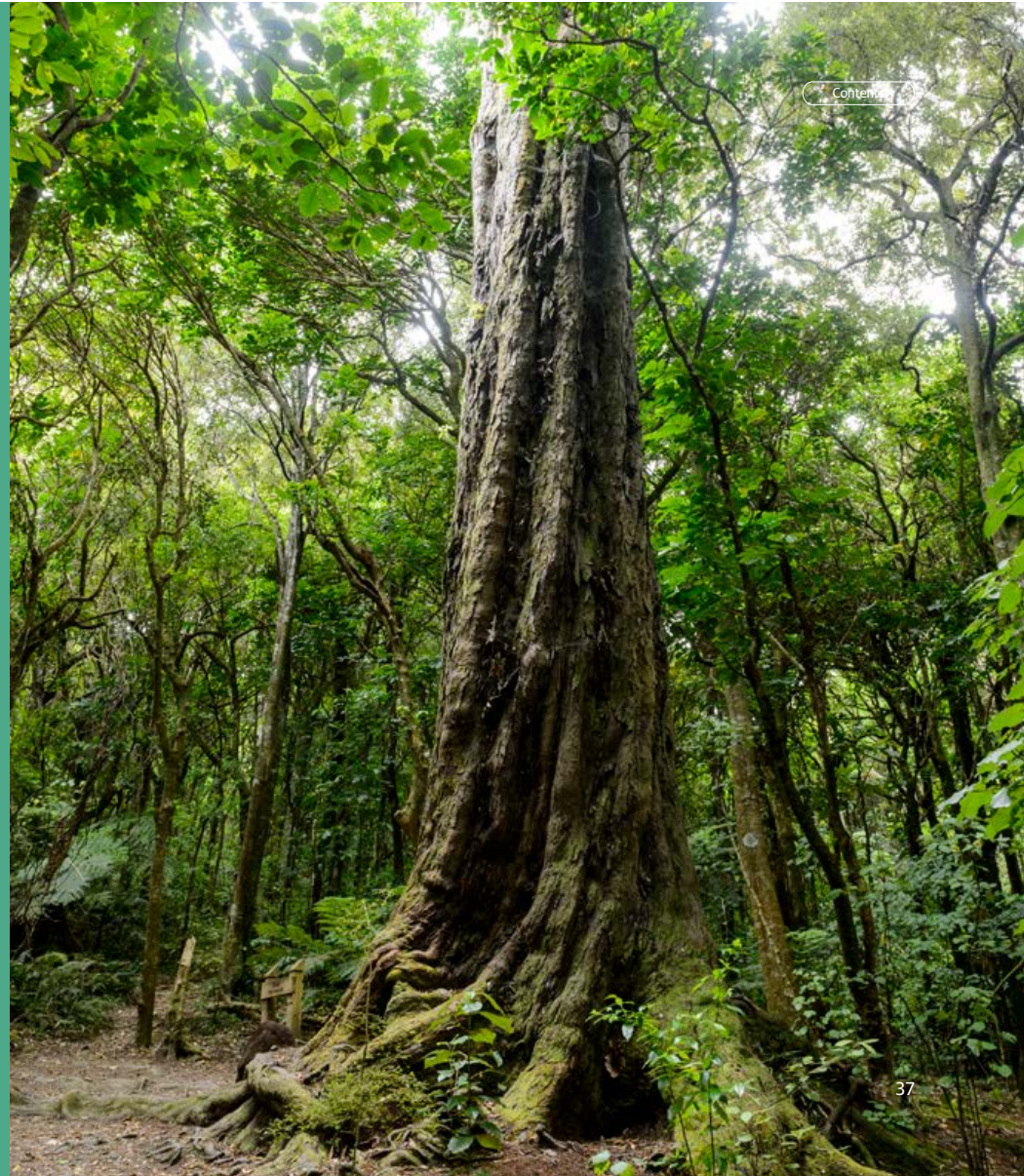
said, 'I don't feel welcome in some recreation centres or feel like recreation centres are a place for me'.

³⁴ Data from Wellington City council Surveys



03 Regenerating & Resilient

The mana and mauri of our environment
will be uplifted, supporting the resiliency
of our city.



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Why is this important?

Manaaki whenua, manaaki tangata, haere whakamua. This well-known whakatauki expresses that *If we take care of the earth, if we take care of the people, we will take care of the future.* That is if we want to enjoy a good future, we need to look after Papatūānuku (Mother Earth) today.

Wellington is a wild city, with rugged coastlines, windy peaks, dense bush, and a reawakening dawn chorus. Our city has much to be proud of. We are one of the few cities in the world where the diversity of native birds is increasing, with 50% more species over the last ten years. Our world's first fully fenced urban eco-sanctuary, Zealania has enabled birds to spread beyond the fence, and our predator free movement sees tons of volunteers going out, trapping predators, restoring, and protecting our nature. The number of environmental groups helping to restore and protect our natural habitats has grown from 12 to over 162 in the last two decades. We have been ranked as first in the world for environmental security by Safe Cities Index 2021³⁵. And we have reintroduced kiwis to our city. These are important steps towards regenerating our natural environment and show that we are innovative and world-leading.

Yet we shouldn't become complacent - there is still a lot more to do and a lot more to reverse. Overtime our environment has been tremendously diminished and damaged. The condition of our streams, harbour and ocean are in decline, our biodiversity is still vulnerable, there are rampant weed species taking over habitats, we continue to pump carbon into the atmosphere through our reliance on fossil fuel, and we generate unsustainable amounts of waste. As the population grows, more intense use of our open spaces may damage our green areas. In 2019, the Council declared an ecological and climate emergency, recognising our need to take urgent action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and avoid the disastrous consequences of climate change. Those consequences include damaging fragile ecosystems, severe storms, sea level rise and loss of biodiversity. The open space network protects much of our remaining natural environment in Wellington and plays a key role in how we respond to the emergency and regenerate our natural environment. We need to go beyond sustaining our environment and regenerate it to ensure a good future for us and our generations to come.



35 Safe city index 2021, The Economist Intelligence Unit

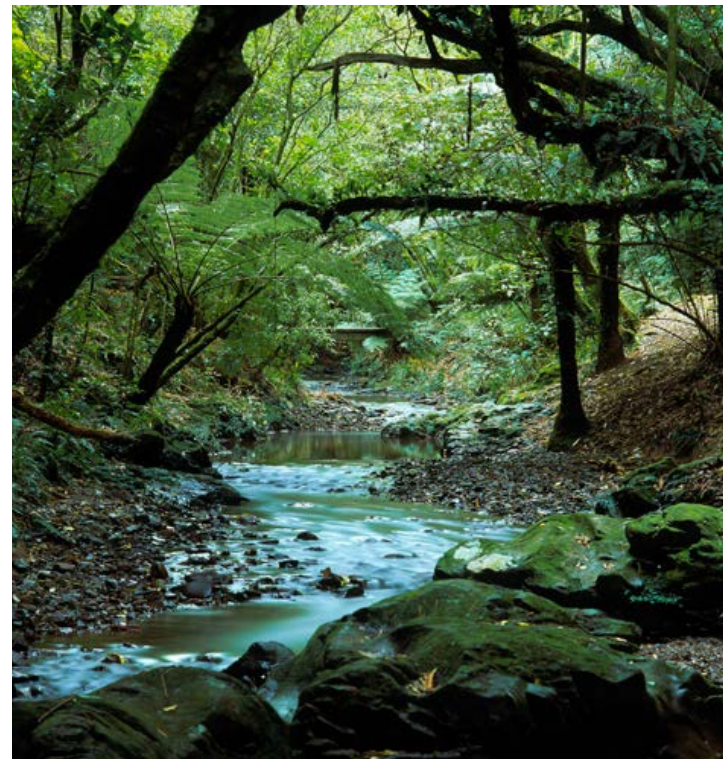
Our approaches

3.1 Embed a ki uta ki tai (from the hills to the sea) approach in caring for the environment

Ki uta ki tai is about taking a holistic approach to the environment. It encapsulates the need to recognise and manage the interconnectedness of the whole environment and recognises the interactions between freshwater, land, water bodies, ecosystems, and the receiving environments. We will manage catchments in an integrated and sustainable way to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects. Nature areas protect much of our remaining indigenous ecosystems, including threatened species and habitats. There are opportunities to further protect and restore biodiversity and ecosystems in our open spaces, including to green public spaces in the city's built environments. We will weave biodiversity through our open spaces and streetscapes, supporting our unique flora and fauna. We will partner with and enable mana whenua as kaitiaki and support our environmental volunteers and the mahi they do around weeding, planting, and predator-free trapping. The Biodiversity Strategy, Tiakina te Taiao, is the blueprint for how we will achieve this.

3.2 Restore the mauri of our waterways

We will work to heal our freshwater ecosystems. Water sensitive urban design techniques will be common practice across our public open spaces and will be embedded in all new facilities. We will minimise impervious surfaces where possible, capturing and re-using stormwater, using rain gardens, and maintaining and investigating options to bring back natural drainage systems, to absorb and cleanse runoff. We will work on preventing pollution from entering our streams and look for opportunities within our open spaces to restore piped waterways to the surface.



3.3 Design facilities and infrastructure to minimise environmental impact

In the future, our recreation facilities and infrastructure will be designed and maintained to not only minimise environmental impact but also support natural values and resilience whenever possible. For example, a sports field should have underground water storage capacity, or a recreation building may have solar panels on the roof. We will use the Council's climate smart building and infrastructure guidelines - Āhuarangi Whaiwhakaaro to assist design decisions for our facilities and infrastructure. We will also design our facilities to complement the natural environment, through such elements as siting, form, materials, and layout - helping people to connect and engage with their natural environment.



3.4 Reduce our carbon footprint

Our open space and recreation network will support the goal of making Wellington City a zero-carbon capital (net zero emissions) by 2050 as outlined in Te Atakura, Wellington Council's Zero carbon strategy.

Transport produces most of Wellington's carbon emissions. We will plan and advocate for an open space and recreation network that is not car-dependent. Reducing car-dependence will be helped by our 'Integrated' outcome of having recreation and open space opportunities close to where Wellingtonians live, work, study, and play. Similarly, we will ensure key destination and community parks are connected and accessible via walking, cycling and public transport routes. We will also electrify our Council fleet of vehicles and equipment used to maintain and manage our open space and recreation networks.

A key opportunity to reduce our carbon footprint will be to reduce energy use and waste in our recreation facilities and assets. We will consider a whole-of-life lifecycle approach and support a circular economy when renewing recreation assets. This means keeping up-to-date

with knowledge about sustainability; using environmentally friendly products; and repairing, refurbishing, and re-using wherever possible to reduce waste and pollution. For example, when we use artificial turfs, we will factor in how they can be repurposed.

We will decarbonise our facilities to reduce our carbon footprint. For example, many of our pools currently rely on gas to heat them. We will invest directly in electrifying and decarbonising the systems in council-run facilities. We will also require our recreation clubs and community group partners to reduce their carbon footprints, such as through using our levers around lease and event funding agreements.



3.5 Adapt to a changing climate

Over the next 10 years, significant decisions around how our city will adapt to climate change will be made and this will have an impact on our open space and recreation networks. There will be a financial cost and need for ongoing investment to ensure our recreation facilities are resilient and available in the future.

Climate change will impact every part of our network, from the erosion and slips on our trails to rising sea levels affecting swimming pools, beaches, and recreation centres on the coastline. Many decisions about these specific impacts will need to be made as part of the city's wider climate change adaptation plan. In some places we may decide to protect our assets and ensure they are resilient, through measures such as building sea walls. Elsewhere, it may be necessary to relocate open spaces, recreation facilities and recreation activities as part of managed retreat because of intolerable levels of risk of exposure to sea level rise and extreme weather events. We will need new assets to replace the ones we lose, including more open space to replace coastal space that is no longer suitable for park use. However, managed

retreat may also create an opportunity for our open space network and our natural environment. Some parts of the city that are affected most by such effects as sea level rise or flooding are likely to be returned to open space. These areas may offer multiple opportunities including flood protection, absorption of wave energy, restoring our natural coastal ecosystems, and recreational activities that require minimal built infrastructure. Our open spaces can act as a sponge and collect up excess rainwater that can help reduce flooding risks to built infrastructure. We will make the most of these multiple opportunities to provide important environmental and social benefits for Wellingtonians.

Our partners and their activities will also be impacted by climate change. For instance, changing temperatures may affect the timing of sport seasons and competition play. We will work with them to plan ahead.



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04 Re-indigenising

Te ao Māori, te tiriti o waitangi, and mātauranga Māori are reflected in the decision making, management, activities and the visual presence of our places, spaces, and programmes.



Why is this important?

Tūpiki Ora is Council's Māori Partnership Strategy and was released in 2022. *Tūpiki Ora* establishes a shared commitment of Wellington City Council, Mana Whenua and Māori, to seek new ways to support our whānau to thrive. It supports a Māori-led response to uplifting the state of wellbeing of whānau, anchored in the whakapapa relationships between people, place, and nature. *Tūpiki Ora* and *Te Whai Oranga* have a similar focus around the pursuit of wellbeing. The *Tūpiki Ora* vision is: "Kia mauri ora te taiao, kia mauri ora te whānau, kia mauri ora te ao Māori" - "The vitality of our environment is nourished, the wellbeing of our whānau is fostered, te ao Māori is embraced and celebrated." It has four priority waypoints to get to this vision:

- Te whakatairanga i te ao Māori - Enhancing and promoting te ao Māori
- Tiakina te taiao - Caring for our environment
- Te whakapakari pūmanawa - Building capability
- He whānau toiora - thriving and vibrant communities.

Our re-indigenising objectives will translate *Tūpiki Ora's* way points into our open space and recreation network. At the very core we aspire to work in partnership with mana whenua to re-indigenise our open spaces and recreation places and programmes. However, we are on a journey to understand and discover what re-indigenising our open spaces and recreation means, as part of our ever-evolving partnership. In part, it will mean mātauranga knowledge is an essential part of our approach to the open space and recreation network. It will mean that the whakapapa of the whenua and the whakapapa of our people will be visible, and that mana whenua will be empowered to be kaitiaki and co-governors and co-managers of our open spaces.



Our approaches

4.1 Raise the visibility of Te ao Māori narratives, identities, histories, and landmarks

As *Tūpiki Ora* states, mana whenua and Māori aspire to elevate and celebrate te ao Māori in all Wellington's spaces, normalising te reo Māori and creating a sense of community pride for all things Māori within our city. Our open space and recreation network will support increased visibility and presence of te

ao Māori. Our spaces and places will tell mana whenua stories and histories in built and natural landscapes, such as using oral histories in interpretation to bring to life the history of Te Aro Pā or revealing the history of the Basin Reserve as a former wetland. We will work with mana whenua to reinstate traditional te reo names, and name new open spaces, facilities, and features. We will include Māori heritage trails, markers, art, pou and interpretation boards across our open space and recreation networks.

Visitors and residents of Wellington will be immersed with opportunities to learn the layered histories of Wellington and engage with Te ao Māori. For example recently we worked with mana whenua to rename the ASB Sports Centre to Ākau Tangi Sports Centre. The new name speaks to the sound and energy of the wind and waves crashing along the coastline. As part of this we intergrated story telling and artwork into the façade and walls of the centre.

4.2 Normalise and incorporate traditional Māori games and initiatives into our spaces, places, and programmes.

Despite historical colonial suppression of traditional Māori sports and games, ngā mahi a rēhia and taonga tākaro have persisted and are being revitalised. In mātauranga Māori, games are often connected with storytelling and whakapapa; they provide knowledge, fun and play. We can embrace and support this revitalisation by incorporating traditional Māori games and initiatives into our open spaces, recreation facilities, programmes, and events, normalising them as recreational activities in Wellington. We will install Māori play elements, fund activations, and promote nature play places that are inspired by mātauranga Māori knowledge. We will work with our partners to provide a variety of mātauranga games and stories, including games based on physical competition and other quieter games that use other skills. For example, play activation that demonstrates traditional spinning tops and poi, or facility provision for Kī-o-rahi.



4.3 Support traditional customary practices in our spaces, places, and programmes

Our open space and recreation network will include elements based on mātauranga that support iwi practices, such as places to welcome people and support people to come together, places for cultural practice, places to speak, places to express manaakitanga and whanaungatanga.

We will also integrate the traditional customary practices of rongoā and mahinga kai across our open spaces and streetscapes. Rongoā is the traditional healing system of Māori. We will support the planting of rongoā plants, that are important for healing and illness, in our open spaces, including kawakawa, harakeke, kowhai and manuka. Knowledge about the mahinga kai processes will be shared through programmes and information. This will be reflected through thriving mahinga kai, maara kai, rongoā gardens and sites that support iwi practices.



4.4 Support iwi as kaitiaki in their rohe

Another key outcome of *Tūpiki Ora* is, “Tiakina te taiao – caring for our environment”. The Council will support Māori to maintain strong relationships to te taiao and support their role as kaitiaki in their rohe. This means partnering as equals with mana whenua in their role as kaitiaki in managing, restoring, and protecting the natural environment. The Council will support existing and new environmental initiatives led by mana whenua and Māori to restore mauri ora to our taiao.

4.5 Build mātauranga capability across our open space and recreation network

A key outcome of *Tūpiki Ora* is, "Te whakapakari pūmanawa - building capability". In the open space and recreation areas we will build our te reo Māori and mātauranga capability so we can better support the mana of mana whenua. With improved expertise and understanding we will be better able to build our relationship with mana whenua, value mātauranga knowledge and expertise, and ensure mana whenua have a decision-making role in in our initiatives to re-indigenise our open spaces, facilities, and programmes. Through building our capability, we will be open to exploring alternative models of park land management and park land governance with mana whenua that is **properly resourced**, looking at co-governance, co-management and co-design of our reserve land and resources and improving on our existing co-governance and co-management arrangements.

- **Co-governance** is when governance over a specific open space is shared by the Council and iwi. Governance focused on strategic matters.
- **Co-management** is when management over a specific open space is shared by the Council and iwi. Management focuses on day-to-day operational responsibilities.
- **Co-design** is often at the project level and is when a project is designed by the Council and Iwi together. For example, working together on how specific park assets are designed and maintained, and cultural heritage protection and interpretation.

In addition, we will continue to develop our rangatahi pathway project that supports employment pathways for rangatahi into the open space and recreation sector and aims to makes the council a more attractive place to work for Māori.





05 Diverse

Diverse recreation experiences across our places, spaces, and programmes equitably support our communities' physical, social, and restorative wants and needs.



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Why is this important?

Wellingtonians are diverse – between us, we represent different ages, gender, ethnicity, sexuality, disabilities, physical and mental health, beliefs, and socio-economic circumstances. Our city is home to 131 ethnicities and the population is expected to get more ethnically diverse over the next 30 years. Our recreation needs and wants are correspondingly diverse. To cater to this diversity the Council must support varied recreational opportunities to meet people's varied recreational needs and expectations, and therefore we are supporting the health and wellbeing benefits that are derived from these experiences.

With that in mind, participation in our diverse recreation activities in New Zealand is changing. Key social trends include a decline in traditional organised sport participation³⁶. Social trends such as people working longer, and having busier lives means there is less time for people to be involved, to be active and to contribute to volunteer work³⁷. There is a decline in children spending time outdoors, and a decline in volunteers for clubs coaching and administration³⁸. On the other hand, there is an increased

interest and participation in a more diverse range of recreation activities, including some fast-emerging new activities such as pickleball, kī-o-rahi and disc golf.

To respond to these social trends, we need to be flexible in how we support a range of recreation and opportunities that responds to our future community needs. That includes supporting long-standing but sometimes struggling sports and recreation clubs with their specific needs while also taking an equity approach to supporting emerging and less traditional forms of active recreation. Many clubs and recreation groups rely to a greater or lesser extent on access to our spaces and places, Council grants, subsidies, and lease agreements to maintain and upgrade their facilities and buy equipment.

Planning for diversity is not simple as there are ongoing competing needs and wants from our community for limited spaces and resources. We will support a diverse range of groups, experiences, and opportunities in Wellington with an equity lens.



³⁶ Active NZ 2021
³⁷ Volunteering NZ 2019
³⁸ Sports NZ 2021

How are we active?

We are involved in more than
95 types of diverse
physical activities

32% of us have started a new activity in the last month, with the most popular new activities being: yoga, individual work outs, group fitness classes, walking, gardening, running and mountain biking, pilates, playing games with kids and swimming.

This tells a story of people getting out and being involved in a range of recreation activities that this strategy needs to continue to support.

These activities are also supported by 115,000 volunteers regionally - contributing 8.1 million hours in 2013/14. 25% of us have volunteered in the last 12 months.

The most common physical activities adults in Wellington have participated in were:



31% of us have participated in competition or organised sport and training over the 12 months when measured in 2021. The most common sport activities for adults were:



Children & young people participate in even more activities, when measured, in the last 7 days the most popular activities in Wellington for under 18 year-olds were:



Data from the 2021 Active NZ survey Wellington

Our approaches

5.1 Take an equity approach to supporting diverse recreation and sporting activities

In some cases, there is historical inequity in how the Council has supported recreational activities. For example, sports codes such as football, rugby and cricket have been subsidised through the Council provision of sports fields and long-term provision of lease land for their clubrooms. Whereas support for gymnastics, dancing or martial arts are often accommodated in short term and not-fit-for-purpose community spaces. Sometimes, inequities result from continuing historic allocations. For example, the historic use of courts, fields or swim lanes determines who gets access when. These inequities make it difficult for new or emerging sports to get access to space and facilities and to get support through funding and investment in new facilities. The Council recognises that emerging and growing recreation activities can open opportunities for more people to participate in physical activity. These activities may sometimes be preferred in communities where

participation rates are lower and recreation trends indicate that people are increasingly preferring emerging sports. We will update our leases policy, fees, grants, funding, and investment frameworks to be more equitable and enable our diverse activities to thrive.



39 Active NZ, 2021

5.2 Support diverse recreation clubs and organisations to thrive

Volunteer effort underpins many of our open space and recreation activities. In recent years we have seen a decline in active recreation volunteers, and this is making it harder for many of our recreation groups to survive³⁹. More clubs are struggling financially and those with their own facilities are finding it harder to meet the costs of maintenance and renewal. Getting the Council to support can be complex, especially for new and emerging sports who find they are required to be organised in a certain way to get funding and facility support. We will look at reframing our processes to be more flexible and easier to use and will investigate ways to support volunteer groups to learn about administration and management through partnerships with organisations like Nuku Ora.

We will support diverse community groups to co-locate and create more multi-functional and flexible community hubs. Sharing facilities and expertise helps build an inclusive, integrated community and

reduces building and maintenance costs for our cash-strapped recreation groups. Developing shared hubs also allows us to repurpose open space and facilities that are not fit for purpose. For example, some of our old, leased buildings, which are at the end of their life, will be costly to fix and/or are underused because they are no longer fit for purpose. These buildings could be replaced with a new open space or a new hub facility that can accommodate a range of diverse users rather than single activities. We will also encourage sharing and multi-use by supporting our lessees to sub-lease their facilities as win-win opportunities to offset costs while enabling new recreation groups to find a base.

Also, an increasing number of community groups are looking after local neighbourhood spaces and natural areas. We will continue to encourage community involvement in the maintenance and management of open space by providing support and celebrating these contributions.

5.3 Ensure diverse opportunities to connect with nature

Just as we are diverse, nature and our experiences with it are also diverse. The wellbeing of our people is connected with the environment and contact with nature enriches and supports our lives. Similar to a nutrition pyramid, Denckla-Cobb⁴⁰ came up with a nature pyramid. The Nature Pyramid helps us to think about what the different qualities of nature are, and the types of nature exposures and experiences, needed to bring about and support Wellingtonians to have a healthy life. At the bottom of the Pyramid are the everyday experiences, where people have direct contact with nature and bring a bit of balance to our lives. At the top are nature experiences that are profoundly important and enriching, yet are more likely to happen less frequently, perhaps only a few times a year. Through this lens Wellingtonians will have a myriad of nature experiences.

We will green our streets to support casual experiences with nature throughout our day (at the bottom of the pyramid). We will explore how we can support nature-filled commutes giving people a boost of nature in their day. We will provide pockets of

Nature pyramid⁴¹



40 Beatly, 2012

41 Concept by Tanya Denckla-Cobb

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quiet green spaces where people can slow down and relax amidst the busy city. And opportunities for edible and gardening pockets in higher density areas so people can engage with gardening and their environment without the benefit of the back yards. Our buildings and recreation facilities will support casual nature experiences and help people engage with their environment. For example, designing an indoor recreational facility to encourage integration of indoor/outdoor activity, position windows to look out onto natural areas and incorporate into the building's finishing colours and/or motifs inspired by the nearby natural environment.

Nature play experiences will be integrated into all parks (middle of the nature pyramid experiences). We will promote and advocate for nature play and nature education through programmes and funding that support mindfulness and creativity in our spaces and places. This can include play opportunities to access streams and opportunities to encounter wildlife.

We will increase the accessibility of our nature reserves for people with different needs, including disabled people, and develop our trail network to enable people to easily experience nature in a range of different settings. We will also provide opportunities for the highly memorable, full-immersion nature experiences that form the basis of some of Wellington's most popular destination attractions (see the next approach).

As we support diverse connections we also, need to ensure we do not have a significant negative impact on the nature that we are supporting people to connect with.



5.4 Provide world-class experiences

Wellington already offers a diversity of world-class recreational experiences in our open spaces and recreation facilities. These experiences bring economic benefits from tourism and attract people to live and work here. We will promote Wellington's unique identity through the range of experiences and cultural interest our public open spaces offer. We will ensure our destination parks are of a high quality, capable of supporting high visitor numbers, and accessible for all. We will ensure they are significant cultural, recreational, and learning hubs and continue to promote them as experiences not to be missed e.g. the Wellington Waterfront, Ōtari Wilton's Bush, the Wellington Botanic Garden ki Paekākā, Mākara Peak. We will continue a busy programme of events in our destination spaces and places and support international, national, and regional events. Examples include sports tournaments, arts and cultural festivals, endurance races and other events that bring diverse opportunities and experiences to Wellington.

A particular focus will be to build on the growing reputation of Wellington City, and region, as a world-class walking and mountain biking destination. This will require investment to maintain and develop our track network to a world class standard for Wellingtonians and visitors alike.



42 Metservice, 2023

5.5 Embrace and accept our furiously windy and wild city

Wellington is recognised as one of the windiest cities in the world, averaging 173 days a year with wind gusts greater than about 60 km/h⁴². The wind and changeable weather are often identified as a barrier to people getting outdoors but it doesn't need to be a barrier - in fact, it can be an invigorating point of difference to celebrate. We propose to work with the wind. We will enable diverse recreation experiences when it is windy as well. Our open spaces and recreation facilities should be designed with regards to and in connection with the wind. This means, both mitigating the impact of the wind and making a fun feature of it, where possible. Some days embracing our weathered city means ensuring we provide sheltered recreation experiences, for example, promoting indoor play facilities and using wind barriers in open spaces. We need to provide a diverse range of opportunities for windy days in Wellington. We will promote knowledge about what places are sheltered in what wind directions.



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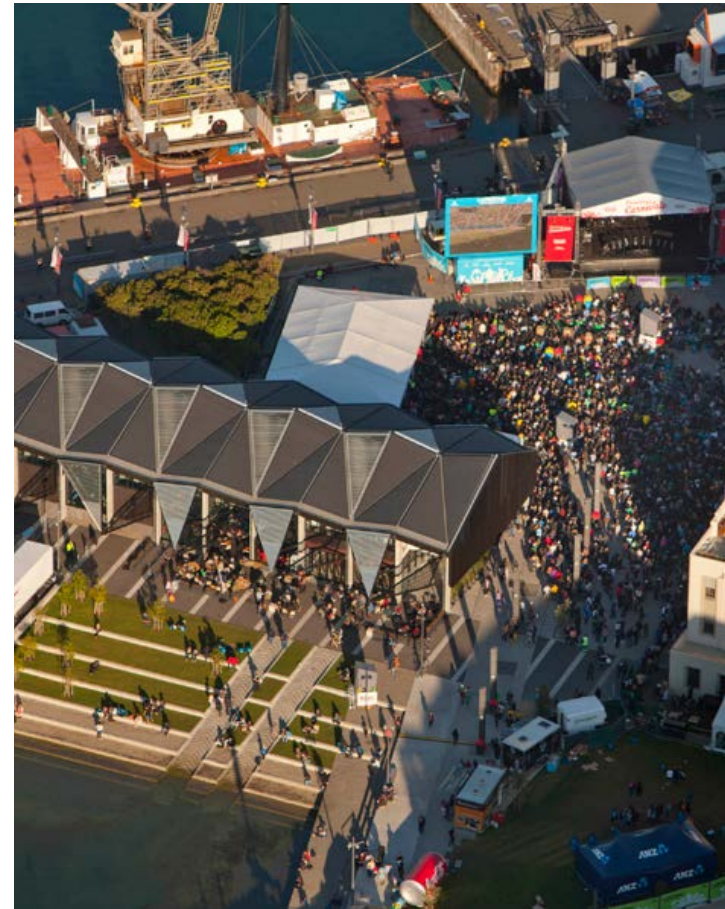
Monitoring the strategy

Monitoring the strategy

Implementation of this Open Space and Recreation Strategy, *Te Whai Oranga Pōneke*, will be incorporated into the Council's asset and activity plans, management plans, projects, business plans, and promotion with accompanying responsibilities, resources and timeframes identified. The strategy's implementation will be reported bi-annually and supported by annual internal implementation planning which will identify the priorities for action with accompanying responsibilities and timeframes.

Performance indicators

Indicators are an important tool in ascertaining the progress in implementing Te Whai Oranga Pōneke, as well as maintaining the ongoing commitment to improved outcomes for open space and recreation within the Council, our community, and our partners. The Council will monitor progress against these indicators to measure how we are tracking against the goals of this strategy.



Key performance indicator		Rationale	Data Source
KPI 1 (Integrated)	Increase in proportion of people living in low or medium intensification areas ⁴¹ who live within 10-minute walking distance of a recreational and social open space.	The city is becoming more compact, and people will have less access to cars. This indicator measures how easy it is to walk to a social or recreational open space, something that is necessary for a high-quality of life.	The Council database and Census data.
KPI 2 (Integrated)	Increase in proportion of people living in high-intensification areas ⁴² who live within 5-minute walking distance of a recreational and social open space.		
KPI 3 (Integrated)	Increase in open space with no net loss of public open space as a bottom line.	The need for public open space will increase as the population grows and the effects of climate change increase. This indicator tells us if we are maintaining the amount of public open space as a bottom line or, better still, increasing the amount.	The Council database.
KPI 4 (Integrated)	Increase in the perception that recreation facilities and programmes are easy to access.	Not all Wellingtonians find our recreation facilities, programmes, and open spaces easy to access. This indicator shows whether perceptions of ease of access are changing.	Residential Monitoring Survey.
KPI 5 (Integrated)	Increase in the perception that types of open spaces are easy to access, including walkways and trails, local parks and reserves, forested reserves, beaches, and coastal areas		
KPI 6 (Re-indigenising)	Additional parks and recreation facilities that include Māori interpretation information.		Assets database of park development and signage projects.
KPI 7 (Re-Indigenising)	Additional open spaces and recreation facilities that have been named or renamed with Te Reo names.	Our open spaces and recreation facilities do not reflect our indigenous history. This indicator measures the progress of bring new te reo names to our open spaces and facilities.	Council records.
KPI 8 (Re-Indigenising)	Increase in the perception that Māori culture is active and visible in Wellington city.	Wellington is on its journey to be recognised as a culturally rich city. This indicator will tell us whether we are making progress on raising the visibility of Māori culture.	Council database
KPI 9 (Diverse)	Increase in agreement that Wellington provides a high number of recreation opportunities.	Recreation activities and interests are changing and will continue to change. This indicator shows whether the Council is keeping pace with recreational trends and expectations.	Residential Monitoring Survey.
KPI 10 (Diverse)	Increase in the number of adult Wellingtonians who are physically active weekly.	Recreation activities and interests are changing. This indicator shows how active participation changes across Wellington City.	Sport NZ Activity Survey.
KPI 11 (Diverse)	Increase in the number of Children between 5 and 18 who participate in three hours or more of organised sport and recreation each week.		
KPI 12 (Inclusive)	Increase in participation in active recreation amongst community groups: People in areas of high socio-economic deprivation area, amongst disabled people, Pacific peoples, Asian communities, young women and women generally.	Not all Wellingtonians have the same opportunities to participate in active recreation. This indicator shows how active recreation participation across groups known to have low rates of participation changes in Wellington.	Sport NZ Activity Survey.
KPI 13 (Inclusive)	Additional number of street trees in areas where canopy coverage is below 20%.	Trees in streets increases ecosystem services and people's day-to-day contact with nature. This indicator measures progress on greening streets.	Council database.

KPIs relating to Regenerating & Resilient: To be developed as part of Our Natural Capital, Biodiversity strategy review.

The final Strategy will provide a baseline report for these KPIs.

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How we will do it

How we will do it

This section outlines how we will turn our approaches into 'on the ground' changes to the way we plan, develop, manage, and partner on, our open space and recreation over the next 10 years. They do not cover all-the-work that the Council does in relation to open space and recreation but will focus on additional initiatives for the Council to undertake, or has begun progressing, to deliver on our strategic focuses over the next 10 years.

The actions are grouped into four activity areas:

- Enabling Māori aspirations actions
- Planning & policy actions
- Development, management, and promotion actions
- Regional and community partnership actions



Enabling Māori aspirations

The actions identified in this section will contribute towards achieving mana whenua aspirations identified in *Tupiki Ora* and will be confirmed through ongoing engagement with mana whenua on *Te Whai Oranga*. While mana whenua share many of the aims of the strategy, some of the actions that significantly relate to mana whenua aspirations include the actions listed in the table below.

Actions to enable Māori aspirations and support our re-indigenising focus	Related Tupiki Ora Priority Way points
1 In partnership with mana whenua, explore ways to restore indigenous names or introduce new te reo names to our open spaces and recreation facilities, including the intention for all recreation centres and pools to have a te reo name and identity.	Te whakatairanga i te ao Māori - Enhancing and promoting te ao Māori
2 In partnership with mana whenua, explore opportunities throughout our open spaces and recreation facilities to bring indigenous histories to the forefront; and develop our understanding of mana whenua's expectations and aspirations for how these opportunities might be brought to fruition. Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acknowledging the presence of our buried streams through story telling and • investigating the use of online interpretation and display techniques and resources 	Te whakatairanga i te ao Māori - Enhancing and promoting te ao Māori
3 In partnership with mana whenua, identify and re-indigenise sites of cultural significance and interest in our public open spaces. Including protecting, preserving, and managing wahi tapu and other places of significance in our open space network.	Te whakatairanga i te ao Māori - Enhancing and promoting te ao Māori
4 In partnership with mana whenua, support and undertake initiatives to enhance the biodiversity value of our parks, open spaces and waterways through planting programmes, community groups and volunteer programmes.	Tiakina te taiao - Caring for our environment
5 Incorporate spoken and written te reo and te ao Māori design in our recreation facilities, open spaces, and published information.	Te whakapakari pūmanawa - Building capability
6 In partnership with mana whenua provide targeted education opportunities for rangatahi to learn about kaitiakitanga.	Te whakapakari pūmanawa - Building capability
7 In partnership with mana whenua enhance our model of co-managing and co-governing our open spaces. Explore the development of an open space partnership framework to support this - that focuses on key priorities identified by mana whenua groups.	Te whakapakari pūmanawa - Building capability
8 In partnership with mana whenua, and in conjunction with the Crown, work to develop the end of Te Motu Kairangi as a distinctive national heritage, recreation, culture and arts reserve.	Te whakatairanga i te ao Māori - Enhancing and promoting te ao Māori

To achieve these actions, further funding will be required to support internal and external capability.

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Planning & policy actions

Open space and recreation related policies, plans and guidelines help inform strategic and transparent decision-making, backed by extensive analysis. Planning helps prioritises actions and funding needed to improve our open space and recreation network.

		Delivery timeframes			Focuses guiding the action					Further Funding required?
		Short-term 2023-2025	Medium-term 2026-2028	Long-term 2029-2033	Integrated	Inclusive	Regenerating & Resilient	Reindigenising	Diverse	
P1	Develop an Open Space Investment Plan to guide strategic decision-making about open space development and land acquisition for the next 30 years. Use this plan to prioritise improvements in the quality and multi-functionality of existing open spaces through an ongoing open space renewal programme and to provide quality neighbourhood parks to meet our Open Space Category Provisions.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Additional funding required for open space renewal programme and acquisition of land.
P2	Develop a park acquisition and disposal guideline to support the acquisition and disposal of land.	✓			✓					
P3	Develop a street and road verges greening policy/plan that supports greening, play and recreational uses of street space across the city. (This will complement what the Green Network plan does for the Central City.)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Existing or new funding
P4	Develop an ocean recreation and facility plan to plan for water-based coastal recreation activities such as waka ama, ocean swimming, sailing, boat ramps, surf lifesaving, including looking at options for sharing infrastructure such as changing and storage facilities and supporting the collection of kai moana. This plan will respond to the implications of sea level rise. This plan may be included within the scope of a coastal reserve management plan.	✓			✓			✓	✓	Existing
P5	Investigate our recreation fees framework and consider the level of subsidy on fees charged for using Council facilities, taking into account inequities in the provision, quality and access to sport and recreation facilities and the need to support diversity in recreational activities.	✓				✓		✓	✓	Existing

	Delivery timeframes			Focuses guiding the action					Further Funding required?
	Short-term 2023-2025	Medium-term 2026-2028	Long-term 2029-2033	Integrated	Inclusive	Regenerating & Resilient	Reindigenising	Diverse	
P6 Review the criteria for grants and funding that we provide to sports and recreation groups.	✓				✓		✓	✓	Existing
P7 Review the Open Space Access Plan with an ambitious focus on raising the accessibility of our existing track network for a wide range of users. As part of the review, investigate how the trail network can support commuter routes while also considering the cumulative impact of trails on the natural environment and the impact of climate change.		✓		✓	✓			✓	Existing
P8 Review the Play Spaces Policy with a focus on providing opportunities for nature play and Māori play, planning for the wind and accessibility, and looking into opportunities to implement and trial 'play journeys' to support children to move around their communities. The review should also look at providing a wider range of informal play infrastructure such as: skate, half basketball, Māori games, parkour, and rock climbing.			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Existing
P9 Review our leases policy to ensure more equitable outcomes, including encouraging the shared use of facilities, and future proofing the ongoing delivery of recreation by our clubs to our communities. The review will also look at how we can reduce climate, biodiversity and waste impacts from use of our leased building and will align with the Community Facilities Plan.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	Existing
P10 As part of the development of parking management plans and transport behaviour initiatives for the city-include the consideration of the provision of parking and transport options for open spaces and recreation. This should include considering universal design principles and how the Council can support behaviour change in reducing car use for recreation and sport codes.		✓		✓	✓	✓			Existing
P11 Work with Wellington NZ and event organisers to investigate future needs and demands for outdoor events spaces and event infrastructure requirements, considering current capacity and the impact of events on community sport and recreation. Consider how we can accommodate small, medium, and large events in our open spaces.		✓		✓				✓	Existing

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	Delivery timeframes			Focuses guiding the action					Further Funding required?
	Short-term 2023-2025	Medium-term 2026-2028	Long-term 2029-2033	Integrated	Inclusive	Regenerating & Resilient	Reindigenising	Diverse	
P12 Investigate community garden models and how the Council can improve, approve, and support processes around enabling community gardening and removing barriers for community garden groups.		✓		✓				✓	New funding
P13 Plan for increased storm-weather events and rising sea level by; researching and monitoring the current and predicted long-term impact of climate change on Wellington's open space and recreational facility network and ensuring the open space and recreation network is considered as part of future local and regional adaptation strategies.	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			Yes additional opex is required now for increased events.

Development, Management and Promotion Actions

Wellington City Council undertakes a wide variety of activities to develop, manage and promote the open space and recreation network. It designs and develops parks and recreation facilities, upgrades existing facilities, promotes activities available, manages weeds and pests as well as regular day-to-day maintenance of our open spaces and running of recreation facilities.

	Delivery timeframes			Focuses guiding the action					Further Funding required?
	Short-term 2023-2025	Medium-term 2026-2028	Long-term 2029-2033	Integrated	Inclusive	Regenerating & Resilient	Reindigenising	Diverse	
D1 Implement the Community Facilities Network Plan 2023, which will guide strategic decision-making about the investment required to provide a well-distributed, good quality network of recreation facilities.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yes
D2 Invest in increasing energy efficiency within recreation facilities - and move away from the use of gas.	✓	✓	✓			✓			Yes
D3 Run varied programmes, activities, and activations across our open space and recreation network, including a focus on reducing barriers to participation, encouraging sedentary communities to be active, and incorporating culturally varied activities, such as Māori games.	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	Existing funding
D4 Revamp information and promotions about our open spaces, recreation facilities and programmes, to clearly communicate information to a wide range of people to help them find out what's available, understand their choices and plan what to do and how to get there. Including, how sheltered and exposed a site is in different weather conditions. Communication should be as widely accessible as possible, including written formats, online information, hard copy brochures and maps, and translations into te reo and other languages.		✓			✓			✓	Yes
D5 Develop a wind focused play area - Tāwhirimātea - to celebrate Wellington's climate and encourage people to go out and experience the elements.		✓					✓	✓	Yes
D6 Raise the level of service on our track network. Including through increased investment in track development, renewal, and maintenance to respond to increased storm-weather events, supporting accessibility requirement and managing pest and weed control.	✓				✓	✓		✓	Yes additional opex and capex is required

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		Delivery timeframes			Focuses guiding the action					Further Funding required?
		Short-term 2023-2025	Medium-term 2026-2028	Long-term 2029-2033	Integrated	Inclusive	Regenerating & Resilient	Reindigenising	Diverse	
D7	Update our changing facilities across Wellington, to be inclusive and gender neutral.	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	Yes additional capex is required
D8	Provide playing and training facilities for sport as part of a co-ordinated regional network, informed by the study of regional provision for sports fields and indoor courts.		✓						✓	May require additional funding
D9	Investigate opportunities where temporary road closures could enable special recreation events with minimal disruption to traffic.									
D10	Ensure asset and activity management plans take a long-term view with asset renewal, considering future impacts of climate change and meets our commitments to a low carbon footprint.									
D11	Continue to expand the leisure card programme offerings.									
D12	Reduce the environmental impact of our park maintenance and development operations by assessing the short and long-term impacts of current practices and planning for how to reduce the overall impacts over time (e.g. replanting steep areas to reduce mowing and looking at the use of weed-control chemicals).	✓					✓			

Key regional and community organisation partnership actions

We recognise that collaboration is essential to achieve the outcomes for Wellingtons Open Space and recreation network. The following actions are key ways we will partner with regional and community organisations.

	Delivery timeframes			Focuses guiding the action					Further Funding required?
	Short-term 2023-2025	Medium-term 2026-2028	Long-term 2029-2033	Integrated	Inclusive	Regenerating & Resilient	Reindigenising	Diverse	
C1 Work with regional partners to promote Wellington as a recreational destination, highlighting our destination spaces and places as quintessential Wellington experiences, not to be missed by visitors.	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	Existing
C2 Partner with environmental groups to protect and regenerate our biodiversity, as driven by Our Natural Capital.	✓	✓	✓			✓			Existing
C3 Partner with regional and local organisations to find new and innovative ways of getting our communities active.	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	Existing
C4 Partner with Nuku Ora to deliver the regional active recreation strategy Living Well including supporting the organisational capability of play, sports, and recreation groups, including community and volunteering organisations.	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	Existing
C5 Partner with key transport stakeholders (including Greater Wellington Regional Council) to ensure there are public transport options for people to get to main recreation hubs, including community and destination parks.	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			Existing
C6 Partner with community groups and organisations to help achieve climate change goals through initiatives in our open space and recreation network such as tree planting partnerships to capture carbon, or sports codes ride-sharing programmes.	✓	✓	✓			✓			Existing
C7 Partner with community groups to promote and enable Play Street events	✓			✓				✓	Existing
C8 Partner with government organisations, and landowners such as Ministry of Education, schools and universities to share, co-locate and combine resources for developing and managing recreation facilities and open spaces.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	Existing

Glossary

Glossary

This glossary defines some terms that are used with specific meaning in this document or are often used in the open space and recreation sector.

Accessibility

Being able to access all places, services and information with ease and dignity.⁴³

Activation

The creation of an event or interaction which enables participants or audiences to engage directly with what is being offered, e.g. a streetside dance demonstration where passers-by are invited to join in.

Active recreation

Leisure pursuits that involve physical activity, such as running, walking your dog, dancing, gardening, playing games or participating in organised sport.

Active transport

Travelling around the city by using our own physical action, including walking, cycling, scooting and e-bikes.

Community gardens and orchards

A small-scale, low-investment and non-commercial communal gardening venture, where the primary purpose is growing vegetables or fruit as a recreational, social and/or therapeutic activity. Community gardens may have an explicit gardening philosophy (e.g. organic growing) and may be treated as one garden or allow participants to manage their own individual plots. Community gardens and orchards on reserve land must comply with the Reserves Act.

Deprivation

In this strategy deprivation refers to the results of the New Zealand Index of Deprivation (NZDep), which measure socio-economic deprivation by geographic area, based on census information. Factors measured include income, home ownership, employment, qualifications, family structure, housing, access to transport and communications.

Greening

Increasing the amount and diversity of trees and other plants in our public open spaces to improve amenity and ecosystem services.

High Intensification Areas

High Intensification areas is defined as areas zoned high density or with height limits of 14m and above as displayed in the notified district plan.

Liveable streets

Streets designed to cater for the needs of all users, including people on foot and bicycles, as well as vehicle users. There is more emphasis on designing the street space for amenity, recreation and community interaction by fully utilising road verge/berm areas and introducing more greening, seating, play elements and gathering areas.

Neighbourhood park

A multi-use recreation park, often associated with local neighbourhood use. Ideally includes flat areas and provides a mix of passive and active, informal and formal recreational experiences from relaxing, picnicking and playing to impromptu ball games and organised sports.

Open space

See 'public open space' below.

Outer Green Belt

A corridor of reserve land managed by the Wellington City Council that runs from the north city boundary to the south coast, defining the western edge of the city's urban area. The land is mainly classified as scenic reserve and is managed under the Outer Green Belt Management Plan 2019.

Passive recreation

Activities in our public open spaces and recreation facilities that are focused on relaxation and enrichment, such as experiencing nature, watching people, enjoying social contact, learning about places through interpretation, or watching outdoor sports or performance.

Parklets

A parklet is a sidewalk extension that provides more space and amenities for people using the street. Usually parklets are installed on parking lanes and use parking spaces. Parklets typically extend out from the sidewalk at the level of the sidewalk to the width of the adjacent parking space.

⁴³ Based on Outcome 5, Accessibility, of the New Zealand Disability Strategy 2016-2026.

Play

An experience or activity undertaken for enjoyment or entertainment. While play is a guaranteed right of children⁴⁴, playful activity can be enjoyed by people of any age.

Play Street

Play Street events temporarily restrict vehicle traffic on quiet local streets, so that children and parents can be active, socially connect, and play in their neighbourhood. They are small, resident-led, local events, held on quiet neighbourhood streets during daylight hours. See [NZTA Play Street Guidelines for more information](#).

Public open space

Outdoor space that is accessible to the public and set aside primarily for recreation, nature conservation, amenity and public gatherings. It is mainly publicly owned land, whether the Council or Crown-owned, but may include private land where public access is permitted. It includes parks, reserves, coastal foreshores, civic squares and road reserve space not required for vehicle transport purposes.

Recreation

The broad range of passive and active leisure activities people do in our public open spaces and recreation facilities, for enjoyment, relaxation, health, wellbeing and social/community connection. It includes casual activities such as sitting in a park or picnicking with friends, to regular self-guided fitness routines or highly organised competitive sports.

Recreation facilities

The buildings, structures and purpose-built outdoor areas provided and managed to accommodate or support recreational activities, such as swimming pools, recreation centres, public toilets and changing rooms, playgrounds, sports fields, basketball or tennis courts, and trails.

Recreation programmes and services

Planned activities, assistance and events that support people to recreate, including informing people about recreational opportunities, facilitating participation, and administering booking systems for use of facilities and organising regular learning opportunities such as swimming lessons. Often involves helping people to overcome barriers to participation and promoting the benefits of active recreation.

Recreational and social open space

Open Space that primarily achieve recreation or social outcomes, they include open space categories; Neighborhood Parks, Urban Parks and Destination Parks.

Sport

An activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or a team competes against another or others for entertainment.⁴⁵

Universal design

Successful design of the environment, information, programmes, and services to work for everyone – by making sure everything is accessible, understood by and used to the greatest extent possible with little or no adaptation.⁴⁶

Volunteering

In this strategy, volunteering refers to giving time freely to organise recreational activities, carry out projects or care for the environment in parks and recreational facilities, usually associated with a community group.

Wellington Town Belt

The arc of open space set aside around the original town of Wellington. The land is classified and managed under the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016.

⁴⁴ Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1989

⁴⁵ Oxford Dictionary

⁴⁶ Based on definitions in The New Zealand Disability Strategy 2016-2026.

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APPENDIX 2

DRAFT Open space categories

Overview

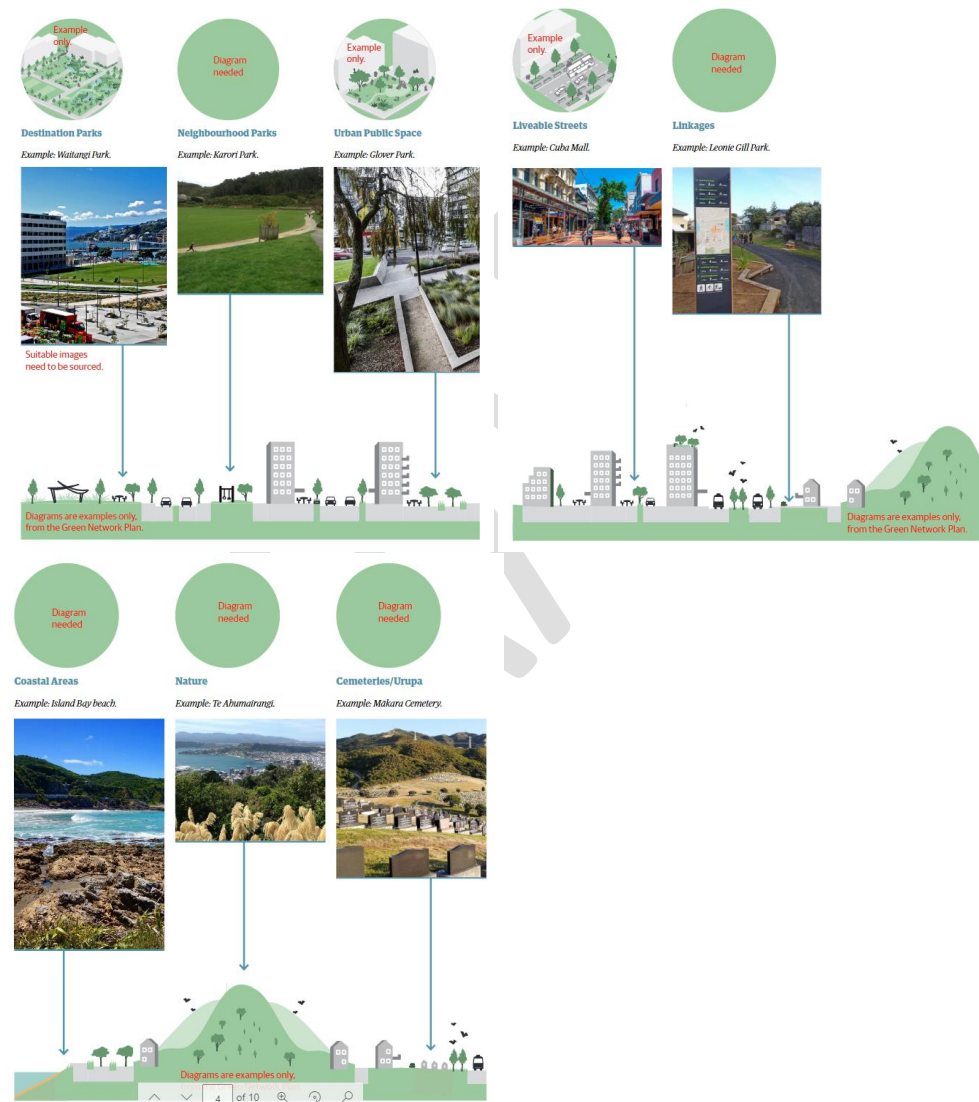
Open space categories are the building blocks of the open space network. Detailing these categories helps us understand and plan for a range of opportunities across Wellington’s open space network, in both greenfield and currently developed areas.

The categories are determined by purpose (what the park is used for), variation in character (what the park looks like), and level of service (standard of development and maintenance) and are based on Recreation Aotearoa’s guidelines (2017), with some changes for relevance to Wellington. They only apply to land that is owned or managed by the Council.

Open space category	Description
	<p>Destination parks offer a unique experience that attract a large numbers of visitors from all over the Wellington region. They are typically high-profile landmark parks that are special and much-loved.</p> <p>Examples: Wellington Botanic Garden ki Paekaka, Zealandia, Wellington Waterfront (including Waitangi Park, Frank Kitts Park) Mākara Peak Mountain Bike Park, Basin Reserve.</p>
	<p>Neighbourhood Parks</p> <p>Multi-use parks that are often used within a neighbourhood. They provide a mix of informal and formal recreation experiences, from picnicking, playing and relaxing, to organised sporting activities. They can include various types of park infrastructure such as sports fields, play areas, or community gardens.</p> <p>Examples: <i>Karori Park, Carrara Park, Macalister Park.</i></p>
	<p>Urban Public Spaces</p> <p>Open spaces in Wellington’s CBD, suburban centres and associated areas of intensified development that provide for socialising, play, events, relaxation, and enjoyment. Include squares, plazas, and greens.</p> <p>Examples: <i>Midland Park, Te Aro Park, Constable Street Play Area.</i></p>
	<p>Liveable Streets</p> <p>Well-designed streetscapes offer important ‘open space’ to communities. Particularly essential in high density areas where open space is at a premium. They can provide essential areas of public life- strolling, sitting, eating, dancing, listening to music, people-watching, exercise, and markets.</p> <p>Examples: Cuba Mall, Victoria Street, Swan Lane.</p>
	<p>Linkages</p> <p>Little parks, spaces or corridors that cater for active transport connections but are not streetscapes. They are often small with little development other than a footpath and/or steps and some natural elements.</p> <p>Examples: Small park between Salamanca Road and the Terrace, Leonie Gill Walkway.</p>
	<p>Coastal Areas</p> <p>Beaches, rocky shores, and adjacent public open space on the south coast and around the harbour.</p> <p>Examples: Oriental Bay, Lyall Bay.</p>
	<p>Nature Areas</p> <p>Relatively undeveloped areas where the natural environment dominates. These spaces are managed for the protection and restoration of our indigenous ecosystem and for walking and biking recreation opportunities. Most of our 365km track network is situated within nature areas.</p> <p>Examples: Waimapihi, Te Ahumairangi, Matairangi.</p>

Cemeteries/ Urupā	Open spaces in Wellington which are used for burials and interments. These are recognised as places of guardianship and remembrance where we support our bereaved, treasure our heritage and experience peace and tranquillity. Examples: Mākara Cemetery, Karori Cemetery.
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Open space categories diagram



Provision targets

The open space categories include provision targets. Provision targets help us to prioritise our investment and look for opportunities to optimise value for money while achieving good community outcomes. The provision targets have been developed from international evidence, national guidelines, and community expectations, about what creates a liveable city and what defines a quality park. They are consistent with the vision, values and outcomes of Te Whai Oranga the Open Space and Recreation Strategy.

The categories and targets are guidelines. In reality, park provision, park design and amenities will vary depending on site context and the availability of resources. It is recognised that our existing urban form is not easily changed to accommodate changing open space needs. It is also true that most parks are inherently multi-use spaces that provide for a range of uses and values and because of this no parks category system will be strictly prescribed. The categories and provision targets are useful for setting a 30-year ideal vision for the form, function and direction of park and recreation space in Wellington. The targets are ambitious but need to be if we are to plan adequately for growth and do urban density well.

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Development contributions

The open space categories include development contribution catchment areas.

As the population grows so too does demand on the Council’s assets and services, including our open spaces. To meet that demand, significant investment in new or upgraded assets and services is required. Development contribution fees are charged on new urban development projects so that a fair proportion of the infrastructure cost is funded by development.

Under the Local Government Act, the Council can use development contributions to fund new reserves and upgrade existing reserves to accommodate growth and to mitigate the effects of development on natural and physical resources. Under the Council’s Development Contributions Policy, fees can be charged for specific catchment areas, at the city wide, ward or suburb levels, depending on who benefits from the project. Table C identifies the development catchments which will apply to each of the Open Space Categories identified in this strategy.

Development contributions catchment areas								
Catchment area	Destination Park	Neighbourhood Park	Urban Park	Nature Reserves	Cemeteries	Linkages	Coastal Areas	Street capes
City	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Park in city centre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	-	NA
Ward	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Park in metro centre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> smaller area	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant beach	NA
Suburb	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neighbourhood & Pocket	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban parks in village centre	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Beach	NA

Management grades

The open space categories include management grades that relate to the expected quality of a park's development and maintenance, based on levels and types of use, and the character of the environment. Management grades can help manage community expectations about the level of service and manage the affordability of work that is needed on our open space network. The highest grade is likely to be expensive and the average level of service to be more affordable. The table below defines each management grade.

Asset management plans will interpret these grades into service level indicators for the operation and maintenance of open spaces and facilities e.g., the frequency of cleaning, mowing, or weeding.

Open space management grades		
Management grade	Level of Use	Description
1	High	Highest level of asset provision, using quality materials and bespoke designs. Maintenance is at the highest standards, with quick response times and frequent operations.
2	Medium	Moderate level of asset provision, using robust materials and simple designs. Maintenance is to good standards, with medium response times and moderately frequent operations.
3	Standard	Lowest level of asset provision, using robust materials and simple designs. Maintenance is to the lowest acceptable standard, with longer response times and fewer programmed operations.

Categories

Destination Parks

The role of a destination park is to:

- Support cultural vibrancy, visitor attractions and public events.
- Support high profile sporting activities.
- Support local economies by attracting both residents and tourists to Wellington and the immediate area.
- Provide educational and cultural opportunities.

Indicative amenities:

- Large events space.
- High quality play areas.
- Distinct natural, heritage or cultural elements.
- Tourist destination.
- Well-connected and very accessible by multiple modes of transport and on foot.
- Nationally important sporting venues as identified by 'Nuku Ora's Spaces and Places Framework'.

Tier	All Destination Parks
Provision targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully inclusive environments to our broad Wellington community, including ensuring universal design principles are considered to optimise participation for all the activities offered at a destination park. 2. Accessible public toilets are provided. 3. Accessible through multi-modal transport options, including public transport, and the availability of mobility car parks. 4. Extensive historic and cultural references to the whakapapa of place should be included through design artworks and interpretation. Opportunities to learn about the place will be included.
Management grade	Grade 1
Development contribution	New destination park investment that is driven by growth can be supported by city-wide development contributions as they provide city wide benefits.
Other comments	May contribute to recreation or social provision target statistics described under neighbourhood parks, where destination parks are used as neighbourhood parks. E.g., Waitangi Park for city centre residents and parts of the Wellington Botanic Gardens for Kelburn and Thorndon residents.

Neighbourhood Parks

The role of a neighbourhood park is to:

- Provide active and passive recreation opportunities that support physical and mental health.
- Support community resilience and social connections.
- Bring green space into built areas, with associated ecosystem services.
- Improve visual amenity of residential neighbourhoods.
- Provide opportunities for people to connect with nature close to home.

Indicative amenities:

- Play-areas, skate parks, sports fields, dog exercise areas, kick-around areas, paths, seating, rubbish bins.
- Areas for socialising and relaxation.
- In some bigger parks, there can be space for events, community hubs and markets.
- Amenity planting: trees, gardens, and grass.
- Buildings such as toilets, community centres, changing rooms or clubrooms.

Tier	Community Park	Local Park	Pocket Park
Features	Larger multi-use park supporting a range of recreational uses. People may travel several kilometres to use, so supports the wider community. Often include pockets of nature.	Smaller neighbourhood parks within walking distance of residents' homes. Often include pockets of nature, a single sports field or play area. Often include flat or gently undulating grassed areas for play.	Small areas that can provide 'door-step' access to green amenity and socialising spaces. Often include a grassed area and can include a seat and a few trees or shrubs.
Size	>20,000m ² New community parks are typically between 30,000m ² to 50,000m ² and larger if providing organised sports use – up to 10 hectares.	~ 2,000m ² - 5,000m ² Many existing neighbourhood parks are smaller but this size allows for more activities.	<1,000m ² Particularly useful in high density residential areas where land is hard to come by and private outdoor space is minimal.
Provision targets – distribution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>High Intensification Areas</i>¹: Everyone can walk 5- minutes from their home to a recreation or social open space (including a local or community neighbourhood park or urban park). 2. <i>Low and Medium Intensification Areas</i>²: Everyone can walk 10-minutes from their home to a recreation or social open space (including local or community neighbourhood park or urban park). 3. <i>Recreation opportunities</i>: Evenly distribute across the open space network park elements, such as community gardens, sports fields, courts, dog parks and play spaces, to provide a range of different recreation opportunities within reasonable reach of people's homes. 		As required for amenity for seating / lunchtime / timeout areas.
Provision targets- quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principles of <i>crime prevention through environmental design</i> should be applied. Including encouraging passive surveillance or "eyes on the park" approach from neighbours by using boundary fencing that is visually 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pocket parks should be on the road and not internal spaces.

¹ Areas zoned high density or with height limits of 14m and above as displayed in the notified district plan

² Residential areas zoned medium density with height limits of 11m or less as displayed in the notified district plan

	<p>permeable and unobstructed and ensuring there is visibility and that sightlines are clear within a park.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <i>Wide street frontage should be included</i>, with at least one full road frontage (for safety and ambience) and ideally more than one road frontage (for choice of access). 3. Entrances to parks should be attractive and inviting. They should be identifiable, legible, and well maintained. 4. <i>Walking paths and cycle ways should be connected to parks</i>, with multiple entrance points and connections to link with the surrounding neighbourhood. 5. Toilets and change <i>facilities should be available</i> in community neighbourhood parks. 6. Connection to <i>bus transport networks and the provision of mobility car parking should be available in community neighbourhood parks</i>. 7. <i>Universal design principles should be applied</i> to ensure spaces are accessible to everyone. 8. <i>Land should be used efficiently</i> by creating open spaces of a regular shape and relatively equal proportion. Avoid overly elongated, narrow, or irregular shapes with dead ends. 9. Historic and cultural references to the whakapapa of place should be included through design artworks and interpretation. 10. Parks should incorporate trees and opportunities for people to connect with nature. 11. Community Parks should be multi-functional and provide for a variety of uses. When renewing local and community parks, <i>activate the 'power of ten'³ multi-use principle</i> to get more use out of them. 12. They should provide diversity in the environment with a range of colour, texture, shapes, and fragrances that are interesting to visit during different times of the day and year. 13. Signage should be highly visible and located at entry points, activity areas and intersections of paths. Some signage should be visible from the street to encourage use by passers-by. 	2.	May include some spaces to sit.
Management grade	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 3
Development contributions	New community parks and upgrades that support our growing population may be supported by development contribution with a ward-based catchment.	New local parks and upgrades that support our growing population may be supported by development contribution within a suburb-based catchment.	New pocket parks and upgrades that support our growing population may be supported by development contribution within a suburb-based catchment.

³ Power of ten is a concept that comes from the [Project for Public Places](#). It considers that places thrive when users have a range of reasons (10+) to be there. These might include a place to sit, playgrounds to enjoy, art to touch, music to hear, food to eat, history to experience, and people to meet. Ideally, some of these activities will be unique to that particular place, reflecting the culture and history of the surrounding community. Local residents who use this space most regularly will be the best source of ideas for which uses will work best.

Urban Parks

The role of an urban park is to:

- Support social interaction in an urban environment.
- Provides passive and active recreation options in an urban environment.
- Provides greening for visual amenity and **associated** ecosystem services.
- May support commercial activity through complementary association or by providing venue for temporary events such as markets and festivals.

Indicative amenities:

- High proportion of hard surfacing to support high usage.
- Event space.
- Public artworks.
- Landscaping for amenity, water sensitive design and urban greening.
- Seating and other park furniture such as rubbish bins, and lighting etc.
- Small-scale recreation and play features e.g. basketball hoop, skating surface or a play installation.

Tier	Urban Park	Small Urban Park
Features	Spaces in the central city and suburban centres big enough to provide relief from urban busyness, a place to eat your lunch, take a break support casual use by shoppers and workers and/or for residents to hang out in. Can support low scale events and greening and can be very busy places. Includes plazas that are more than just a movement-based corridor.	Small spaces in the central city, suburban centres or near key public transport nodes that provide 'door-step' access to sitting and socialising space, and green amenity. Can support moderate public use associated with community and business activity.
Size	1000-3000m ²	<1000m ²
Provision targets - distribution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>City Centre</i>: two new urban parks as per the Green Network Plan. 2. <i>Metropolitan centres</i>: ideally, at least one urban park in Johnsonville, Kilbirnie and Newtown. 3. <i>Local centres</i>: minimum of one small urban park per centre. 4. <i>Near transport hubs</i>: provide small urban parks near major transport hubs, for people to wait and mingle. 	
Provision targets - quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Universal design principles</i> will be incorporated to ensure space are accessible to everyone. 2. <i>Public toilets</i> should be provided or near Urban Parks (<300m). 3. <i>Green elements should be incorporated</i>, such as trees, planting, and grass. 4. <i>Water sensitive urban design elements should be incorporated</i>. 5. <i>Story telling</i> about the community and whakapapa of the place should be incorporated. 6. <i>Bespoke elements like</i> design, artworks, and interpretation that reflect or strengthen local character should be incorporated. 7. <i>Lighting</i> to make it safe and attractive at night should be incorporated. 8. <i>Active edges should be incorporated</i> to support surrounding buildings. Fronting open space and commercial buildings will have active uses at street level. 9. <i>Play opportunities</i> for children to play in accordance with the play spaces policy should be provided. 10. <i>Principles of crime prevention through environmental design will be applied</i>. 	
Management standards	Standard 1	
Development contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New open spaces in the city centre relating to growth could be attributed to city wide catchments. • New open spaces in metropolitan centres should apply to ward catchment areas. • New public open spaces in neighbourhood and local centres should be applied to suburb catchments. 	

Comment	Provision requirements of urban parks is additional to requirements for neighbourhood parks but a 3000 sqm urban park can count towards neighbourhood park provision as it provides sufficient space for a variety of recreational activities.
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Liveable Streets

The role of a Liveable Street is to:

- Support active transport, walking and cycling around the city. Their prime purpose is as a movement corridor but in areas where obtaining land for parks can be costly and slow to happen, liveable streets that prioritise pedestrian movement can provide other important open space values.
- Supports opportunities for vibrant public life.
- Supports play and recreation near people’s homes.
- Supports greening in densely built urban landscapes.

Indicative amenities:

- Wide pavements with plenty of space for walking and wandering.
- Trees and other amenity planting, and water sensitive design techniques.
- Seating and places to stop and explore.
- Art works and place-based storytelling.

Tier	Liveable Streets
Provision Targets	Provisions for streetscapes are set by <i>urban design guidelines</i> . The key factors related to our strategy that should be included when designing a liveable street include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Universal design principles will be incorporated to ensure spaces are accessible to everyone, with spots for sitting and resting. 2. Places for children to play should be incorporated. 3. Water sensitive design techniques and street trees should be incorporated.

Linkages

The role of a Linkage is to:

- Provide walking and cycling corridors, contributing to the active transport network around the city.
- Provide opportunities to enjoy and connect to nature.
- Provide opportunities to support ecological and tree equity outcomes.

Indicative amenities:

- Pathway and/or steps.
- Green elements.
- Seats or benches.

Tier	Liveable Streets
Provision targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Universal design principles will be incorporated to ensure connecting spaces are accessible to as many people as possible, with spots for sitting and resting. 2. Principles of crime prevention through environmental design will be applied. 3. Green elements will be incorporated, including trees, vegetation of grass.
Management grade	Grade 3
Development contributions	Upgrading and developing linkages can be supported by suburb level development contributions when developing them is a response to growth.

Nature Areas

The role of a Nature Area is to:

- Protect and restore biodiversity.
- Support ecosystem services such as soil stability, and climate change mitigation.
- Provides opportunities for people to connect to nature - supporting spiritual and mental health.
- Provides opportunities for education.
- Provide informal recreation opportunities such as walking, biking, and volunteering.
- Contribute to Wellington’s landscape character and sense of place.

Indicative amenities:

- Intact or relatively intact natural ecosystems, including unique and/or threatened species and habitats, streams, and water bodies.
- Tracks and trails.
- Ancillary visitor facilities such as seating, picnic tables, toilets, carparking and drinking fountains.
- Wayfinding and interpretation signage.
- Cultural heritage elements such as historic pa sites and WW2 installations.

Tier	Nature parks	Small nature parks
Description	Large scale sites with intact or relatively intact natural ecosystems, unique and/or threatened species and habitats. Include low impact recreation activities.	Small nature areas. Provide important ecological connections across Wellington City. Often difficult topography.
Size	Large	Generally, under 30,000m ²
Provision targets - distribution	Distribution largely governed by where the natural areas are. Consider acquisition where better protection, connectivity and climate change mitigation opportunities present.	
Provision targets - quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Healthy ecosystems.</i> 2. <i>Track connections</i> to adjacent suburbs have access to track networks into nature reserves. 3. <i>Universally designed recreational track opportunities</i> across the city should be provided so all people can access nature. Including short, medium, and long track routes, some without stairs and with low gradients. Include resting/sitting places. 4. Spaces to sit and rest should take advantage of <i>interesting destinations</i> such as viewpoints or natural features, with seats and/or interpretation if appropriate. 5. <i>Whakapapa story telling</i> should be incorporated through interpretation and design of spaces such as entrances. 6. Opportunities for <i>environmental education and nature play</i> should be incorporated, including access to streams and wildlife. 7. Walking and cycling network should be integrated with the wider <i>active transport</i> network. 	No quality provision targets for small nature parks.

	8. Signage should be highly visible and located at entry points and intersections of paths to support wayfinding. Some signage should be visible from the street to encourage use by passers-by.	
Management grade	Grade 3: Emphasis on animal pest and weed control, and track maintenance.	
Development contributions	Significant new ecological connections provide city wide ecological services and therefore development contributions can be collected at a city-wide level.	

Coastal Areas

The role of a Coastal Area is to:

- Protect and restore the natural environment, including the healthy functioning of ecosystems e.g. restoration of dunes and wildlife breeding areas.
- Provide opportunities for marine and seaside-focused recreation including beach play, swimming, boating, walking and rock climbing.
- Provide opportunities for people to connect to nature - supporting spiritual and mental health.
- Provide community and social spaces e.g. picnic areas, playgrounds, seating areas on the seaside.
- Support education about the ocean and shoreline natural environments, and cultural history.

Indicative amenities:

- Beaches and rocky shores.
- Facilities such as changing rooms, showers, toilets and play areas.
- Areas for socialising and relaxing.
- Wayfinding and interpretation signage.
- Physical structures on or near the water that enable ocean recreation and/or protect land-based infrastructure e.g. sea walls, marinas, wharves, jetties, slipways, boat sheds, pontoons.

Tier	Significant Beaches	Other coastal areas
Description	Significant beaches are large beaches that people come from a far to visit and recreate at. For example, Oriental Bay and Lyall Bay. They require recreational assets to support recreation activities there.	Other coastal areas such as rocky shores and small beaches.
Quality provision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access is considered, to and along the foreshore for people with mobility needs. 2. <i>Changing rooms and toilets for year-round use</i> are included. 3. <i>Appropriate design and development</i> of infrastructure and facilities in sympathy with the coastal environment, considering potential for <i>sea level rise</i>. 4. <i>Whakapapa story telling</i> through interpretation and artwork. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Appropriate design and development</i> of infrastructure and facilities in sympathy with the coastal environment, considering potential for <i>sea level rise</i>. 2. <i>Whakapapa story telling</i> through interpretation and artwork, particularly near or on waahi tapu sites.
Management grades	Grade 1	Grade 3
Development contributions	Investment for significant upgrades to beaches can come from ward-wide or city-wide development contributions when those upgrades are in response to an increase in provision in response to population growth. They are spaces that people come from all over the city and all over a ward to visit and enjoy.	

	Other investment will be required for climate change mitigation and sea level rising.
Other comment	As well as Council-owned reserve land, significant parts of the coastal areas are within road reserve or the coastal foreshore, so there can be overlapping administrative and management responsibilities from within the Council and with Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Cemeteries/Urupā

The role of a Cemeteries/ Urupā is to:

- Provide space, facilities and services for burial and cremation.
- Provide spaces of appropriate design and amenity for grieving and remembrance.
- Respect and protect these places of historical significance, connecting with the past.
- Provide for informal recreation and contact with nature.
- Respecting the needs of the recently bereaved with the interests of other cemetery users.

Indicative amenities:

- Special purpose facilities including crematoria and chapels.
- Visitor facilities such as roadways, parking, paths, steps, toilets, seats, grave locating, and wayfinding signage.
- Clear layout of burial plots (for use and maintenance).
- Amenity planting – grass, gardens, trees.

Tier	Cemeteries/ Urupā
Provision targets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vehicle and walking access to burial areas via roading and paths, with universal design principles applied where possible. 2. Accessible toilets provided. 3. Wayfinding signage included. Particularly to help people find burial plots. 4. Walking trails for recreation where appropriate. 5. Seating at regular intervals. 6. Interpretation about the history and people buried included.
Management grades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Grade 1</i>: highest level of service for the cemetery buildings, garden areas and more recent burial areas. • <i>Grade 3</i>: for older burial areas.
Development contributions	Funding related to growth can be connected to city wide development contributions.
Other comment	Cemeteries are provided for and managed under the Cemeteries Management Plan except for Bolton Street Cemetery managed under the Botanic Gardens of Wellington Management Plan.

Relationship between open space categories, reserve classifications and District Plan zones

The open space categories described above are used as an informal and flexible planning tool for providing and managing open space. In contrast, the reserve classifications for open space held under the Reserves Act 1977 embed formal legal requirements. These statutory reserve classifications bind the Council and limits, to a greater or lesser extent, how the land can be used. Reserve classifications are recorded on the property title and in reserve management plans prepared under the Reserves Act. The management plans set out policies, rules, and actions to guide the use, management, and development of the reserve land – in accordance with the reserve classification – and guide day-to-day-and long-term decision-making.

The District Plan includes open space zones (with associated policies and rules) that control land use, subdivision, and development activities within and adjacent to open spaces, as guided by the Resource Management Act 1991. The District Plan identifies the types of development activities that are permitted on reserves and activities that require resource consent.

Table X provides a general guide to the relationship between reserve categories, reserve classifications and District Plan zones. Note that the processes to classify a reserve and/or carry out a zone change are subject to specific statutory processes.

Open space categories (this strategy)	Reserve classification (Reserves Act)	District Plan zones (Resource Management Act)
Neighbourhood Parks	Recreation reserve, or Local purpose reserve	Open Space Zone Sport and Active Recreation Zone Special purpose zones (Wellington Town Belt Zone)
Nature Areas	Scenic Reserve, or Nature reserve, or Scientific reserve	Natural Open Space Zone Special purpose zones (Wellington Town Belt Zone)
Streetscapes	Not applicable, Legal Road	Not applicable
Urban Parks	Local purpose reserve, or not held under the Reserves Act and therefore not classified	Open Space Zone; Metropolitan Zone; or Local Centre Zone
Cemeteries	Local purpose (Cemetery reserve) Historic reserve	Designated for cemetery / crematorium use, with underlying Natural Open Space Zone
Coastal areas	Recreation reserve; Historic Reserve; Esplanade reserve; or Scientific reserve	Natural Open Space Zone Open Space Zone Sport and Active Recreation Zone
Destination Parks	Any: Recreation, scenic, local purpose, historic, scientific, government purpose.	Any: Special purpose zones Open Space Zone Sport and Active Recreation Zone Natural Open Space Zone
Linkages	Often not vested or legal road. Sometimes, Recreation reserve, or Local purpose,	Often legal road. Sometimes Open Space Zone.

Councillor Workshop Feedback and Responses

	Topic	Councillor Feedback	Response
1.	Analysis	Understand the gaps and provision for green space in high density development areas and where we may need to purchase more green space land.	GIS analysis has been undertaken to understand the provision and gaps of green space in future high-density areas. Mapping of provision gaps will be able to be seen in the online version of the document. Action P1, the Open Space Investment Plan is intended to be a plan for where open space should be directly invested in, in response to these gaps.
2.	Analysis	A question was raised about the 5minute and 10minute provision measure varying in accessibility, depending on slope.	The walking distances are calculated using average low to moderate walking speeds based on the Our City Tomorrow, Spatial plan methodology as described in Generating Walking Catchments (2021) . Although we recognise that walking speeds are highly subjective and there is no such thing as “average” walking speed that could be applied to everyone. Council officers have used time to create walkable catchments because it creates a more accurate, ‘real world’ result that considers slope gradient, crossing wait times and other factors other than just <u>distance</u> . They provide a relative time that is useful for our analysis work.
3.	Funding	Consider opportunities for land disposal	Action P2, includes an action to develop a park acquisition and disposal guideline to support the consideration of future acquisition and disposal of park land.
4.	Track network	Concerns were raised about the track network being underfunded and that it impacts on the track quality experience.	Increasing track accessibility is discussed in the draft strategy. Action D6 has been added in response to the feedback. This action is about raising the level of service on our track network. The action would go to the LTP or annual plan process for funding consideration.
5.	Funding	Have we considered charging mountain bikers to gain revenue to support the level of service for track provision?	This proposal and other potential revenue options for track maintenance and development can be considered as part of the review of the Open Space Access Plan (scoping to begin 2023/24).(Action P7).
6.	Volunteers	Is there more we can do to support our environmental volunteers?	How we support environmental volunteers is included in the scope of the review of the Biodiversity Strategy that is underway. However, this is also discussed generally in the draft strategy under approach 5.3 ‘Support diverse recreation clubs and organisations to thrive’ and with action C2.

7.	Specific Project	Review Berhampore Golf course and specifically the eastern side for future purpose.	This is an action of the Town Belt Management Plan.
8.	Specific Project	The development of Te Motu Kairangi as an important reserve.	Action M8 addresses this.
9.	Transport	A number of councillors commented on the importance of applying a transport lens and integrating our open spaces with transport.	The draft strategy has a focus on some parks spaces being integrated into the city fabric, and on walking and cycling routes. The Open Space Categories in the draft strategy include provision for community and destination parks to be integrated with public transport connections. Action C5 talks about partnering with key transport stakeholder to ensure there are public transport options for people to get to main recreation hubs, and action P10 is about ensuring open space and recreation transport needs are considered in transport planning.
10.	Family	The strategy should have a family and children focus and safety considerations for family should be included.	The draft strategy has been written with the needs of different families in mind and many of the proposed approaches support family uses of open spaces and recreation places. Specifically, approach 2.4 <i>'Empower our diverse communities to feel safe and comfortable using our spaces, places, and programmes'</i> – talks about embedding “play in all our spaces and places. To be a truly inclusive city for children and young people, play needs to be embedded in all spaces, play is not limited to playgrounds, the whole city is for play and children and young people are welcome there. This includes urban public spaces and the inner city.
11.	Hubs	The strategy should support Community hubs and connections of parks, libraries, and community spaces	Approach 1.1 focuses on making spaces and places more multifunctional. The Community Facilities Plan looks more directly at wider community hubs and where they might be located. Approach 5.2 focuses on co-locating recreation groups together to hub and share resources.
12.	Resilience	Expand regenerating to include resilience and bring out the importance of open spaces in high-density as areas for resilience for the city as a whole.	The draft strategy has been updated to include a focus of 'Regenerating & Resilience', and the adapting to climate change approach text has been moved to sit under this focus. The adapting to climate change approach includes recognition of Wellington's Open Space network being vital for the resilience of our city. This is also discussed in the benefits section of the strategy.
13.	Streams	Does the strategy discuss Daylighting streams in it and	The draft strategy discusses daylighting streams under approach 3.2 <i>'Restore the mauri of our waterways'</i> . And through action M2.

		can it be more direct in asking to daylight specific streams.	
14.	Drainage	Are there opportunities to retire poorly drained sportsgrounds and restore to wetlands.	This is not specifically addressed by the draft strategy. There is a lot of demand for sportsfields in Wellington in general and as population increases, this demand is likely to increase. However, the strategy does suggest options for including underground water storage in sports fields as per approach 3.3.
15.	Re-indigensing	Our mana whenua partners want visual history to be reflected in place-making – with visual reminders that reflect/retain in parks design the traditional purpose(s)/uses.	This is captured under approach 4.1 <i>‘Raise the visibility of Te ao Māori narratives, identities, histories, and landmarks’</i> .
16.	Re-indigensing	Provide more information on how to enable non-Māori to use traditional Māori games.	It is anticipated that this would be captured under approach 4.2 <i>‘Normalise and incorporate traditional Māori games and initiatives into our spaces, places, and programmes’</i> .
17.	Water recreation	Don't forget about our coastal/large water areas (harbour) and recreation uses - e.g. yacht club	Water recreation activities are captured by the draft strategy, and we are proposing to develop a marine recreation plan, see Action P4.
18	Waste and composting	The strategy should support micro-resource use recovery centres, community composting, and community gardens on berms.	The draft strategy does not specifically address community composting or micro-use recovery centres and waste management is generally considered out of the scope of the open space and recreation strategy. This is more directly addressed as part of Council's waste minimisation strategy. However, the draft strategy does support the use of berms for recreational purposes (including community garden use) under approach 1.4. Furthermore, Action P12 also talks about investigating community gardening models and how the Council can improve, approve and support processes around enabling community gardening.
19	Sports	The issue of funding for sports was raised.	The draft strategy supports an equity approach to supporting funding for sports and Action P5 states <i>‘Investigate our recreation fees framework and consider the level of subsidy on fees charged for using Council facilities, considering inequities in the provision, quality and access to sport and recreation facilities and the need to support diversity in recreational activities.’</i>

NATIONAL HOCKEY STADIUM - SPORTSVILLE PARTNERSHIP FEASIBILITY FUND

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report to Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic requests approval to allocate funding

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

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

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

Relevant Previous decisions

N/A

Significance

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

Financial considerations

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

2. Funding for the grant programme for the Sportsville Feasibility Partnersip Fund is budgeted annually in the 2021- 2023 LTP.

Risk

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

Author	Sanjay Patel, Sports and Clubs Partnership Lead
Authoriser	Paul Andrews, Manager Parks, Sports & Rec Kym Fell, Chief Customer and Community Officer

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

That Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee:

- 1) Receive the information.
- 2) Agree to allocate \$38,700 from the Sportsville Feasibility Fund to the Wellington Regional Hockey Stadium Trust.

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

3. The purpose of this report is to recommend Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee approves funding for a feasibility study on the Pavilion at the National Hockey Stadium at Mt Albert.
4. The pavilion is made up of two main building blocks, one owned by Council and the other owned by Wellington Hockey Region Stadium Trust (WHRST – The Trust) and managed by the Wellington Hockey Association (WHA). Both buildings are outdated and no longer fit for purpose
5. Wellington Hockey Association is seeking funding from Council to undertake a feasibility study on the pavilion to inform future development of the facility. The study will assess the need, utilisation opportunities, design options, and costs of future stadium developments.
6. The final report is expected to be completed by 30 June 2023.

Takenga mai | Background

7. The Sportsville Feasibility Fund (\$40,000 per year) and Sportsville Partnership Fund (\$500,000 year) were established to support sport facility projects in Wellington City.
8. The Sportsville Feasibility Fund aims to support projects in their developmental phase and acknowledges that projects may require the development of feasibility studies, needs assessments, business cases, planning (for example, developing constitutions and financial systems) and resource consent studies, and other information.
9. The Sportsville Partnership Fund is available to assist with the design and construction stage of projects that are deemed feasible.
10. Priority is given to the development of well-located, multi-purpose sport hubs and facilities of regional or national significance. The National Hockey Stadium is listed as a 'Tier 1' Stadium in the New Zealand Hockey Facility Strategy and is identified as a nationally significant facility in the Wellington Regional Places and Spaces (Facility) Plan.
11. The Wellington Hockey Region Stadium Trust was formed in 1985. The Trust works in partnership with the Wellington Hockey Association (WHA) to manage the turfs and facilities at the National Hockey Stadium (NHS) at Mt Albert, Wellington. Council owns and maintains the turfs and leases land and buildings to the Trust. In 2017 Council and the Trust co-funded the installation of a third turf at the National Hockey Stadium.

12. The Trust and WHA also manage the turf at Elsdon, Porirua; the turf and pavilion at Fraser Park, Lower Hutt; and the turf at Maidstone Park, Upper Hutt. The WHA oversees operational matters in relation to land and buildings. One of the buildings (western side) is owned by the WHRST and is referred to as the administration building, the other is owned and maintained by Council and is referred to as the main pavilion.
13. The double-story main pavilion has a footprint of approximately 415 sqm. The double-story administration block has a footprint of 165 sqm. The total footprint of the building is: 575 sqm (Approximately 70% Council and 30% trust owned).

Kōrerorero | Discussion

14. The National Hockey Stadium is listed as 'Tier 1' Stadium in the New Zealand Hockey Facility Strategy 2010. It hosts both international and national level events as well as regular regional and local tournaments and games.
15. New Zealand Hockey have outlined their support for the project and have offered their assistance with the feasibility study.
16. The pavilion buildings are outdated and are not fit for purpose for today's community sport standards or international standards. This includes a lack of amenities, poor accessibility, a lack of universal design elements including gender neutral, poor natural light, viewing space, and integration with the building surrounds.
17. WRHST in partnership with WHA is seeking funding to undertake a feasibility study on the National Hockey Stadium which will assess the need, utilisation opportunities, options, and costs of future stadium development.
18. WRHST and WHA will contribute \$15,000 towards the feasibility study.
19. The project meets the criteria outlined in the Sportsville feasibility funding criteria (attachment 2) which include being a Charitable Trust or Incorporated society, ability to partly fund the project, strong financial practices, and support from their national body - Hockey New Zealand.
20. The final report is expected to be completed by 30 June 2023.

Kōwhiringa | Options

21. Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee approves funding for the National Hockey Stadium Feasibility to the Wellington Hockey Association.
22. Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee does not approve funding for the National Hockey Stadium Feasibility to the Wellington Hockey Association.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga | Considerations for decision-making

Alignment with Council's strategies and policies

23. The project aligns with Councils Community Facilities Policy (June 2010) to supporting community facilities is to work with other groups, organisations, and agencies to ensure communities have sufficient access to existing facilities and services to meet their needs.
24. The project aligns with Councils' strategic goals, as outlined in Our Capital Spaces – An Open Spaces and Recreation Framework for Wellington: 2013–2023. One of these

goals is to have shared facilities in major sport and recreation hubs located in Wellington City.

Engagement and Consultation

25. Stakeholder interviews will be completed by the consultant. This will include key users of the facility and other relevant sporting codes or community groups that could potentially use the facility in the future.
26. Surrounding facility owners/users will also be consulted to investigate potential shared opportunities.

Implications for Māori

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

Financial implications

28. The Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 makes provision for \$40,000 per annum to the Sportville Partnership Feasibility Fund within Social and Recreation Fund.

Legal considerations

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

Risks and mitigations

30. Low risk as the project proposed will be in partnership with Council.

Disability and accessibility impact

31. An access and accessibility audit will be completed as part of the feasibility study. All recommendations will be consistent with the Building Act 2004.

Climate Change impact and considerations

32. The recommendations will align with Council's draft Āhuarangi Whaiwhakaaro | Climate Smart Buildings and Infrastructure Framework.

Communications Plan

33. WHA will be provided with email communication following the decision. Should it be funded this will include guidance on how the funding should be acknowledged by the organisation and how Council can share information through communication channels.




Health and Safety Impact considered

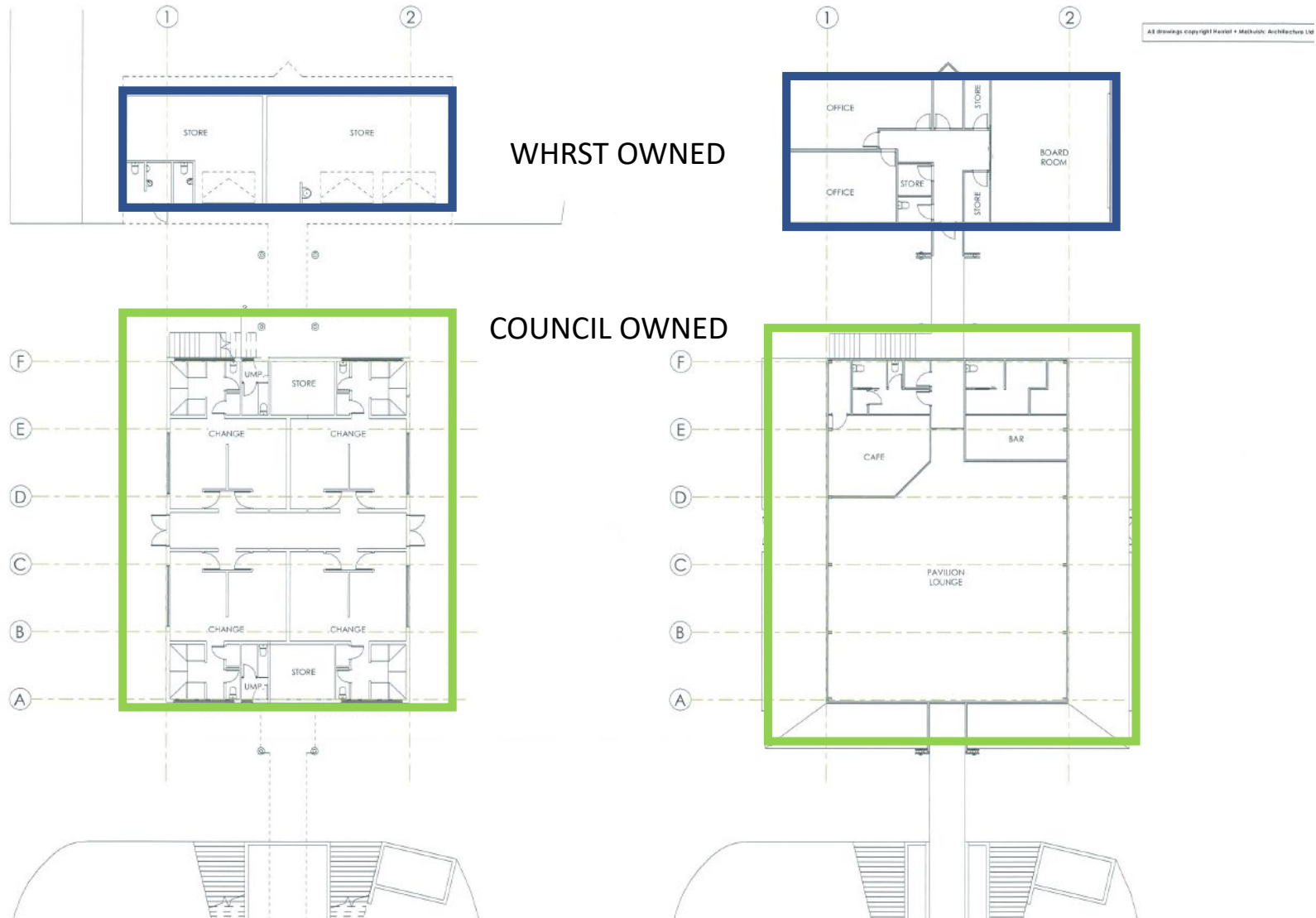
34. Safety and security through Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) will be incorporated. Other factors will include location, building design, technology, access control, emergency response and natural disaster preparedness.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei | Next actions

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

Attachments

Attachment 1.	NHS and Administration Block Floor Plans ↓ 	Page 162
Attachment 2.	Sportsville Feasibility Fund Criteria ↓ 	Page 163
Attachment 3.	Request for funding from WRHST and WHA ↓ 	Page 164



Sportsville Partnership Feasibility Fund criteria

Projects must be Wellington-based and mainly benefit the people of Wellington City.

The project should show evidence of community support, collaboration, and building partnerships with other organisations, and:

- demonstrate that there is community need for the facility. The feasibility study must include a comprehensive needs assessment
- show alignment with Council service levels and provision (for sport and recreation facilities), and have support from regional and national sporting bodies such as Sport Wellington and Sport New Zealand
- demonstrate that the facility is identified as a major sport and recreation hub and is located in Wellington city.

Applicants must demonstrate that there are no existing facilities, or existing facilities are aging, unsustainable (no longer fit for purpose) and in need of replacement, and:

- that the new facility or partnership will improve and rationalise the sporting and recreation facilities in the area and region and generally support outdoor multipurpose sports use. It will improve community involvement and promote health and physical activity within the local and wider community.

Applicants will show evidence that the project can be partly self-funded. There needs to be over 50% funding that is independent from Council's contribution for the design and construction stage (this is a guideline only and not an indication of the amount of funding the Council will provide).

Applicants must be a legally constituted not-for-profit community group, trust or organisation, such as Incorporated Society or Charitable Trust, and financially sound.

Applicants will show evidence of good financial management and organisational practices - for example, clear and detailed planning and reporting processes, or (for newly established groups/trust/organisations) evidence to show that processes are in place to support ongoing financial management. This information should be part of a Business Plan.

Applicants cannot be individuals, commercial, or 'for profit' organisations.

These funds will not support retrospective funding applications, debt funding, or operation and/or maintenance costs.



Wellington Hockey Association
National Hockey Stadium
9 Mt Albert Rd
Newtown
(P.O Box 2891)
Wellington
Ph: 04 389 3337
Fax 04 389 3130
www.wellingtonhockey.org.nz

Dear Wellington City Council,

RE: Wellington Hockey Pavilion, Berhampore, Wellington

The purpose of this letter is to request council support towards the cost of a feasibility study into the Hockey Pavilion at the National Hockey Stadium.

The current leaseholder of the facility is the Wellington Region Hockey Stadium Trust.

The WRHST holds the leases to all the Hockey facilities that are used in the Greater Wellington Region and are a Charitable Trust.

The operational responsibility for Hockey, including the maintenance of the facilities, sits with the Wellington Hockey Association which is an incorporated society.

I am the CEO of both organisations.

The council owns and maintains the turfs, and own the Pavilion building, while the trust own a building on the Western Side of the pavilion which we use as an administration block.

The Pavilion building needs an upgrade with constant repair works required it is no longer fit for purpose. Our facilities lack universal design and inclusive change facilities for today's participants. In partnership with the WCC we requested a quote from RSL Consultancy to complete a feasibility study at a cost of \$53,700.00.

The outcome of the feasibility study will provide WHA with information that will identify opportunities, options and costs for future stadium facility development and give us a basis for informed decision making.

The WRHST and WHA are committed to fund \$ 15,000.00 towards this cost.

Please let me know if you have any further questions and thank your time in considering our application.

Kind regards

Lisa Jones
CEO, WHA and WRHST
027 355 4909

ACTIONS TRACKING

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report provides an update on the past actions agreed by the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic, or its equivalent, at its previous meetings.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

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

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

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

Relevant Previous decisions

Not applicable.

Financial considerations

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

Risk

- Low Medium High Extreme

Author	Emily Deans, Democracy Advisor
Authoriser	Kym Fell, Chief Customer and Community Officer

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

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

1. Receive the information.

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

2. This report lists the dates of previous committee meetings and the items discussed at those meetings.
3. Each clause within the resolution has been considered separately and the following statuses have been assigned:
 - In progress: Resolutions with this status are currently being implemented.
 - Complete: Clauses which have been completed, either by officers subsequent to the meeting, or by the meeting itself (i.e. by receiving or noting information).
4. All actions will be included in the subsequent monthly updates but completed actions will only appear once.

Takenga mai | Background

5. At the 13 May 2021 Council meeting, the recommendations of the Wellington City Council Governance Review were endorsed and agreed to be implemented.
6. On 25 October 2022 through memorandum, the 2022-2025 committee structure chosen by Mayor Tory Whanau was advised. This included establishment of the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee.
7. The Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee for the 2022-2025 triennium fulfills the functions of Pūroro Rangaranga | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee of the 2019-2022 triennium.
8. The last meeting of the equivalent committees in the 2019-2022 triennium were held on the following date:
 - Pūroro Rangaranga | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee – 1 September 2022
9. The purpose of this report is to ensure that all resolutions are being actioned over time. It does not take the place of performance monitoring or full updates. The committee could resolve to receive a full update report on an item if it wishes.

Kōrerorero | Discussion

10. Of the 46 resolutions of the Pūroro Rangaranga | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee in September 2022:
 - 16 is in progress.
 - 30 are complete.
11. 30 in progress actions have been carried forward from the previous action tracking reports.

12. Note that there were resolutions made in the public excluded portions of the previous Pūroro Rangaranga | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee meetings.
13. For a public excluded resolution, each individual clause will not be reported on in a public meeting. These resolutions have been treated as a whole.
14. Updates on individual clauses of a public excluded resolution can be provided to councillors outside of a formal meeting.
15. Further detail is provided in Attachment One.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Actions Tracking [↓](#) 

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Date	ID	Committee	Title	#	Clause	Status	Comment
22/06/2021	188	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 Cemeteries Management Plan	6	Note that options for non-perpetual plots will be reported back to Council for approval within the next three years.	In progress	The management plan was approved in 2020. The question about non-perpetual rights is still pending investigation but need to report noted.
02/09/2021	189	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 Pōneke Promise safety initiatives	5	Agree that Council officers approach DCM, Take Ten, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Kainga Ora, Capital and Coast District Health Board and the tertiary institutions and students' associations in Wellington with a view to them becoming partners. Note that this is not an exhaustive list. It is anticipated that other appropriate organisations may wish to become partners over time, the Council will encourage this.	In progress	These actions are Estimated to be completed by December.
02/06/2021	190	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 Pōneke Promise safety initiatives	6	Note that for public sector agencies, the provision of agreed actions, services, resourcing and/or funding should form part of the relevant MOU.	Completed	MOUs are held with members of the Pōneke Promise partners group outlining roles in the partnership.
07/10/2021	191	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Reserves Act 1977: Stormwater Attenuation Easement - 33 Ladbroke Drive, Newlands (Waihinahina park - In Memory of Dennis Duggan)	2	Agree to grant an easement in perpetuity over land at Waihinahina Park - in Memory of Dennis Duggan, being part of Lot 2 DP 303502 (ROT 14039), pursuant to s48 of the Reserves Act 1977.	In progress	14/02/23 - Currently waiting for detailed designs from applicant.
07/10/2021	192	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	2	Note, following direction by Pūroro Rangaranga in June, officers are pursuing two parallel tracks to resolve City Housing's financial sustainability challenges, including: a. direct discussions with the Crown seeking opportunities to partner in new social housing supply and Crown financial support for City Housing (particularly access to the Income Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS)) to resolve City Housing's financial sustainability challenges b. beginning design work to establish a new Community Housing Provider (CHP) c. Note the community requests for the Income Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS) for Wellington City Council tenants and agree to make further representations to Government to share these views.	Completed	CHP is now legally established and transition underway.
07/10/2021	193	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	5	Note that following this meeting, officers are actively working with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Kainga Ora to consider ways in which the Crown and Council may work together to resolve City Housing's financial situation (Crown Support Option)	Completed	Government provided financial support through Budget 2022. Officers will continue conversations with the government for longer-term support.
07/10/2021	194	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	6	Note that there is currently no certainty about if or when a decision on the Crown Support Option would be made by the government	Completed	The Crown provided support through Budget 2022.
07/10/2021	195	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	7	Note that, given the limited time between now and 2022/23, the two workstreams (discussions with the Crown and CHP design) need to continue to progress in parallel	Completed	The Crown has provided financial support in Budget 2022 to enable the CHP to be established. These two workstreams are now a single workstream to establish the CHP.
07/10/2021	196	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	8a	Agree that the following prioritised objectives will guide analysis of options, including determination of a preferred option, across the two parallel workstreams: Tenant wellbeing: Improve the rental affordability and social outcomes for existing and future social housing tenants	Completed	Council has determined to progress with a CHP.
07/10/2021	197	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	8b	Agree that the following prioritised objectives will guide analysis of options, including determination of a preferred option, across the two parallel workstreams: Financial sustainability: Return the social housing service and portfolio to a stable, long-term financial footing, while minimising any adverse impact on the Council's financial position and/or borrowing capacity	Completed	Council has determined to progress with a CHP.
07/10/2021	198	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	8c	Agree that the following prioritised objectives will guide analysis of options, including determination of a preferred option, across the two parallel workstreams: Increase supply: Increase the supply of social housing in the Wellington region	Completed	Council has determined to progress with a CHP.
07/10/2021	199	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	8d	8. Agree that the following prioritised objectives will guide analysis of options, including determination of a preferred option, across the two parallel workstreams: Housing upgrades: Meet the Council's commitment under the Deed of Grant to deliver the second half of the upgrade programme and meet its \$180m share of the cost	Completed	Council has determined to progress with a CHP.

07/10/2021	200	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	8e	Agree that the following prioritised objectives will guide analysis of options, including determination of a preferred option, across the two parallel workstreams: Partnerships: Create opportunities for community partnership in the delivery of social housing and other services and housing development	Completed	Council has determined to progress with a CHP.
07/10/2021	201	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	8f	Agree that the following prioritised objectives will guide analysis of options, including determination of a preferred option, across the two parallel workstreams: Feasibility: Ensure the solution is feasible to deliver and implement in the short-term	Completed	Council has determined to progress with a CHP.
07/10/2021	202	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	8g	Agree that the following prioritised objectives will guide analysis of options, including determination of a preferred option, across the two parallel workstreams: Flexibility: For CHP options only, provide Council with flexibility to adjust the design of the CHP in the future, subject to the CHP's performance, or to take advantage of future opportunities	Completed	Council has determined to progress with a CHP.
07/10/2021	203	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	9	Note that, in designing a CHP, the Council needs to make five key decisions: i. What kind of legal entity should the CHP be – this determines its ownership and governance arrangements, and the Council's role in governance ii. Should the Council transfer housing assets to the CHP – this determines the extent to which the CHP can pursue new supply and redevelopment objectives and the Council's ownership of the portfolio iii. Aside from housing assets, should the Council provide the CHP with an upfront capital injection – this determines the pace at which it can advance the upgrade work and pursue new supply and redevelopment objectives iv. What services should the CHP provide – this determines whether the CHP only provides tenancy services and manages minor/reactive repairs or whether it also manages major property maintenance and upgrades. A CHP could also offer an expanded range of support services by tendering for government social service contracts v. How will the CHP finance the housing upgrade programme – this determines whether the CHP finances the upgrades directly using its own balance sheet, or whether it uses the Council's balance sheet, or finances the programme via an alternative off-balance sheet financial arrangement	Completed	CHP is now legally established and transition is underway.
07/10/2021	204	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	10	Note that this paper seeks decisions on questions i-iv. and that question v. will be brought back to the Committee for consideration, along with further advice, in May 2022	Completed	Further advice was provided in August 2022.
07/10/2021	205	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	11	Note officers have developed three shortlisted CHP options and assessed these against the objectives in Recommendation 8: a. Option 1 ("Maximum" CHP): Independent community-owned trust (or limited partnership or company), with full asset transfer, no additional capital injection, and a full-service offering (not officer preferred) b. Option 2 ("Intermediate" CHP): Independent community-owned trust (or limited partnership or company), with leasehold assets, "medium" capital injection, and a transition to a full-service offering (with Option 2 – independent community-owned trust (Option 2 – ICT) as officer preferred) c. Option 3 ("Minimum" CHP): Independent community-owned trust (or limited partnership or company), with leasehold assets, "low" capital injection, and limited service offering (not officer preferred)	Completed	CHP is now legally established and transition is underway.
07/10/2021	206	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing sustainability: CHP design options	12	Agree that Option 2 – ICT is the Council's preferred CHP option, on the basis that it best meets the prioritised objectives set out in Recommendation 8	Completed	Council decision to establish a CHP is based on this option.
02/11/2021	221	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.5 Trails Wellington New Track Proposal for Matairangi/Mount Victoria	2	Agree that Council publicly consult on the proposal to build a new mountain bike track in Matairangi/ Mount Victoria (outlined in Attachment 1).	In progress	Consultation docs being prepared - due to consult in Jan and Feb 2022.
02/11/2021	222	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.5 Trails Wellington New Track Proposal for Matairangi/Mount Victoria	3	Agree that hearings will be held on the track proposal if this is requested by submitters	In progress	Consultation docs being prepared - hearings likely to be in March following submissions in Jan & Feb.

02/11/2021	223	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.5 Trails Wellington New Track Proposal for Matairangi/Mount Victoria	4	Agree that officers will return to the committee to report back on submissions and with recommendations on the track proposal.	In progress	Offices planning to return to committee in April, following consultation.
04/02/2022	226	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing interim tenant support measures	4	Agree that the cost is met by running down City Housing's cash reserves, noting this would be reflected in City Housing's Annual Plan budget through lower revenue for 2022/23 and future years.	Completed	
04/02/2022	227	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing interim tenant support measures	5	Agrees to freeze rents for all tenants in 2022 and fund this through the City Housing's cash reserves	Completed	
04/02/2022	228	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing interim tenant support measures	8	Recommend to the Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Committee that the tenants welcome pack is translated into Arabic, Tamil, Farsi, Mandarin/Cantonese, Spanish, Samoan, Russian, Cambodian and Hindi.	Completed	
04/02/2022	229	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing interim tenant support measures	9	Agrees that officers will prepare advice for how to end the ring fencing of city housing finances and operations in time for deliberations for the Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan / Long-term Plan 2022/2023.	Completed	
04/02/2022	230	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing interim tenant support measures	10	Request officers to provide advice through the Annual Plan process on remitting rates back to City Housing to assist with long term financial sustainability issues.	Completed	
04/02/2022	231	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing interim tenant support measures	11	Restate the long standing position of this Council requesting that Council tenants can access IRRS.	Completed	
04/02/2022	232	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing interim tenant support measures	12	Agree to support the Mayor's Taskforce on Social Housing.	Completed	Mayor's taskforce work has now completed.
04/02/2022	233	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 City Housing interim tenant support measures	13	Agree to Council officers providing support to the mayoral taskforce on housing where consistent with existing agreed work programmes and Council policy.	Completed	Mayor's taskforce has now completed.
04/02/2022	235	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Future of the former Workingmen's Bowling Club Site, Wellington Town Belt	3	Agree that Council run an expression of interest process for community groups or related parties, wishing to use or manage the site, including groups who may need assistance from Council.	In progress	Pre-engagement with Newtown Community completed in December 2022 and 2 community reps nominated to work with Officers on wider community engagement which will commence in March 2020.
04/02/2022	236	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Future of the former Workingmen's Bowling Club Site, Wellington Town Belt	4	Agree that officers report to the Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan / Long-term Plan Committee about the outcome of this process.	In progress	Officers will report to Pūroro Maherehere committee following community engagement process. Noted funding for project confirmed in 22/23 Annual Plan - funding is allocated in the 23/24 Financial Year.
04/02/2022	237	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Future of the former Workingmen's Bowling Club Site, Wellington Town Belt	5	Agree that Council officers will not limit the discussions with relevant community groups to a formal lease or new building arrangement.	Completed	
07/04/2022	252	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 Trading and event sites on Wellington Town Belt and reserves	7	Agree to review the approval framework in three years.	In progress	
05/05/2022	254	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Tūpiki Ora Māori Strategy	3	Agree that Council support Māori Wardens in their important work around the city including finding them a base to operate from and supporting with equipment and support to operate.	In progress	
05/05/2022	255	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	2	Agree that a one new mountain bike trail in Matairangi will be built as per Attachment 1 and that the short section of track already used for walking near Hataitai saddle is retained as shared track and designed accordingly.	In progress	
05/05/2022	256	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	3	Note that officers will work with Trails Wellington to ensure the findings of the ecological and traffic impact assessments will be included in the detailed design.	In progress	

05/05/2022	257	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	4	Agree that officers will report back to Council through the Open Space and Recreation Strategy and the Open Space Access Plan to investigate and then develop in partnership with disabled people	In progress	
05/05/2022	258	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	5	Agree that an existing section of the City to Sea walkway is sealed and realigned to meet the accessibility needs for a broader audience on Matairangi.	In progress	
05/05/2022	259	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	6	Agree that officers will reassess walking and biking trails on Matairangi within the next 6 months, giving effect to existing plans and policies (such as Open Space Access Plan 2016) that prioritise walkers and investigate changing some existing trails to walking only.	In progress	
05/05/2022	260	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	7	Note that Council will plant native forest species around the entrance to mitigate noise and visual impacts.	In progress	
05/05/2022	261	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	8	Note that Council officers will work with Trails Wellington on a formal agreement under which they will operate	In progress	
05/05/2022	262	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	9	Note that Council officers will work to find an appropriate name for the trail in accordance with Te Māpahi Maurea (Wellington City Council Naming Policy).	In progress	
05/05/2022	263	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	10	Note that Council will work with Trails Wellington to continue closing illegal mountain bike trails on Matairangi, making the area safer for walkers.	In progress	
05/05/2022	264	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 Trails Wellington Matairangi Track Proposal	11	Agree that after completion of this trail no new trails will be constructed on Matairangi focusing instead on realignment and improvement of existing tracks to increase user experience and to reduce conflict with walkers.	In progress	
02/06/2022	266	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Submission on Ministry for Environment Draft National Adaptation Plan and Managed Retreat	2b	Consider the WCC submission on the Ministry for Environment's draft National Adaptation Plan and Managed Retreat, and approve the submission with the following additions: b. Question 3: Social Equality Add the following: i) In partnership with marginalised communities (Pasifika, other ethnic minorities, LGBTQI+, disabled people and so on) work on specifically tailored solutions to meet the challenge of adaptation that meet all groups' needs ii) Undertake investigation in how insurance products can be developed to meet the needs of socially disadvantaged groups iii) Investigate mechanisms to ensure socially marginalised groups can adapt to climate change including financial ones iv) Explore opportunities to utilise different languages to work with communities where English is not the first language	Completed	

02/06/2022	267	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Submission on Ministry for Environment Draft National Adaptation Plan and Managed Retreat	2c	Consider the WCC submission on the Ministry for Environment's draft National Adaptation Plan and Managed Retreat, and approve the submission with the following additions: c. Question 5: Economic opportunities of climate change Add the following benefits: i) More resilient and adaptable communities that can pivot to find new economic opportunities ii) More resilient and higher value buildings iii) New business opportunities to respond to climate problems iv) Opportunities to develop new products that assist communities to live a low carbon lifestyle	Completed	
02/06/2022	268	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Submission on Ministry for Environment Draft National Adaptation Plan and Managed Retreat	2d	Consider the WCC submission on the Ministry for Environment's draft National Adaptation Plan and Managed Retreat, and approve the submission with the following additions: d. Question 21: Building Act Add: Reform of the Building Act to ensure all buildings become more resilient over time	Completed	
02/06/2022	269	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Submission on Ministry for Environment Draft National Adaptation Plan and Managed Retreat	2e	Consider the WCC submission on the Ministry for Environment's draft National Adaptation Plan and Managed Retreat, and approve the submission with the following additions: e. Question 26: Green infrastructure Undertake policy work and more research and development to ensure more green infrastructure is developed to ensure more communities can adapt to climate change.	Completed	
02/06/2022	270	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Submission on Ministry for Environment Draft National Adaptation Plan and Managed Retreat	2f	Consider the WCC submission on the Ministry for Environment's draft National Adaptation Plan and Managed Retreat, and approve the submission with the following additions: f. Question 44: Insurance Undertake further work to ensure New Zealanders are adequately covered by insurance is critical as well as engaging with the reinsurance industry globally to find creative solutions to protecting land and property.	Completed	
02/06/2022	271	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Submission on Ministry for Environment Draft National Adaptation Plan and Managed Retreat	3	Delegate to the Chief Planning Officer the authority to amend the submission as per any proposed amendments agreed by the Committee at this meeting, and any minor consequential edits, prior to it being sent.	Completed	
02/06/2022	276	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 Engagement summary and adoption of the Economic Wellbeing Strategy	5	Adopt the Economic Wellbeing Strategy as provided in Attachment Four, and action plan in Attachment Five.	Completed	Council agreed to adopt. Leaving this as in progress until it is published and live on the website. 22/8/2022 - Strategy went live on the website last week
02/06/2022	278	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 Engagement summary and adoption of the Economic Wellbeing Strategy	7	Agree to archive the Economic Development Strategy 2011.	Completed	Will do this once the new one is published.
02/06/2022	279	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.2 Engagement summary and adoption of the Economic Wellbeing Strategy	8	Request officers report back to the council with a high-level progress report on how the Economic Wellbeing strategy actions are tracking, along with officer recommendations for funding prior to the 2024 LTP.	In progress	we'll aim for March or April 2023 need to get this on the forward work programme
02/06/2022	282	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 New lease for existing lessee: Victoria Bowling Club	2	Agree that officers commence public consultation for a new ground lease for Victoria Bowling Club Incorporated, pursuant to the Leases Policy for Community and Recreation Groups and the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016	Completed	Public consultation period has commenced

02/06/2022	283	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 New lease for existing lessee: Victoria Bowling Club	3	Note that officers will report back to the Pūroro Rangaranga Social, Cultural and Economic Committee on the outcome of public consultation	Completed	
02/06/2022	284	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 New lease for existing lessee: Victoria Bowling Club	4	Note that if no sustained objections arise from public consultation, officers will recommend that Pūroro Rangaranga Social, Cultural and Economic Committee refer the new lease to Council for approval	Completed	
02/06/2022	285	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 New lease for existing lessee: Victoria Bowling Club	5	Agree that legal and advertising costs are met by the lessee (where applicable)	Completed	
02/06/2022	286	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.3 New lease for existing lessee: Victoria Bowling Club	6	Note that Victoria Bowling Club is in the process of procuring a detailed seismic assessment, condition assessment and 20-year maintenance plan for the club-owned buildings. Grant of a new lease will be conditional on the Club implementing the recommendations of these plans during the term of the lease.	In progress	Club has obtained DSA, and waiting on condition assessment. Once both reports received, officers to meet with Club to discuss next steps
02/06/2022	288	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.4 Access Licence over Wellington Town Belt to Ministry of Education (Ellice Street, Mount Victoria)	2	Agree to grant a new licence to the Ministry of Education (subject to the usual terms and conditions noted below), over part of Wellington Town Belt at Mount Victoria 100 Alexandra Road being part of Section 1 SO 476360 (ROT 742966) pursuant to s17 of the Wellington Town Belt Act 2016	In progress	
02/06/2022	289	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.4 Access Licence over Wellington Town Belt to Ministry of Education (Ellice Street, Mount Victoria)	3	Delegate to the Chief Executive Officer the power to carry out all steps to effect the licence	In progress	
02/06/2022	290	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.4 Access Licence over Wellington Town Belt to Ministry of Education (Ellice Street, Mount Victoria)	4	Note that any approval to grant the licence is conditional on: a. Appropriate iwi consultation b. Public consultation under s16 Wellington Town Belt Act 2016 c. No sustained objections resulting from the above consultation d. Legal and advertising costs being met by the respective licensee along with a bond	In progress	Public consultation carried out. One objection was received and PSR officers are working with the objector and applicant to see if the objection can be resolved.
02/06/2022	291	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.4 Access Licence over Wellington Town Belt to Ministry of Education (Ellice Street, Mount Victoria)	5	Note that the access will proceed in accordance with final Parks, Sport and Recreation agreement to all park management and traffic management plans.	In progress	
02/06/2022	293	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 Report of the Kāwai Whakatipu Grants Subcommittee Meeting of 24 May 2022	1	Approve the allocation of multi-year contract funding (from 1 July 2022) for applications #3, #5, #6, #7, #9, #18, #19 being allocations greater than \$100,000, subject to the Arts and Culture Funds being available through the Annual and Long-Term Plans 3. BATS Theatre Limited: \$100,000 p.a. for three years 5. Circa Theatre Incorporated; \$186,385 p.a. for three years 6. Creative Capital Arts Trust: \$155,510 p.a. for three years 7. Katherine Mansfield Birthplace Society Incorporated: \$124,784 p.a. for three years 9. Newtown Festival Trust: \$161,606 p.a. for three years 18. The Royal New Zealand Ballet: \$167,238 p.a. for three years 19. Wellington Regional Orchestra Foundation Incorporated (Orchestra Wellington): \$305,400 p.a. for three years	Completed	
02/06/2022	294	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 Report of the Kāwai Whakatipu Grants Subcommittee Meeting of 24 May 2023	2	Approve the allocation of multi-year contract funding (from 1 July 2022) for applications #9, #12, #18, #19, being an allocation of greater than \$100,000 p.a., subject to the Social and Recreation Fund being available through the Annual and Long-Term Plans. 9. Newtown Community & Cultural Centre: \$217,500 p.a. for three years 12. Strathmore Park Community Centre Trust: \$167,600 p.a. for three years 18. Citizens Advice Bureau Wellington Incorporated: \$225,000 p.a. for three years 19. Community Law Wellington and Hutt Valley Trust: \$158,000 (\$85,000 p.a. for three years and \$73,000 in 2022/2023)	Completed	

02/06/2022	295	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 Report of the Kāwai Whakatipu Grants Subcommittee Meeting of 24 May 2024	3	Approve the allocation of funding for application #9 (Kaicycle Incorporated: \$50,000), being a total allocation of over \$100,000, if as the recommendation for funding through the Waste Minimisation Seed Fund: Organics Diversion 2022 has been approved.	Completed	
04/08/2022	428	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	3	Note Recommendations 4 to 16 seek agreement to the core governance provisions that will be included in the Trust Deed used to establish and govern the CHP	Completed	
04/08/2022	432	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	4a	Agree that the CHP is established: a. to advance the charitable purposes of relieving poverty and providing benefits to the community by way of providing community housing, social housing, public housing, and/or affordable rental housing, including (but not limited to) the following activities: • acquiring, developing and leasing community housing, social housing, public housing, and affordable housing accommodation • providing associated housing services • carrying out any other activities that may assist or support community housing, social housing, public housing, and affordable housing schemes • engaging with local and central government authorities in relation to potential housing acquisitions or projects and • registering as a community housing provider under the Public and Community Housing Management Act 1992	Completed	Decision will be included in CHP Trust Deed which will be reported to Council in Feb 2023
04/08/2022	433	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	4b	to undertake activities: • for the benefit of the wider community with a focus on those who qualify for community housing, social housing, public housing and/or affordable housing as a result of their financial position and income with regard to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, tikanga Māori and te ao Māori • by working collaboratively with other CHPs and other housing providers • the trust will seek to enhance the rights of renters, including adopting the current RTA provisions around eviction	Completed	Decision will be included in CHP Trust Deed which will be reported to Council in Feb 2023
04/08/2022	434	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	4c	to undertake these activities in New Zealand with a primary focus on Wellington City and seeking to ensure housing is provided throughout areas of Wellington that have unmet demand	Completed	Decision will be included in CHP Trust Deed which will be reported to Council in Feb 2023
04/08/2022	435	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	5	Note that the purpose set out in Recommendation 4 allows the CHP to support a range of future tenants, including those who may not be eligible for public housing	Completed	
04/08/2022	483	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	4a	Agree that the CHP is established: a. to advance the charitable purposes of relieving poverty and providing benefits to the community by way of providing community housing, social housing, public housing, and/or affordable rental housing, including (but not limited to) the following activities: • acquiring, developing and leasing community housing, social housing, public housing, and affordable housing accommodation • providing associated housing services • carrying out any other activities that may assist or support community housing, social housing, public housing, and affordable housing schemes • engaging with local and central government authorities in relation to potential housing acquisitions or projects and • registering as a community housing provider under the Public and Community Housing Management Act 1992	Completed	Decision will be included in CHP Trust Deed which will be reported to Council in Feb 2023

04/08/2022	484	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	4b	to undertake activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for the benefit of the wider community with a focus on those who qualify for community housing, social housing, public housing and/or affordable housing as a result of their financial position and income with regard to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, tikanga Māori and te ao Māori by working collaboratively with other CHPs and other housing providers the trust will seek to enhance the rights of renters, including adopting the current RTA provisions around eviction 	Completed	Decision will be included in CHP Trust Deed which will be reported to Council in Feb 2023
04/08/2022	485	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	4c	to undertake these activities in New Zealand with a primary focus on Wellington City and seeking to ensure housing is provided throughout areas of Wellington that have unmet demand	Completed	Decision will be included in CHP Trust Deed which will be reported to Council in Feb 2023
04/08/2022	486	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	5	Note that the purpose set out in Recommendation 4 allows the CHP to support a range of future tenants, including those who may not be eligible for public housing	Completed	
04/08/2022	487	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	6	Agree that the CHP be registered: a. As a charity under the Charities Act 2005, to qualify for double income tax exemption (that is, being income tax exempt as a charity and as a CHP), for reputational advantages, for potential funding and grant advantages, and for increased ability to receive bequests from deceased estates b. As a charitable trust board via the Companies Office, establishing the CHP as a separate legal entity so it can hold property and enter into contracts in its own name c. As a donee organisation recorded on the Inland Revenue register of donee organisations, to allow for any donations made to the CHP to qualify for tax deductions or tax credits d. As a Registered Community Housing Provider in accordance with the Public and Community Housing Management Act 1992	Completed	Decision will be included in CHP Trust Deed which will be reported to Council in Feb 2023
04/08/2022	488	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	7	Note that officers are discussing governance partnership opportunities with mana whenua (i.e., through the provision of mana whenua-appointed Trustees) and will provide a further update, and any resulting changes to the advice in this paper, to the Committee in September 2022	Completed	CHP is now legally established with mana whenua trustees on the Board.
04/08/2022	489	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	8	Agree that the CHP's Board of Trustees is to have the following composition: a. Number of Trustees: A minimum of five and a maximum of nine Trustees in total b. Council-Appointed Trustees: Agree to four Council appointed trustees with at least two being elected members of the Council. c. Independent Trustees: A minimum of three and maximum of six Independent Trustees, with, subject to the outcome of conversations with mana whenua, one to two Independent Trustee(s) to be appointed by mana whenua	Completed	CHP is now legally established in line with council resolutions on governance arrangements.

04/08/2022	490	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	9	Agree that the appointment of: a. Council-Appointed Trustees will be made by Council in accordance with the Council's Appointments Policy, in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act. b. Independent Trustees: i. subject to (ii) below, will be made by a Board Appointments Panel, which is likely to comprise the Chair, one other Trustee (which following appointment of the first independent Trustees, must be an independent Trustee appointed by the Board Appointments Panel), one mana whenua-appointed Trustee, and two independent governance experts. ii. may be made by mana whenua in relation to one to two Independent Trustee(s) c. The Chairperson will be made initially by Council, but should in the ordinary course be appointed by the Board of Trustees (once a sufficient number of Independent Trustees form a majority of the Board)	Completed	Decisions will be included in CHP Trust Deed which will be reported to Council in Feb 2023.
04/08/2022	491	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	10	Agree that, in appointing Trustees, the Board Appointments Panel, Council and mana whenua should have regard to specified skills and experience to ensure the Board comprises a mix of suitably skilled Trustees to meet requirements for registration and the CHP's ongoing effectiveness and that the following skills are essential and as such must always be represented by at least one Trustee: social tenancy management, property development, strategy development and business planning, financial management and literacy, asset management, legal and risk management, and mātauranga Māori.	Completed	Decisions will be included in the CHP Trust Deed which will be provided to Council in Feb 2023.
04/08/2022	492	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	11	Agree that, at any time, the relevant appointing party (i.e., Council, the Board Appointments Panel and mana whenua) can remove its appointed Trustees	Completed	Decision will be included in the CHP Trust Deed which will be reported to Council in Feb 2023.
04/08/2022	493	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	12	Agree that the process for appointment of the original Trustees will be as follows: a. the Council will appoint one to three Council-Appointed Trustee(s) b. if applicable, mana whenua will appoint one to two Independent Trustee(s) with the Board Appointments Panel to be constituted, and appointment of Independent Trustees made by the Board Appointments Panel, as soon as practicable following the establishment of the CHP. The Trust Deed will provide that no decision making will be able to be made by the Board until the Board Appointments Panel has appointed a sufficient number of Independent Trustees to form a majority of the Board (together with the mana whenua appointed Independent Trustees).	Completed	CHP is now legally established in line with Council resolutions on governance arrangements.
04/08/2022	494	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	13	Agree that the CHP's Trust Deed will include a provision restricting the Trust from becoming a Council-Controlled Organisation and require that it maintains its independence from the Council and any other third party	Completed	Decision will be included in CHP Trust Deed which will be reported to Council in Feb 2023
04/08/2022	495	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	14	Note that the CHP will be a Council Organisation and Council will regularly undertake performance monitoring of the CHP in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act to ensure it is delivering on its objectives and desired outcomes.	Completed	Decision will be included in CHP Trust Deed which will be reported to Council in Feb 2023
04/08/2022	496	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	15	Agree that in the event that Trustees unanimously vote to wind up the Trust, the CHP's remaining assets: a. must be applied to further the specified charitable purposes set out in the Trust Deed; and b. in doing so, the Trustees will offer the Council the first right to accept the transfer of such assets provided the Council applies such assets to further the Trust's specified charitable purposes	Completed	Decision will be included in CHP Trust Deed which will be reported to Council in Feb 2023
04/08/2022	497	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	16	Note the Trust Deed will also contain additional procedural provisions (which are not expected to be controversial) and officers will provide further advice on these in September 2022	Completed	Further advice being provided in September committee paper.

04/08/2022	500	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	19	Note officers will report back to the Council by February 2023 on the details of the suspensory loan agreement and specific sites recommended for capitalisation	In progress	March 2023 report meets this report back requirement. Further advice on specific properties will be provided to the committee following discussion with the CHP board.
04/08/2022	502	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	21	Agree that the details of the transfer of major maintenance responsibility from the Council to the CHP will be agreed by the CHP and Council in stage 2 of the transition, through the development of the asset management strategy for the portfolio	In progress	This action is underway as part of the transition planning.
04/08/2022	503	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	22	Agree to establish a ring-fenced major maintenance fund, sitting on the Council's balance sheet, to fund all major maintenance required on the leased portfolio	In progress	In progress as part of transition planning.
04/08/2022	505	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	24	Agree that officers explore the opportunity to raise HUP2 debt as sustainable or social finance from the Local Government Funding Authority	In progress	
04/08/2022	510	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	29	Note officers will continue to work through the details of the lease agreement and next provide an update to the Council by February 2023	Completed	March 2023 report back completes this action.
04/08/2022	512	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	31	Agree that the following will be included in the lease agreement to provide certainty for tenants about their rental terms and conditions: a. The core components of the Council's current rental policy (i.e. 30% starting discount for eligible tenants, 80+ rent freeze, ARL and rent caps) will apply to existing tenants who transfer across to the CHP at the point of establishment, as long as they remain tenants of the CHP. b. The Council's decision to freeze rents for 2022/23, confirming rent cannot be increased until September 2023 c. Any review of the rental policy for existing tenants must be jointly carried out by the CHP and Council and should consider: i. Any changes in government policy or other settings that have impacted (either positively or negatively) tenants' rental affordability ii. The impact of the new tenant support fund (Recommendation 34) iii. The financial position of the CHP iv. The ongoing affordability of the rental policy for the Council, given the Council will be funding the operating shortfalls from the policy v. Other factors the CHP and the Council consider to be relevant.	In progress	Updated advice to be provided in March 2023 report back.
04/08/2022	513	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	32	Note that officers will report back to the Committee by February 2023 on how the Council's rental policy will apply to the CHP through the lease agreement as referred to above, having considered various requirements, including the Residential Tenancies Act and Local Government Act	In progress	Advice being provided in March 2023.
04/08/2022	515	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	34	Agree to establish an additional \$8-10m tenant support fund, to be administered by the CHP, to provide rental relief and/or cost-of-living support for existing tenants who transition across to the CHP	In progress	Being actioned through transition plan.
04/08/2022	516	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	35	Agree the cost of the tenant support fund will be met from Tranche 1 of the Three Waters 'Better Off' funding, which will be available, following application, from July 2022	Completed	
04/08/2022	518	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	37	Note officers will work with central government to update the Deed of Grant to recognise the CHP's establishment and decisions taken in this paper	In progress	Work underway as part of transition plan.
04/08/2022	520	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	39	Direct officers to report back to Pūroro Rangaranga in September 2022 on: a. Remaining details required in the Trust Deed b. Any update on partnership opportunities with mana whenua c. Any remaining decisions or delegations required to enable officers to continue working in line with the transition plan between trienniums.	Completed	

04/08/2022	521	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	40	The September report will give further information on how the CHP will report to Council and how the monitoring and oversight framework will be monitored by The Council or relevant Committee.	Completed	
04/08/2022	522	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	41	Agree to establish a Tenant Public housing Advisory group with membership support from subject matter experts (eg. Community Law, City Mission). Council will support the advisory group with administrative support. This group will be established as soon as possible to advise through the transition process and continue once the CHP is established.	In progress	
04/08/2022	523	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	42	Request further advice with regards to the operation of Te Kainga in light of a CHP being established.	In progress	
04/08/2022	524	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	43	Request that officer produce and publish analysis about removing the market rent structure and giving income-related rents to all existing tenants.	In progress	
04/08/2022	526	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	45	Request officer advice on the mechanism by which council can determine the rent setting and how this relates to Councils Significance and Engagement Policy.	Completed	Advice reflected in March 2023 paper.
04/08/2022	527	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	46	Request officers investigate a plan to keep Granville tenants together in the Berhampore community in social housing to report back by the 23/24 Annual Plan.	Completed	
04/08/2022	528	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	47	Request officers to report back by February with further advice on how the CHP could be encouraged to pursue the suggestions made in recommendation 6d of the Taskforce and ways to encourage places being provided to new tenants who are not prioritised by the MSD/ Kāinga Ora waiting list to be housed by the CHP. For example, fit elderly, disabled, migrant and refugee communities	In progress	Advice being provided in March 2023 paper.
04/08/2022	529	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	48	Note officers will consider how to reflect operating principles similar to those in Tākai Here in the Trust Deed and will provide further advice to the Council on this in September 2022.	Completed	Trust Deed signed and incorporates principles.
04/08/2022	530	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	49	Note officers will provide further advice on project next steps, milestones and timelines for future Council decisions and provide this to the Council in September 2022.	Completed	
04/08/2022	531	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	50	Agree for the Council to continue to advocate for the extension of the IRRS or an alternative funding package to allow council to provide affordable housing to the city's tenants and to allow for the construction of new public housing and access to government funded social service support.	In progress	
04/08/2022	532	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 City Housing sustainability: detailed CHP design and transition	51	Note the officers will report back to council on any material issues identified with decisions made by council.	Completed	
04/08/2022	535	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Better Off Funding application	1	Receive the information relating to the application criteria and process for applying for Tranche 1 of the Better off Funding.	In progress	agreement currently under review for signing by CE
04/08/2022	536	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Better Off Funding application	2	Agree that the \$14.42m available to Wellington City Council under Tranche 1 of the Better off Funding should be applied for.	In progress	agreement currently under review for signing by CE
04/08/2022	537	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Better Off Funding application	3	Agree that ~\$4m of the Better off Funding available under Tranche 1 be applied for in relation to Project 1: Sub-surface digital twin.	In progress	agreement currently under review for signing by CE
04/08/2022	538	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Better Off Funding application	4	Agree that up to \$1m of the Better off Funding available under Tranche 1 be applied for in relation to Project 2: Johnsonville Wastewater upgrade design and project works.	In progress	agreement currently under review for signing by CE

04/08/2022	539	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Better Off Funding application	5	Agree that \$3m of the Better off Funding available under Tranche 1 be applied for in relation to Project 3: Scale up community engagement activities outlined in Te Atakura.	In progress	agreement currently under review for signing by CE
04/08/2022	540	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Better Off Funding application	6	Agree that the balance of the Better off Funding available under Tranche 1 be applied for in relation to Project 4: Social Housing CHP tenant support fund.	In progress	agreement currently under review for signing by CE
04/08/2022	541	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Better Off Funding application	7	Instruct Officers to complete the Better off Funding Package Funding Proposal in application for the above projects immediately to ensure the application can be completed in time to meet the deadlines set out by DIA.	In progress	agreement currently under review for signing by CE
04/08/2022	542	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Better Off Funding application	8	Once review and negotiation has been completed with DIA, instruct Officers to execute Better off Funding Package Funding Agreement with DIA with the assistance of Crown Infrastructure Partners.	In progress	agreement currently under review for signing by CE
04/08/2022	543	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Better Off Funding application	9	Delegate authority to submit Better Off Funding Package Funding Proposal and sign/authorise Better Off Package Funding Agreement to the Chief Executive.	In progress	agreement currently under review for signing by CE
04/08/2022	552	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Petition: Call for Public Toilets at lan Galloway BMX/Skate/Dog Park	2	Note that a master plan for lan Galloway Park is on Council's work programme for 2023/24 and that the installation of additional public toilets are supported as part of this.	In progress	
04/08/2022	553	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Petition: Call for Public Toilets at lan Galloway BMX/Skate/Dog Park	3	Investigate the placement of temporary toilets within the next 12 months.	In progress	
01/09/2022	927	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	2.1 Petition: New Granville	1	Receive the information and thank the petitioner.	Completed	
01/09/2022	928	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 Tūpiki Ora Action Plan	1	Approve the Tūpiki Ora Action Plan with minor editorial changes following the Committee meeting.	In progress	Progressing, editorial changes have been included, confirming inclusion of Council, Committees, Advisory Boards, etc before confirming final document.
01/09/2022	929	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.1 Tūpiki Ora Action Plan	2	Agree to include the members of the Council, Council committees, Community Boards and Advisory groups in the action point for Goal 3.4.	In progress	Agree in principle, need to confirm training requirements and details with Council to deliver this before including into Action Plan.
01/09/2022	930	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 Reserves Act 1977: Stormwater and Water supply easements and associated works - Grenada North Reserve and Caribbean Drive Reserve	1	Receive the information	Completed	
01/09/2022	931	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 Reserves Act 1977: Stormwater and Water supply easements and associated works - Grenada North Reserve and Caribbean Drive Reserve	2	Agree to grant a mains stormwater easement in perpetuity over land at Grenada North Reserve, being part of Lot 5 DP 54434 and held on ROT WN23C/210, pursuant to Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977.	In progress	
01/09/2022	932	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 Reserves Act 1977: Stormwater and Water supply easements and associated works - Grenada North Reserve and Caribbean Drive Reserve	3	Agree to grant a mains water supply easement in perpetuity over land at Caribbean Drive Reserve, being part of Part Section 41 Horokiwi Road District and held on WN34C/629, pursuant to Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977.	In progress	
01/09/2022	933	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 Reserves Act 1977: Stormwater and Water supply easements and associated works - Grenada North Reserve and Caribbean Drive Reserve	4	Delegate to the Chief Executive Officer all necessary powers to negotiate and finalise the terms of the easements, including any compensation and any works in relation to the easements.	In progress	
01/09/2022	934	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 Reserves Act 1977: Stormwater and Water supply easements and associated works - Grenada North Reserve and Caribbean Drive Reserve	5	Note that the works will proceed in accordance with final Parks, Sport and Recreation agreement to all reserve management, work access and reinstatement plans.	In progress	

01/09/2022	935	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.2 Reserves Act 1977: Stormwater and Water supply easements and associated works - Grenada North Reserve and Caribbean Drive Reserve	6	Note that above approvals are conditional on: a. Public notification under Sections 119 and 120 of the Reserves Act 1977 b. No sustained objections resulting from the above consultation and notification c. Wellington Water Limited's approval of the final designs, and ongoing management requirements and responsibilities for the stormwater and water supply infrastructure d. Satisfactory peer review of technical reports in relation to the proposed earthworks (as may be deemed necessary) e. All related costs being met by Grenada North Nominees Ltd.	In progress	
01/09/2022	936	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Karori Event Centre	1	Receive the information.	Completed	
01/09/2022	937	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Karori Event Centre	2	Note that the Footnote New Zealand Dance (Footnote) will not take up the option of a lease at the Karori Event Centre.	Completed	
01/09/2022	938	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Karori Event Centre	3	Agree to repurpose the KEC \$1.9 million capital and \$95,000 annual operational budget to complete the build and fit-out and deliver a community hall for Karori.	In progress	Work is underway to refit the community space, starting with ensuring the building meets code of compliance requirements for the safety of all users.
01/09/2022	939	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Karori Event Centre	4	Progress the Deed of Gift, and for Council to accept the gifting, of the Karori Event Centre Building from the Karori Community Hall Trust.	In progress	
01/09/2022	940	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Karori Event Centre	5	Note that this gift will be the subject of a Deed of Gift detailing the terms and conditions required by both Council and the Trust.	In progress	
01/09/2022	941	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.3 Karori Event Centre	6	Note that the fit-out capital project will be managed by Wellington City Council once the building has been gifted by the Trust to the Council.	In progress	
01/09/2022	942	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.4 Circa Funding Request	1	Receive the information.	Completed	
01/09/2022	943	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.4 Circa Funding Request	2	Agree to recommend to the Pūroro Maherehere Annual Plan/Long-term Plan Committee inclusion of \$550,000 opex in the 2023/2024 draft Annual Plan for Circa Theatre's building upgrade which represents an additional one-off 0.18% rates increase.	In progress	
01/09/2022	944	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.4 Circa Funding Request	3	Agree that the future release of any Council funding would be subject to a Funding Agreement between Circa Theatre and the Council, the terms of which would be approved by the Chief Executive.	Completed	Contract in place and signed by Kym Fell
01/09/2022	945	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.4 Circa Funding Request	4	Agree to recommend to Te Kaunihera o Pōneke Council to allocate \$200,000 in the 2022/2023 financial year.	Completed	
01/09/2022	946	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.4 Circa Funding Request	5	Agree for the Mayor and Chief Executive to provide (in consultation with Circa in terms of meeting Lotteries requirements) a supporting letter to Circa on the planned project and funding commitment by Council.	Completed	
01/09/2022	947	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	1	Receive the Information.	Completed	
01/09/2022	952	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	2	Note that, in August 2022, Pūroro Rangaranga agreed to the substantive provisions of the CHP's Trust Deed and lease agreement and agreed to take all remaining decisions on the Trust Deed in September 2022	Completed	

01/09/2022	953	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	3	Note Recommendations 4 to 19 relate to provisions that will be included in the Trust Deed to establish and govern the CHP	Completed	Trust Deed finished and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	954	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	4	Note the Trust Deed will contain: a. Mandatory duties of Trustees, as prescribed in the Trusts Act 2019 b. Default duties of Trustees, as prescribed in the Trusts Act 2019, which apply unless they are specifically excluded c. Excluded duties of Trustees, being the Default duties specifically excluded from the Trust Deed	Completed	Trust deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	955	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	5	Agree the following duties are excluded from the Trust Deed's list of Default duties (i.e., they are identified as Excluded duties), meaning they will not apply to Trustees: a. The duty to act unanimously, except for specific identified material decisions (e.g., winding up the Trust) – to ensure that any individual Trustee (including any Council-Appointed Trustee) cannot exercise negative control over the decisions of the Trust board b. The duty to not take a reward for acting as a Trustee – to enable Trustees to be remunerated for undertaking their roles as Trustees (Recommendation 7)	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	956	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	6	Note the Trust Deed will also contain a standard list of Trustee powers which enable the Trustees to carry out their roles, noting, at all times, the exercise of these powers is constrained by the Trust's Charitable Purposes and must be consistent with the Mandatory and Default duties of Trustees specified in the Trust Deed.	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	957	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	7	Agree that the Trust Deed will enable the Trustees to be remunerated for their roles as Trustees, should the Board take the decision to do so	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	958	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	8	Note the rate of remuneration of Trustees will be market rate and consistent with CHRA's regulatory expectations (i.e., most likely in accordance with the Cabinet Fees Framework or other similar approach to determining not-for-profit board remuneration)	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	959	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	9	Agree that Trustees will have an initial appointment term of three years and may be reappointed for a maximum of two subsequent terms of three years each	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	960	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	10	Agree the maximum term to be served by any Trustee shall be nine years, unless the Trustees, by special majority decision, resolve that a Trustee may serve for a longer period in order to further the Trust's Charitable Purposes	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	961	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	11	Note officers will consider the benefits of staggering the appointment terms of the Initial Trustees to avoid a situation where several Trustees' terms end on the same date, and will provide further advice to the Council when recommending the appointment of the Initial Trustees in February 2023	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	962	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	12	Note that, in light of Recommendation 5a to exclude the duty to act unanimously, Trustee voting can be undertaken by way of unanimous, special majority or majority vote	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.

01/09/2022	963	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	13	<p>Agree to include the following voting thresholds in the Trust Deed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unanimous decision i. Amending the Trust's Charitable Purposes ii. Amending the composition of the Board and provisions relating to the appointment and removal processes for Trustees, including the Chair iii. Removing a Trustee for failing to fulfil Trustee duties iv. Resettling the Trust's income or capital to another trust with purposes similar to the Charitable Purposes v. Winding up the Trust vi. Enabling the Council to exercise its right of refusal over remaining assets of the Trust if the Trust is wound up vii. Shortening or waiving the notice period for a Trust meeting b. Special majority (75%) i. Any amendments to the Trust Deed itself which do not require unanimous decision as per the above ii. Enabling a Trustee to serve more than three consecutive terms c. Simple majority i. All other decisions not specified in a. or b. above 	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	964	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	14	<p>Agree that quorum requires a majority (i.e., five out of nine) of Trustees to be present and at least two of those present to be Independent Trustees</p>	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	965	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	15	<p>Agree that for unanimous and special majority decisions, quorum requires at least 75% (i.e., seven out of nine) of the total number of Trustees to be present</p>	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	966	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	16	<p>Agree that the Trust Deed will set out how weighted voting will apply to ensure, in all situations, Independent Trustees present retain majority control over decision making by casting one more vote than the total number of votes cast by Council-Appointed Trustees present</p>	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	967	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	17	<p>Agree that in carrying out the activities of the Trust to advance the Charitable Purposes, the Trust Deed will provide that Trustees shall have regard to the following principles that reflect the values of Tākaī Here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Manaakitanga, inclusivity and collaboration with mana whenua b. Recognition and respect for sacred kinship networks that extend to our natural environment c. Balance during processes, engagements and interactions d. Honesty and transparency e. Solutions that bring success through aroha and kotahitanga f. Humility and service to promote care and safety to others 	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	970	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	18	<p>Note these principles are intended to apply to and guide the Trust as an independent entity, not to direct Council or mana whenua-appointed Trustees in their roles</p>	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.
01/09/2022	971	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	19	<p>Note the Trust Deed will include other standard administrative provisions (e.g., meeting administration, Trustee indemnity, management of conflicts, disqualification of Trustees) which will be drafted into the final Trust Deed for Council's approval in February 2023</p>	Completed	Trust Deed finalised and Trust settled.

01/09/2022	972	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	20	Note as an independent, regulated entity, the primary monitoring and oversight of the CHP's performance is the responsibility of the Community Housing Regulatory Authority (CHRA) and will include: a. Annual performance monitoring against the registration and performance standards b. Disclosure reporting in response to any situations where the CHP is breaching, or at risk of breaching, eligibility criteria or performance standards c. Change reporting in situations where the CHP makes significant changes to its operations d. Ad-hoc reporting at CHRA's request, whenever it is considered necessary.	Completed	
01/09/2022	974	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	21	Agree in principle to the following components of a relationship management and monitoring framework between the CHP and the Council: a. Overarching relationship management agreement that sets out relationship principles and ways of working b. Supporting commercial agreements, including the lease agreement and suspensory loan agreement c. Regular reporting requirements to Council at a management and governance level d. Establishment of a Council relationship management/liaison function to oversee the day-to-day relationship between the entities	In progress	Further advice provided in March 2023.
01/09/2022	976	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	22	Note further work is required on the details of the Council oversight arrangements to ensure they are appropriate from a regulatory perspective and officers will report back to the Council with further advice in February 2023	In progress	Further advice provided in March 2023.
01/09/2022	978	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	23	Note that officers have had further discussions with CHRA about the establishment of the CHP, which have identified two issues – control over rent setting and the size of the governing board	Completed	Discussions complete and advice in March 2023 paper.
01/09/2022	979	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	24	Note that: a. officers will continue to engage with CHRA on the limits of the Council's role in the review of rent settings for transferring tenants and will provide further specific advice to the relevant Council Committee on this by February 2023 b. while officers support the Council maintaining a role as per the August paper, the regulatory framework will, in all likelihood, require adjustments to the previous resolution to be clear that the CHP maintains ultimate decision rights	Completed	Discussions held and advice contained in March 2023 paper.
01/09/2022	982	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	25	Note officers will begin the search and appointments process for Trustees and, if the overall size of the Board is affecting successful recruitment of Trustees, will provide further advice to the relevant Council Committee on Board size and composition	Completed	Appointments made and Trust settled.

01/09/2022	986	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	26	Direct officers to report back to the relevant Council Committee(s) by February 2023 (or earlier, if possible) with: a. A finalised Trust Deed for the Council's approval, including a recommended name for the Trust b. Recommendations for the appointment of the Council-Appointed Trustees, including the interim Chair c. Further detail on the Council's relationship and oversight framework d. Recommended short list of City Housing sites for the capitalisation of the CHP, and any further details on the suspensory loan agreement related to these sites e. An update on the development of the lease agreement between the CHP and the Council f. Advice on changes to the August 2022 resolutions on the approach to reviewing rent settings for transferring tenants and/or Board size and composition g. Any further advice on how the CHP could be encouraged to: i. pursue the Mayor's taskforce recommendation (6d) related to tenant support services and ii. provide places to new tenants who are not prioritised on the MSD public housing waitlist h. A recommended approach to joint CHP-Council governance of Stage 2 of the transition.	In progress	
01/09/2022	988	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	27	Note officers' advice on the Committee's August 2022 resolution on the Granville complex is provided in the Granville Petition paper on the agenda for this meeting	Completed	
01/09/2022	990	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.5 CHP transition: residual Trust Deed decisions	28	Note the City Housing team is continuing to provide regular communication and support to tenants to ensure they are kept up to date, including a regular pānui, letters with key updates, and drop-in sessions and on-site support from Tenancy Advisors as needed.	In progress	
01/09/2022	991	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.7 Actions Tracking	1	Receive the information	Completed	
01/09/2022	993	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.6 Advisory Group Annual Reports and Work Plans	1	Receive the information.	Completed	
01/09/2022	995	Social, Cultural, and Economic Committee	3.6 Advisory Group Annual Reports and Work Plans	2	Thank the Advisory Groups for their contributions.	Completed	

FORWARD PROGRAMME

Kōrero taunaki | Summary of considerations

Purpose

1. This report provides the Forward Programme for the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic for the next two meetings.

Strategic alignment with community wellbeing outcomes and priority areas

Aligns with the following strategies and priority areas:

- Sustainable, natural eco city
 - People friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
 - Innovative, inclusive and creative city
 - Dynamic and sustainable economy
- Strategic alignment with priority objective areas from Long-term Plan 2021–2031**
- Functioning, resilient and reliable three waters infrastructure
 - Affordable, resilient and safe place to live
 - Safe, resilient and reliable core transport infrastructure network
 - Fit-for-purpose community, creative and cultural spaces
 - Accelerating zero-carbon and waste-free transition
 - Strong partnerships with mana whenua

Relevant Previous decisions

Not applicable.

Financial considerations

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

Risk

- Low Medium High Extreme

Author	Emily Deans, Democracy Advisor
Authoriser	Kym Fell, Chief Customer and Community Officer

Taunakitanga | Officers' Recommendations

Officers recommend the following motion

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

1. Receive the information.

Whakarāpopoto | Executive Summary

2. The Forward Programme sets out the reports planned for the Kōrau Mātinitini | Social, Cultural and Economic Committee in the next two meetings that require committee consideration.
3. The Forward Programme is a working document and is subject to change on a regular basis.

Kōrerorero | Discussion

4. Thursday, 13 April 2023
 - Alcohol Fees Bylaw amendment (Chief Planning Officer)
 - Aho Tini Progress Report (Chief Customer and Community Officer)
 - Homelessness Update (Chief Customer and Community Officer)
5. Thursday, 25 May 2023
 - Hear submissions on the Draft Open Space & Recreation Strategy (Chief Customer and Community Officer)
 - Community Facilities Network Plan (Chief Customer and Community Officer)
 - Tūpiki Ora Progress Report (Chief Māori Officer)

Attachments

Nil