

Notice of Meeting:

I hereby give notice that an ordinary Meeting of the Community Committee will be held on:

Date: Tuesday 17 November 2020

Time: 9.30am

Meeting Room: Council Chamber and Audio-visual Link

Venue: Municipal Building, Garden Place, Hamilton

Richard Briggs Chief Executive

Community Committee Komiti Hapori OPEN AGENDA

Membership

Chair Cr M Bunting

Heamana

Deputy Chair Cr K Naidoo-Rauf

Heamana Tuarua

Members Mayor P Southgate Cr A O'Leary

Deputy Mayor G Taylor Cr R Pascoe
Cr M Forsyth Cr S Thomson
Cr M Gallagher Cr M van Oosten
Cr R Hamilton Cr E Wilson

Cr D Macpherson Maangai Te Pora Thompson-Evans & Olly Te Ua

Quorum: A majority of members (including vacancies)

Meeting Frequency: Six weekly

Becca Brooke Governance Manager Menetia Mana Whakahaere

9 November 2020

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Purpose

The Community Committee is responsible for:

- 1. Guiding and monitoring the provision of strategic community infrastructure and services to meet the current and future needs of the city and the enhanced wellbeing of its communities.
- 2. Governance of recreational, community facilities, amenities, and events.
- 3. Facilitating community and stakeholder involvement and discussion on community infrastructure, community safety and community wellbeing matters.
- 4. Ensuring Hamilton is performing to the highest standard in the area of civil defence and emergency management.
- 5. Funding to benefit the social, cultural, physical and arts wellbeing of communities in Hamilton.

In addition to the common delegations, the Community Committee is delegated the following Terms of Reference and powers:

Terms of Reference:

- 1. To provide direction on strategic priorities and resourcing for community infrastructure aligned to city's overall development and oversight of strategic projects associated with those activities.
- 2. To develop policy, approve community-related strategies and plans, and monitor their implementation.
- 3. To receive and consider presentations and reports from stakeholders, government departments, organisations and interest groups on community development and wellbeing issues and opportunities.
- 4. To provide input on the allocation of Events Sponsorship funding to the Economic Development Committee.
- 5. To monitor Hamilton's social demographics and social climate to assess current and future impacts on the Council and Hamilton communities.
- 6. To monitor the performance of Hamilton's civil defence and emergency management response against Council's requirements under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act including:
 - a. implementation of Government requirements;
 - b. contractual service delivery arrangements with the Waikato Regional Group Emergency Management Office
- 2. To determine the funding priorities for the Community Grants Allocation Committees, in line with the Community Assistance Policy, Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.
- 3. To determine the priority of Council projects suitable for contestable and philanthropic funding, excluding NZTA funding.
- 4. To coordinate and make decisions on proposals, applications for external funding, and the distribution of Council funding and funding provided to Council for public art, recreational and community facilities and amenity.
- 5. To monitor and oversee the delivery of Council's non-financial performance and non-financial key projects against the Long Term Plan, excluding key performance indicator reporting which is the responsibility of the Finance Committee.

The Committee is delegated the following powers to act:

- Approval of Reserve Management Plans.
- Performing the Council's functions, powers and duties (excluding those matters reserved to the Council by law, by resolution of the Council or as otherwise delegated by Council) under the Burial and Cremation Act 1964 and the Reserves Act 1977.
- Approval of purchase or disposal of land for parks and reserves required for designated works or other
 purposes within the Committee's area of responsibility which exceeds the Chief Executive's
 delegations and is in accordance with the Annual Plan or Long Term Plan.
- Approval of applications for Council projects suitable for contestable and philanthropic funding.
- Approval of funding for recreational and community facilities and amenities in accordance with the Long Term Plan.
- Approval of public art proposals put forward by the community and/or Council in accordance with the Public Art Development Process and approved budget.

The Committee is delegated the following recommendatory powers:

- The Committee may make recommendations to Council.
- The Committee may make recommendations to other Committees.

Recommendatory Oversight of Policies and Bylaws:

- Alcohol Control Bylaw 2015
- Animal Nuisance Bylaw 2013
- Citizens Initiated Referenda Policy
- City Honours Policy
- Class 4 Gambling Venue Policy
- Community Assistance Policy
- Community Occupancy Policy
- Cultural and Recreational Facilities Bylaw 2012
- Disability Policy
- Dog Control Bylaw 2015
- Dog Control Policy
- External Funding Applications Policy
- Hamilton City Smoke-Free Environment Policy
- Naming of Roads, Open Spaces and Council Facilities Policy
- International Relations Policy
- Provisional Local Alcohol Policy
- Psychoactive Substances (Local Approved Products) Policy
- Prostitution Bylaw 2019
- Public Places Bylaw 2016
- Public Places Policy
- Safety in Public Places Bylaw 2014
- TAB Board Venue Policy

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1 Apologies – Tono aroha

2 Confirmation of Agenda – Whakatau raarangi take

The Committee to confirm the agenda.

3 Declaration of Interest – Tauaakii whaipaanga

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

4 Public Forum – Aatea koorero

As per Hamilton City Council's Standing Orders, a period of up to 30 minutes has been set aside for a public forum. Each speaker during the public forum section of this meeting may speak for five minutes or longer at the discretion of the Chair.

Please note that the public forum is to be confined to those items falling within the terms of the reference of this meeting.

Speakers will be put on a Public Forum speaking list on a first come first served basis in the Council Chamber prior to the start of the Meeting. A member of the Council Governance Team will be available to co-ordinate this. As many speakers as possible will be heard within the allocated time.

If you have any questions regarding Public Forum please contact Governance by telephoning 07 838 6727.

Council Report

Committee: Community Committee **Date:** 17 November 2020

Author: Carmen Fortin **Authoriser:** Becca Brooke

Position: Governance Advisor **Position:** Governance Manager

Report Name: Confirmation of the Open Community Committee Minutes - 29 September

2020

Report Status	Open

Staff Recommendation - Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi

That the Community Committee confirm the Open Minutes of the Community Committee Meeting held on 29 September 2020 as a true and correct record.

Attachments - Ngaa taapirihanga

Attachment 1 - Community Committee Open Unconfirmed Minutes - 29 September 2020



Community Committee Komiti Hapori OPEN MINUTES

Minutes of a meeting of the Community Committee held in Council Chamber, Municipal Building, Garden Place, Hamilton and via Audio Visual Link on Tuesday 29 September 2020 at 9.34am.

PRESENT

Chair

Cr M Bunting

Heamana

Deputy Chair

Cr K Naidoo-Rauf (via audio visual link)

Heamana Tuarua

Members Mayor P Southgate

Deputy Mayor G Taylor

Deputy Mayor G Taylor

Cr M Forsyth (via audio visual link)

Cr M Gallagher Cr R Hamilton Cr D Macpherson Cr A O'Leary Cr R Pascoe Cr S Thomson Cr M van Oosten Cr E Wilson

Maangai T P Thompson-Evans

Maangai O Te Ua

In Attendance:

Lance Vervoort – General Manager Community

Helen Paki - Community Services Manager

Rebecca whitehead - Business and Planning Manager

Maria Barrie – Parks and Recreation Manager Nick Chester – Social Development Advisor Andy Mannering – Manager Social Development

Sandra Murray – Policy Consultant

Governance Staff:

Becca Brooke – Governance Manager

Carmen Fortin and Tyler Gaukrodger - Governance Advisors

1. Apologies – Tono aroha

Resolved:

(Cr Bunting/Cr Gallagher)

That the apologies for partial attendance from Mayor Southgate (Council Business), Crs Gallagher (Council Business), Thomson (Council Business), Hamilton and Forsyth are accepted.

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Community Committee 29 SEPTEMBER 2020 - OPEN

2. Confirmation of Agenda – Whakatau raarangi take

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/Cr Wilson)

The agenda is confirmed noting the following:

- a) Item 7 (Smokefree Outdoor Areas Policy Review) is to be taken after item 5 (Confirmation of the Community Committee Minutes 13 August 2020);
- Item 12 (Hamilton Gardens Project Governance Group Advice on 2021-2031 Long Term Plan) to be taken after item 7; and
- c) Item 9 (Deliberations report Safety in Public Places Bylaw 2020) to be taken after item 6 (Chair's Report).

3. Declarations of Interest – Tauaakii whaipaanga

Maangai Thompson-Evans declared an interest in Item 7 (Smokefree Outdoor Areas Policy Review) due to her involvement with the District Health Board. She noted she was not conflicted and would take part in the discussion and vote on the matter.

4. Public Forum – Aatea koorero

Jeremy Myall (Creative Waikato) spoke to Item 13 (Community Assistance Policy Review 2020) in support of the Community Grants Policy and asked that this be activity continue. He noted the impact that the arts community has on the wellbeing of the community, and the positive impact of the Creative Partnership Fund on the arts culture. Members asked questions about arts funding of Creative Funding post-Covid, the impact a separate creative partnership fund may have, and ability to apply for general community assistance multi-grants.

Kelly Pike spoke to Item 10 (Beale Cottage) in support of continued public access to Beale Cottage and requests that the Beale Cottage Management Plan be continued with the possibility of utilising the property as a museum. She advocated on the importance of retaining the historical buildings and the opportunities to tell the preciously untold stories and use the building in a way which would tell the history. Members asked questions in regards to what was meant by keeping the property as a museum.

5. Confirmation of the Open Community Committee Minutes - 13 August 2020

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/ Cr Wilson)

That the Committee confirm the Open Minutes of the Committee Meeting held on 13 August 2020 as a true and correct record.

6. Smokefree Outdoor Areas Policy Review (Recommendation to Council)

The Social Development Advisor introduced the report, along with Charlie Poihipi from the Cancer Society and Dr Nina Scott from the Waikato District Health Board. They responded to questions from Members concerning other smoking/smokefree policies, Ministry of Health's recommendations, number of smokers, potential additional areas to implement the prohibition of smoking, smoking cessation work being done outside DHB building, risks, inclusion of cannabis as prohibited activity should the referendum be approved, impact of vaping, advertisement of vaping products, and difference between bylaw and policy.

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/ Cr Hamilton)

That the Community Committee:

- a) receives the report;
- b) recommends that the Council approves to include vaping alongside smoking as a prohibited activity in smokefree areas in reference to the Smokefree Outdoor Areas Policy; and
- c) notes that before any proposal to create a smokefree area outside DHB premises is considered by Council, Waikato DHB be requested to actively consider the recommendation by Coroner Bain from December 2018 for "provision being made for at risk patients to smoke in a safe environment"

The meeting was adjourned 9.57am to 10.05am during the discussion of the above item.

The meeting was adjourned from 11.17am to 11.35am.

7. Hamilton Gardens Project Governance Group Advice on 2021-2031 Long Term Plan

The General Manager Community provided background to the report and introduced Jerry Rickman from the Project Governance Group. Mr Rickman spoke to the letter from the Project Governance Group noting that they recommended option 3. They responded to questions from Members concerning the purpose of the letter, scope of works to include the jetty, proposed cycleway bridge, possibility of NZTA funding for cycleway bridge, the Long Term Plan, funding and options for staging, buddling gardens and additional experiences.

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/ Cr Naidoo-Rauf)

That the Community Committee:

- a) receives the report and correspondence from the Hamilton Gardens Project Governance Group concerning the Hamilton Gardens Development Programme; and
- notes that the advice from the Hamilton Gardens Project Governance Group concerning the Hamilton Gardens Development Programme will be considered as part of 2021-31 Long Term Plan process.

Cr Hamilton left the meeting (11.57am) during the above item. He was not present when the item was voted on.

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8. Chair's Report

The Chair took the report as read and responded to questions from Members concerning consultation on the Hamilton Garden Plan.

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/Maangai Thompson-Evans)

That the Community Committee receives the report.

9. Deliberations Report - Safety in Public Places Bylaw 2020 (Recommendation to the Council)

The Policy Consultant took the report as read. She responded to questions from Members concerning the use of signage, safeguarding for possible cannabis referendum, duplication of prohibited activities in both the law and the bylaw, limitations of the bylaw including seizure of property, the use of stakeholder relationship to prevent offences and the creation of a safer environment.

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/ Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Community Committee:

- a) receives the report;
- b) recommends that the Council adopts the revised Safety in Public Places Bylaw 2020; and
- c) noting the inclusion of the following:

ACTIVITIES THAT MAY CAUSE A NUISANCE AFFECT ON PUBLIC HEALTH OR SAFETY IN A PUBLIC PLACE

- 1.1 Any person intending to undertake any activity or event may apply to the General Manager requesting council impose conditions to protect the public's health and safety. This may extend to a temporary prohibition for cyclists, skateboarders, e-scooter, or other wheeled transportation devices from entering an area.
- 1.2 The General Manager will not unreasonably place such conditions.

The meeting was adjourned from 12.49pm to 1.38pm.

Mayor Southgate joined the meeting during the above adjournment.

Cr Macpherson and Cr Hamilton retired from the meeting during the above adjournment.

10. Fenced Dog Exercise Area Location

The Parks and Recreation Manager introduced the report, noting the staff recommendation was for the installation of a Fenced Dog Exercise area at Minogue Park. Staff responded to questions from Members concerning if there was opposition to the recommended location, fencing within the park, use of park at different times of year, risk of bogginess, pathway accessibility, accommodation of both dog owners and other users, adequate and accessible parking options, impact on cycle events, and dog waste bags/ containers and potential sponsorship of them.

Resolved: (Cr Wilson/Maangai Te Ua)

That the Community Committee:

- a) receives the report; and
- b) approves the installation of a Fenced Dog Exercise Area at Minogue Park (**Option B** of the staff report).

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11. Request for Expressions of Interest- Beale Cottage

The Social Development Advisor and Business and Planning Manager introduced the report. Staff responded to questions from Members concerning the ability to install modern equipment within Beale cottage, monitoring of alarm system, preference of tenant, allocation of funds, and funding of private heritage homes.

Resolved: (Cr O'Leary/ Cr Thomson)

That the Community Committee

- a) receives the report;
- b) notes that the Expressions of Interest process to use Beale Cottage as a commercial tenancy is to be put on hold;
- requests staff contact Waikato University and Wintec to discuss the opportunity for temporary use as an arts space; and
- d) requested staff work with Members and report back to the Community Committee in February 2021 on the future use of Beale Cottage to ensure there is alignment with the review of the 2016 Hamilton Heritage Plan.

Mayor Southgate and Cr Gallagher left the meeting (2.20pm) during the discussion of the above item. They were not present when the item was voted on.

Cr Forsyth left the meeting (2.25pm) during the discussion of the above item. She was not present when the item was voted on.

12. General Managers Report (Recommendation to Council)

The General Manager Community took the report as read.

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/Cr Naidoo-Rauf)

That the Community Committee:

- a) receives the report;
- b) approves the Age Friendly plan be referred to a future briefing for input from Members;
- approves the Hamilton Gardens Management Plan Deliberations Report be deferred to the November 2020 Community Committee Meeting; and
- d) recommends that the Council approves the Chief Executive's recommendation that Cr Bunting is appointed to the Creative Waikato Trustees Appointment Panel and noting that Creative Waikato will be informed of the appointment.

Community Committee 29 SEPTEMBER 2020 - OPEN

13. Community Assistance Policy Review 2020 (Recommendation to the Council)

The Manager Social Development introduced the report, noting that all grants allocated are supported by Council. Elected Members asked questions in regard to match funding, funding determined through LTP, ability to change funding within the LTP, fund allocation timeline, impact of the LTP on this policy, amendments of community event funding caps and allocations, funding of community groups which have developed strong political objectives and requirements within policy, major event funding review, removal of allocation cap and eligibility of groups to apply for multiple grants, and benchmarking of our Council against other Councils in terms of funding in the Community Development area.

Staff Action: Staff undertook to report back to the Committee in regards to the amounts spent on community assistance, and on the four areas of funding allocated within the Community Assistance Policy.

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/Cr Naidoo-Rauf)

That the Community Committee:

- a) receives the report; and
- b) recommends that the Council approves the revised Community Assistance Policy (attachment 1 of the staff report).

The meeting was adjourned from 2.52pm to 3.03pm.

Mayor Southgate and Cr Gallagher re-joined to the meeting during above adjournment.

14. Open Information only reports

Cr O'Leary spoke to the Hamilton Central City Safety Strategy and meetings which are planned with the various stakeholders, including Hamilton Police. Staff responded to questions from Members concerning the difference of male and female feelings of safety in the city and addressing the feelings of safety.

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/Maangai Te Ua)

That the Community Committee receives the following information only reports:

- a) Hamilton Central City Safety Strategy 2020 Update;
- b) Social Housing Including Accessible Properties Update; and
- c) Consultation Plan or Matters of Cultural Significance Work Programme.

15. Resolution to Exclude the Public

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/Maangai Thompson-Evans)

Section 48, Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

The following motion is submitted for consideration:

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely consideration of the public excluded agenda.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of

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the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

	eral subject of each ter to be considered	Reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
C1.	Community Group Legal Matter) Good reason to withhold) information exists under) Section 7 Local Government) Official Information and) Meetings Act 1987	Section 48(1)(a)

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

Item C1. to maintain legal professional privilege Section 7 (2) (g)

The meeting went into the Public Excluded session at 3.13pm.

The meeting was declared closed at 4.03pm.

Council Report

Committee: Community Committee **Date:** 17 November 2020

Author: Carmen Fortin **Authoriser:** Becca Brooke

Position: Governance Advisor **Position:** Governance Manager

Report Name: Chair's Report

Report Status	Open

Recommendation - Tuutohu

That the Community Committee receives the report.

Attachments - Ngaa taapirihanga

Attachment 1 - Chair's Report



Chair's Report

Welcome to the first Community Committee in what is now officially New Zealand's most beautiful large city!

Congratulations to the team who worked hard to make this happen from within this building, but it's really important to note that many of the things that caught the judges' eyes were activated not by council, but by passionate and visionary community members who put in the maxi and have only really been significantly funded by council in later years. Waiwhakariki and the Boon Street Art murals spring to mind.

As we head into the long term plan I'd remind the committee that we have a very real opportunity right now to invest in those visionaries earlier and make a real, significant difference.

With that in mind Andy Mannering and I have had several meetings with Jeremy from Creative Waikato, Momentum Waikato and (by the time of this meeting) Creative New Zealand to find ways to make better use of our funds in the creative sector. We've raised the nation's eyebrows (and a few Hamiltonians') by being the most beautiful, now let's give them something to remember by providing amazing creative and cultural experiences when they venture here. If we are to meet the aspirations of the ten year plan - a fun city, a city where our people can thrive, a central city where people love to be and a city that's easy to live in then I urge council to invest in the creative community that is poised and ready to help make that happen.

It's been a busy few weeks in the community. How lucky we are as a city was really brought home when Councillor Ryan and I attended a Diwali function recently. The point was made by many people there that these kind of celebrations worldwide are very rare at the moment and we should appreciate how lucky we are to be able to come together in groups to celebrate ours and other cultures. As a side note, Councillor Hamilton and I enjoyed wearing Kurtas that evening, but are unlikely to be used as photographic models any time soon.

Thank you to the many councillors who are making a great effort and attending community events. These are the significant events that don't get picked up in attendance reports but take a significant amount of our time and take us away from our own families. Our attendance is very much appreciated, often unacknowledged at the time but very important nonetheless.

I am grateful to the councillors who braved the weather made it to the Enderley community event last month. Our attendance and enthusiasm was very much noticed not only by the hard working community advocates for the area but also by the government agencies who were there as well. Often it's just being there that sends a message to our communities that we are listening to them, care about them and are on their side.

Thanks again team. Kia Kaha.

Chair's Recommendation

That the Community Committee receives the report.

Councillor Mark Bunting Chair, Community Committee Hamilton City Council

Council Report

Committee: Community Committee **Date:** 17 November 2020

Author: Andy Mannering **Authoriser:** Lance Vervoort

Position: Social Development Manager **Position:** General Manager Community

Report Name: Community Waikato - Verbal Update

Report Status	Open

Purpose - Take

1. To inform the Community Committee on the Community Sector and the ongoing issues and demand they are facing as families are impacted through the effects of Covid-19.

- 2. Holly Snape, Chief Executive of Community Waikato will present a verbal report.
- 3. Community Waikato's Research Document traversing this matter is attached to this report (Attachment 1).
- 4. Community Waikato was established in 2001 to build the strength of the community sector in the Waikato by supporting and informing social service and Maaori organisations. Services include one-to-one advisory service, mentoring, facilitation, professional learning workshops, information, advocacy and administration of Tindall Foundation funding.

Staff Recommendation - Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi

6. That the Community Committee receives the report.

Attachments - Ngaa taapirihanga

Attachment 1 - Community Waikato - Community Research - October 2020



Community Research

Executive Summary

The community and social service sector has played a pivotal role in supporting Hamilton city residents during a time of crisis and ongoing vulnerability and need. Through the responses of twenty local organisations, this report provides an insight into the activities and experiences of the community and social service sector over the last nine months. It highlights the concerns and the successes the sector has identified.

Fundamentally, the sector is grateful to the community funders group for its rapid response during the covid crisis, in terms of both the formation of the group, and the speed with which applications were processed. Similarly, the Hamilton City Council and the wider community came together in ways that facilitated the work of community and social service agencies. During the peak of the covid crisis, Hamilton's community and social agencies were well served financially and in terms of practical support and advice.

The sector also values the ongoing support from council and funders, and from the new opportunities (such as Here to Help U and new corporate relationships) that arose from the crisis. Also of note are the community networks that were established during lockdown, which enabled better information flows, higher levels of service and which provided the impetus to continue to operate and flourish beyond lockdown.

There are ongoing concerns, however, about responding to continuing needs, about meeting the demands of further lockdowns, about the future of funding for the sector, and about the wellbeing of both service users and staff. There is a pervasive disquiet that the generosity associated with covid has left future funding in jeopardy. Key community needs are food, housing, employment, and psychosocial health. These needs will continue irrespective of covid but will be exacerbated by further lockdowns.

Most community organisations are keenly aware of the need to invest in maintaining or improving their facilities, though funding for capital works is difficult to access, as is operational funding. Maintaining staff wellbeing is also problematic, with the strain of covid and its ramifications felt at all levels, while the capacity to provide sufficient leave or employ additional staff is limited.

Overall, the sector reports feeling well-connected and there is a sense of a common purpose, of new relationships and strengthened networks. The sector also acknowledges that by partnering effectively with other social service providers, local and central government and local funders, the achievements of the last nine months could be maintained and grown. Agencies also feel more resilient and agile in their ability to respond to further challenges as a result of covid-related improvements to their infrastructure and systems, though meeting higher levels of service delivery is a continuing concern.

We recommend responses and strategies that include the development of innovative funding models, streamlining official systems and processes, assistance with ensuring the wellbeing of staff and implementing systems of support for those whose needs have not yet been met.



Methodology

This research is based on semi-structured interviews conducted during September and October with twenty organisations from across the community and social service sector in Hamilton city. The Interviewees who were approached to participate in this research were located across the city, represent a wide range of organisation types and sizes and support a wide range of service users.

The Interviewees were asked 8 key questions as conversational starting points (see Appendix) and were encouraged to talk freely about their observations and experiences.

It quickly became evident that there were strong consistencies and commonalities across the sector. The data from the interviews were thematically organised and these themes shape the structure of the discussion below.

Findings

Funding

Conversations about funding were common across almost every organisation interviewed for this research. The primary concern held by those interviewed is that long-term funding will be affected. There are two rationales offered for this reasoning:

- Significant funding was made available for meeting the needs of service users in crisis. While this was appropriate and vastly beneficial at the time, organisations are concerned it may have depleted any funds available over the longer term.
- A global downturn may see funder investment portfolios decrease, further reducing the pool of funding available in future funding rounds.

One organisation summed this up well.

There are real and perceived concems regarding ongoing funding. We are concemed we will suffer funding losses. We are worried about covid funding reducing funding for the rest of the year. We are worried that funding returns will be low. Funders may not have the same resources but so much of the sector relies on grants for general operational costs. We have experienced some pain, but we expect there is a lot more to come.

Most community and social service organisations have not been able to access government support such as wage subsidies, as funding of not-for-profit organisations is often received in advance and, while it often is tagged for specific purposes, it was not withdrawn when services were closed during lockdown. That is, there was no associated "loss of income". This means most organisations do not have the evidence to demonstrate a 30% or 40% drop in funding. None-the-less, many organisations interviewed have experienced an increase in workloads with additional pressure on services. They may have experienced a 30%-40% increase in demand (or in the case of food security during lockdown, as much as a seven-fold increase) on services but have not been able to access government support to meet those increases. The government criteria for much of the support does not align with how the non-profit sector operates. This has put additional pressure on the local philanthropic sector and may have consequences on sector funding in the future.

Funding that has been made available through Government is often tied to projects or specific services. It does not support the operational funding of community and social service organisations. Some groups have found



that funding has been tied to specific crisis responses and is more difficult to access for general needs. This has been exacerbated by previous strategic changes in the funding priorities of several local funders.

Funding priorities have changed, and it has made funding harder more generally.

Stable funding that would allow the organisation to continue with core services, to make them secure for 3-4 years. Core business needs to be secure.

While some organisations have struggled to access government support, others, particularly those who already had contracts with government departments, have benefited from the additional resourcing. The system for accessing this additional funding was simplified and many local groups have been able to tap into covid-related funding.

The Funders Network was also identified by many as being an innovative and proactive solution to a very unusual global event. Organisations were grateful for a simple system, that was accessible, effective and very supportive of the extraordinary circumstances were we working in. They were supportive of how quickly this fund was established and how quickly they had a response to a request for funding.

The Waikato Funders coming together was really amazing. We were spending less time on funding applications but were still getting access to resources. We were able to put additional money into additional need. The turnaround was so quick. The timeframe is critical when people are in crisis.

The funders backing us 100%. It felt like a real community. A team.

The funders network worked really well for us. It made funding no longer the top of our worry list.

Interviewees were similarly positive about the role of Hamilton City Council, which responded both financially and in terms of leadership and facilitation.

By the time we got down to Level 1, I felt really proud of Hamilton's response to the crisis. I don't know of any other council that responded as generously and as thoughtfully as ours. I also appreciate their continuing support through the Community Development Team.

Facilities

The quality of facilities is a concern raised by many of the community and social service organisations interviewed. This is evident in both rented facilities (such as council or privately owned buildings), and in facilities owned by the community organisation.

Concerns about facilities ranged from a lack of space (a need to extend or find new affordable premises), to repairs and maintenance of buildings. Organisations identified a need to upgrade or refurbish facilities and a need for more space to meet the growth in demand. Organisations needed roofs repaired, kitchens updated, and carpets replaced. They talked about buildings looking aged and the concern about the long-term impact of not being able to get general maintenance work completed.

There are limited capital works being done on the premises. We need a new toilet block. That won't happen.

It is hard to look professional when the buildings around us are falling apart. But how do you get the money for that?



The State of the Community and Social Service Sector

People have reported a much greater connection between community and social service organisations. There has been a reported strengthening of relationships, communication and partnerships. Many related the need to sustain this change as it resulted in some excellent outcomes for those accessing social services.

The ethnic sector became much better-connected during lockdown and the relationships have continued. The meetings have continued as well but are not as frequent.

There is a mindset change and we are working together much better. I think this means we are able to engage better wrap around services because we are connected and can work better together to meet those needs.

We were always pretty collaborative, and we had good relationships. That became really beneficial during covid. We knew who the leaders were and who to have conversations with. We are strengthened post covid as these relationships got even better.

The sector showed exceptional resilience and agility. They were able to meet the growing needs of the community, they provided new services as required and found new ways to deliver their standard services. As New Zealand went into lockdown in late March, Hamilton city responded quickly and collaboratively on multiple fronts. This is perhaps best exemplified by the *Food Hub* that developed at Claudelands, which incorporated the efforts of the community sector, local and national government, the business sector, transport and logistics, the voluntary sector and the hospitality sector. Together, their efforts fed up to 900 people per day during lockdown; individually, little would have been achieved.

As lockdown continued, the systems, processes and policies that were developed assisted community organisations to manage unprecedented increases in demand. The Here to Help U site was particularly useful for those providing food.

We were never food distributors, but provided 109 parcels over 2-3 months. Over 90 blankets. Now it is care packages.'

'We have built relationships with corporate groups who have helped with parcel preparation to prepare higher volumes in a short space of time.

Several groups also identified an ongoing shift in the demand for services. It has put pressure on staff, resourcing, planning and facilities.

[Our Sector] now has a disability and now we have to learn how to manage this disability. We are limping along so we are not back to physically normal – this might be our new normal – which means we need additional support to make this work.

Alongside the crisis work, several organisations are in the process of making physical changes in or to their workspaces. They identified some areas of concern or frustration. This often related to dealings with central and local government processes.

The resource consent process is difficult, expensive, long and arduous... I feel like I am supposed to know the process. The council works in silos. All we want to do is provide additional support to the community.



Council processes create complications and barriers where partnerships could enable things to work really well. Council people are awesome but the processes create the barriers.

Many in the community and social service sector have historically generated additional revenue through room hire and fundraising events. The opportunities have been limited in recent months and is likely to be limited in the future because of the possibility of continuing covid restrictions. This is a source of concern for the sector.

Vulnerable People

Community organisations reported a change in older people accessing services. They reported that it has taken a long time for these residents to access services again. The number of older persons accessing social service support and activities has not returned to pre-covid numbers. This was experienced across community houses, age-care agencies, ethnic services and services providing psychosocial support.

Migrant and refugee families have been particularly impacted by the events of the last few months. They are still disproportionately affected now, and community organisations have been diligent in meeting a growth in need in this space.

The migrant population is especially impacted by job losses; they are more isolated from family, from big events like weddings and funerals. They aren't able to get home. For migrant students, many of them are paying huge money to be here but they can't get work here now. They are feeling lost. Stressed. Despondent.

The migrant community have slipped through a number of gaps that have made them more vulnerable than other groups. Those without citizenship or permanent residency have been unable to access support through government departments and have relied on the community and social service sector. Anecdotally, it is not just the system that has meant non-resident migrants have not accessed support. It is also a fear held by some migrants that they may be deported if the government finds out they need assistance. This has resulted in an increased pressure on the resources and systems of the sector.

A number of organisations talked about the increase in social issues in local communities in the months since lockdown. In particular, there has been an increase in people 'begging' in the suburbs, people have been sleeping in community carparks and addiction issues are more visible in communities. One interviewee reported that

we found a woman drinking the drips of petrol from pumps at the local service station. We haven't seen anything like that before.

The concern is that the vulnerable have reached a new level of desperation and need precisely when services and staff are stretched further than ever before.

Staff and Volunteers

Almost every organisation interviewed cited the increased pressure on staff impacting staff wellbeing. Organisations talked about significant increases in community need with no corresponding support for extending staff hours or hiring additional staff. Staff in the sector are anxious about taking a break or shutting down services because of the impact that will have on those in need, but there is genuine concern for staff wellbeing and organisations recognise that it is imperative that staff and volunteers get a break.



Keeping our head above water. This has highlighted a need for human resources, but we need more space and more resources to accommodate that. We are at capacity.

... do you put money into that, or into staff hours? Staff end up working for free.

Emotionally the team have not recovered. A good portion of staff are using EAP.

Everyone is feeling really drained. The team need a break. But what will happen to our community when we go into Christmas?

The result is an underlying fatigue amongst staff, volunteers and service users that predisposes them to minor illnesses, emotional fragility, impatience and despondence. In the public arena, these effects are laid firmly at the covid door and recognised as connected to the unrelenting uncertainty of the times. Most organisations, however, do not have the resources to accommodate the levels of leave that can be necessary to ensure wellbeing. There is also an acknowledgement however, that mutual support – or kindness – within and between organisations, is an integral element of maintaining wellbeing.

Community Needs

Right across the diverse groups interviewed there was a reported increase in demand and theme of new people accessing services. Key areas of need have been in

- Food
- Accommodation
- Employment
- Psychosocial needs

Food security (or lack of it) is particularly evident and even organisations who do not traditionally work in that space, have seen a growing desperation for food support.

[We have experienced] a 150% increase in foodbank requests. That doesn't include our free store and requests for casual support.

It feels more critical. Around 30-40 people came in today before the weekend. About 50 extra will pop in and pick up what is left over.

Accommodation is an obvious issue that is being addressed at multiple levels. Many organisations have talked about the level of communication and collaboration across the housing space. The local Housing Initiative had already created a space for information sharing and growing relationships across the space. This has grown further in recent months and the community and social service sector is an active participant in network.

The housing sector, there are barriers being broken down between housing group companies and the community sector. The private sector relationships are strengthened by us sitting on some groups and building relationships.

But broader issues related to housing remain. Interviewees talked about the difficulty of people accessing longterm appropriate housing solutions. Families staying in motels and other emergency housing environments have reported feeling unsafe, and there are challenges finding longer-term solutions for families.

We have a bottleneck in housing because people can't get out of emergency housing into transitional housing. These days we see one or two families go into Kaainga Ora houses. They all have the



assessments and meet the criteria but can't get in. Being somewhat 'safe' means they get pushed down the waiting list.

Motels are not always safe environments for families.

Tenancy is a big issue because the issue is changing. Property managers are refusing to do repairs. People often don't know their rights.

The implications of the housing shortage are evident in the observations of other community organisations. Homeless Hamilton residents are still sleeping under bridges and several organisations reported finding people sleeping in their carparks. This was a trend repeated right around Hamilton city.

Got a guy sleeping in our carpark, one regular and another one on occasions. I think they feel safer there because there are lights on.

We have four people living in our car park.

The housing shortage in Hamilton city is well documented and there are activities happening across the government, private and community sectors to resolve the issues, but the immediate impact of the shortage continues to be evident under local bridges and in community car parks.

Unemployment rates have increased markedly in the last 9 months and many community organizations are working to support those who have found themselves recently unemployed, or underemployed.

We are seeing a lot of employment issues. Wage subsidies helped, but we see weird ones who don't fit the criteria. We are seeing employers tying up contracts to safeguard risks but it is impacting employees.

One household of six people were 'let go' during covid. They had no money for rent or food. They were really struggling.

The students are the most vulnerable. They are stressed, they are not eating, they have lost their jobs.

Community and social service organisations are providing CV services; they are connecting newly vulnerable people to support and budgeting services and they are connecting people to the counselling services that are available to provide affordable and accessible assistance.

The impact on the psychological wellbeing of people over the last nine months is increasingly evident and a number of community organisations reflected on what they have seen.

[we are seeing] different problems. Depression. Younger people with depression. The youngest was seven. We are seeing suicidal ideation and attempts in our youth population.

People are in a crisis state... We see the red flags. Culturally it can be hard to admit there is a problem.

Normally we would see 10-15 a month. We saw an additional 82 people in a 3-month period on top of our usual 10-15 per month.

... where someone just wants to talk. This has increased a lot.



Many of the counselling services are feeling stretched. They have reported their staff are tired and in need of a break, the services need to employ more qualified counsellors to keep up with demand and the services need additional resourcing to remunerate their team adequately.

The Future

When asked about what the future looks like, the interviewees expressed a mix of confidence and concern. Many of our community and social service organisations had been able to secure essential service status through the covid crisis. They have developed policies that enable their organisations to operate remotely and have the systems and infrastructure in place to facilitate this. Many organisations have maintained a mix of allowing staff to work from both the office and home. They are feeling resilient in terms of their broad infrastructure should a second wave of covid hit Hamilton city.

Organisations that reported they are doing well financially and are feeling optimistic about their future were generally those with operational reserves and diverse revenue streams. Smaller and newer organisations generally lacked the security of operational reserves and had no plan to be able to build those reserves.

A number of organisations expressed concern about maintaining higher levels of service delivery with the current resourcing levels. They were concerned about staff taking the break they needed without it adversely impacting the communities they served.

Several organisations were also concerned that funding would be diverted from the broad base of the sector and targeted towards those who were demonstrating a more immediate link to a covid response. There were also concerns that some funders would divert their grants from general operational expenses to more project-based funding.

Another concern raised by the sector was that with a growth in new vulnerability and an increase in service provision, there is a risk of growing dependence. This was a sentiment expressed by several community organisations.

How do we move communities from being dependant to independent while still having access to the services they need?

No doubt, the sector will keep a watching brief on the possibilities in this space.

Conclusion

The systems to access funding, both through government and local funders has improved. The systems and processes employed through covid (and continuing in many instances) has been based on a high trust model, allowing organisations to access resourcing without onerous and time-consuming applications and accountabilities.

Most organisations identified the growth in the relationships across the sector as a positive and enduring by-product of the covid crisis. New partnerships have grown, there is greater information sharing across organisations and we have seen an increased appetite for collaborations. Three key factors have influenced this change.

The sector has been communicating more regularly with others and many organisations have made new connections with those not normally in their sphere. Zoom was a very effective platform for communication and was well used through lockdown; much of this communication has continued.



- ↑ The availability of funding for covid-related mahi meant that organisations were able to collaborate on solutions for meeting community needs, rather than competing for the limited resources available. This has an immediate impact, opening the door to conversations of partnership and co-operation.
- ↑ It is easier for organisations to partner to meet very a specific identified need. A community crisis makes that need very clear and evident. Also, meeting that need during a time of crisis is often more measurable. These factors affect the capacity to and relevance of partnering across organisations. The issues our community organisations work to address are, in usual times, more diverse, complicated, and long-term. To create the right conditions and systems to collaborate effectively takes significant time and resourcing. Organisations are often stretched on both.

Recommendations

Organisations are considering how to work together better, how to maintain the wins from the covid-19 crisis, and how to innovate for better community solutions. To achieve this we suggest that:

- 1. Our funders consider how to support some innovative solutions such as funding across initiatives rather than funding being connected to a single entity (a participatory funding model).
- 2. Our entities negotiate to identify a fund holder who then resources the group of entities connected to an initiative with a shared community outcome. There is community appetite to work together and to innovate for greater impact.
- 3. Collaboration with funders, business and local council to maximise the potential for collective impact.
- 4. Local government works to streamline its processes and co-ordinate its practices.
- More multiyear funding agreements to facilitate greater organisational security and create an environment more conducive to financial and strategic planning.
- 6. Improved financial security to create a better environment for cross-sector projects and collaborations.
- Support to build operational reserves to build resilience across the not-for-profit sector, especially for small or new grassroots groups whose income streams have been compromised in the last nine months.
- 8. Dedicated funding for special leave for covid-related illness or self-isolation to supplement sick leave
- 9. Development of supportive systems to catch those mostly non-citizens who fall through the cracks.
- 10. A percentage of all grants is automatically assigned to operational and/or capital expenses.
- 11. Continued monitoring of need (mental health, addiction, housing, employment, food security etc) in the community to encourage proactive, rather than reactive, strategies

Appendix

Questions

- What are the key issues you are seeing?
- What is working really well for the sector
- ♦ What could be working better? Any thoughts on what would help with that?
- ♦ What changes have you observed? Demand/services/clientele
- ♠ Do you have any specific concerns?
- What do you need help with?



- ♦ What does the future look like for you? What if we go back into lockdowns? How prepared are you? Will you continue to operate? What would you need to operate well?
- Any success stories or challenge stories?

A special thanks to all those organisations who participated in the interviews and to Aimee Kipara (Salvation Army) for conducting the food service groups interviews and Maxine Campbell (Methodist City Action) for editing.

Council Report

Committee: Community Committee **Date:** 17 November 2020

Author: Andy Mannering **Authoriser:** Lance Vervoort

Position: Social Development Manager **Position:** General Manager Community

Report Name: Community and Social Development Plan Update

Report Status	Open
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Purpose - Take

1. To inform the Community Committee on the Community and Social Development team work programme and highlight developments within two current initiatives, the Waikato Rangatahi Youth Collab and Enderley Community Engagement.

Staff Recommendation - Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi

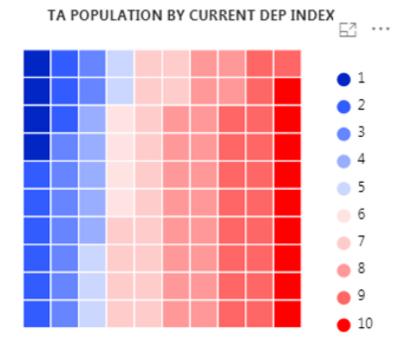
2. That the Community Committee receives the report.

Executive Summary - Whakaraapopototanga matua

- 3. The attached Community and Social Development Plan (Attachment 1) outlines the way that Council's Community and Social Development team can work with partners to achieve the joint goals of improving the wellbeing of all Hamiltonians.
- 4. Regular updates will be presented to the Committee highlighting key projects and initiatives the team is involved in. This report highlights the development of the Waikato Rangatahi Youth Collab and recent Enderley Community Engagement.
- 5. The work programme of the Community and Social Development team will feed into the Council's Wellbeing Outcome reporting (in development).
- 6. Staff consider the matters in this report have a low significance and that the recommendations comply with the Council's legal requirements.

Background - Koorero whaimaarama

- 7. Relative socio-economic deprivation measures an individual's lack of access to resources, like education, employment and income relative to New Zealand. Hamilton city is ranked 45 out of the 67 Territorial Authorities in the country, indicating a higher level of socio-economic deprivation is felt by our people than elsewhere.
- 8. Disparity in economic wellbeing between our people has been growing, this can feed into disengagement, social isolation and poor health outcomes. The below graphic illustrates the number of residents by current deprivation index within Hamilton.



Dep Index	Population
1	7,197
2	15,109
3	15,158
4	8,782
5	7,876
6	6,886
7	28,119
8	36,839
9	32,518
10	14,938

- 9. Hamilton currently has the lowest home ownership rate of any Territorial Authority in New Zealand and has higher incidents of overcrowding when compared to other Territorial Authorities.
- 10. In 2019, the overall young people not in employment, education or training for the Waikato was 12.6%, with 19.3% for Maaori and 16.8% for Pasifika.
- 11. The Community and Social Development Plan has been developed to ensure a focused response to these issues occurs in partnership with the community.

Discussion - Matapaki

- 12. The Community and Social Development team will provide progress reports on the key initiatives through the Community Committee and through a regular newsletter that will incorporate the community voice and highlight case studies.
- 13. Most key initiatives of the Community and Social Development team, as outlined in **Attachment 1**, fit with <u>Council's priorities</u> of shaping a city that's easy to live in and where our people thrive, while also supporting the aspirations of the other priorities.
- 14. Key initiatives have been outlined under the following four outcome areas;
 - Inclusive community engagement takes place with our diverse communities of place, identity and interest
 - Community capacity is built through responsive service that tangibly improves local wellbeing
 - Our public places and spaces are more activated
 - Raise awareness of community-led initiatives and promote greater utilisation of a community-led development approach.

Waikato Rangatahi Youth Collab

15. The Community and Social Development team are supporting the development of an effective youth collaboration within the youth sector to increase youth wellbeing outcomes and levels of engagement with Council.

- 16. The Waikato Rangatahi Youth Collab formed during the Covid-19 lockdown as a forum for the youth sector to stay connected, resourced and able to troubleshoot collectively. It is an inclusive gathering of individuals and agencies that desire to create better youth engagement within the region. There are currently over 80 organisations represented including Waikato Regional Council and Waikato District Council.
- 17. A Youth Group is being created as a mechanism for youth voices to be amplified to Council's across the region, as opposed to establishing multiple Youth Councils. Four virtual and one inperson workshops of young people have occurred to create aspirations and vision for the Group, with plans being developed to recruit and mobilise other youth.
- 18. It is anticipated that a regional youth action plan will be generated by the Youth Group once it is fully established.
- 19. Funding has been secured from Len Reynolds Trust, through the Waikato Plan Youth and Employment Project, to recruit someone to coordinate the Collab and build the capacity of the sector.

Enderley Community Engagement

- 20. At the 24 July 2020 Annual Plan Deliberations (<u>Agenda</u>, <u>Minutes</u>) funding for community-led engagement on options for the Enderley Park Community Centre and Fairfield Hall, with preliminary investigation of options was approved.
- 21. The Community and Social Development team have been working with community partners to understand their aspirations and desires for the Enderley Community and existing Community Facilities.
- 22. Organisations investing in Enderley have been engaged with to understand their strategic plans and specific aspirations for the neighbourhood. This includes Te Papanui Enderley Community Trust, Te Whaanau Putahi, Te Puna Waiora, Te Whare o Te Ata, Kaainga Ora, Te Kohao Health, Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa and Waikato-Tainui.
- 23. In partnership with Te Papanui Enderley Community Trust a Community Event Raa Hapori was held on 28 October. Nearly 1000 people participated in Raa Hapori and was utilised to capture residents' feedback.
- 24. Insights gathered from the community through Raa Hapori and agency engagement have been used to develop drawings that will shape future renewals and investment into the Community Facilities owned by the Council in Enderley.

Measuring and Reporting

- 25. Regular updates on key initiatives will be provided to the Council through the Community Committee alongside a regular newsletter that will incorporate the community voice.
- 26. The team will focus on measuring outcomes and impact, while continuing to develop evidence and evaluation tools to assist Council decisions.
- 27. The work of the Community and Social Development team will contribute and align with the Council's wellbeing framework that is currently being developed.

Financial Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro Puutea

- 28. This is a regular operating activity funded through the Long Term Plan.
- 29. There are no financial implications in relation to this report.

Legal and Policy Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-ture

30. Staff confirm that this matter complies with the Council's legal and policy requirements.

Wellbeing Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-oranga tonutanga

- Item 8
- 31. The purpose of Local Government changed on the 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').
- 32. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.
- 33. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

Social

- 34. A key focus for the Community and Social Development work is building greater social cohesion and inclusion, creating a better city for all the people who live here.
- 35. Our Community and Social Development activity improves the wellbeing of Hamiltonians by supporting the delivery of amenities and services that build strong communities, both in our existing neighbourhoods and for our new ones.
- 36. Partnerships with community organisations occur to support the activation of our community spaces and places that enhance local identity and belonging.

Economic

- 37. Economic conditions, including income, food and housing are integral to wellbeing. Economic Wellbeing is often defined as having present and future financial security, to be able to have economic choices and feel a sense of security, satisfaction and personal fulfilment. This security, satisfaction and personal fulfilment flow into people's ability to participate in wider society and feel connected, healthy and happy.
- 38. Community and Social Development Advisors work with organisations and agencies throughout the city to increase the ability of the community to meet its own needs, supporting community partners in addressing the negative impacts of poverty.

Environmental

39. The Community and Social Development team is supporting the Waikato Wellbeing project with the goal of achieving a more environmentally sustainable, prosperous and inclusive Waikato region by 2030. Many of these targets focus on the environmental health of the Waikato.

Cultural

- 40. Hamilton has over 160 ethnicities represented in the city population, with 27.2% of residents born overseas, and 23.7% of our people are Maaori.
- 41. A key focus of the Community and Social Development team is to empower and enable our diverse communities to share their voice and shape their city.

Risks - Tuuraru

42. There are no known risks associated with this matter.

Significance & Engagement Policy - Kaupapa here whakahira/anganui

Significance

43. Having considered the Significance and Engagement Policy, staff have assessed that the matters in this report have a low significance.

Engagement

44. Community views and preferences are already known to the Council through ongoing targeted engagement with the wider community and strategic partners working to improve our cities wellbeing.

Attachments - Ngaa taapirihanga

Attachment 1 - Community and Social Development Plan - November 2020





He aha te mea nui o te ao? He tangata, he tangata, he tangata

With people at the heart of everything we do, we are active in making our great river city an even better place to be. This plan has been created to outline to our partners the way Hamilton City Council's Community and Social Development team can work with them to achieve our joint goals of improving the wellbeing of all Hamiltonians.

COUNCIL'S FIVE PRIORITIES

- 1. Shaping a city that's easy to live in. Ahuahungia teetehi taaone e tau ai te noho ki roto
- 2. Shaping a city where our people thrive. Ahuahungia teetehi taaone e puaawai ai ngaa taangata katoa
- **3.** Shaping a central city where people love to be. Ahuahungia te pokapuu o teetehi taaone e arohaina ai e te taangata
- 4. Shaping a fun city with lots to do. Ahuahungia teetehi taaone ngahau e tini ai ngaa kaupapa papai hei whai
- 5. Shaping a green city. Ahuahungia teetehi taaone tiaki taiao

Most key initiatives of the Community and Social Development team, as outlined below, fit within the priorities of **Shaping a city that's easy to live in** and **Shaping a city where our people thrive**, while also supporting the aspirations of the other priorities.

The Community and Social Development team is structured to work with our diverse communities of place, identity and interest. The definition of communities of place, identity and interest are below:

- Communities of place are defined by geographic location and boundaries. It is the location that brings people together e.g. Enderley, Melville, Rototuna etc.
- Communities of identity are brought together by common affiliations or experience, often related to a specific personal feature e.g. ethnicity, gender, sexuality, age etc.
- Communities of interest are brought together by a shared interest, draw attention to a common problem or interest and seek solutions to bring about change e.g. climate change, sustainable transport, creativity.

The Community and Social Development Team use a community-led development approach of working together to create and achieve locally owned visions and goals. The following guiding principles developed by Inspiring Communities are recognised as best practice:

- shared local visions or goals drive action and change
- use existing strengths and assets
- many people, groups and sectors working together
- building diverse and collaborative local leadership
- adaptable planning and action informed by outcomes.

The Community and Social Development team works alongside the community and Council staff to ensure strong engagement with our diverse communities of interest, identity and place. This is achieved in several ways including liaising across multiple agencies, funding partners and sectors to ensure effective partnerships, capacity building and engagement. The activity also manages resources and funding to community organisations that share the Council's objectives.

WHY?

Hamilton has a diverse population that is growing and changing.



We're
young,
with a median
age of
32

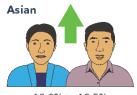




69.5% to 63.6% (70.2% nationally)



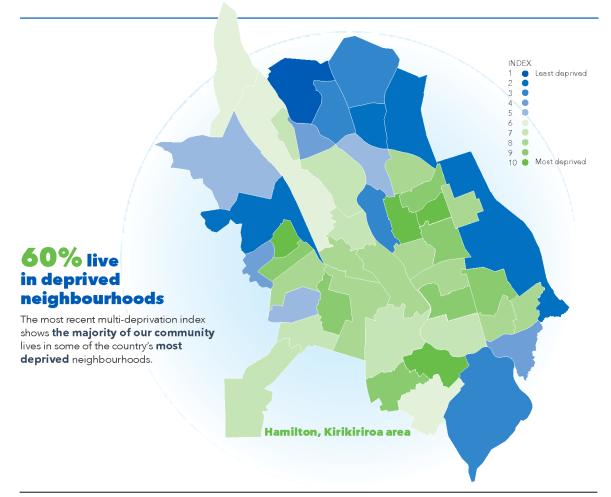
20.2% to 23.7% (16.5% nationally)



13.0% to 18.5% (15.1% nationally)



4.8% to 6.1% (8.1% nationally)



4 Community and Social Development Plan

HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL



Disparity in economic wellbeing between our people is **growing**.

This feeds into disengagement, social isolation and poor health outcomes.

The economic and health inequality in our city sees many Hamiltonians experiencing the extremes of **not having enough** household revenue to meet individual everyday costs, let alone aspirations and goals.

Our 2018 Community Profile Survey showed:

10%

of us do not have enough household income to meet everyday needs. 38%

of us have just enough.

of 67 councils

of us have avoided essential activities to keep costs down

(gone without fresh fruit and veges, skipped a meal, avoided using heating, not picked up prescriptions or put off going to doctors, stopped normal hobbies).

Home ownership is low

46.2% own their home.

That's the lowest rate in NZ

Rank: 67 out of 67 councils



5 Community and Social Development Plan

Our consumption score is low

We buy more things that suggest deprivation

Like second-hand baby clothes

Rank: 63 out of 67

8.31% of our community is on the jobseeker benefit

That's higher than the national rate

Rank: 52 out of 67 councils

In 2019, the overall rate of young people who are not in employment, education or training is

12.6% for the Waikato

19.3% for Maaori

16.8% for Pasifika



HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL

WHAT IS COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT?

There is a strong focus on community development being community-led with the people who are affected having the opportunity to drive outcomes.

Public organisations such as councils can play a role in supporting the conditions that enable communities to build resilience and positive social outcomes. This can be achieved through improving access to information and decision-making, transferring assets and provision of adequate resources including funding and capacity-building support.

Social development includes issues such as safety, equity, crime, housing, health, employment, poverty and education. Council may have limited ability to influence some of these outcomes, but we can play a leadership and facilitation role, develop inclusive public spaces and increase access to facilities and service that promote wellbeing.

Outcomes

Growing community partnerships aim to improve the social, cultural, environmental and economic wellbeing for all our people. To create and achieve locally owned visions and goals, we will focus on the following outcomes:

- Inclusive community engagement takes place with our diverse communities of place, identity and interest.
- Community capacity is built through responsive service that tangibly improves local wellbeing.
- Our public places and spaces are more activated.
- Raise awareness of community-led initiatives and promote greater utilisation of a communityled development approach.



MEASUREMENT

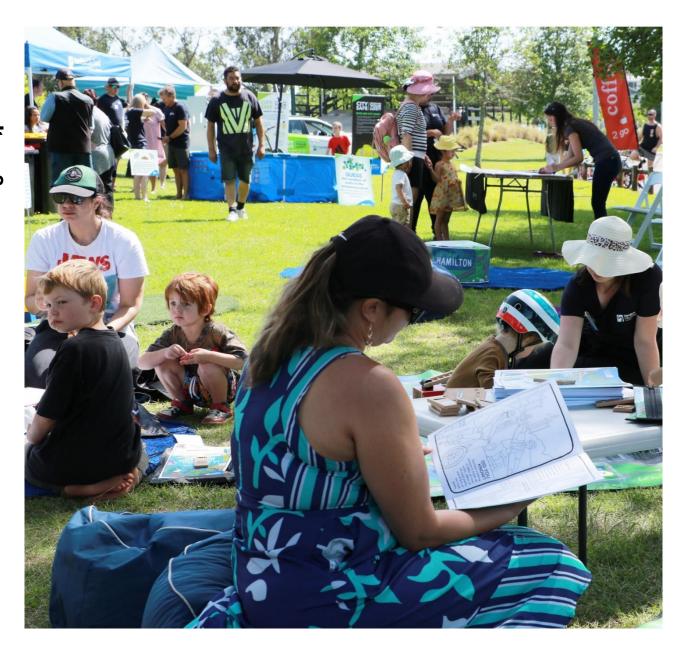
Measurement of success of Council's community development activity occurs in a multitude of ways including the following:

- increased perception ratings of partners and stakeholders who work with the team: 2019/20 result of 96.54 (target is >85, 2018/19 result of 93.50).
- the successful leveraging of grants for wider community investment: 2019/20 result of 16.72:1 (target is >3:1)
- the increase in relevant indicators reported through the Council wellbeing framework: baseline indicators currently being collated.

We will provide progress reports on key initiatives through Council's Community Committee and through a regular newsletter that will incorporate the community voice and highlight case studies. We will focus on measuring outcomes and impacts and will continue to develop evidence and evaluation tools that will help us to do this.

Community and Social Development within Council's wellbeing framework

Community development promotes the social and cultural wellbeing of Hamilton's communities. This is done by encouraging our diverse communities to grow their abilities. We will ensure that our work contributes to and aligns with Council's wellbeing framework, which is currently being developed.



KEY INITIATIVES

2020/21 to 2023/24 to achieve these outcomes

Outcome	Initiative	Our role	Partners	We will
Community capacity is built through responsive service that tangibly improves local wellbeing.	Enderley community project Ensure good community outcomes are achieved in Enderley. Ensure good community outcomes are achieved in Enderley. Ensure good community outcomes are appanui, Te Whare o Te Ata, Te Whaanau Putahi, Desert Springs, Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa, Raukura Hauora o Tainui, Te Kohao Health		Papanui, Te Whare o Te Ata, Te Whaanau Putahi, Desert Springs, Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa, Raukura Hauora o Tainui, Te	Undertake community engagement to understand aspirations. Support the strategic development of Te Papanui as a key grassroots community group within Enderley. Facilitate and support FERN (Fairfield and Enderley Resilience Network) initiatives.
				Support engagement with Kaainga Ora. Identify the development and infrastructure needs of the community, including the Enderley Community Centre and Park, and feed into Council annual and long-term planning.
	Social housing	Ensure good community outcomes are achieved by the proposed housing developments led by Kaainga Ora within the city. Ensure good community outcomes are achieved by the proposed housing developments led by Kaainga Ora within the city. Ensure good community outcomes are achieved by the proposed froup, Kaainga Ora, Regional Housing Initiative, Waikato Regional Council (Waikato Plan), Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa, Waikato-Tainui, social housing providers		Facilitate stronger Kaainga Ora and social housing relationships with Council. Partner with Kaainga Ora on community engagement to ensure good community outcomes. Support the establishment of the Waikato Community Lands Trust. Contribute to actions arising from the Housing Strategy.
	Community governance	Capacity and capability include support of governance, procurement, strategic planning, operations, finance, and other issues relating to sustainability. Council community advisors, along with other community organisations, play a key role in supporting capacity building of community houses and agencies to better deliver on outcomes and community-led development.	Community Waikato, community houses, Department of Internal Affairs, Trust Waikato, WEL Energy	Regular network meetings. Strengthen partnership with Community Waikato to ensure joined-up outcomes and resources. Partner with community houses to increase their capability to deliver joint wellbeing outcomes for communities. Investigate options for social procurement.
	Contribute to programmes with a focus on reducing impacts of poverty	Community economic and social wellbeing outcomes are significantly impacted by poverty and inequality. We will support Government and community groups to address the long-term negative effects of poverty impacting on employment and health outcomes. We will facilitate greater interaction between those involved in addressing poverty.	Community Waikato, Wise Trust, Go Eco, Salvation Army, St Vincent De Paul, Combined Christian Food Bank, the Serve Trust	Food Secure Communities Plan and capability building of the Kai Collective. Investigate opportunities for community garden initiatives.
			Waikato Regional Council, Employers, schools	Contribute to the Waikato Plan's Youth and Employment Work Programme - Pilot in Crawshaw (targeting young people not in employment, education or training).

Outcome	Initiative	Our role	Partners	We will
Inclusive community engagement takes place with our diverse communities of place, identity and interest.	Improve community engagement and co-design across Council	Strengthen a community-led engagement approach across Council-wide in itiatives, projects, strategies and plans.	Strategy and Communication, community centres, Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa, Waikato-Tainui, Community Waikato, Creative Waikato, Sport Waikato, community agencies Waikato Regional Council, Trust Waikato, youth agencies	Develop an annual engagement calendar. Utilise a community-led engagement approach for the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. Promote and utilise community profile information to understand aspirations for local neighbourhoods. Establish an effective youth collaboration in 2020 within the youth sector to increase youth wellbeing outcomes and levels of engagement with Council. Implement a community survey in March/April 2023 in line with new census data.
	Improve participation in local government 2022 elections Support the engagement plan to achieve meaningful inclusive participation in the 2022 local government elections. Seed and other youth agencies, University of Waikato, Wintec, Electoral Commission, Government, Government, Government, Strategy and Communications		Design an election engagement plan by August 2021 with partners and implement. Participate in mobile voting. Targeted engagement across communities of youth, older persons, Maaori, Pasifika, migrant.	
Our public places and spaces are more activated.	Improve opportunities and access to our community services	Community services such as libraries and recreation centres provide space for rich experiences and learning. There are opportunities to further enhance and activate our libraries and aquatic facilities to break down barriers and increase participation and wellbeing.	Hamilton City Libraries, Hamilton aquatic facilities, community agencies e.g. Creative Waikato, Go Eco, business sector, Sport Waikato, Waikato Regional Council, Transportation	Develop and implement a digital literacy youth project with libraries. Support libraries outreach to community centres. Develop partnerships with agencies to activate libraries as hubs and learning spaces (e.g. business seminars, bike and gardening workshops, creative projects, Toi Maaori). Ensure Be Accessible recommendations are built into asset management planning and implemented over time. Support the Youth Empowerment Leadership Programme delivery at Hamilton aquatic facilities. Investigate options for reducing barriers to aquatic facilities and maximising off-peak usage (e.g. agency partnerships, "tog box"). Plan and implement a "Go Public Transport, Cycle or Walk" initiative to promote alternative methods of transport to our services. Investigate funding options for buses for schools to access our facilities.
	Vibrant and attractive public spaces and a thriving arts scene	Support the activation of our public places and spaces through funding and support of large and small inclusive community events.	Civic Events, Hamilton Central Business Association, community event organisers, Transportation, Parks and Recreation	Build on the existing central city activation plan. Support the co-design of Innovating Streets for People projects within the central city. Administer arts and event funding.
	Community facilities	Our community facilities need to be inclusive, accessible and promote social connection and community wellbeing. Asset transfers and operational models can be explored and this requires a high-trust relationship between Council and the community to work successfully. The community group must have the capacity to maintain the asset.	Parks and Recreation, Community Waikato, community agencies, funders, Te Runanga o Kirikiriiroa, Waikato- Tainui, Kaainga Ora	Contribute to the development of community facilities planning, asset management and community-led implementation of actions. Investigate asset transfers and other options for communities.
Raise awareness of community- led initiatives and promote greater utilisation of a community-led development approach.	Showcase community- led initiatives	Promotion of community-led initiatives within our organisation and externally will raise awareness of the contribution and innovation from community-led activities and provides learning opportunities for our staff and others.	Community Waikato, Department of Internal Affairs, community centres and agencies, funders, Wintec, University of Waikato	Showcase community-led projects through celebratory events, case studies and publications. Work with partners to promote community-led action.

9 Community and Social Development Plan

HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL

KEY STRATEGIC PLANS

These strategies and plans support and guide the Community and Social Development Plan

HE POU MANAWA ORA

Our role

Support the development of the Council's Maaori strategy and partner with relevant community organisations to ensure implementation that increases the wellbeing outcomes for Maaori within Hamilton.

Partners

Waikato-Tainui Te Runanga o Kirikiriros

WELCOMING COMMUNITIES ACCREDITATION

Our role

Lead the development of a localised Welcoming Communities Plan through engagement and partnership with our migrant communities to increase their wellbeing outcomes.

Partners

Cross-Council, Office of Ethnic Communities, Immigration NZ, Hamilton Multicultural Services Trust, Red Cross NZ, Department of Internal Affairs, communities of identity (ethnic affiliation)

PASIFIKA STRATEGY

Our role

Support the development of a regional Pasifika Strategy and partner with Pasifika in Hamilton to implement key actions that improve the wellbeing of Pasifika in the city.

Partners

K'aute Pasifika, Waikato Pasifika Network

DISABILITY POLICY AND ACTION PLAN

Our role

Monitor Council commitments to increase equity of access for all people in Hamilton, leading to increased engagement of the disability community. Lead the capacity building of the sector to improve wellbeing outcomes.

Partners

Cross-Council, Disabled Persons Assembly, Enabling Good Lives, CCS, Blind and Low Vision Foundation, Deaf Aotearoa, Enrich Plus, Life Unlimited

AGE FRIENDLY PLAN

Our role

Support community collaboration to improve the wellbeing of older people in Hamilton. Support the review and monitoring of the plan ensuring that Council responsibilities are captured in initiatives.

Partner:

Cross-Council, Waikato Regional Council, Sport Waikato, Age Concern, Rauawaawa Kaumatua Trust, Volunteering Waikato, Life Unlimited, CCS

ARTS AND CULTURE STRATEGY

Our role

Support the development of the Council strategy and partner with the creative community of Hamilton to ensure implementation of cultural wellbeing outcomes in the city.

Partners

Creative Waikato

10 Community and Social Development Plan

HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL

PLAY STRATEGY

Our role

Support the implementation of the Council strategy and partner with the recreation community of Hamilton to ensure implementation of wellbeing outcomes in the city.

Partners

Sport Waikato

COMMUNITY FACILITIES STRATEGY

Our role

Support the development of the Council strategy and community-led implementation of actions.

Partners

Parks and Recreation

HOUSING STRATEGY

Our role

Support the development of the Council strategy and the implementation of affordable and social housing initiatives.

Partners

Growth Unit, Waikato Region Housing Initiative members

NATURE IN THE CITY STRATEGY

Our role

Support the development of the Council strategy and community-led implementation of actions.

Partners

Parks and Recreation

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE POLICY

Our role

Lead the distribution of best practice grant-making to achieve joint actions with key organisations, improving local wellbeing outcomes.

Partners

Trust Waikato, WEL Energy, DV Bryant Trust, Len Reynolds Trust, Department of Internal Affairs, Gallagher Charitable Trust, community organisation

CENTRAL CITY SAFETY STRATEGY

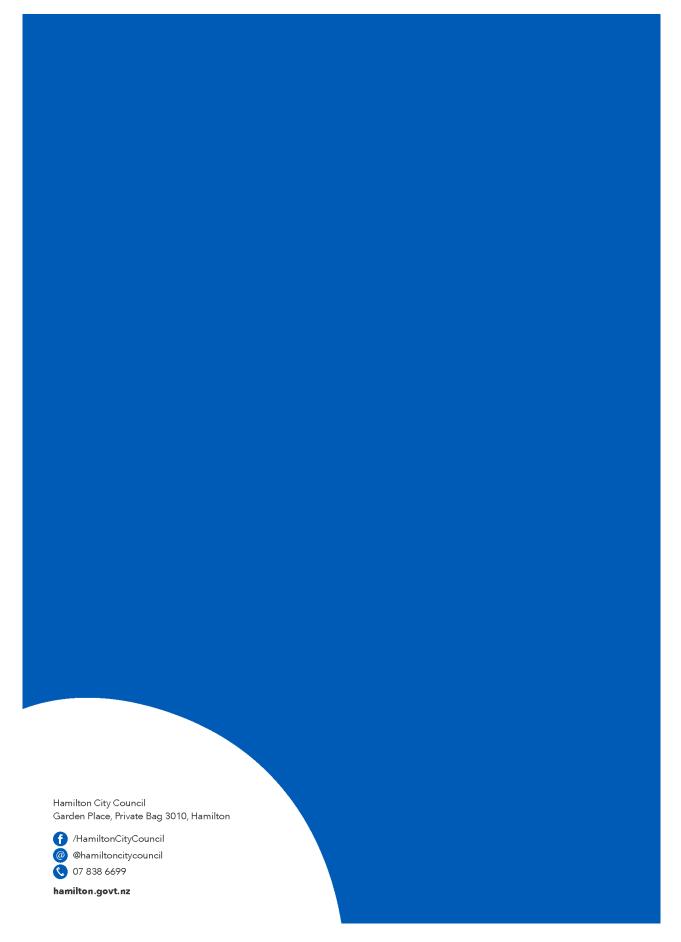
Our role

Support the implementation of the Council strategy and partner with the community of Hamilton to ensure implementation of increased safety outcomes in the city.

Partners

City Safe, Transportation





Council Report

Committee: Community Committee **Date:** 17 November 2020

Author: Andy Mannering **Authoriser:** Lance Vervoort

Position: Social Development Manager **Position:** General Manager Community

Report Name: Welcoming Communities – Te Waharoa ki ngaa Hapori Accreditation

Programme Expression of Interest 2020

Report Status	Open
I -	·

Purpose - Take

1. To seek approval from the Community Committee to submit an Expression of Interest to join the Welcoming Communities - Te Waharoa ki ngaa Hapori Accreditation programme.

Staff Recommendation - Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi

- 2. That the Community Committee:
 - a) receives the report; and
 - b) approves the submission of an Expression of Interest to join the Immigration NZ led Welcoming Communities Te Waharoa ki ngaa Hapori Accreditation Programme.

Executive Summary - Whakaraapopototanga matua

- 3. Welcoming Communities Te Waharoa ki ngaa Hapori is a programme led by Immigration NZ and has been piloted with 5 regions around New Zealand over the last 3-years.
- 4. Central Government has approved funding for a nationwide rollout of the programme and associated accreditation.
- 5. Expressions of Interest are sought from Councils wishing to join the programme in 2020/21 or 2021/22 and require a Council/Committee resolution to apply.
- 6. The Expression of Interest to be submitted by 30 November 2020 is attached.
- 7. Staff consider the matters in this report have a low significance and that the recommendations comply with the Council's legal requirements.

Background - Koorero whaimaarama

- 8. Hamilton City Council was one of the first councils to support the establishment of an Ethnic Council, which is now an independent organisation called the Waikato Multicultural Council.
- 9. Hamilton City Council was also one of the first councils to establish the role of an Ethnic Advisor to liaise between Council and the cities growing ethnic population.
- 10. Hamilton has been a refugee resettlement centre since 2005.

11. According to the 2018 Census, Hamilton has over 160 ethnicities represented in the city population, with 27.2% of residents born overseas. In the last 5 years our ethnic population has increased with the following changes:

Ethnicity		New Zealand		
	2013	2018	change	2018
NZ European	69.5%	63.6%	- 5.9%	70.2%
Maaori	21.3%	23.7%	+ 2.4%	16.5%
Asian	13.8%	18.5%	+ 4.7%	15.1%
Pasifika	5.1%	6.1%	+ 1.0%	8.1%

- 12. Hamilton's six largest ethnic groups are NZ European, Maaori, Indian, Chinese, Filipino and Samoan.
- 13. Based on current trends and projections, New Zealand will continue to become more ethnically diverse as our population grows.
- 14. <u>Welcoming Communities Te Waharoa ki ngaa Hapori</u> is led by Immigration NZ in partnership with the Office of Ethnic Communities, the Department of Internal Affairs and the NZ Human Rights Commission. Welcoming Communities is part of a global Welcoming movement.
- 15. A pilot programme was established in 2017 and on 12 June 2020, the following 7 councils and communities became the first in New Zealand to be accredited as Established Welcoming Communities. All the applicants gained accreditation at Stage 2 of the programme's 4-stage accreditation model.
 - Tauranga/Western Bay of Plenty (Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council)
 - Southland (Gore District Council, Invercargill City Council and Southland District Council)
 - Palmerston North (Palmerston North City Council)
 - Ashburton (Ashburton District Councils).
- 16. Central Government has approved funding for a nationwide rollout of Welcoming Communities. Immigration NZ is planning a phased rollout over the next four years to get a further 30 councils on-board.

Discussion - Matapaki

- 17. Thriving regions and inclusive communities are the aims behind Welcoming Communities. The programme supports councils and communities to foster a welcoming environment for newcomers (recent migrants, former refugees and international students) and residents. Immigration NZ provides <u>accreditation</u>, information, networking, <u>programme</u> <u>evaluation</u>, <u>resources</u> and guidance to support councils to create places where everyone can belong.
- 18. Underpinning this programme is the awareness that when newcomers feel welcome our communities are likely to enjoy better social connections and stronger economic growth. The movement provides the opportunity for a cultural shift towards increased awareness and cultural connection, as it mobilises and involves residents in leading and partnering in welcoming activities.

- 19. At the heart of the programme is <u>The Welcoming Communities Standards</u> which provides councils and communities with a benchmark for what a successful welcoming community looks like and include the following elements;
 - Inclusive Leadership
 - Welcoming Communications
 - Equitable Access
 - Connected and Inclusive Communities
 - Economic Development and Business Employment
 - Civic Engagement and Participation
 - Welcoming Public Spaces
 - Culture and Identity
- 20. Councils joining the programme commit to participating in partnership with Mana Whenua and the wider community to develop and implement a local Welcoming Communities Plan. The above eight elements have an overarching outcome, with a total of 30 sub-outcomes that will form the basis of a local Welcoming Communities Plan.
- 21. **Attachment 1** outlines the 4-stage accreditation model and the commitment of Council needed to achieve each stage of accreditation.
- 22. Expressions of Interest to join the programme are now open until 30 November 2020.
- 23. Te Ngaawhaa Whakatupu Ake Committee received a report on the programme at the 30 September 2020 meeting, and supports the Council submitting an expression of interest to join the programme.
- 24. If Hamilton City Council is accepted into the programme, Council's Ethnic Development Advisor will establish a community steering group to develop a local Welcoming Communities Plan and then monitor the implementation of initiatives and reporting required.
- 25. A Welcoming Communities Plan will:
 - contain a range of activities under each standard element to make newcomers feel welcome
 - indicate who will lead and who will participate in the welcoming activities
 - identify new ways for locals to be part of welcoming newcomers
 - highlight and enhance the effective welcoming activities already underway
 - transform new ideas into actions and address any gaps identified
 - cover a period of one to three years.

Financial Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro Puutea

- 26. This is a regular operating activity funded through the Long-Term Plan. The development of a local Welcoming Communities Plan and implementation of initiatives will occur within existing operational budgets and in partnership with the community.
- 27. If Hamilton City Council is accepted into the programme, a 3-year funding agreement will be signed with Immigration NZ. The Council will receive \$50,000 per annum to support the implementation of initiatives within the local Welcoming Communities Plan.

Legal and Policy Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-ture

28. Staff confirm that this matter complies with the Council's legal and policy requirements.

Wellbeing Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-oranga tonutanga

- 29. The purpose of Local Government changed on the 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').
- 30. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.
- 31. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.
- 32. The Welcoming Communities Standard provides Council and communities with a benchmark for what a successful welcoming community looks like and aligns with the wellbeing purpose of Local Government.

Social

- 33. Equitable Access through opportunities to access services and activities and to participate in the community are available to all, including newcomers.
- 34. Welcoming Communities ensure people of all cultures and backgrounds feel included, listened to and well informed through a range of ways that consider their different communication needs.
- 35. Connected and Inclusive Communities are places where people feel safe in their identity and that they relate to and belong in the community. There are high levels of trust and understanding between members of the receiving community and newcomers.

Economic

36. Economic Development, business and employment opportunities are a key marker of a welcoming community. Communities maximise and harness the economic development opportunities that newcomers can offer. Councils work with business associations to promote the contribution that newcomer business owners and skilled migrants make to the region's economy.

Environmental

37. Newcomers and receiving communities feel welcome in and comfortable using public spaces.

Cultural

- 38. Inclusive Leadership involves the Council, Tangata Whenua and other community leaders working together to create, advocate for and continue to foster a welcoming and inclusive community. They lead a shared plan to increase connections between newcomers and existing residents.
- 39. Newcomers feel welcome to fully participate in the community. Newcomers are active in all forms of civic participation.
- 40. There is a shared sense of pride in being part of a culturally rich and vibrant community. People feel their culture is respected and valued by other members of the community. There are opportunities to learn about each other's cultures.

Risks - Tuuraru

41. There are no known risks associated with this matter.

Significance & Engagement Policy - Kaupapa here whakahira/anganui

tem 9

Significance

42. Having considered the Significance and Engagement Policy, staff have assessed that the matters in this report have a low significance.

Engagement

- 43. Community views and preferences are already known to the Council through ongoing partnership and specific workshops with community members and service providers.
- 44. The Council has facilitated Community-Led Development workshops with settlement service providers and ethnic communities within Hamilton, which have confirmed there is a local desire to participate in the next wave of the programme.
- 45. Council conducted a public survey between 21 February 2019 and 29 March 2019 asking for residents to share their experiences around the moving to Hamilton.

Attachments - Ngaa taapirihanga

Attachment 1 - Welcoming Communities Accreditation Overview Table

Attachment 2 - Expression of Interest - Welcoming Communities - November 2020

The Welcoming Communities accreditation model at a glance

Stage	High-level description	Assessment	Application Fees	Recognition from INZ	Benefits	Period of recognition
Stage 1 Committed	A Committed Welcoming Community commits the Mayor, the council, its CEO and other community partners to participate in Welcoming Communities. A dedicated Welcoming Communities coordinator is appointed and the council is beginning to promote and socialise the programme.	 A council passes a resolution and the public are notified. A coordinator is appointed. A Statement of Commitment and Funding Agreement are signed. 	None	Announcement and certification	 Seed funding - \$50,000 for 3 years on signing a funding agreement with MBIE. Access through INZ to national and international resources, support, guidance and advice. Achievements are showcased on INZ's website. Access to national Welcoming Communities workshops. Regular newsletters and networking opportunities. 	Up to 3 years
Stage 2 Established	An Established Welcoming Community is clear about what it wants to achieve, has a Welcoming Plan and has started implementing activities. Governance, advisory, project management and monitoring arrangements are in place. The council has established partnerships with others in the community to promote and implement the programme. At least 50 per cent of the suboutcomes (15 of 30 sub-outcomes) in the Standard are met.	 Council self-assessment reviewed by the External Accreditation Assessment Panel (the Panel). The Panel completes a review exercise and the External Accreditation Assessment Report (the Report). 	\$1,000	Announcement and certification	 Non-financial benefits as per Committed. If accredited as Established in the first 3 years the balance of the seed funding continues to be paid. A one-off financial contribution towards implementing new Welcoming Communities activities (\$9,500). This only applies the first time a council is accredited at this stage. Eligible to apply for national awards. 	Up to 3 years
Stage 3 Advanced	An Advanced Welcoming Community is moving towards fully implementing its Welcoming Plan and demonstrating it is achieving the Standard's sub-outcomes. The council and its community are confident about how to deliver successful welcoming activities and are trialling new and innovative activities. Outcomes are monitored and measured. Partnerships and collaboration are features of the programme's operation. At least 70 per cent of the sub-outcomes (21 of 30 sub-outcomes) in the Standard are met.	 External assessment. The Panel completes a review exercise, site visit and the Report. 	\$1,500	Announcement, certification and media release	 Non-financial benefits as per Committed. If accredited as Advanced in the first 3 years the balance of the seed funding continues to be paid. A financial contribution towards the professional development of the Welcoming Communities team (\$2,000). Case studies are featured in INZ publications and through international channels such as Welcoming International. Eligible to apply for national awards. 	Up to 3 years
Stage 4 Excelling	An Excelling Welcoming Community has implemented almost all of its original Welcoming Plan activities and demonstrates excellence in achieving the Standard's sub-outcomes. The council and its community are reflecting on their successes and sharing their knowledge and experience with other councils and communities in the network. Outcomes are monitored and measured. Others see them as leaders in planning for and managing good settlement outcomes for newcomers. At least 90 per cent of the sub-outcomes (27 of 30 sub-outcomes) in the Standard are met.	 External assessment. The Panel completes a review exercise, site visit and the Report. 	\$1,500	Announcement, certification and media release	 Non-financial benefits as per Committed. A financial contribution towards the professional development of the Welcoming Communities team (\$2,500). Case studies are featured in INZ publications and through international channels such as Welcoming International. Eligible to apply for national awards. Support from INZ to leverage off status nationally and globally. 	Up to 3 years

Community Committee Agenda 17 November 2020- OPEN

WELCOMING COMMUNITIES EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

1. Why does the council and community wish to participate in Welcoming Communities? What benefits do you see from joining the programme?

Hamilton-Kirikiriroa is a fantastic city, with the potential to be one of the very best places in the world to live in and to thrive in.

We are already New Zealand's fourth largest city with over 170,000 people calling Hamilton home. In the space of just three generations, our population has grown more than eight times over. And we are also incredibly diverse. The people of Hamilton represent more than 160 ethnic groups, making us rich in wonderful cultural opportunities. We have been a refugee resettlement centre since 2005.

Hamilton does not have a specific plan that relates to our ethnic communities. A priority of the Council is shaping a city where our people thrive. To achieve this, we will empower and enable our diverse communities to share their voice and shape their city.

This will be a timely opportunity for Hamilton to work collaboratively with ethnic communities and other partners and stakeholders to develop a plan that would strengthen and support many of the inclusive programmes and initiatives that are already in place as well as developing new initiatives.

It would be an opportunity to be part of the Welcoming Cities Network, and acknowledge the exceptional work already occurring in Hamilton.

We see joining the Welcoming Communities Programme as a step of continuing the conversation with all parts of our community, as the aspirations are closely aligned to the community wellbeings of the Local Government Act 2002 and support the direction we are heading as a Council and city.

2. What evidence do you have to demonstrate a commitment from council staff (including the CEO), elected members (including the Mayor) and the community to be part of the programme?

- The intent to join the programme was already endorsed by the previous Council with the current Mayor being the Chair of the Community and Services Committee.
- The programme has already been presented to Te Ngaawhaa Whakatupu Ake Committee who have confirmed support and partnership in the development of a plan.
- Council resolution to submit the Expression of Interest to join the programme at the 17 November 2020 Community Committee meeting.
- Council has always been proud to share its learnings and successes, not just locally, but also nationally
 and even internationally.

3. What is the council, with the community, currently doing to support newcomers (recent migrants, former refugees, and international students)?

- a. Hamilton City Council established the role of an Ethnic Development Advisor, acknowledging diversity and to promote and enhance the social, cultural and economic well-being of ethnic communities.
- b. The Ethnic Development Advisor conducts Intercultural Awareness and Communication Training to Council staff. The training is intended to improve intercultural and workplace communication.
- c. Civic Events. Council, through Civic Events, hosts the monthly Citizenship Ceremony on behalf of the Department of Internal Affairs. With increasing numbers, starting in 2018, a ceremony is held each month at the Hamilton Gardens with an average of 120 new citizens from 25 countries attending. Her Worship the Mayor, Councillors, Members of Parliament and other community representatives attend these events.
- d. Hamilton Library is an important hub in the city. It is a place accessed by individuals and families from all cultures and ethnicities. Staff members are familiar in dealing with new migrants first enrolling as members and later as clients in the various branches all over the city. Currently, Hamilton libraries runs information seminars and workshops that new migrants would find useful, such as Conversational English classes, employment, Law and others, as well as having a World Language Collection.

- e. Hamilton Gardens, which was recently awarded International Garden of the Year at the Garden Tourism Awards in Metz, France, boasts a collection of internationally inspired gardens. There are many ethnic and cultural events held at the Gardens each year.
- f. Hamilton City Council publishes the Hamilton New Settlers Guide. This is an extremely useful resource that is distributed primarily through the Settlement Centre Waikato, Hamilton City Council Reception, Hamilton Libraries, i-Site, Citizens Advise Bureau and other community centres.

g. FUNDING

- i. Council annually allocates the Small Grants of up to \$10,000 Community funding that can be accessed by various community groups. Funding consideration is given to community organisations which: encourage and support community-led initiatives; strengthen participation across diverse communities; and inspire communities to take pride and ownership in Hamilton. This grant will fund operating and administrative costs, as well as equipment and resources that support the project or organisation and programme development and implementation.
- ii. Council also allocates Community Events Funding that can be accessed by community groups for events of at least 1,000 participants. The current annual amount is \$50,000 per annum.
- iii. Council's Major Events Fund allocated \$347,000 in 2020/21 to support larger community events in Hamilton.
- iv. Hamilton City Council's Multi-Year Community Grant currently allocates \$918,000 annually to support the operational management of community infrastructure. The community gathering spaces, facilitate delivery of services, programmes and activities that benefit the social, cultural, arts and environmental wellbeing of communities in Hamilton. Current recipients include Hamilton Multicultural Services Trust, Refugee Orientation Centre, and the Shama Ethnic Women's Centre.
- Creative Waikato administers the Creative Communities Scheme funding rounds on behalf of Hamilton City Council and Creative New Zealand for art projects taking place in the Hamilton area.
- h. The Waikato Settlement Centre operates from a Council owned building on a prominent reserve. The Centre is a community house which is managed by the Hamilton Multicultural Services Trust. Other independent organisations in the Centre include English Language Partners Waikato, Waikato Refugee Forum and Migrant Youth Employment. Decypher Interpreting/Translating, which is also managed by HMS Trust, is also based at the Centre. Hamilton City Council has supported expansion plans for the centre, and reclassified part of the park it is locate on to "local purpose community" to allow the expansion to occur.
- Community Groups can use Hamilton City Council's Reception Lounge for free when they host community events of up to 100 people.
- j. Community Groups can also access other Council facilities such as the Hamilton Gardens Venues, and community houses (among many others) at a discounted or community rates.
- k. Hamilton acknowledges and respects the various faith groups and their burial practices by designating burial plots/areas for Muslim, Jewish, and Exclusive Brethren.
- The Waikato Museum hosts events and displays and exhibits art and stories that feature diverse cultures.
- m. Council translates engagement and other consultation documents when necessary.

4. What actions do you intend to take to get the council and community ready to be part of Welcoming Communities?

- a. In 2019 we conducted a survey on 'How welcoming is Hamilton'.
- b. We already have a stocktake of welcoming services and initiatives that are available in the city.
- c. In 2019 we have already facilitated two sessions with settlement stakeholders and community groups.
- d. We have informed the settlement sector about Council's interest to be part of the Welcoming Communities.
- In April 2019, Council already endorsed the idea of Hamilton being part of the Welcoming Communities.

- f. We have already presented to the *Te Ngaawhaa Whakatupu Ake (Maaori partnership)* Committee who committed to endorse and partner with Council to develop the Welcoming Plan.
- g. We conduct an in-house Council stocktake of welcoming services.

5. How does the council currently work with local iwi on council matters?

- a. Council has an Amorangi Maaori, which provides leadership and strategic advice across Hamilton City Council on matters related to Maaori.
- b. Since 2018, five Maangai Maaori have been sitting in Council Committees i.e. four roles for iwi and one for matawaka representation.
- c. The Community and Social Development team has also assigned an Advisor to the Kaiwhakahaere Hapori role, supporting the Amorangi Maaori but also strengthening those partnerships and connections with Maaori.
- d. Council also partners with the Te Ngaawhaa Whakatupu Ake Committee, which provides advice and guidance to Council initiatives.

6. Please describe the engagement the council has had with local iwi about Welcoming Communities.

a. On 30 September 2020, Hamilton City Council made a presentation to the Te Ngaawhaa Whakatupu Ake Committee (an iwi group representing Ngaati Wairere, Ngaati Haua, Ngaati Mahanga, Ngaati Tama Inu Po as local mana whenua with historic ties to the Hamilton/Kirikiriroa area and Waikato Tainui), who committed to endorse and partner with Council to develop the Welcoming Plan.

7. What do you understand the council's role to be in implementing Welcoming Communities?

- a. Council will work in partnership with Immigration New Zealand to be part of the Welcoming Communities Programme.
- b. Working with community partners such as *Te Ngaawhaa Whakatupu Ake* and other community stakeholders, Council will take a leadership role in bringing together the voices of the community in developing a Welcoming Plan.
- c. Council will have a dedicated person who will Coordinate the Welcoming Communities Programme.

8. What local or national partners do you anticipate working with to help implement the programme and deliver Welcoming Plan activities?

- a. Immigration New Zealand
- b. Office of Ethnic Communities
- c. Department of Internal Affairs
- d. Ministry of Education
- e. Te Ngaawhaa Whakatupu Ake
- f. Kaainga Ora
- g. Human Rights Commission
- h. New Zealand Police
- i. Settlement service organisations
 - i. Decypher Interpreting/Translating
 - ii. Diversity Counselling New Zealand
 - iii. English Language Partners
 - iv. Hamilton Multicultural Services Trust
 - v. NZ Red Cross Waikato
 - vi. Refugee Orientation Centre
 - vii. Shama Ethnic Women's Centre
 - viii. Waikato Ethnic Family Services Trust
- j. Waikato Refugee Forum
- k. Waikato Multicultural Council
- I. Waikato Interfaith Council
- m. Funding organisations
- n. Community Centres
- o. University of Waikato

- p. Waikato Institute of Technology (Wintec)
- q. Waikato Chamber of Commerce and Industry Inc
- r. Hamilton Central Business Association
- s. Hamilton Principal's Association

9. Briefly describe other programmes or initiatives which you have successfully collaborated with others on.

- a. Development of the Age Friendly Steering Group in 2016 and associated Age Friendly Plan 2018-21 to be the first city in New Zealand to join the Age Friendly Global Network.
- b. Collaborative funding practise (highlighted through the Covid-19 Community Response Fund) with Trust Waikato, WEL Energy Trust and other philanthropic trusts.
- c. The Council is a committed part of <u>The Waikato Plan</u> which is the overarching strategic plan for the whole region. It was developed by the region's leaders to address the challenges the region faces. It provides an action plan to support the integrated development of the region for the next 30 years.
- d. Future Proof is a growth strategy specific to the Hamilton, Waipa and the Waikato sub-region.
- e. A recent community partnerships example is the establishment of Here2helpU.nz with Community Waikato, Wise Group and other stakeholders during Covid-19.
- f. International Student Wellbeing Project with the New Zealand Police, the University of Waikato and the Waikato Institute of Technology (Wintec).
- g. The New Zealand Ethnic Football Festival (2001 to date) with the Hamilton Multicultural Services Trust.

10. If the community is an existing or new refugee settlement location, briefly describe what the council is doing to support refugee settlement.

- a. Council has provided funding to the Waikato Refugee Forum and former refugee organisations.
- b. Multi-year funding for Hamilton Multicultural Services Trust that provides support and services to former refugees through the Settlement Centre Waikato.
- c. Providing Council information to new refugee families.
- d. The Hamilton <u>New Settlers Guide</u> is produced and distributed by Hamilton City Council's Community and Social Development team annually to provide basic settlement information for people who have recently moved to Hamilton to live, work, study or start a business. It is also for those who have been forced to flee their homeland and seek refuge in New Zealand.
- e. The Council is an active member of the Settlement Sector of Hamilton and the Wider Waikato.

Council Report

Committee: Community Committee **Date:** 17 November 2020

Author: Lee-Ann Jordan **Authoriser:** Lance Vervoort

Position: Visitor Destinations Manager **Position:** General Manager Community

Report Name: Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct Update

Report Status	Open
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Purpose - Take

1. To inform the Community Committee regarding the Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct Project.

- 2. To seek the Community Committee's approval to delegate authority to the Chief Executive to award the Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct Construction Contract.
- 3. To request further work be undertaken by staff to align the Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct project and the Brymer Road Urban Upgrade project to realise positive community outcomes and project efficiencies.

Staff Recommendation - Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi

- 4. That the Community Committee:
 - a) receives the report;
 - b) delegates authority to the Chief Executive to award the contract for the construction of the Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct, subject to the Approved Contract Sum not exceeding \$5,925,000;
 - c) delegates the General Manager Community to approve progress payments for the Construction Contract up to the Approved Contract Sum; and
 - d) requests staff work on options to better align the Brymer Road Urban Upgrade project and stage 1 and 2 of the Zoo/Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct Programme and report back to the Community Committee with updates on the alignment.

Executive Summary - Whakaraapopototanga matua

- 5. Through the 20/21 Annual Plan, Council approved a budget of \$7.6m to complete Stages 1a and 1b (essentially the Visitor Arrival Centre including public café and toilets, the viewing tower and paths at Waiwhakareke and connections between both sites and a new visitor attraction). The total budget includes an external funding target of \$1.8m.
- 6. Detailed design of the Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct, stages 1 A and 1 B, has been completed.
- 7. The Shared Entry Precinct Project is in the early stages of procurement for the physical works, using a public two-step procurement process to identify a delivery contractor.

- 8. The construction of the Shared Entry Precinct is planned to commence in February 2021, avoiding the high public visitation time over Christmas and the January school holidays but stilling taking advantage of the remainder of the summer construction season.
- 9. Although existing budgets are in place to deliver this project, in accordance with Council's financial delegations, any contracts with a total value of over \$3m require Council or Committee approval.
- 10. The timeframe for the procurement process will run until mid-December; unfortunately, this is after the last scheduled Committee/Council meeting for the 2020 calendar year.
- 11. Any delays in awarding the contract will impact the anticipated start date of the project and potentially also impact on the overall works programme delivery timeframes and/or costs. Consequently, staff are seeking the Committee to delegate authority to the CE to award the contract, subject to contract values being within existing budget allocations and Approved Contract Sums.
- 12. Currently, the Brymer Road Urban upgrade construction is funded in years 2024/25 and 2025/26 of the 2018-28 Long-Term-Plan but is currently proposed to be funded in years 2028/29 and 2029/30 in the draft 2021-31 Long Term Plan.
- 13. Therefore, staff are seeking the Community Committee's approval to further explore stronger alignment of the Brymer Road Urban Upgrade project construction and stages 1 and 2 of the Zoo/Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct to realise financial and community benefits and mitigate road safety issues.
- 14. Staff consider the decision in the report has low significance and comply with the Council's legal requirements.

Background - Koorero whaimaarama

- 15. The Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct Project was approved in the 2018-28 10-Yr Plan on the basis of "rough order costs undertaken in 2014 as part of the Master Plan", with staff noting further work would be required to ascertain actual project requirements as well as associated costings.
- 16. Further investigation into the project following the 10-Year Plan identified that total budget of \$5.9m (which included \$3.0 million of external funding) was significantly less than required to deliver the entry precinct, with new costings coming in at \$17m for the full programme.
- 17. Additionally, major external funding applications submitted for the project proved to be unsuccessful due to funders' feedback that the visitor arrival centre performs a commercial function and as such should be Council funded. However, in establishing that the visitor arrival building would not attract external funding, other aspects of the project were identified as highly attractive to funders (e.g. infrastructure and development at Waiwhakareke).
- 18. Considering the more accurate costings and identified external funding constraints, staff recommended a staged development to deliver the project to better align with Council funding and funders' criteria. The stages are:
 - Stage 1a: Renewal of Zoo entrance building, surrounding landscaping, connection to Waiwhakareke
 - Stage 1b: Waiwhakareke Entrance, Viewing Tower, Canopy and Rongoa walk
 - Stage 2: Upgrade existing Western car park and create new Eastern car park
 - Stage 3: New function and education centre and extended Eastern Car Park

19. Through the 20/21 Annual Plan, Council approved Stages 1a and 1b with additional funding of \$1.6m of funding, bringing the total approved programme budget to \$7.6m with Stage 1b covered by the external funding target of \$1.8m (included in the \$7.6m).

Discussion - Matapaki

Project Update/ Procurement

- 20. Detailed Design for stage 1 has now been completed. See **Attachment 1** Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct Plan. **Attachment 2** Zoo Entry Building and Interiors.
- 21. Resource and Building Consents from Hamilton City Council have been granted along with the Outline Plan and Building Consent from Waikato District Council.
- 22. The procurement phase as begun for the Construction of Stage 1. This is a two-step process, consisting of a public Request for Expressions of Interest (REOI) and Request For Tender (RFT).
- 23. This approach has been approved by HCC's Procurement Manager and Council's Project Gate Committee. The first step, REOI, is based on the Contractor's attributes, who they plan to work with and how they will work with HCC staff. The second step, RFT will be an invited process for the top three contractors from the REOI stage. The RFT is the opportunity to compare price and attributes. Negotiation will be completed with the preferred to Contractor to ensure the best price is achieved for the project.
- 24. The timing of the procurement negotiation and award of a contract will be over the December 2020/January 2021 period.
- 25. Construction is planned to begin in February 2021 to minimise disruption to visitors and the Zoo and Waiwhakareke over the busy Christmas and January holiday period and still take advantage of good weather conditions for construction.
- 26. Given this timing when there are no Committee/Council meetings scheduled, staff are requesting the Committee delegate authority to the CE to complete negotiations and award the contract.
- 27. Elements to be funded by external funding revenue will not be initiated until the funding has been secured. \$430k has been secured to date. Further projects are being pursued.

Project update/Identity

- 28. In light of Elected Members's direction regarding opportunities to rename/rebrand the Zoo and Waiwhakareke to reflect the combined conservation destination, staff are revisiting initial work on naming and branding options for the Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry that occurred as part of the original design work and consultation with Te Haa o Te Whenua o Kirikiriroa (THaWk).
- 29. Staff will prepare a progress report on this matter for consideration by the Committee early in the new year and schedule a presentation/workshop for Elected Members for early 2021.

Project Dependencies (Brymer Road Urban Upgrade)

- 30. Stages 1 A and B of the Zoo/Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct will create a visible connection between the two destinations.
- 31. Brymer Road is a rural road running between the two sites, currently with no safe pedestrian and cycle paths and no safe crossing points at the destination.
- 32. The road does not allow for an on- road bus stop and therefore the Zoo car park is currently used as bus stop and turn around zone.

- 33. These factors combined with the higher speed limit of 50km/h to 80km/h (after the more northern Zoo exit) currently creates an unsafe traffic environment for visitors and the local community as drivers tend to accelerate before the 80km/h zone.
- 34. The Brymer Road upgrade will deliver the ability to provide a safe traffic environment with a reduced speed limit of 30km/h, safe pedestrian /cycleway connections and crossings and bus stop.
- 35. For this reason, the timing alignment between the roading upgrade/urbanisation and stage 1 and 2 of the Zoo/Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct is important.
- 36. Through the 2020/21 annual plan, Council approved to bring forward funding to complete the design for the Brymer Road Urban Upgrade project to year 2020/21 to align with the Zoo/Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct project
- 37. Zoo, Transportation and Capital Delivery staff have met several times to discuss the urbanisation of Brymer Road, the interdependencies of both projects and options for delivery. Taking an organisational view, staff believe Stage 1a/b Stage 2 and the Brymer Road Upgrade should be considered as one project. This would deliver the benefits described and address significant concerns identified if the projects are delivered separately and at different times.
- 38. This would also present an opportunity for potential cost and time savings and the minimisation disruption for visitors to the Zoo-Waiwhakareke and local residents.
- 39. The alignment of these projects supports the overall outcome sought which is the creation of a real sense of arrival to the Zoo Waiwhakareke destination as well as better logistics for public transport and safe and effective access for visitors and locals, particularly pedestrians and cyclists.
- 40. The Brymer Road Urban upgrade construction is funded in years 2024/25 and 2025/26 of the 2018-28 10 Year Plan but is currently proposed in years 2028/29 and 2029/30 in the draft 2021-31 Long Term Plan.
- 41. Stage 2 of the Zoo/Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct project (extension of existing and new precinct car parking) is currently proposed for years 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the draft 2021-31 Long Term Plan.
- 42. Therefore, staff are seeking the Committee's approval to investigate and present options to Council for further alignment of the Brymer Road Urban Upgrade project construction and stages 1 and 2 of the Zoo/Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct to realise the full financial and community benefits of these works and to mitigate significant road safety issues.
- 43. Detailed Design still needs to be completed for Stage 2 and 3 of the Entry Precinct. Detailed Design for the Brymer Road Urban upgrade is currently in progress.

Options

44. No additional options need to be considered as part of this report.

Financial Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro Puutea

- 45. Stage 1A is funded in the 2018-2028 10-Yr Plan.
- 46. Stage 1B is funded through external revenue. To date \$430k has been raised from the \$1.8m target.
- 47. The Brymer Road Urban Upgrade project is currently funded in the 2018-2028 10 Year Plan in years 2024/25 and 2025/26.

Legal and Policy Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-ture

48. Staff confirm that the staff recommendations comply with the Council's legal and policy requirements

Wellbeing Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-oranga tonutanga

- 49. The purpose of Local Government changed on the 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').
- 50. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.
- 51. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

Social

- 52. The Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct provides significant social benefit to residents in this area through providing a community hub, which will support community development and liveability of this area.
- 53. The Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct will enable social development through providing additional opportunities for individuals to engage with the natural environment within the city.

Economic

54. Delivery of the Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct will contribute to Hamilton's economic capacity and will attract visitors to Hamilton and the Waikato.

Environmental

55. Delivery of the Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct along with the Brymer Road Urban Upgrade projects will support sustainable transport modes including walking and cycling and provide enhanced network connectivity, both for recreation and commuter purposes.

Cultural

56. The Zoo-Waiwhakaheke is a site of significance for mana whenua. The development of the Shared Entry Precinct design and the ongoing development at Waiwhakareke have been subject to consultation and engagement with Te Haa o te Whenua o Kirikiriroa (THaWK).

Risks - Tuuraru

- 57. Budget allocations and recommended approved contract sum delegations are based on current cost estimates. Market pricing through tender processes could result in higher costs. If this occurs staff will work with the preferred contractor to negotiate a price within the project budget envelop.
- 58. If the staff recommendation to delegate authority to the Chief Executive is not accepted, there would be delays in starting the physical works, missing the summer construction season.
- 59. Staff note that road safety risks have been identified as part of the design work for the Brymer Road Urban upgrade. These would be mitigated by stronger alignment between that project and Stages 1 and 2 of the Shared Entry Precinct project.

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Significance & Engagement Policy - *Kaupapa here whakahira/anganui* Significance

60. Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy and have assessed that the recommendation(s) in this report has/have a low level of significance.

Engagement

61. Given the low level of significance determined, the engagement level is low. No engagement is required.

Attachments - Ngaa taapirihanga

Attachment 1 - Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry Precinct Plan - Stages

Attachment 2 - Zoo Entry Building and Interiors

SITE PLAN - STAGE 1 + 2 + 3 + BRYMER ROAD URBAN UPGRADE PROJECT

- 1. ZOO ENTRANCE
- 2. EDUCATION & FUNCTION SPACE
- 3. CAFE, RETAIL & TICKETS
- 4. GARDEN TERRACES & ACCESS TO ZOO PATH NETWORK
- 5. PICNIC LAWN & PLAZA
- 6. ARRIVAL GARDENS/ PLAYSPACE
- 7. COVERED WALKWAY
- 8. SHARED ENTRANCE / CROSSING
- 9. LAWN EVENTS SPACE
- 10. RONGĀ BOARDWALK / INTERPRETATION GARDENS
- 11. RETAINED OAK
- 12. WAIWHAKAREKE ENTRANCE GARDEN
- 13. WAIWHAKAREKE ENTRANCE (FUTURE GATE)
- 14. ASPHALT CAR PARKING
- 15. REINFORCED LAWN PARKING
- AGGREGATE PATH
- 17. TRAFFIC TABLE WITH SCULPTURAL ENTRANCE MARKERS
- 18. ZOO SERVICE ACCESS
- 19. ZOO SERVICES/ DELIVERY BAY
- 20. OVERFLOW PARKING/ FUTURE CARPARK
- 21. WAIWHAKAREKE PLAYSPACE
- 22. LOOK-OUT TOWER
- 23. DROP OFF ZONE
- 24. BUS DROP OFF/ PICK UP
- ... FUTURE SHARED PEDESTRIAN/ CYCLEWAY
- · · · FUTURE SHARED FENCE-LINE TRACK
- --- SCOPE OF WORKS





SITE PLAN - STAGE 1A + 1B + BRYMER ROAD URBAN UPGRADE PROJECT

- ZOO ENTRANCE
- 2. ZOO BUILDING CAFE, RETAIL & TICKETS
- 3. GARDEN TERRACES & ACCESS TO ZOO PATH
- 4. PICNIC LAWN & PLAZA
- 5. ARRIVAL GARDENS/ PLAYSPACE
- 6. COVERED WALKWAY
- 7. EXISTING CARPARK RETAINED
- 8. RONGĀ BOARDWALK / INTERPRETATION GARDENS
- 9. WAIWHAKAREKE ENTRANCE GARDEN
- 10. WAIWHAKAREKE ENTRANCE (FUTURE GATE)
- 11. BUS TURN AROUND BAY & ASPHALT CARPARK
- 12. ZOO SERVICE ACCESS
- 13. ZOO SERVICES/ DELIVERY BAY
- 14. LOOK-OUT TOWER
- 15. DROP OFF ZONE
- 16. TRAFFIC TABLE WITH SCULPTURAL ENTRANCE MARKERS
- --- SCOPE OF WORKS





SITE PLAN - STAGE 1A + 1B

- 1. ZOO ENTRANCE
- 2. ZOO BUILDING CAFE, RETAIL & TICKETS
- 3. GARDEN TERRACES & ACCESS TO ZOO PATH
- 4. PICNIC LAWN & PLAZA
- 5. ARRIVAL GARDENS/ PLAYSPACE
- 6. COVERED WALKWAY
- 7. EXISTING CARPARK RETAINED
- 8. RONGĀ BOARDWALK / INTERPRETATION GARDENS
- 9. WAIWHAKAREKE ENTRANCE GARDEN
- 10. WAIWHAKAREKE ENTRANCE (FUTURE GATE)
- 11. ZOO SERVICE ACCESS
- 12. ZOO SERVICES/ DELIVERY BAY
- 13. LOOK-OUT TOWER
- 14. DROP OFF ZONE
- 15. EXISTING ACCESS CARPARK VEHICLE CROSSING RETAINED
- · · · SCOPE OF WORKS





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Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry 183 Brymer Road HAMILTON

Revision A 1-00 2 SITE PI

A 2-01 2 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

2-04 2 FLOOR FINISHES PL

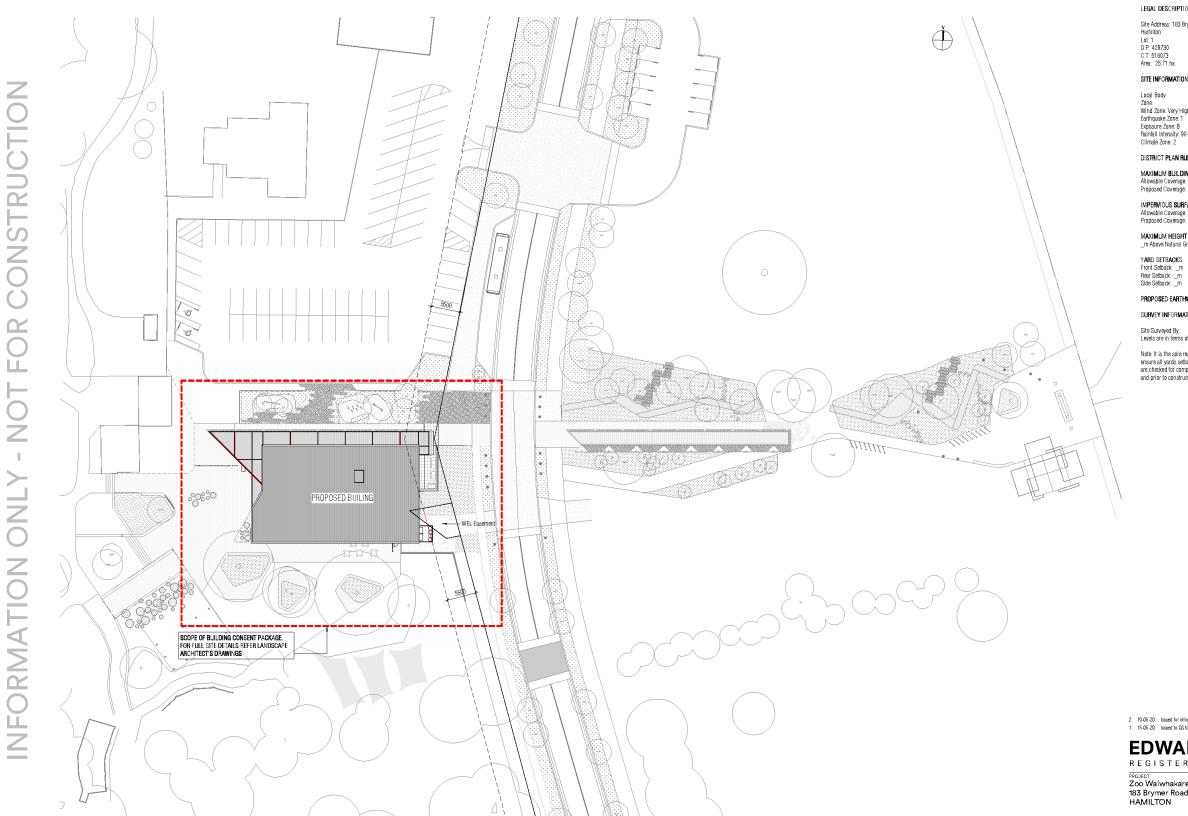
A 3-01 2 ELEVATIONS





Edwards White Architects Limited Mezzanine The Riverbank Lane 298 Victoria Street Hamilton NZ (07) 839 0095 www.edwardswhite.co.nz





LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Site Address: 183 Brymer Road, Rotokauri, Hamilton Lot: 1 D.P: 429730 C.T: 516073 Area: 25.71 ha

SITE INFORMATION

Local Body: Zone: Wind Zone: Very High Earthquake Zone: 1 Exposure Zone: 8 Raintall Intensity: 90-100 Climate Zone: 2

DISTRICT PLAN RULES

MAXIMUM BUILDING COVERAGE Allowable Coverage: Proposed Coverage: tb

IMPERVIOUS SURFACES

MAXIMUM HEIGHT _m Above Natural Ground

YARD SETBACKS Front Setback: _m Rear Setback: _m Side Setback: _m

PROPOSED EARTHWORKS

SURVEY INFORMATION

Site Surveyed By: Levels are in terms of _ Datum

Note. It is the sole responsibility of the builder to ensure all yards setbacks in relation to boundaries are checked for compliance after profiles are setout and prior to construction.

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REDUCED COPY - ORIGINAL SIZE

2 19-05-20 Issued for information. 1 15-05-20 Issued to OS for information

EDWARDSWHITE REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

PROJECT REF
ZOO Walwhakareke Shared Entry 360-08
183 Brymer Road
HAMILTON

SITE PLAN

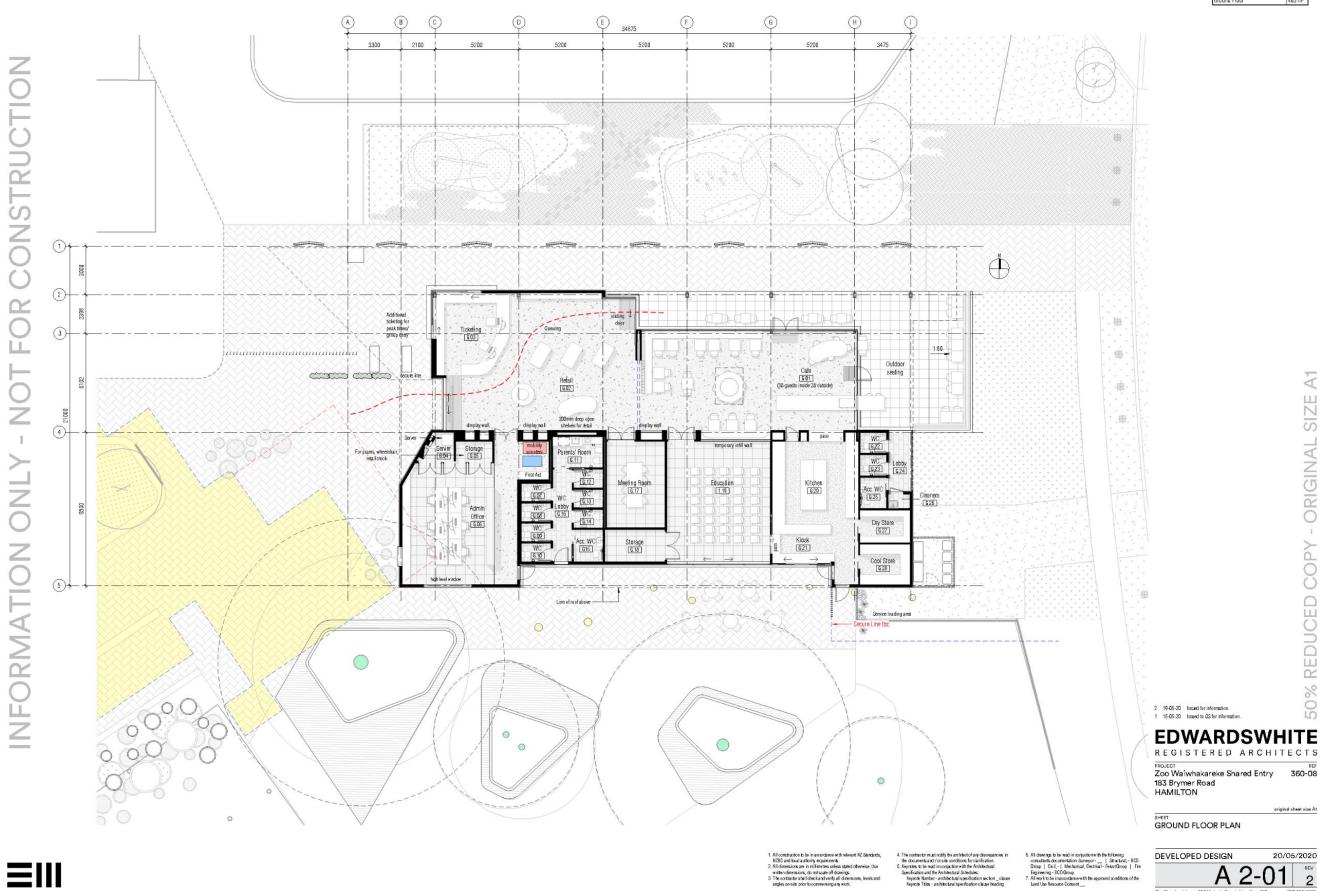
DEVELOPED DESIGN 20/05/2020 A 1-00 2

Community Committee Agenda 17 November 2020- OPEN

LOCATION MAP

≡III





A1

REDUCED COPY - ORIGINAL SIZE

INFORMATION ONLY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

FLOOR FINISHES LEGEND Extent of Selected Carpet Tile, refer to architectural schedule of finishes Extent of Ceramic Floor Tiles, refer to architectural schedule of finishes Extent of Ceramic Floor Tiles, refer to architectural schedule of finishes Extent and location of polished concrete floor refer to architectural schedule of finishes Extent Selected Vinyl Floor, refer to architectural schedule of finishes Autex widetrack entry carpet - Iron tbc

 2
 19-05-20
 Issued for information.

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 15-05-20
 Issued to QS for information.

EDWARDSWHITE REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

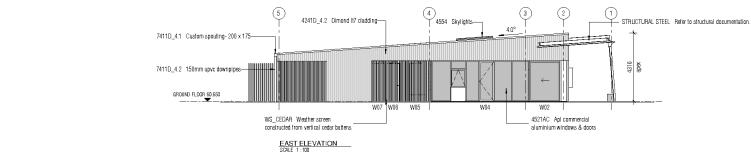
Zoo Waiwhakareke Shared Entry 360-08 183 Brymer Road HAMILTON

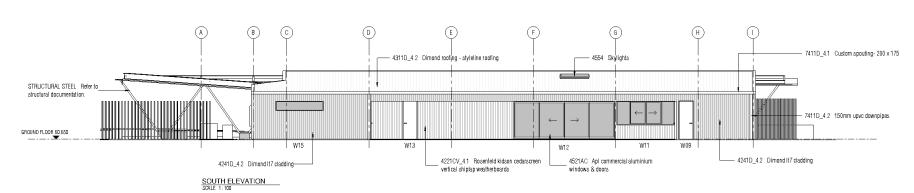
FLOOR FINISHES PLAN

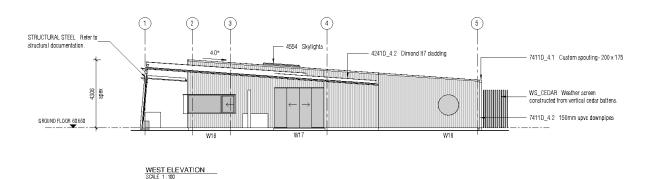
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FLOOR FINISHES PLAN

Community Committee Agenda 17 November 2020- OPEN







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INFORMATION ONLY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

EDWARDSWHITE REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

PROJECT REF
ZOO Walwhakareke Shared Entry 360-08
183 Brymer Road
HAMILTON

SHEET ELEVATIONS

DEVELOPED DESIGN 20/05/2020 A 3-01 2

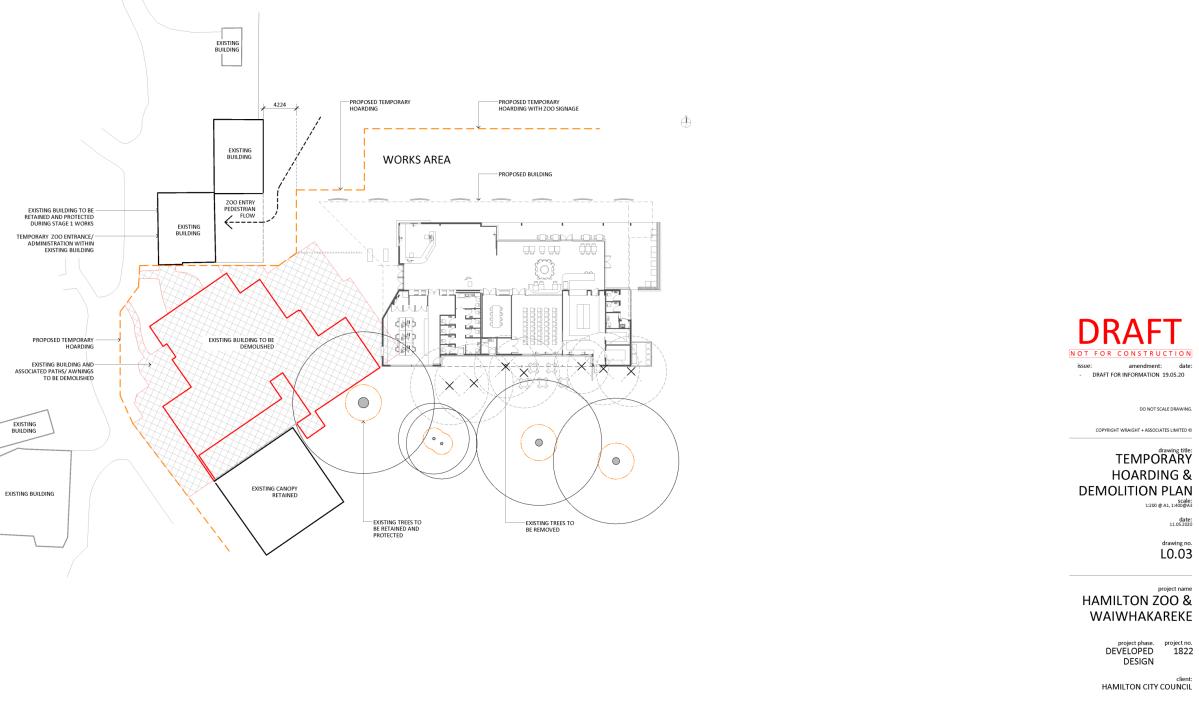
Community Committee Agenda 17 November 2020- OPEN



date: 11.05.2020

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wraight +
associates pobox 19212
landscape wellington, 6149
architects new zealand aotear



1M 4M 10M





Zoo / Waiwhakareke Entry Building

DEVELOPED INTERIOR

19 MAY 2020

www.designwell.co.nz

Community Committee Agenda 17 November 2020- OPEN

Attachment 2

SIt to stand desks to allow ergonmic working solutions. For both open area and private offices. Crestline Motiv

Function room table to be able to be split up and moved (on castors) to allow maximum room flexibility.

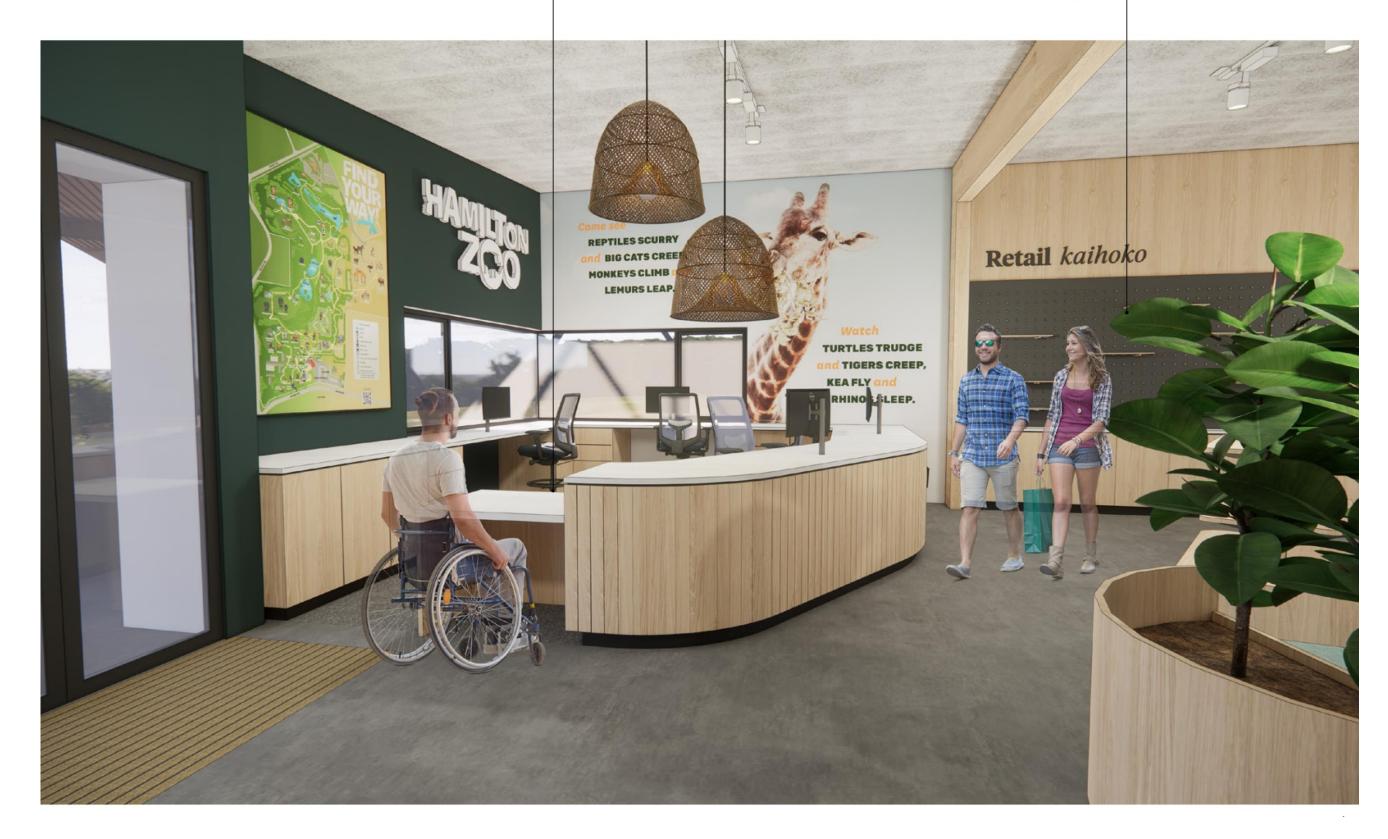


Community Committee Agenda 17 November 2020- OPEN



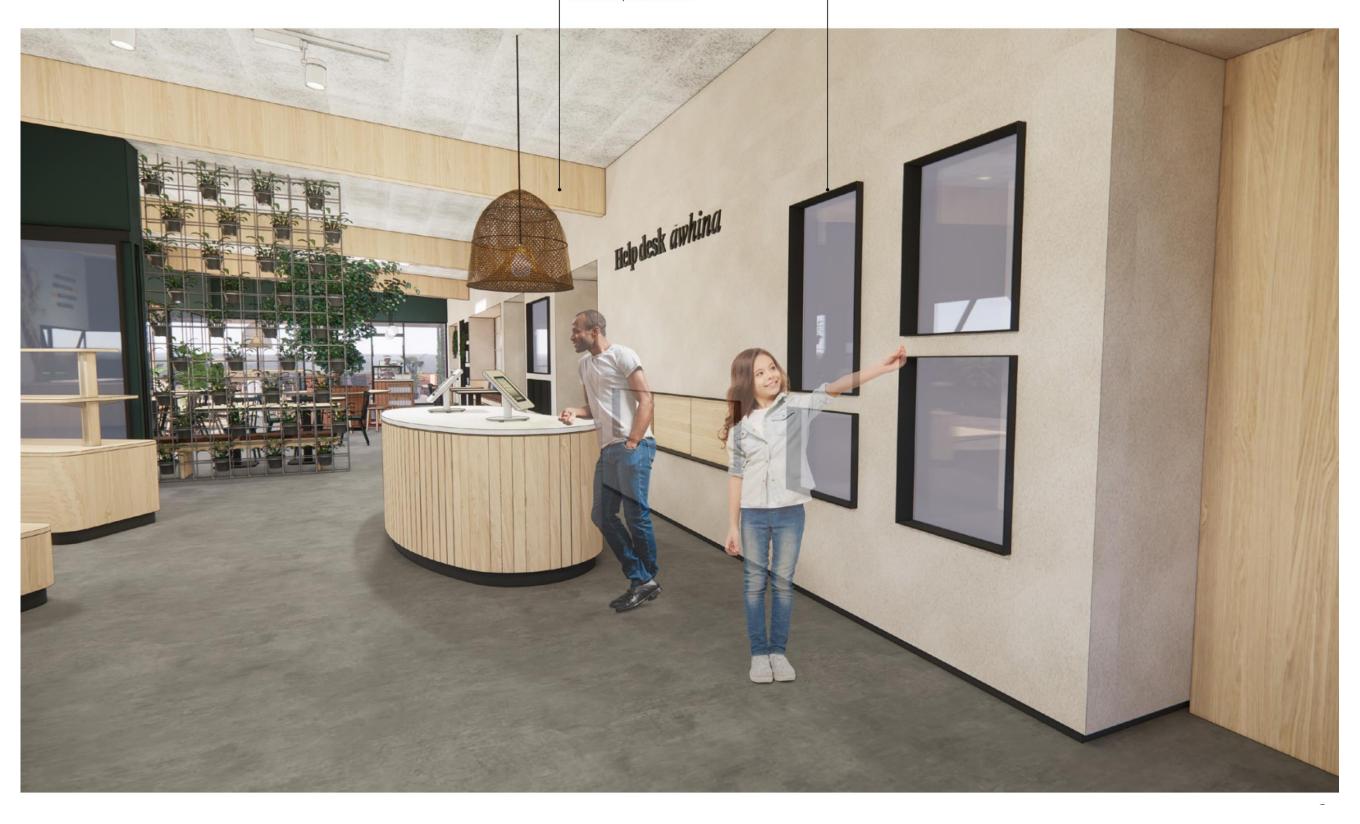
Accessible desk to the side of the counter

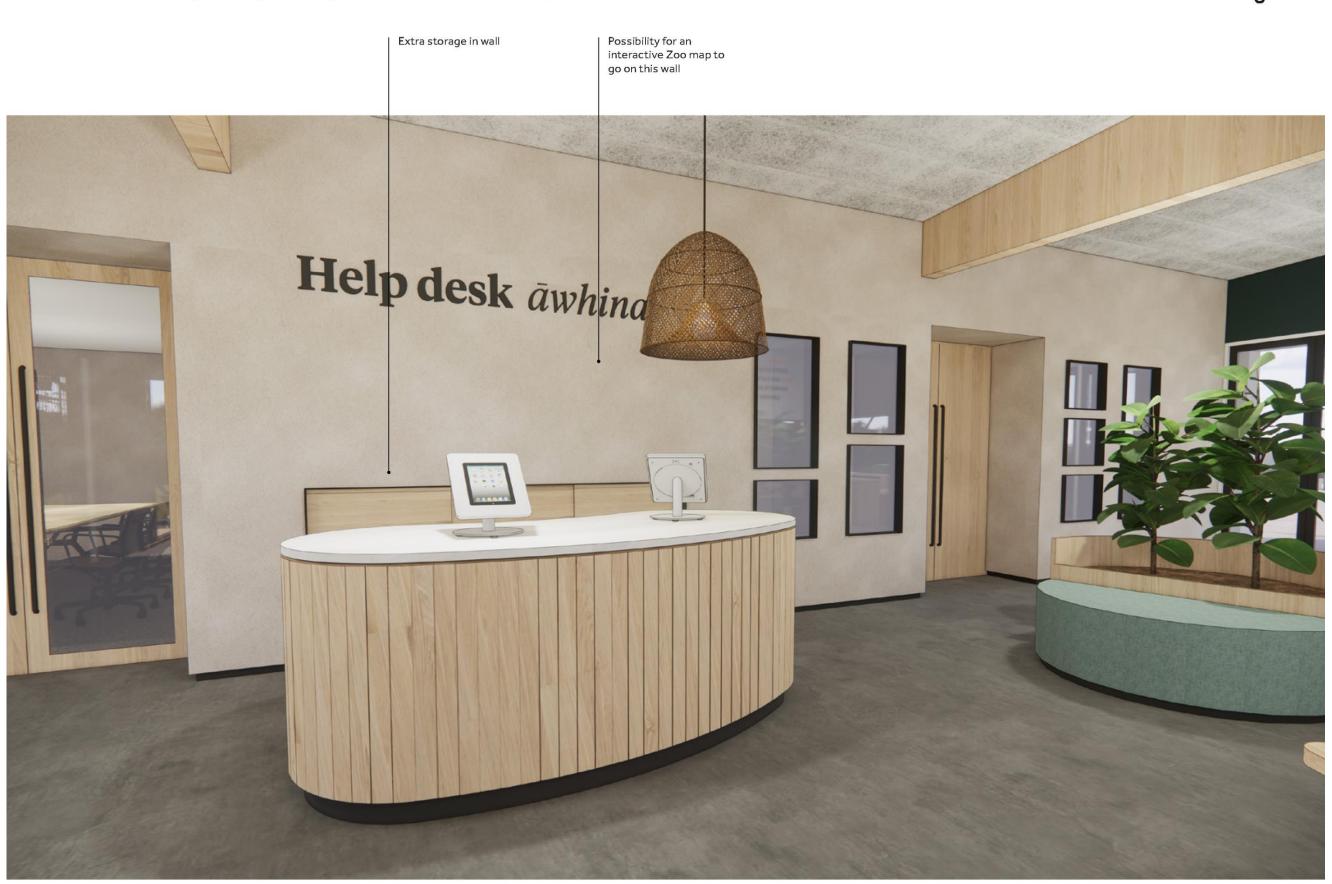
Retail wall zone uses a modular/ simple peg board system to create displays. Storage below



Curved kidney bean shape counter offers a welcoming and approachable format that can have multiple functions.

Engaging still displays set a various sizes and heights for exploration



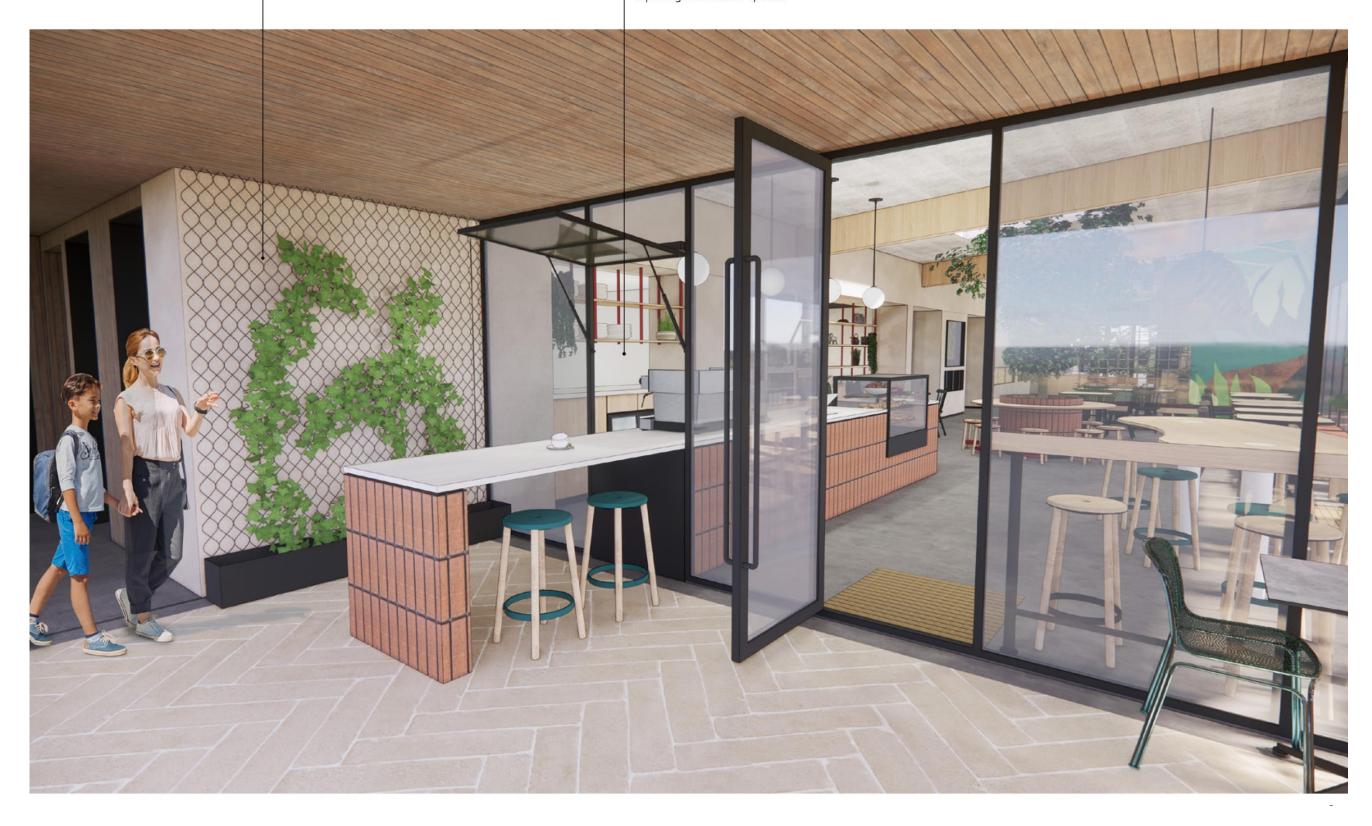


Brick slips / terracotta tiles line the exterior block look wall.

All tables have been selected for outdoor use and also the abiity to be stored inside at COB.

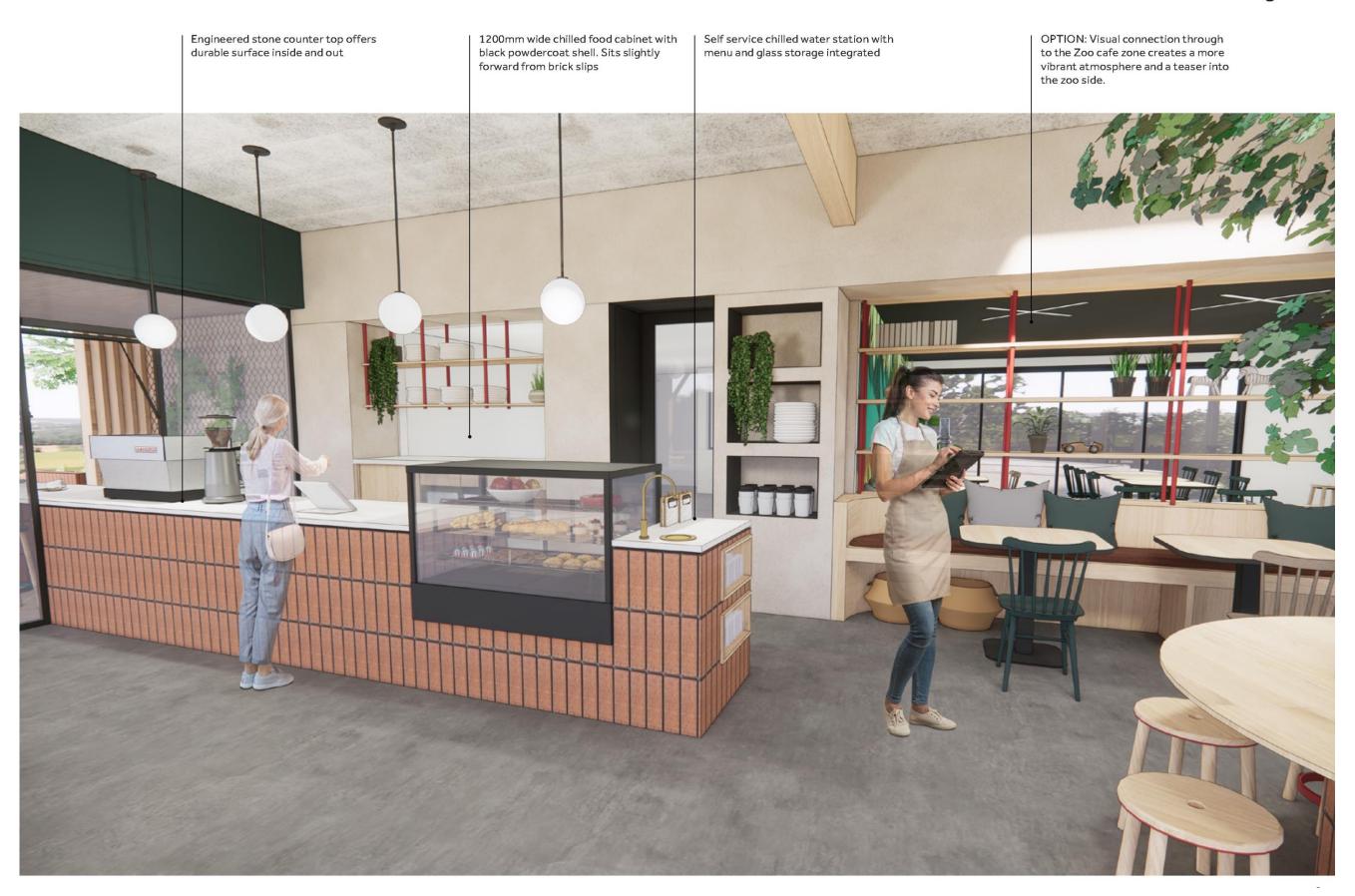


Fine mesh with greenery climbing to help visually seperate toilet block from diners Kiosk type pivot window creates a strong connection to coffee machine and for grab and go pick-ups for those exploring the outdoor spaces.



Zoo Waiwhakareke Entry Building / Developed Interior / Cafe counter

designwell



Kidney bean shape table ties in with self serve kiosk in retail zone. Shape allows good flow in a tricky area and the higher leaner acts as a quicker grab and go spot for customers

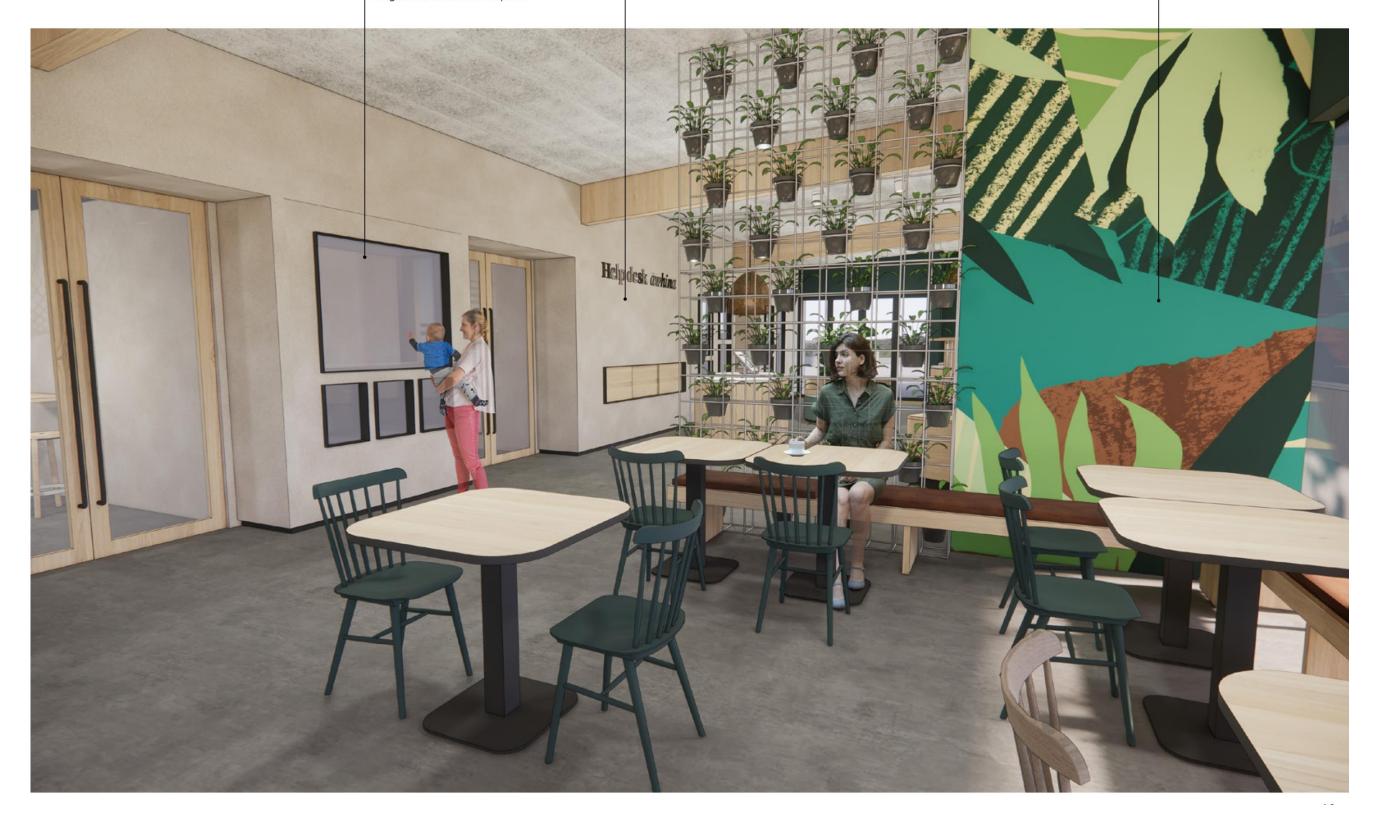


A indoor tree is the centerpiece of the interior and acts as the visual draw as you appraoch the cafe. The 750h round table features a brick tiled core to link with the counter and outdoor zone.



Display boxes have black steel trim to match the ticketing kiosk look & feel. Various shapes and heights for children to explore. Expanding security gate fills this void when security is required between retail and cafe spaces

Opportunity for a vibrant wall mural referencing greater brand story and native elements

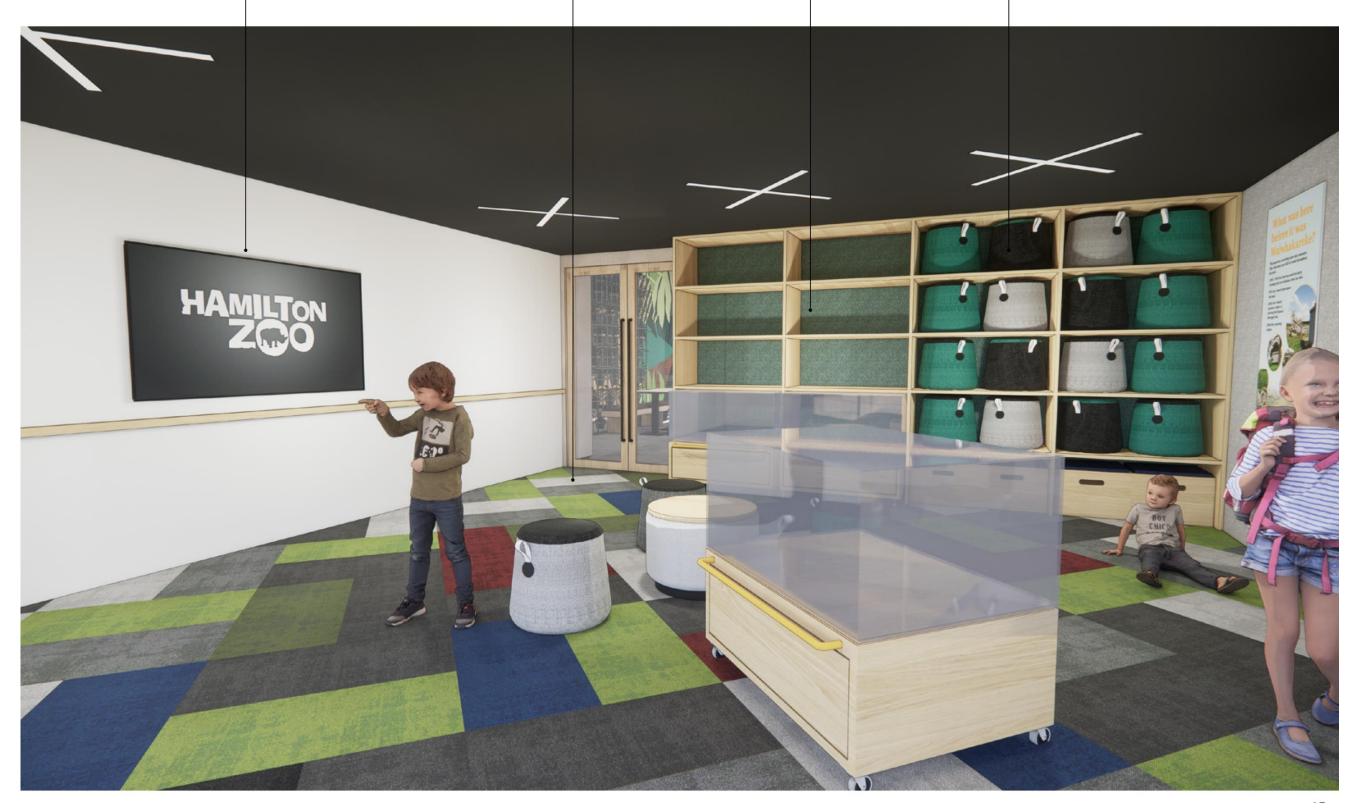


Whiteboard wall above timber pen shelf and a 60" dispay screen is connected via the storage room.

Opportunity for the carpet tiles to bring brand story and colours from greater entry strategy

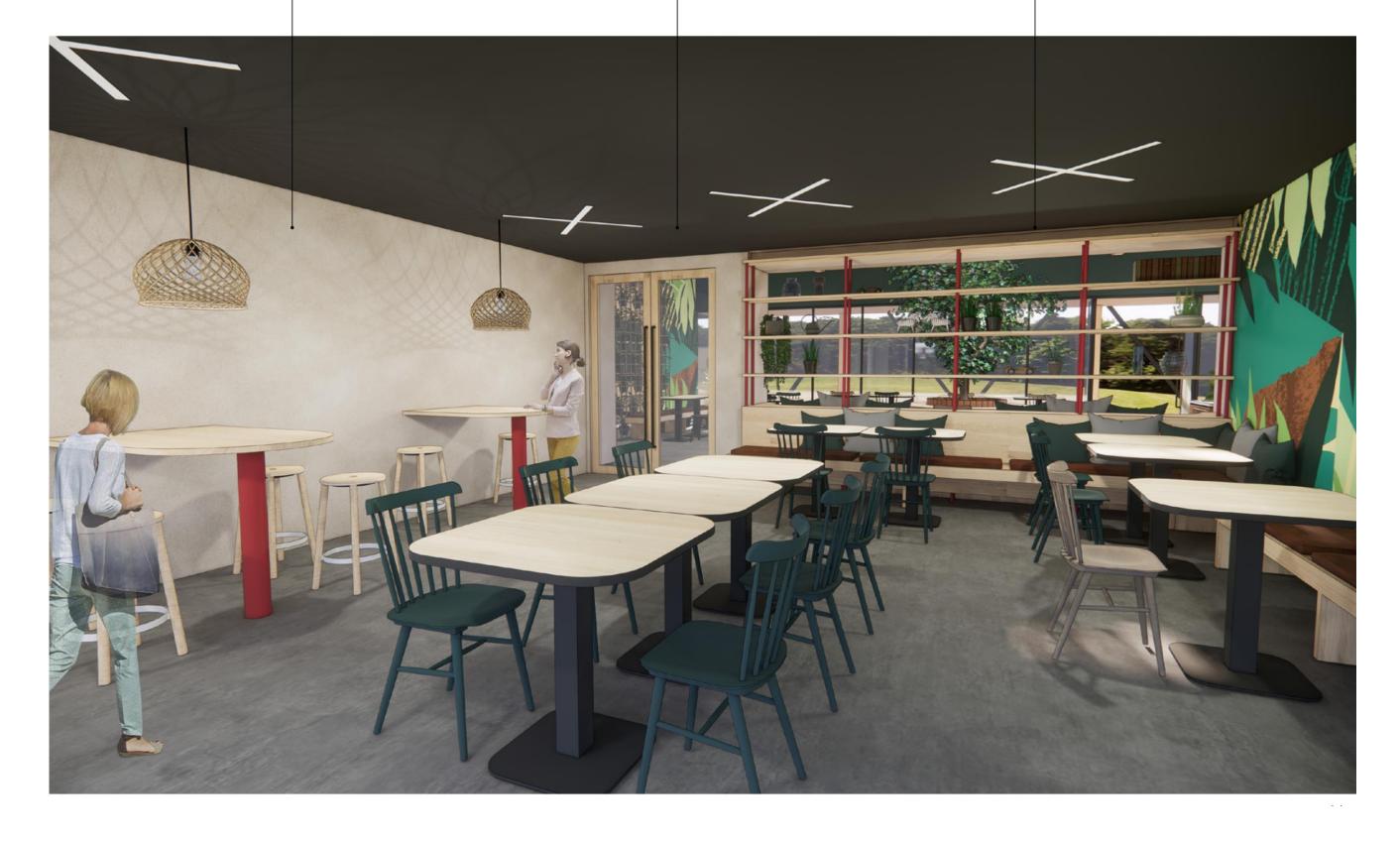
Autex lines x2 walls for added acoustics between cafe and education room

OPTION - Education room is a multi-use space with options to wheel out seating, displays and education tools from the integrated storage wall and also the generous storage room.



Option for textured wall paint to continue into the zoo cafe side. Carpet could swap out for concrete also.

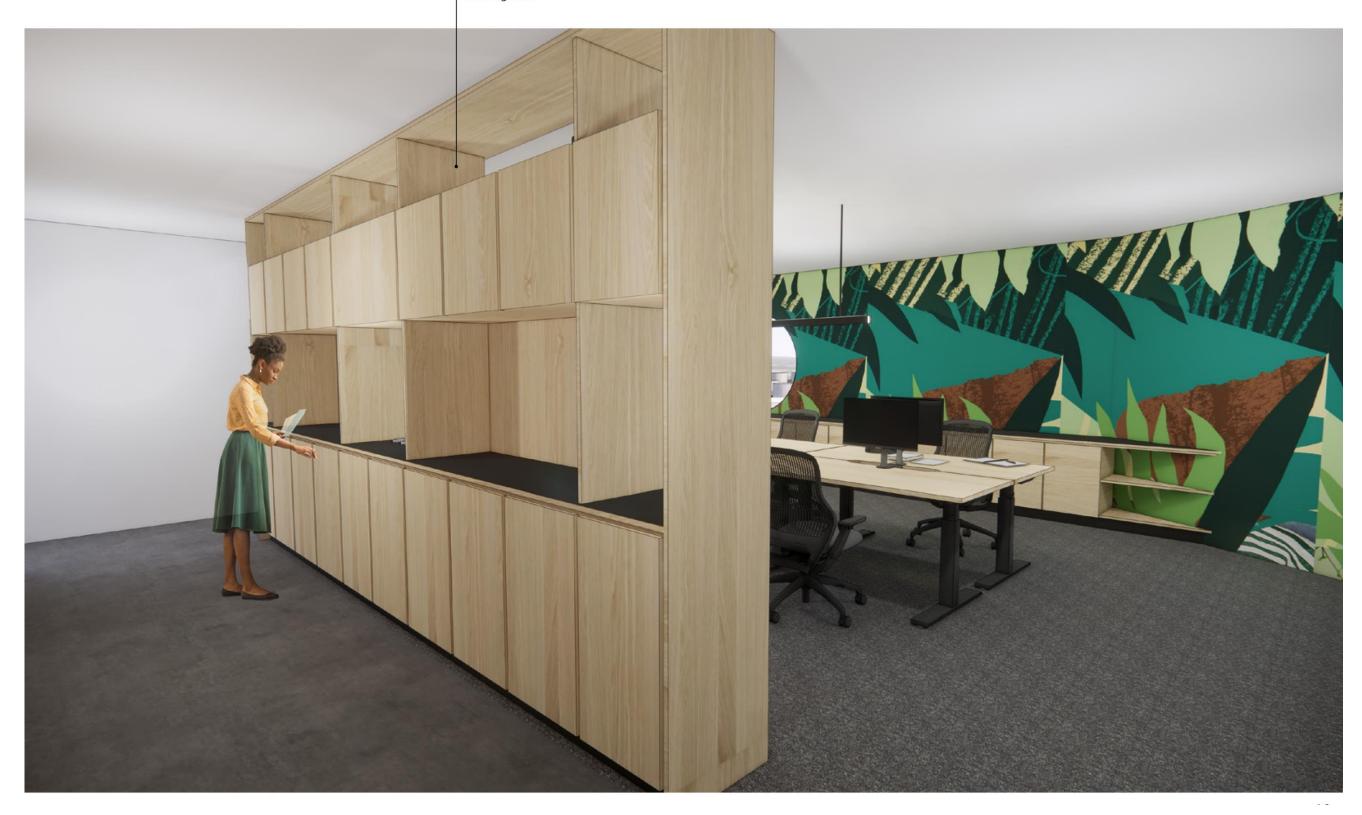
Doors locked through to publc side of building. Can be connected for events / functions as required OPTION: Visual connection through to the Zoo cafe zone creates a more vibrant atmosphere and a teaser into the zoo side.



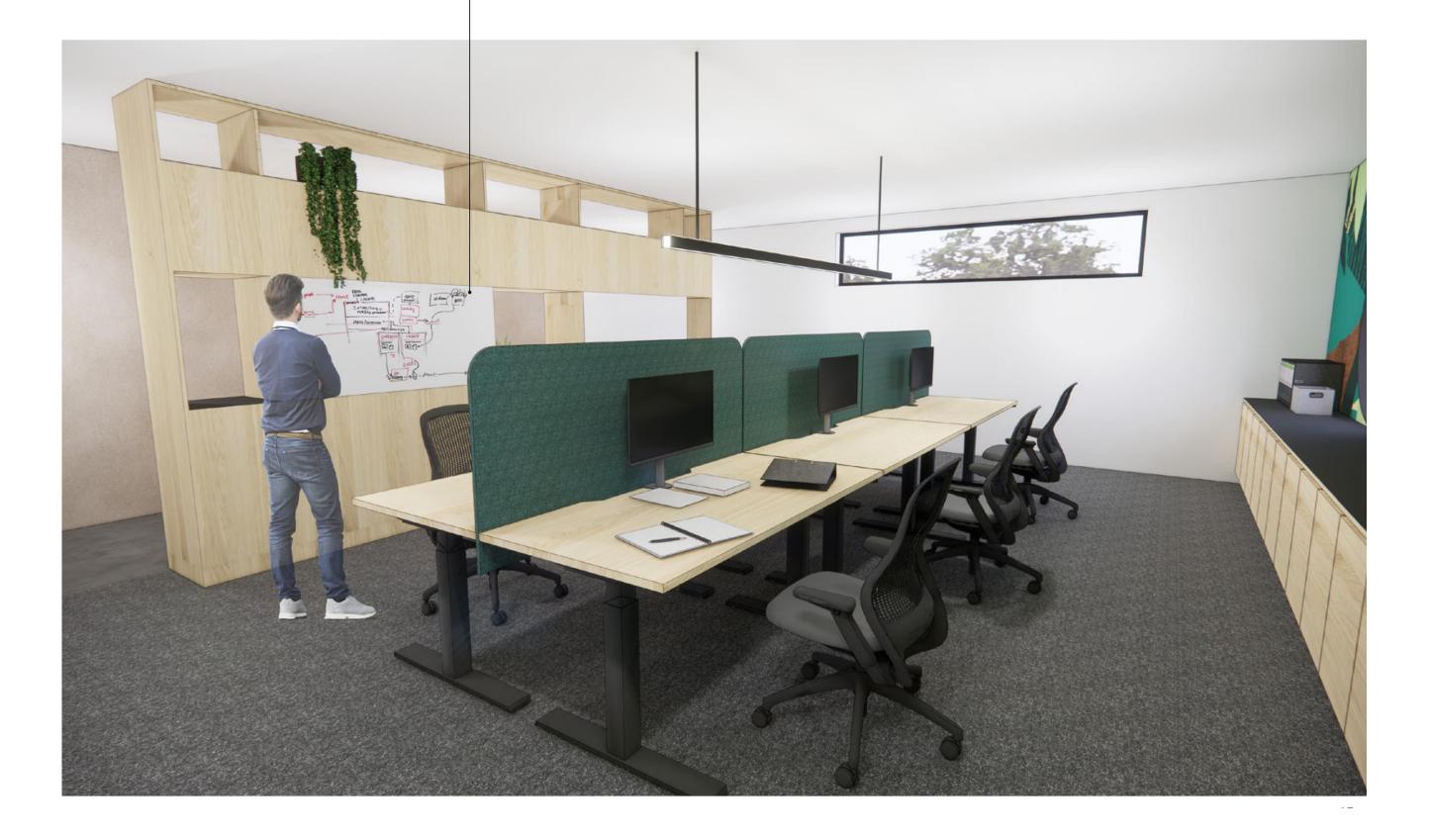
Food pass from kitchen to service space



Retail / storage joinery divider unit. Creates space for retail assembly and pricing etc. Also acts as a barrier between desks and thoroughfare



Whiteboard and storage unit facing admin team



Council Report

Committee: Community Committee **Date:** 17 November 2020

Author: Joanna van Walraven **Authoriser:** Lance Vervoort

Position: Policy and Strategy Advisor **Position:** General Manager Community

Report Name: Deliberations Report- Hamilton Gardens Management Plan

Report Status	Open
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Purpose - Take

- 1. To inform the Community Committee of feedback received from the two public consultation process held as part of the review of the Draft Hamilton Gardens Management Plan, and to respond to requests from Elected Members for more information.
- 2. To seek the Community Committee's feedback prior to the final draft of the Hamilton Gardens Management Plan being reported to the Council on 8 December 2020 for consideration.

Staff Recommendation - Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi

- 3. That the Community Committee:
 - a) receives the report;
 - b) deliberates on feedback received through the public consultation processes;
 - requests staff make changes to the draft Hamilton Gardens Management Plan as
 recommended by staff in this report, and any further changes that respond to feedback
 received through the public consultation processes as deemed appropriate by Elected
 Members; and
 - d) notes the final Management Plan will be reported for consideration and approval at the Council meeting on 8 December 2020.

Executive Summary - Whakaraapopototanga matua

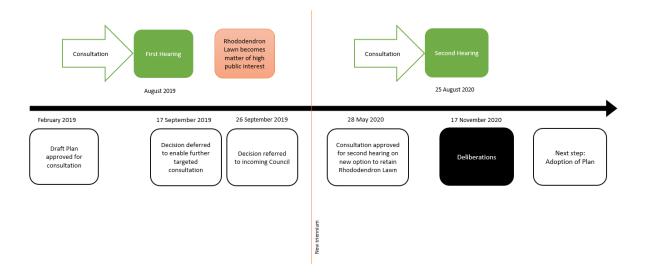
- 4. The process to review the draft Hamilton Gardens Management Plan has been undertaken in accordance with the Reserve Management Act 1977.
- 5. There have been two public consultation processes for the draft Hamilton Gardens Management Plan including two hearings; the first on 21 August 2019 and the second 25 August 2020.
- 6. This report summarises feedback from the two hearings and provides responses to questions from Elected Members and Maangai Maaori in relation to issues raised in written and verbal submissions through both consultation processes.
- 7. Following this report staff will make the required changes to the draft Hamilton Gardens Management Plan for Council consideration and adoption at its meeting on 8 December 2020.
- 8. Any significant projects or developments associated with the Draft Plan will be subject to approval through the Long-Term Plan.

9. Staff consider the matters in this report have low significance due to the statutory requirements with which this process must comply and that the recommendations comply with the Council's legal requirements.

Background - Koorero whaimaarama

- 10. The draft Hamilton Gardens Management Plan (Draft Plan) was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Reserves Act (1977).
- 11. If adopted, the Draft Plan would set the direction for development of the Hamilton Gardens, however all projects are subject to Council processes for project and funding approvals through the 10 Year Plan process.
- 12. There have been two parts to the consultation for the Hamilton Gardens Management Plan: an initial consultation and hearing process on the entire draft plan; and a second consultation and hearing process focused specifically on an alternative site layout option that responded to community concerns about the loss of the Rhododendron lawn.
- 13. Initial public consultation on the Draft Plan took place from 8 April 2019 to 9 June 2019 and a hearing was held on 21 August 2019.
- 14. Following significant public and submitter interest regarding the future of the Rhododendron Lawn within the Draft Plan arising during and following the hearings process, the previous Council resolved at the meeting of 26 September 2019 to refer this matter to the incoming Council.
- 15. Subsequently, in this triennium, the Council requested staff identify options for retaining the Rhododendron Lawn without compromising the concept for the future development of the Gardens and that emphasised alternative transport options such as public transport, walking and cycling.
- 16. In the following months, staff identified an alternative option (the upper site option) that relocated the proposed car parks and retained the Rhododendron Lawn and better accommodated public transport and pedestrian and cycling access.
- 17. Hamilton Gardens Project Governance Group (PGG) and independent legal advice recommended that the Council undertake further public consultation on the specific matter of the Rhododendron Lawn and present an 'upper site' option for public consultation that responded to concerns about the potential loss of the Lawn.
- 18. The timeline below shows the progress of the process since the Draft Plan was initially approved for consultation in February 2019.

Timeline of Decisions



Discussion – Structure of the report

- 19. This report is divided into three sections:
 - Part 1 summarises the first round of consultation and addresses feedback from the public,
 Elected Members and Maangai Maaori through the initial hearings process,
 - **Part 2** summarises the second round of consultation and second hearings process for the alternative option that retained the Rhododendron Lawn,
 - Part 3 contains staff recommendations for changes to the Draft Plan as a response to feedback received through these two rounds of public consultation.

Part 1: First Consultation/Hearing

- 20. On 19 February 2019, the Community, Services and Environment Committee approved the Draft Hamilton Gardens Management for public consultation.
- 21. During the period of public consultation between 8 April 2019 and 9 June 2019, the Council received 191 submissions.

Submissions received

- 22. The majority of submitters (72%) supported the direction of the Draft Plan, 12% partially supported the direction of the Draft Plan, and 9% of submitters did not support the direction of the Draft Plan.
- 23. A majority of submitters (66%) supported the redevelopment of the carpark and Rhododendron Lawn as proposed in the Draft Plan and 21% disagreed. Eleven percent did not answer the question. Two percent partially agreed.
- 24. There was strong support from submitters to implement some form of entry fee to the enclosed section of the gardens (75%) but no clear consensus about who should pay and how much should be charged and when charging should be implemented.
- 25. A full summary and analysis of submissions, including details of the public engagement process, is outlined in **Attachment 1**.

Hearing 1: Issues raised by Members

- 26. Seven verbal submitters were heard at the Regulatory and Hearings Committee meeting on 21 August 2019.
- 27. Following verbal submissions staff were asked by Elected Members to provide further information on issues in Table 1 (below).

Issue Raised by Elected Members and Maangai	Staff Response
lwi and Mana Whenua Issues	
The protection of IP Maatauranga Maaori/ Maaori knowledge	Protection and ownership of Maatauranga Maaori will be clarified and acknowledged in the Draft Plan.
Raupatu Land	Staff will prepare a report on the status of crown land and Raupatu land for future discussion. Further direction will be sought from elected members regarding this.
The recognition of sites with significance to iwi and hapu	The Draft Plan will ensure that appropriate recognition is given to sites of significance to Maaori within the Hamilton Gardens.
Recognition of significant sites for iwi and mana whenua	Staff will work in partnership with Waikato Tainui and THAWK to develop a concept that will appropriately recognise the history and ongoing significance of the site for Iwi and Hapu. The commitment to a partnership approach through an Iwi/Hapu engagement panel to discuss and agree to projects; and regular discussions with this panel regarding activities and events at the Gardens that represent and reflect mana whenua tikanga, kawa and lore.
Heritage	
Recognition of Heritage areas	The Draft Plan will be updated to recognise and include references to areas of historical significance, including sites significant to Maaori. The District Plan is currently being reviewed and could consider the addition of archaeologically significant areas in the Gardens.
Query about the potential for the relocation of the Stationmaster's house to Frankton	The Stationmaster's house was relocated to the Hamilton Gardens in 1984 from the site of the current refuse transfer station. The Council does not currently have a suitable site to which the house could be transferred that would retain the level of maintenance and security provided at the Hamilton Gardens.

Areas of influence	
Protection of visual catchment and significant sites close to the Gardens	Whilst outside the scope of the Management Plan, staff will undertake a holistic approach when planning land developments in proximity to the Gardens. This will include identifying 'areas of influence' outside of but proximate to, the Gardens where consideration should be given to sympathetic development and/or connections (physical and symbolic) to the Gardens and to Maaori history. These areas would include the Paa sites along the river and the Glenview Club site.
Arts and events	
Road noise may negatively affect events held on the proposed Governor's Green	Earthworks have been carried out on the proposed site and staff are undertaking noise level assessment at the Governors' Green and other sites at the Gardens. The Draft Plan provides spaces for a range of
	large and small-scale performances and events.
	A map showing event and performance spaces across the proposed sites is included as Attachment 2 .
Safety and accessibility	
Safety and security at the Gardens	Include wording in the Draft Plan to ensure that appropriate levels of lighting, security cameras and other CPTED strategies will be integrated into designs.
How the Draft Plan meets the needs of people with disabilities	The Gardens currently hold Bronze Access and wording in the Draft Plan will be included to recognise the requirement to consider accessibility for people with disabilities.
Cycling and use of parking areas	
The provision of cycle parking in the plan	The Draft Plan accommodates parking for all modes of transport including dedicated cycle parking.
The parking configuration proposed in plan	Staff have engaged engineers to undertake an assessment of the current parking area with respect to ground stability. A list options for alternate locations (including an analysis of those options) is included as Attachment 3 and 4.

Part 2: Consultation on the alternative option

- 28. During the period of public consultation between Saturday 11 July 2020 and Sunday 9 August 2020, the Council received 875 submissions.
- 26. A summary and analysis of submissions, including details of the public engagement process, is outlined in **Attachment 1**.
- 27. The majority of submitters (84%) supported the new proposal, 13% of submitters did not support the proposal and 3% did not answer the question.

Main Themes

- 28. The key themes for submitters in support of the new concept related to carparks, modes of travel other than cars, relocation/restoration of the glasshouses, road access and the tree top walkway.
- 29. The key themes for submitters who did not support the new concept included the walking distance from carparks, retaining open spaces, retaining/relocating the glasshouses, supporting the previous layout, modes of travel other than cars and concerns about the treetop walkway.
- 30. These themes are expanded upon in the second submissions analysis report which is Attachment 2 of this report.

Hearing 2: Issues raised by Members regarding the new proposal

- 31. 25 people spoke at the 25 August hearing.
- 32. Following the hearing, staff were asked by Elected Members to provide further information on issues in table 2 (below).

Issue Raised by Elected Members and Maangai	Staff Response
Accessibility	
Accessibility of the proposed tree-top walk	The Draft Plan will include universal access principles that will apply to the design of the treetop walk linking the top carpark with the Gardens. This means it will be accessible to everyone, including those with limited mobility, babies or young children etc)
	Note: The treetop walk is currently shown in the plan at a length that would give it a grade is 1:20 which complies with universal access principles
Accessibility parking under the new proposal	The lower carpark 2 (next to playground) will be reserved for a) caregivers of young children and b) accessibility parking. There is also provision for drop off zones close to the toilets, café, pavilion etc.
Total number of car parks	Under the new proposal the number of carparks increase from 453 to 502, and bus parks from 3 to 5.

	To reduce the demand for car parks, initiatives such as carpooling, walking, cycling and public transport will be encouraged in line with Hamilton City Council's Climate Change Action Plan.
Public transport	The new proposal improves the flow of traffic, removing limitations on public transport caused by congestion during busy times
Integration with the surrounding neighbourhood	
Question about the interactions between the gardens and surrounding suburbs	Developments will align with planning documents such as the Hamilton East Neighbourhood Plan, the Hamilton Cycle Plan, the Peacocke Development Plan and Waka Kotahi NZTA to ensure suitable integration within the setting.
Tree protection	
The effects of the new development on the trees and the impact on native trees.	The Draft Plan will reference the establishment of a tree plan and an audit of trees for areas affected by the proposed work areas.
	Currently there are no significant trees affected by the proposed tree-top walk, however there may be a small amount of unavoidable damage to low value trees. Mitigations for tree damage will include replanting trees where possible.
Safety and accessibility for pedestrians and Cyclists	
Safety for user of shared paths (cyclist and pedestrian)	The Draft Plan will specify principles of universal access for all design work and this will include best practice methods for prioritising the safety of all users.
Signage and Wayfinding	
The use of technology	Wherever possible, new technology will be considered to improve user experience and to improve navigation through the Gardens.
Activities	Context of option
The impact of the new proposal on night time activities	No changes needed to the Draft Plan, however staff consider that the proposed improvements to proposed combined with initiatives to improve public security (CCTV and lighting etc) through the implementation of the Draft Plan will enable night-time activity at the Gardens.

Other topics raised at second hearing

- 29. Other topics raised through the hearing that were outside the scope of the consultation included the following issues
 - Community access to the river access to the river is shown in the Access and Land Use Map (Attachment 5) - note that river access is already limited in some areas due to the geography of the riverbank)
 - Access to the Pavilion for vehicles such as hearses or catering trucks- hearse and service vehicle access will still be retained to the front of the Pavilion (Attachment 5)
 - **Dog off-lead exercise areas** there are two off-lead exercise areas in the Draft Plan including one with river access for swimming (see fig. 6c and 6D, Garden Collections, **Attachment 6**)
 - Improvements in signage throughout gardens into the city Interpretation and signage is addressed in section 2.3 Promotion of Hamilton Gardens and its Concept. A citywide plan for interpretation and signage that would refer to the Hamilton Gardens site is being developed in 2021 (Attachment 3).
 - The possibility of a carpark building neither version of the Draft Plan contemplates a carpark building as it would not align with the geography or aesthetics of the site
 - The provision for a pedestrian bridge between the Gardens and Peacocke- Whilst not entirely in scope for the further consultation process, staff were asked for further information on this topic by Elected Members. Staff estimate rough order costs for a pedestrian bridge would range from \$4M-\$6M depending on variables such as span, ground conditions, accessibility and constructability, archaeology and environmental mitigation (habitation replanting). How a pedestrian bridge might affect security, the potential for paid entry options, parking and the jetty would be investigated through a feasibility study.

Part 3: Proposed changes to the Draft Plan

- 30. Changes proposed by staff are as follows:
 - a) Changes related to matters of fact and accuracy (e.g. correction to the date that the Stationmaster's House was built)
 - b) Minor editorial changes (changes to spelling, grammar etc)
 - c) Changes to wording to recognise the significance of the Gardens to local Maaori and to emphasise a partnership approach with Waikato Tainui and THaWK (sections 2.1 Overview of the Gardens Concept and 5.1 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Features Attachment 3) to future developments; and that commit the Council to continue to work with Waikato Tainui/THaWk to acknowledge significant landmarks and spaces
 - d) Changes to reflect an undertaking to increase native vegetation on the gardens site (Section 5.1 Conservation of Natural and Cultural Features Attachment 3)
 - e) Changes that commit to the preservation of public access to the river through the Gardens site (Section 3.2 *Improving Access into and Through the Gardens* Attachment
 3) and the indication of potential options on the site map

- f) Adjustments to reflect the alternative 'Upper site' option within the Draft Plan, including the tree-top walk way and the retention of the Rhododendron Lawn
- g) The inclusion of an audit of significant trees and the requirement for a plan to avoid damage to significant trees and minimise damage to other trees during the construction of the tree-top walk (Section 5.1 **Attachment 3**)
- h) Wording to ensure that, whenever possible, the principles of universal design will be mandated for all future developments within the Gardens (Section 3.2 *Improving Access into and Through the Gardens* **Attachment 3**)
- i) Retain the provision for a possible pedestrian bridge (from the Gardens site to Council land on the other side of the river) as per 2014 Hamilton Gardens Operative Plan.
- 31. Changes to the Draft Plan will be made once deliberations have taken place and at the direction of the Community Committee.
- 32. If the Community Committee approves changes to the Draft Plan these changes will be made by staff. If the Committee recommends the Council adopt the Draft Plan, the updated version of the Draft Plan will be presented to the Council at its meeting of 10 December 2020. As usual, staff will provide both a version showing tracked changes from the original Draft Plan and a draft version without tracked changes.
- 33. If the Community Committee does not conclude deliberations, the deliberations process will remain live until a decision is made to adopt or not adopt the Draft Plan and the 2014 Hamilton Gardens Operative Plan will remain in force. Similarly, if the Committee does not recommend a form of the Draft Plan for adoption by the Council, the 2014 Hamilton Gardens Operative Plan will remain in force.

Financial Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro Puutea

- 34. The Draft Plan does not bind the Council to any or on-going funding. It provides direction for the operational management and future long-term planning processes for the Hamilton Gardens. Any significant projects or developments associated with the Draft Plan will be subject to approval through the Long-Term Plan.
- 35. The total cost of developing the Draft Plan to this point (including the two consultation and hearings processes) has been approximately \$91,000. This figure includes staff time, printing and advertising.

Legal and Policy Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-ture

36. Staff confirm that the staff recommendation complies with the Council's legal and policy requirements and aligns with the Reserves Act 1977 and the Local Government Act 2002.

Wellbeing Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-oranga tonutanga

- 37. The purpose of Local Government changed on the 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').
- 38. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.
- 39. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

Social

40. Hamilton Gardens is a place that inspires pride in many Hamiltonians. The Gardens and surrounds are an extremely popular space for social and community connections.

41. The Council's two rounds of consultation period were undertaken to understand our communities' views on the future of Hamilton Gardens. Elected Members can be assured that the community has had ample opportunity to express their views and wishes for the future of a highly valued public space.

Economic

- 42. As Hamilton's key visitor attraction, the Hamilton Gardens makes both a direct and indirect contribution to the economic wellbeing of the city and Waikato region and future intentions for the Gardens' development will have implications for the city and tourism economies.
- 43. Ongoing economic success of the Gardens is reliant on support from residents and support for the future direction of the Gardens within the local community. Providing sufficient opportunity for community engagement is important to long-term economic success of the Gardens

Environmental

44. The Draft Plan sets out a vision for future Gardens' development which will incorporate the Council's sustainability and bio-diversity principles, alternative transport modes to reduce reliance on travel by private car and the current proactive work by Hamilton Gardens to achieve a Carbon-Zero status. Providing the community with an opportunity to comment on these ensures there is high-level support for this environmental direction and allows council to address environmental concerns that are expressed by the community.

Cultural

- 45. The Hamilton Gardens has been developed on a site of great significance for Iwi and Mana Whenua and their connections past, present and future need to be well recognised in any future development of the Gardens.
- 46. It is important that the Draft Plan recognises the importance of working in partnership with Iwi and Mana Whenua on the future development of the Hamilton Gardens to ensure their continuing relationship with, and aspirations for, the whenua, Waikato Awa, flora and fauna. It is important that the expression of Maaori culture and traditions are appropriately recognised and achieved through the Draft Plan.
- 47. Limited engagement with Iwi/Mana Whenua partners on Draft Plan occurred in relation to the earlier consultation round (April June 2019). Waikato Tainui submitted on the Draft Plan. Waikato Tainui and THAWK confirmed their support for the staff recommendation in the Hamilton Gardens Management Plan Approval report to the Council meeting of 26 September 2019.
- 48. The General Manager Community and the Visitor Destinations Manager met with Waikato Tainui and THAWK representatives via Zoom on Thursday, 14 May 2020 to present the alternative option and seek their feedback/comments ahead proposed wider public consultation.
- 49. The Gardens are also an important site for cultural expression for Hamilton's diverse ethnic communities. Public engagement allows for all residents to raise issues that are important to them to ensure the Gardens continue to reflect the changing community around them.

Risks - Tuuraru

- 50. The Hamilton Gardens is a significant asset for the City and Region and the Draft Plan and related consultation processes have attracted a high level of public interest.
- 51. The second, targeted round of consultation was intended to solicit the public's view on the specific matter of the future of the Rhododendron Lawn within the Draft Plan, however a number of submitters have commented on issues that definitely or arguably are beyond the brief of this round of consultation, creating a risk that matters out of scope of the 2nd consultation round may be relitigated.

52. The Draft Plan has proved to be a topic of high public interest with corresponding reputational risk given levels of support for both the original Draft Plan and the alternative option.

Significance & Engagement Policy - *Kaupapa here whakahira/anganui* Significance

53. Given the statutory requirement to consult, staff have not considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy to assess the significance of the matter(s) in this report.

Engagement

- 54. Community views and preferences are already known to the Council through the two major public engagements, targeted stakeholder engagements and hearings as outlined in this report.
- 55. There is a statutory requirement to consult as per legislation outlined below.
- 56. Public engagement was undertaken in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 and the Local Government Act 2002.

Attachments - Ngaa taapirihanga

- Attachment 1 Draft Hamilton Gardens Management Plan- Summary of Submissions from Consultation 1
- Attachment 2 August 2020 Hamilton Gardens Management Plan Review Submissions Analysis
- Attachment 3 Hamilton Gardens Draft Management Plan 2019
- Attachment 4 Brochure and survey Hamilton Gardens consultation July 2020
- Attachment 5 Access & Land Use
- Attachment 6 Gardens Collection
- Attachment 7 Facility Plan Hamilton Gardens

Draft Hamilton Gardens Management Plan – Summary of Submissions

Introduction

This report provides a summary of the main themes and findings from the submissions received through public consultation on the Draft Hamilton Gardens Management Plan (Draft Plan).

Objectives of the consultation

In accordance with the Reserves Act 1977, The purpose of the consultation was to help the Council understand the attitudes of the community towards the overall direction of the Draft Plan before the Council considers its adoption.

Consultation documentation addressed three key issues in the Draft Plan: the proposed garden developments; changes to the parking layout; and the proposal to charge an entry fee to the enclosed gardens.

The submission form had four open ended questions which asked submitters:

- 1. What they thought about the long-term developments proposed in the Draft Plan (developing the site with new gardens and the arrival area and information centre).
- 2. Whether or not they supported the redevelopment of the carpark and Rhododendron Lawn as proposed in the Draft Plan.
- 3. Whether or not they supported the option to charge entry to the enclosed gardens for non-Hamilton residents.
- 4. Whether they had any other comments.

Consultation

The consultation period was from 8 April to 9 June 2019. Consultation included meetings with iwi partners and key stakeholders, and open days at the Hamilton Gardens. Draft Plans were available to view online, and hard copies were available at the main Council office, Hamilton Gardens Information Centre and Hamilton City Libraries.

During the consultation period the Council received a total of total of 191 submissions, including:

- 176 from individuals
- 15 organisations/groups.

Of these submitters staff were able to validate that 130 live in Hamilton.

The organisations/groups who provided submissions were:

- Te Whakakitenga o Waikato (Waikato-Tainui)
- The Friends of Hamilton Gardens
- The Hamilton Gardens Development Trust
- Ministry of Style limited (Hamilton gardens Café)
- Waibury Farms
- Tainui Waka Tourism Inc.
- Waikato Wedding Expo
- Hamilton & Waikato Tourism
- Community Development Trust
- Waikato Heritage Group
- Garden History Research Foundation
- Hamilton Gardens Arts Festival
- Northern Daffodil Club Inc
- The Waikato River Explorer
- Bike Waikato

Approach to analysis

Quantitative analysis of responses to the main questions in the consultation document was undertaken. Themes that emerged through the consultation have also be been grouped and summarised. Issues raised through open comments have been summarised on page 8.

Executive Summary

Key conclusions from the consultation were that:

- The majority of submitters (72%) supported the direction of the Draft Plan, including the
 proposed new developments. 12% partially supported the direction of the Draft Plan, and
 9% of submitters did not support the direction of the Draft Plan.
- A small majority of submitters (66%) supported the redevelopment of the carpark and Rhododendron Lawn as proposed in the Draft Plan and 21% disagreed. Eleven percent did not answer the question. 2% partially agreed.
- There was strong support from submitters to implement some kind of entry fee to the
 enclosed section of the gardens (75%) but no clear consensus about who should pay and
 how much should be charged.
- 47% of total submitters (Hamilton residents and Non-Hamilton residents) agreed there should be paid entry for non-Hamilton residents. 28% of submitters who were grouped as "other" supported charging an entry fee in principle but suggested alternatives; only

charging overseas tourists, giving concessions to Waikato people who live outside of Hamilton, or not charging the friends or family members of Hamilton residents.

• 20% of submitters disagreed with charging an entry fee and 5% didn't answer the question.

Submission Analysis

Waikato Tainui

The submission from Te Whakakitenga o Waikato (Waikato-Tainui) outlines in detail their position in relation to the development of the Draft Management Plan.

Key issues raised in their submission included:

- Questions about what steps had been taken to acknowledge and ensure the ongoing protection of a number of historic Maaori sites within the Hamilton Gardens
- the opportunity for the development of indigenous flora and fauna species
- the consideration of a joined-up approach to the development of the draft-plan that recognises mana whenua historical context
- Waikato Tainui's support for the development of a cultural hub on the Hamilton gardens site

Other Stakeholder groups

The submission from the **Friends of Hamilton Gardens** highlighted their support for the proposed developments in the Draft Plan, however they do not support charging entry until further investigations have been undertaken.

The Hamilton Gardens Development Trust fully supported all aspects of the Draft Plan

The Tainui Waka Tourism Ltd detailed a number of requests in their submission including:

- that Maaori cultural interests and viewpoints are taken into consideration with respect to
 the future development of the site, in particular the proposal to develop the HAKA event
 into a permanent cultural attraction
- Noted that beaches and low-lying areas around the Hamilton Gardens were important
 historical waka landing sites and proposed that riverbank areas be protected and enhanced
 as taunga waka (traditional waka landing sites)
- Asked for greater provision for Maaori cultural installations to be integrated throughout the
 Hamilton Gardens site to better reflect and acknowledge the pre-Hamilton Gardens story of
 this area and to provide added value for visitors to the Hamilton Gardens through the
 development of cultural tourism.

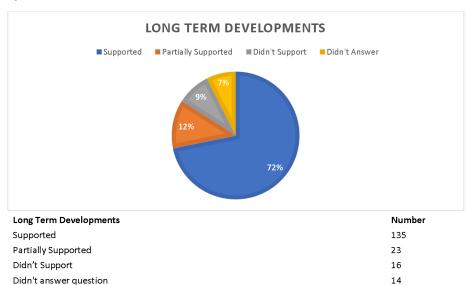
In addition to proposed developments the submission from **Hamilton and Waikato Tourism** supports the development of visitor event infrastructure, the inclusion of a space for the HAKA cultural attraction within the Gardens' site, an enhanced arrival area and improved access, and the importance of value-add experiences.

Question 1: Long-Term Developments

Submitters were asked what they thought about the long-term developments proposed in the Draft Plan - to develop the site with new gardens and the arrival area and information centre.

One hundred and thirty-five submitters (72%) supported the proposal, and twenty-three submitters (12%) partially supported the proposal. Sixteen submitters did not support the proposal.

Figure 1



Comments about supporting, partially supporting or not supporting the plan included the need to preserve open spaces, concern about the number of new gardens, and whether maintenance on the current gardens will suffer as a result of the proposed developments. Comments by theme is shown below in table 1.

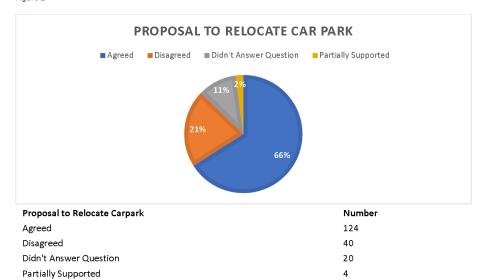
Table 1

Summary of Comments	Number
General support	127
Access to gardens should be improved	5
There should be limits to the amount of development/number of gardens	7
Maintenance on current gardens should not be overlooked	3
There should be greater levels of activation (i.e. events, commercial operations) in	3
the gardens	
Other facilities/tourist destinations in Hamilton could be developed	3
Concern with losing open space to developments	4

Question 2. Redevelopment of Carparks/Rhododendron Lawn

The majority of submitters supported the redevelopment of the carpark and Rhododendron Lawn as proposed in the Draft Plan. Figure 2 shows that one hundred and twenty-four submitters (66%) supported the redevelopment and forty (21%) disagreed. Twenty submitters did not answer the question.

Figure 2



Comments by submitters are summarised in table 2 (below).

Table 2

Summary of comments	Number
It is a functional decision/it makes sense/ it's a good idea	63
Acceptable/OK/understand	14
Developments would improve traffic circulation, centralise parking	16
The Ghost Gum should be protected	8
The proposed developments would be a better use of space by the river	6
Governor's Green will be noisy	6
Disability access should be considered	5

Question 3. Paid Entry

Overall there was strong support for some kind of paid entry to the enclosed section of the gardens; figure 2 shows that 88 (47%) of total submitters (Hamilton residents and Non-Hamilton residents) agreed there should be paid entry for non-Hamilton residents and 38 (20%) disagreed. Fifty-two

submitters (28%) supported charging an entry fee in principle but suggested alternatives, such as only charging overseas tourists, giving concessions to Waikato people who live outside of Hamilton, or not charging the friends or family members of Hamilton residents. One submitter highlighted the need for a detailed investigation to be undertaken to determine costs and benefits to charging entry.

Figure 3

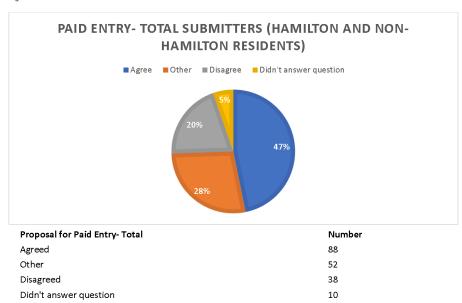


Table 2 shows comments that submitters made regarding paid entry. Twenty-six submitters commented that international tourists should have to pay even if New Zealanders don't, 23 submitters commented that an entry fee should not be so high to be prohibitive.

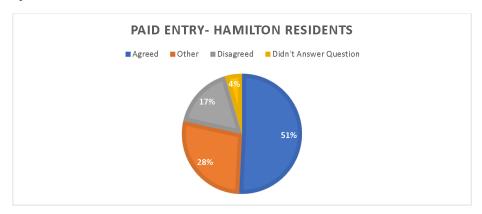
Table 3

Summary of comments	Number of submitters
International tourists/buses etc should pay	26
Entry fees should be low/not prohibitively expensive	23
An entry fee will help fund development and maintenance	15
An entry fee would be fair to Hamilton ratepayers	11
The gardens are worth it/comparisons with other paid entry gardens	11
Charging an entry fee may be bad for tourism	4
Revenue should be generated through activities- not an entry fee	5
An entry fee could help manage overcrowding	5

Figure 4 shows that Hamilton residents were slightly more supportive of the proposal to charge entry for non-Hamilton residents compared with the total group of submitters. Sixty-six (51%) submitters agreed that non-Hamilton residents should be charged entry, and twenty-two (17%)

disagreed. Thirty-six (28%) submitters agreed with charging in principle, but suggested alternatives, such as only charging international tourists.

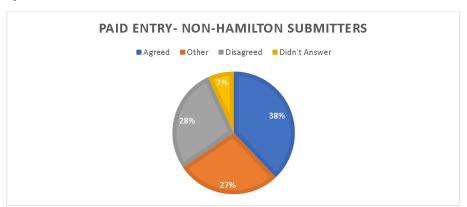
Figure 4



Proposal for Paid Entry- Hamilton Residents	Number
Agreed	66
Other	36
Disagreed	22
Didn't Answer Question	6

Non-Hamilton residents were less supportive of the proposal to charge entry to non-Hamilton residents compared with the other two groups. 38% (66) of Non-Hamilton residents agreed with the proposal, 28% (22) disagreed, and 27% (36) agreed with charging in principle but suggested alternatives.

Figure 5



Proposal for Paid Entry- Non-Hamilton Resident	Number
Agreed	22
Other	16
Disagreed	16
Didn't Answer	4

4. General Comments

One hundred and thirty-nine submitters made additional comments. Most submitters expressed support and enthusiasm for the Draft Plan

Table 4

General comments	Number of submitters
General support/enthusiasm for the proposed developments	53
That there should be small vehicles or other internal transport to assist people who have trouble getting around the gardens	4
There is already enough development	3
Concern that quality standards are upheld as developments progress	4

Other topics raised through the submission process

Potentially relevant issues raised through open comments:

- There should be greater levels of activation (i.e. events, commercial operations) in the gardens
- The potential environmental and engineering challenges associated with constructing a new road by the waterfall
- That new developments may limit casual recreation and limit public access to the Waikato River
- That the new gardens should not come at the expense of the existing gardens
- That the timing of the gardens needs to be carefully considered, and that paid entry should only come into operation once further developments are undertaken
- That partnerships with existing Hamilton Stakeholders should be considered through any planning (i.e. the Café)
- Charge for parking instead of an entry fee
- That it should be made clearer that the cemetery is not part of the Hamilton Gardens
- The importance of cycleways
- There should be more indigenous flora and fauna/indigenous flora and fauna should be protected
- That a heritage assessment to identify and protect existing aspects should be undertaken
- That the historic Stationmaster's House should be returned to Frankton

Misunderstandings

- Some submitters mistakenly thought the large Ghost Gum on the Rhododendron Lawn would be removed - however this tree is retained in planned developments
- Some submitters assumed that developments would produce a substantially larger number of car parks, however the plan only provides for approximately 40 extra car parks

HAMILTON GARDENS MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW: SUBMISSIONS ANALYSIS REPORT

REPORT PREPARED BY: PREETA CHITRE AUGUST 2020

REVIEWED BY: JULIE CLAUSEN, TRACEY LOWNDES, LAURADANNA RADESIC AUGUST 2020



Engagement

The Hamilton Gardens engagement campaign ran from Saturday 11 July until Sunday 9 August 2020

The engagement presented the community with a revised layout concept (the new concept) for Hamilton Gardens in response to feedback to a layout (original concept) put to Hamiltonians in early 2019 as part of the review of the Hamilton Gardens Management Plan.

The revised layout was designed to address concerns raised by the community during consultation on the Management Plan about one aspect of the original concept: a proposal to relocate parking to the site of the Rhododendron Lawn. The revised layout retains the lawn.

The engagement focused on a single question: did respondents support the new concept or not.

We received 875 submissions (758 online and 117 hard copies) with 84% in favour of the new concept. On social media, we had a total of 57 relevant comments, including replies to comments, with 77% in favour.

The Council's Have Your Say online engagement portal was the primary tool used to capture responses. Hard copy brochures were also produced with information about the new and original layout concepts and a tear-off feedback form. Freepost information was provided or forms could posted via drop boxes at libraries and the Municipal Building.

The brochures were available at the Municipal Building, the six library branches, cafes, garden centres, the Hamilton Gardens Information Centre and other Council facilities. The availability of hard copy forms was included in campaign publicity, acknowledging many older people prefer to return written responses. Anecdotally, people were coming in to collect handfuls of brochures for friends and neighbours.

A video was produced, fronted by Councillor Mark Bunting as Chair of the Community Committee. During the engagement period, it displaced the usual video on the Hamilton Gardens website home page. It was shown on a loop at the customer waiting area in the Municipal Building and was promoted on social media and the Council website.

The campaign was also promoted via:

- Advertising in the weekend edition of the Waikato Times (11 July, 18 July, 25 July, 1 August; readership 51,000)
- Advertising in the Hamilton Press (15 July, 29 July; readership 57,000)
- Radio advertising on The Breeze, Magic and More FM (13-31 July)
- Social media campaign run across Hamilton City Council and Hamilton Gardens channels on Facebook and Instagram. This drove 2898 unique users to the Have Your Say page.
- Regular social media posts across Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram and Neighbourly. Content included Our Hamilton stories, video, images, event postings, reminders, all linking to the Have Your Say page.
- Pull-up banners and sandwich boards at Council facilities and Hamilton Gardens
- Hamilton Gardens billboard and wall poster at the Information Centre
- Citywide poster campaign, including malls and movie theatres
- Display panels at Western Community Centre, Celebrating Age, Mitre 10 Ruakura and The Meteor theatre



- Electronic road signage (VMS boards) at four locations over the four-week engagement
- Interview with Cr Bunting on The Breeze
- The Council's and Hamilton Gardens' social media channels (Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn)
- Direct mail to garden clubs and Council stakeholders
- Promotion to community networks, including schools, youth networks and ethnic and disabled communities, via the Council's Community and Social Development Team
- Discussed at the local Disabled Persons Assembly meeting and linked on the Hamilton Online Disability News Facebook page
- Included in the Council's Weekly Information and Events Alert sent to ethnic groups
- Letter drop to neighbouring suburbs (7700 households)
- Two public open days at Hamilton Gardens (Sunday 19 July and Sunday 2 August), attended by around 300 people. Also a special presentation in the Information Centre to a group of high school students interested in the Gardens (15 July)
- Stand at Waikato Farmers' Market (2 August)
- Intercept surveys at key locations e.g. Hamilton Zoo, Garden Place
- Pre-engagement meetings with stakeholders including the Waikato Tainui, Te Haa o te
 whenua o Kirikiriroa (THaWK), the Hamilton Gardens Arts Festival trustees, Creative
 Waikato, Friends of Hamilton Gardens and the organiser of the 2019 Save the
 Rhododendron Lawn petition.
- Direct mail to Hamilton Gardens stakeholders including Gardens newsletter subscribers, volunteers, venue hirers, Friends of Hamilton Gardens, Waikato River Explorer, Gourmet in the Gardens, Hamilton Gardens Arts Festival trustees, Hamilton and Waikato Tourism
- The Waikato Times covered the engagement opportunity, both after the Community
 Committee decision to proceed with engagement in May and when the engagement was
 launched in July.
- Stories on the Council's Our Hamilton website and in the Our Hamilton newsletter also promoted the opportunity to engage (28 May, 9 July, 31 July, 4 August).

Campaign material largely directed people to the Have Your Say online portal, with the Hamilton Gardens' website also promoted as a source for further information. A new web page was set up for this engagement and was showcased on the Hamilton Gardens home page. The consultation page included maps showing the new and original concepts and listed the highlights and features of each concept. Frequently asked questions were also provided. This web page received 1650 views.

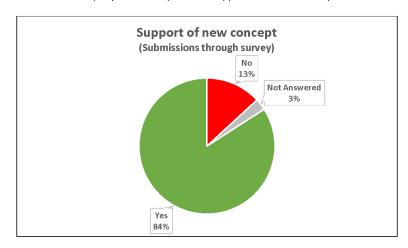
Promotion of the engagement through social media by Hamilton Gardens reached 44,400 people with 635 engaging (i.e. commented, liked, shared or clicked). Promotion by Hamilton City Council reached 100,719 people with 3548 engaging. The video was viewed 10,700 times on the Council website and 6865 times on Gardens website.



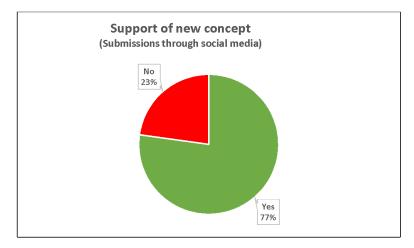
Introduction

The following analysis flows through sections showing those who supported the new concept and did not support the new concept. Each of this section has further details of:

 Submissions through survey: We received 875 submissions through the survey (758 online and 117 hard copies). 84% of respondents supported the new concept.



 Comments through social media: We had a total of 57 relevant comments, including replies to comments through the Hamilton Gardens and Hamilton City Council's Facebook and Instagram posts. 77% of respondents supported the new concept.



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Support of new concept

Submissions through survey

736 (84%) of respondents supported the concept plan.

The key themes that came through people's comments are shown in the table and word cloud below. The total will not add to 100% as an individual's comments may fit into more than one theme.

High-level themes	No. of	% of
	responses	responses
Support of concept	401	54%
No comment	135	18%
Supported concept but raised concerns	129	18%
Suggestions around carparks	102	14%
Feedback on gardens	68	9%
Other suggestions or questions	64	9%
Suggestions around alternative modes of travel rather than cars	52	7%
Suggestions around general travel	37	5%
Relocate/Restore glasshouses	32	4%
Suggestions around treetop walkway	27	4%

RELOCATE/RESTORE GLASSHOUSES
SUGGESTIONS AROUND ALTERNATIVE MODES OF TRAVEL RATHER THAN CARS
FEEDBACK ON GARDENS
SUGGESTIONS AROUND CARPARKS

SUPPORT OF CONCEPT

NO COMMENT

OTHER SUGGESTIONS OR QUESTIONS
SUGGESTIONS AROUND GENERAL TRAVEL
SUGGESTIONS AROUND TREETOP WALKWAY

Additional details under each high-level theme:

Sub-themes from the high-level themes are detailed below. The total will not add to 100% as an individual's comments may fit into more than one theme.

A) Support of concept

Comments from 401 (54%) of the respondents were in support of the concept plan. The subthemes based on what they commented are:

- 1. 235 people were pleased to see that the Rhododendron Lawn was retained in this plan.
- 2. 207 liked the idea of a treetop walkway.
- 3. 92 supported creation of parking at the top of the site.
- 4. 54 supported extension of the carpark beside the rose garden.
- 5. 43 supported new shared paths for cyclists and pedestrians.

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- 6. 36 supported removal of the main carpark for future gardens use.
- 7. 25 supported creation of a through road to create traffic flow through the gardens and relieve congestion.

B) Supported concept but raised concerns

Comments from 129 (18%) of the respondents who supported the concept plan but raised issues around management and implementation have been analysed and noted below according to the high-level theme they fit into.

C) Suggestions around carparks

Comments from 102 (14%) of the respondents included feedback around carparks. The top four sub-themes were:

- 1. 37 suggested the need for more carparks within a reasonable walking distance, especially for older people or those with limited mobility.
- 2. 35 suggested there would be a need for more carparks which also include overflow parking for events and peak times.
- 3. 10 mentioned that carparks needed to be large enough to futureproof them. Some even suggested that we could have carpark buildings.
- 4. 10 asked to retain the lower carpark.

D) Feedback on gardens

Comments from 68 (9%) of the respondents included feedback around gardens in general:

In scope feedback:1

 11 submitters suggested keeping open spaces for all kinds of users to enjoy, e.g. families, kids playing frisbees, people with dogs. Some mentioned the existing open free space on the hill next to the current carpark.

Out of scope feedback:

- 10 called for retention of the pedestrian bridge from 137 Peacockes Rd Reserve to Hamilton Gardens Riverside Terrace as provided for in the current Hamilton Gardens Management Plan, HCC River Plan, and HCC Peacockes Infrastructure Plan.
- 8 mentioned the need for expansion on west side of river for parking and gardens expansion, thereby reducing strain on east side, particularly given westside residential growth plans.

E) Suggestions around alternative modes of travel rather than cars

Comments from 52 (7%) of the respondents included suggestions around alternative modes of travel. The top three sub- themes were:

- 18 mentioned minimising carparking, optimising public transport, cycling and walking access.
- 2. 9 suggested having parking charges to discourage/reduce cars coming into the gardens.
- 3. 9 suggested having shuttle bus services or park and ride options.

F) Suggestions around general travel

Comments from 37 (5%) of the respondents included suggestions around general travel. The top two sub-themes were:

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 $^{^{1}}$ The scope of the consultation was limited to the new concept, however comments that were out of scope have reported on for transparency.

- 12 noted their concern around congestion on internal roads, particularly where shared pathways and roads converge.
- 2. 12 noted their concern around entry/exit and congestion on Cobham Dr.

G) Suggestions around treetop walkway

Comments from 27 (4%) of respondents included suggestions about the proposed treetop walkway. The main sub-themes were around making sure everyone can see through the fencing and to include shade-covered viewing rest-stops.

Examples of verbatim comments from our submitters:

"Supportive of this over the previously proposed plan. Would be good to indicate on the new plan where the Public Transport (Bus) Stops are planned to be located. I'm concerned that if there isn't a bus stop in the existing Gate 2 carpark, the public transport links won't be very accessibility friendly."

"It's great, but please put a large digital sign up from north and south of the gardens, to show if the car parking is all full, that way some people may decide to park their cars elsewhere, and walk into the gardens, instead of jamming up the round-about. Thank-you"

"Why is so much car parking needed. Can we please fix cycling and walking connections to the gardens so a large portion of local trips are by active modes or PT? Can we please charge for parking, the new parking lots are going to be very costly and users should pay for the convenience?"

Social media responses

44 of the 57 (77%) comments or replies to comments supported the concept plan. Themes from these are analysed and shown below in the word cloud.

SUGGEST MAKING A MULTI-LEVEL CARPARK
SUGGEST HAVING MINIATURE TRAINS
NEED MORE CARPARKS

NEED EXPANSION ON WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER
BIKE LOCKING FACILITIES
NEED RIVERBANK WALKWAYNEED TO TIDY EXISTING SPACES
CHARGE NON-LOCALS AN ENTRY FEE
SUPPORT TREETOP WALKWAY

SUPPORT OF CONCEPT

NEED CLOSER CARPARKS FOR OLDER PEOPLE OR THOSE WITH LIMITED MOBILITY
SUGGESTIONS ON WALKWAYS NEED AN OPEN AREA FOR DOGS

PLEASED THAT RHODODENDRON LAWN IS RETAINED
CARPARKS NEED TO BE LARGE ENOUGH TO FUTURE PROOF THEM
MAKE TREETOP WALKWAY FENCING SO THAT ALL USERS CAN VIEW THROUGH IT

NEED LIGHTING FEATURE ON TREETOP WALKWAY
PLEASED WITH OPTIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE MODES OF TRAVEL
SUGGEST MAKING A MONORAIL FROM CBD TO GARDENS



Examples of verbatim comments from those on Facebook:

"Gardens are great. Staff do a wonderful job. Don't ruin it with a treetops pathway. Too few trees to hide the ugly and expensive overhead 'designer' structure. Hamilton is river city. Emphasise this feature. Make a riverbank walkway spanning length of gardens, including behind themed gardens. Add benches. Footbridge across river to expanding community on other side will make gardens more accessible and cut down garden space required for parking! It makes more sense."

"While it is good that you are providing for mobility parking permits could you advise if you are also providing parking spaces marked for the elderly and for 'baby/pram' car parks? Also what ratio do you use to decide on the number of these three parking spaces to ensure opportunity to ensure accessibility? Please note that I add these groups as for various reasons, not all 'mobility impaired' people hold a mobility parking permit."



Did not support the concept plan

Submissions through survey

115 (13%) of the respondents did not support the concept plan.

The key themes that came through people's comments are shown in the table and word cloud below. The total will not add to 100% as an individual's comments may fit into more than one theme.

High-level themes	No. of	% of
	responses	responses
Suggestions around carparks	43	37%
Feedback on gardens	26	23%
Do not close glasshouses	16	14%
Other suggestions or questions	15	13%
Liked the previous concept	12	10%
Suggestions around alternative modes of travel rather than cars	11	10%
Do not support treetop walkway	10	9%
Suggestions around general travel	9	8%

SUGGESTIONS AROUND GENERAL TRAVEL
SUGGESTIONS AROUND ALTERNATIVE MODES OF TRAVEL RATHER THAN CARS
OTHER SUGGESTIONS OR QUESTIONS
DO NOT CLOSE GLASSHOUSES

SUGGESTIONS AROUND CARPARKS

FEEDBACK ON GARDENS

LIKED THE PREVIOUS CONCEPT DO NOT SUPPORT TREETOP WALKWAY

Examples of verbatim comments from our submitters:

"My concern is the shared walk/cycle paths. There will be older persons and members of the public perhaps are frail, disabled in some way and their ability to move out of a cyclists way is negligible and downright impossible at times. Young children don't have the nous to jump out the way. Anyway, both shared is not a relaxed ramble, is it? One would be on guard at all times wondering if one would be knocked over by a bike. I oppose the dual walk way."

"I like some of the ideas, definitely need further carpark facilities etc as these fill up far too quickly. Don't agree with replacing existing pathways with extremely expensive "treetop" walk ways, this seems like a pointless cost. Update EXISTING concepts. Better seating, better road access, parking etc is all important. A walk with a view is not."

"Existing is fine"

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"I like most of the plan. I just think that removing the main car park means that it is a long way for the elderly or disabled to get to the visitor centre and cafe. Will the cafe be used as much by those just wanting to go to the cafe?"

Additional details under each high-level theme:

Sub-themes from the top five high-level themes are detailed below. The total will not add to 100% as an individual's comments may fit into more than one theme.

A) Suggestions around carparks

Comments from 43 (37%) of the respondents included feedback around carparks. People mainly suggested the need for more carparks within a reasonable walking distance, especially for older people or those with limited mobility, and asked to retain the lower carpark.

B) Feedback on gardens

Comments from 26 (23%) of the respondents included feedback around the gardens in general. People mainly suggested keeping open spaces for all kinds of users to enjoy, e.g. families, kids playing frisbees, people with dogs.

C) Suggestions around alternative modes of travel rather than cars

Comments from 11 (10%) of the respondents included suggestions around alternative modes of travel where people mentioned about minimising car parking, optimising public transport, cycling and walking access and suggested having shuttle bus services or park and ride options.

D) Suggestions around general travel

Comments from 9 (8%) of the respondents included suggestions around general travel. Here, people mainly noted their concern around congestion on internal roads particularly where shared pathways and roads converge and noted their concern around entry/exit and congestion on Cobham Dr.

Social media responses

13 of the 57 (23%) comments or replies to comments did not support the concept plan. Themes from these are analysed and shown below in the word cloud.

DO NOT CLOSE GLASSHOUSES

SPEND ON OTHER PROJECTS

DELAY ANY WORK ON GARDENS TILL AFTER BORDERS RE-OPEN



Examples of verbatim comments from those on Facebook:

"How about putting the money to better use stuff the gardens how much has been spent over the years."

"Surely, now is the time to be fiscally prudent. Maintain what there is now. If, and only if, the city can afford it, then start to develop but NOW is NOT the time. The gardens are a great amenity, they are popular, but visitors will be more limited in terms of numbers and splashing huge amounts of cash about as if the City is awash with it is utter madness."



Summary of organisational submissions ticked yes or no

Name of organisation	Name of respondent	Response ID	Key themes of what they have said
Blitz Home and Garden	Joseph Collins	ANON-XSVR-BZXE-C	1) Partial support of concept. 2) Extend the carpark behind the rose gardens and make a pathway in here. 3) Better to build a walkway like treetop walkway in the themed gardens. 4) Charge non-locals an entry fee. 2) Find out
Creative Waikato	Jeremy Mayall	ANON-XSVR-BZ7X-X	1) Support current and previous plan. 2) Acknowledge potential for various performance spaces e.g. amphitheatre in the new plan. 3) Retention of proposed pedestrian bridge from HCC reserve at 137 Peacockes Road as they see potential here for further cultural and creative activity with HAKA Maaori Cultural Experience and Waikato River Festival.
Friends of Hamilton Gardens	Eileen Wilcox	ANON-XSVR-BZX6-W	Good compromise on previous plan.



Friends of Hamilton Gardens	Marleina Ruka	ANON-XSVR-BZWW-W	1) Disappointed with having to re-submit on this topic. 2) Previous plan allowed for better traffic flow and closer parking to the visitor centre. 3) Partial support current plan so that Gardens development can continue without a delay but have some concerns listed below. 4) Shared cycle and walkway through Rhododendron Lawn and car park two is dangerous and not future proofed. 5) Concern around congestion on internal roads during summer months. Foresee a need for traffic wardens. 6) Suggest having and golf carts for helping people from the carpark to gardens. 7) Make the treetop walkway's fencing such that everyone can view through it. 8) Keep them in the loop with future of glasshouses.
HAKA Maaori Cultural Experience	Adam Whauwhau	ANON-XSVR-BZ75-U	1) Pleased to see Rhododendron Lawn retained. 2) Retention of proposed pedestrian bridge from HCC reserve at 137 Peacockes Road. 3) Support treetop walk if it enhances access into the gardens and strengthens the overall attractiveness of the gardens.
Hamilton & Waikato Tourism	Jason Dawson	ANON-XSVR-BZRN-F	1) Like the treetop walkway. Suggest for it to be wheelchair accessible, wide enough, include viewing platforms, have changeable LED lighting. 2) Gate 2 carpark to have bus/coach parking spaces and drop off zone for coaches. 3) New carpark to have additional toilet facilities which could be co-funded via the Tourism Infrastructure Fund. 4) Need improved entrance signage and an advanced entryway. Also need carpark signage.



Hamilton Garden Guide	Colin	ANON-XSVR-BZSC-5	Support of overall concept. It is the treetop walkway.
Hamilton Gardens Arts Festival	Geoff Turkington	ANON-XSVR-BZSD-6	Pleased to see Rhododendron Lawn retained. Need sufficient power to stage events on the lawn.
Hamilton Gardens Development Trust	John Dobson	ANON-XSVR-BZNG-4	Follow a staged strategy considering closure/relocation of glasshouses. Do not support pedestrian bridge across to the Glenview club/bank.
Hamilton resident & WRS member	Margaret Coffey	ANON-XSVR-BZVT-S	Support creation of carpark on the top.
Heritage New Zealand	Carolyn McAlley	BHLF-XSVR-BZGS-9	Recommend an archaeological assessment to be done and archaeological authority to be obtained to be done before proposed works on treetop walkway.
James R Hill Funeral Directors	Mark Reinsfield	ANON-XSVR-BZ1T-M	Support of concept. Query- How do you get a hearse to the venue if you have a funeral at the gardens?
New Zealand Transport Agency	Emily Hung	BHLF-XSVR-BZG3-9	1) Support development of internal access road via existing nursery road. 2) Question the need for the raised platform crossings on SH1/Grey Street intersection. This will need to be applied for. 3) Indicate on the new plan where the Public Transport (Bus) Stops are planned to be located. 4) They would like to see an integrated transport assessment to be undertaken if current plan progresses.
Ngati Haua	Rangitionga Kaukau	ANON-XSVR-BZBN-Y	1) Pleased to see Rhododendron Lawn retained. 2) Retention of proposed pedestrian bridge from HCC reserve at 137 Peacockes Road. 3) Support treetop walk if it enhances access into the gardens and strengthens the overall attractiveness of the gardens.



Peacockes Volunteer Society		ANON-XSVR-BZX8-Y	Extend a cycleway over the river to the Mangakotukutuku Valley. It is an opportunity for Tainui to take back the identity of the area.
Tainui Waka Tourism Inc	Lee Ann Muntz	ANON-XSVR-BZ5M-H	1) Pleased to see Rhododendron Lawn retained. 2) Retention of proposed pedestrian bridge from HCC reserve at 137 Peacockes Road. 3) Like the consolidated formal carparking. 4) Like the improved walkway and cycleway access.
Te Awa River Ride Charitable Trust	Sarah Ulmer	ANON-XSVR-BZJW-G	Supportive of linking to the new Te Awa River Ride connection on Cobham Dr.
Tikidub Productions Ltd	Ninakaye Taane-Tinorau	ANON-XSVR-BZ71-Q	1) Pleased to see Rhododendron Lawn retained. 2) Retention of proposed pedestrian bridge from HCC reserve at 137 Peacockes Road. 3) Support treetop walk if it enhances access into the gardens and strengthens the overall attractiveness of the gardens.
Tudor Dairy	Piyush Patel	ANON-XSVR-BZSH-A	Support of concept.
University of Waikato (Hillcrest - Hamilton, Waikato Region)	Te Rua Wallace	ANON-XSVR-BZ6J-F	1) Support of concept. 2) Need more carparks within reasonable walking distance- eg. Those with limited mobility or older people. Could have passenger trains/carts for those with limited mobility to move from gardens to the carpark.
Waikato-Tainui	Donna Flavell	ANON-XSVR-BZB6-7	1) Pleased to see Rhododendron Lawn retained. 2) Retention of proposed pedestrian bridge from HCC reserve at 137 Peacockes Road. 3) Support treetop walk if it enhances access into the gardens and strengthens the overall attractiveness of the gardens.



For the Garden History Research Foundation	Marilyn Yeoman	BHLF-XSVR-B7S2-H	1) Complete four gardens in stage one (enclosed gardens) as soon as possible. 2) Keep cycleways at the top of the gardens only and away from the garden areas. 3) Potentially need more spaces for car, bus parks in carpark 2. 4) Need passenger trains/carts for those with limited mobility to move from gardens to the carpark. 5) Consider upgrade of visitors centre.
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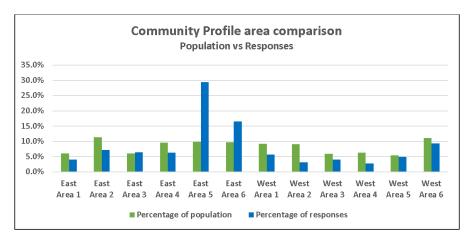


Demographics

Respondents vs Hamilton City Profile-Location

We had a high representation from the following areas: Claudelands, Hamilton East, Peachgrove, Hillcrest, Ruakura, Riverlea, and Silverdale.

We had a nearly equal representation from Chartwell, Chedworth, Harrowfield, Queenwood, Hamilton Central, Lake, Hospital and Whitiora.



Community Profile Area	List of suburbs
East Area 1	Flagstaff
East Area 2	Callum Brae, Huntington, Rototuna, Rototuna North, St James
East Area 3	Chartwell, Chedworth, Harrowfield, Queenwood
East Area 4	Enderley, Fairfield, Fairview Downs
East Area 5	Claudelands, Hamilton East, Peachgrove
East Area 6	Hillcrest, Ruakura, Riverlea, Silverdale
West Area 1	Avalon, Beerescourt, Forest Lake, Northgate, Pukete, St Andrews, Te
	Rapa
West Area 2	Crawshaw, Grandview Heights, Nawton, Rotokauri, Western Heights,
	Burbush, Baverstock
West Area 3	Aberdeen, Dinsdale, Temple view
West Area 4	Frankton, Maeroa, Swarbrick
West Area 5	Hamilton Central, Hamilton Lake, Hospital, Whitiora
West Area 6	Bader, Deanwell, Fitzroy, Glenview, Melville, Peacocke

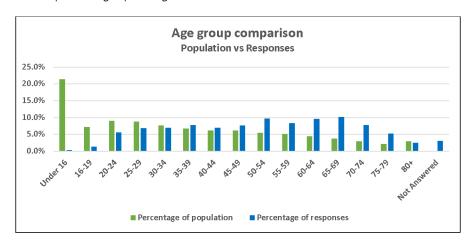


Respondents vs Hamilton City Profile - Age group

We had a low representation from under-16 year olds, which was expected. We also saw a low representation from 16-29 year old people.

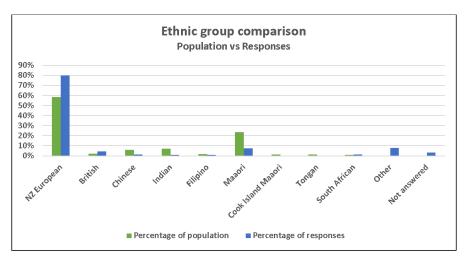
We had a high representation from 35-79 year old people.

As the campaign progressed, ongoing analysis of demographics resulted in additional targeting of under-represented groups through social media.



Respondents vs Hamilton City Profile- Ethnic group

We had a low representation from all ethnic groups except NZ European and British. The engagement opportunity was communicated weekly through the Council's Weekly Alert newsletter targeted at ethnic community.



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1. INTRODUCTION

The Hamilton Gardens site is made up of areas that were the East Town Belt, the Hamilton East Cemetery, a former Rifle Range Reserve and the site of a closed city rubbish tip. Development of the site began in the 1960s, however the first comprehensive plan was not developed until the 1980s. This is the fourth review of the Hamilton Gardens Reserves Act Management Plan.

1.1 PURPOSE

The Vision of this Plan is to support the creation of a world class garden that enhances Hamilton's reputation, economy and quality of life. The plan defines the strategies, objectives and policies for the development, operation, management and public use of Hamilton Gardens.

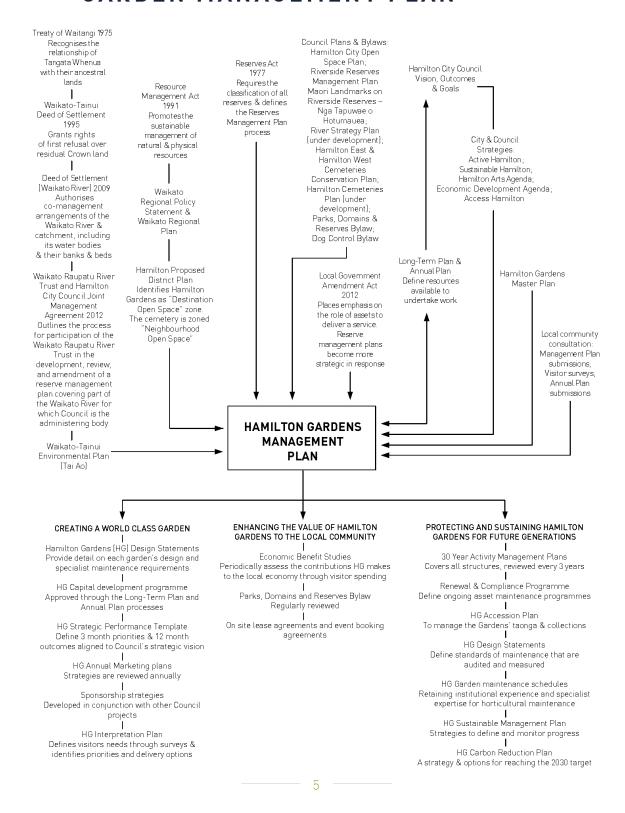
The Hamilton Gardens Management Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Reserves Act (1977). The Act defines the purpose, general form and process of public consultation for development and reviews of Management Plans. It also requires the classification of the reserve to ensure management and development are appropriate for the classified principal purpose. The Hamilton Gardens site (see fig ?) is classified as Recreation Reserve, except for the Hamilton East Cemetery, which is classified as Local Purpose Reserve- Cemetery.

Management Plans provide a Link between Government Legislation, wider Council plans and policies and detailed operational plans and standards specific to Hamilton Gardens. This Management Plan will influence other planning and management processes. The previous operative management plan was approved in 2014. Normally a management plan wouldn't be reviewed within five years, however the review has been triggered by three issues.

- The extension of Wairere Drive will be constructed on land that was part of the Hamilton Gardens site, and a small area eastern end of the Gardens will become a separate riverside park. The 'Recreation Reserve' classification of these areas will need to be updated to reflect these changes.
- A new long-term development plan for the Hamilton Gardens has been developed, and some of the proposed projects from the plan require amendments to the Management Plan.
- New options for generating revenue to offset development and operating costs may be explored, including the option to charge an entry fee.



1.2 PLANNING CONTEXT FOR THE HAMILTON GARDEN MANAGEMENT PLAN



2. GOAL - TO CREATE A WORLD CLASS GARDEN EXPERIENCE

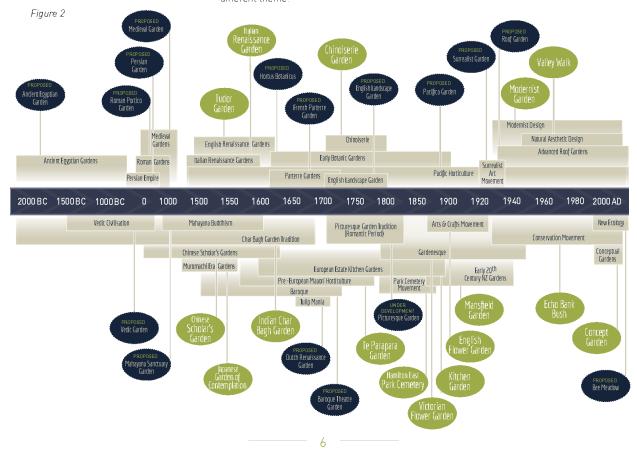
2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE GARDENS CONCEPT

The Hamilton Gardens has an internationally unique concept; the theme of 'promoting an understanding of the context, meaning and history of gardens'. Hamilton Gardens tells the story of gardens over the span of human history and challenge the visitor to consider why specific garden types developed in the way they did.

Having a unique concept gives Hamilton Gardens a valuable point of difference and appeals to a wide range of people, even those who have not had a previous interest in plants or gardens. However, the validity of the gardens depends on each one having a high level of design and historic integrity, within the constraints of budgets and sites. Careful research is required for each garden's development, interpretation and ongoing maintenance.

The timeline in Figure 2 shows how the existing and proposed gardens span the history of civilisation. The horizontal lines show major movements, cultures or traditions, while the vertical lines show where the Hamilton Gardens examples sit relative to those. These gardens are arranged in five collections, each with a different theme

- The 'Fantasy Garden Collection' focuses on the relationship between gardens, fantasy and art.
- The 'Productive Garden Collection' examines the relationship between plants and people.
- The 'Paradise Garden Collection' demonstrates different perceptions of a garden paradise on earth.
- The 'Public Garden Collection' will include different types of public garden that reflect different historic social structures.
- The 'Landscape Garden Collection' will reflect the changing attitudes to the natural world.



Other parts of the Hamilton Gardens (outside of the enclosed sections) relate to the overall theme;

- The 'Rogers Rose Garden' has a collection that tells the story of the development of the modern rose. It starts with a collection of species roses and includes the stories of Empress Josephine's Malmaison roses, Jean Baptiste Guillot and the first hybrid tea rose and Francis Meiland and the 'Peace' Rose and finishes with the trial beds of the latest modern hybrids being introduced into New Zealand.
- The 'Valley Walk' that runs up the gully remains an example of the 20th century Naturalistic /Aesthetic style using plants indigenous to the Hamilton district.
- The 'Tropical Garden' represents a common garden fantasy of creating garden environments from other climatic regions, in this case, a tropical themed garden in a temperate Waikato climate.

POLICY:

Hamilton Gardens will be developed as a series of historically significant garden types that collectively promote an understanding of the context, meaning and history of gardens



2. GOAL - TO CREATE A WORLD CLASS GARDEN EXPERIENCE

2.3 PROMOTION OF HAMILTON GARDENS AND ITS CONCEPT

There are five main aspects to promoting Hamilton Gardens:

- Promoting the reputation and awareness of Hamilton Gardens, its concept and point of difference
- Encouraging people to visit
 Hamilton Gardens and promoting out of region visitors to stay in the city longer
- Interpreting the context, meaning and history of gardens in the context of the themed gardens
- Developing the business opportunities associated with Hamilton Gardens, such as venue hire, tour packages and event bookings
- Encouraging support and sponsorship for the ongoing development and enhancement of Hamilton Gardens.

Working in partnership with other organisations such as Hamilton and Waikato Tourism, Waikato Museum, Hamilton Zoo and the Hamilton Gardens Cafe will help resources go further and enable opportunities to leverage off other brands and events, particularly at a local level. Events such as the Hamilton Gardens Arts Festival attract independent sponsorship and support while promoting Hamilton Gardens. Work has begun on adding value to garden visits by promoting tourist packages to meet market demand.

SIGNAGE AND INTERPRETATION

Feedback suggests that the more people understand the gardens the more they enjoy them. Information for visitors should generally be relevant, easy to understand and presented as part of a narrative or story.

Garden signage is an important part of the visitor experience; however, this should be balanced against having too much signage, which could negatively affect the look and feel of the garden.

New technology will be explored to enhance the experience of visitors. A Hamilton Gardens app is already available; however, this is currently restricted by limited mobile and wireless coverage across the site.

POLICY

Interpretation within Hamilton Gardens will focus on explaining the concept, the gardens an promotion of other local attractions and amenities.



2.4 ACHIEVING WORLD CLASS STANDARDS

Achieving a wold class standard involves Design Standards are developed for a high level of customer service, quality design, high attention to detail, and well-maintained spaces. For example, plants should be healthy, structures and hard landscaping should be well maintained, staff are accessible and helpful, and there should be minimal distractions for visitors.

each garden which specify the standards of maintenance required. Gardens are monitored to ensure that minimum standards are retained and areas for improvement are identified with the aim of constantly improving those standards.

There are three key aspects to achieving world class standards for gardens:

- That the Gardens provide the experience that people might expect of a world class garden.
- That the design of the Gardens has been based on research into perception studies and a planned, sequential visitor experience.
- Defining, measuring and monitoring quality standards of everything that's being delivered; from structural maintenance to customer service or satisfaction with the cafe. Hamilton Gardens has a comprehensive range of tools to do this ranging from: contract performance standards, asset management plans, customer service standards to audited garden design specifications and lease agreements.



2. GOAL - TO CREATE A WORLD CLASS GARDEN EXPERIENCE

2.5 FUNDING AND SPONSORSHIP

The majority of funding for Hamilton Gardens is determined through Hamilton City Council's 10-Year Plan and Annual Plan process. Over the past 40 years, however, Hamilton Gardens has benefited from millions of dollars from the community, including cash sponsorship, gifts in kind and volunteer work. Hamilton Gardens has been recognised nationally and won awards for its sustained programme of fundraising and community support, particularly through the establishment of specialist trusts to support the development of specific gardens. The reason this has worked well is the aim of each trust has aligned with the operative Management Plan and successive trust boards have been committed to achieving quality and design integrity.

Before any sponsorship proposal that will have a significant impact on operating costs it must be approved by Council. This is because permanent new assets become Council property and there can be a significant budget impact from ongoing maintenance and renewal costs.

Development priorities set out in the previous Management Plan remain relevant, namely:

- Completion of the enclosed gardens
- Catering for increased use: and
- Improving standards of presentation and customer service.

A number of trusts have been established over the years to raise funds for new gardens and run major events to promote the Gardens. The Hamilton Gardens Development Trust is currently the main trust focused on raising sponsorship and committed to supporting the developments proposed in this plan.

The Friends of Hamilton Gardens is an incorporated society formed in 1988 to provide a key focus for community involvement in the Gardens. During the past 20 years the Friends have raised substantial funding for garden development. They have supported the specialist trusts and often provide the resources to finish off important smaller projects. Volunteers from the Friends have attended the Information Centre every day since 1994 and take part in other practical projects such as propagating plants for sale.

SPONSORSHIP RECOGNITION AND MEMORIAL PLAQUES

Sponsorship valued at more than \$1,000 may be recognised on a low-maintenance plague for the life of the asset being sponsored. Sponsor recognition of a specific garden feature should exceed \$8,000 in value. Sponsor recognition will be confined to a single sponsor plaque in each garden in an approved location. A sponsors' board recognising recent major sponsorship more than \$100,000 is displayed in a prominent place in the Piazza. Permanent recognition of community groups that have made a major contribution to Hamilton Gardens are confined to the wall plaques in the Piazza. A major contribution is an asset worth at least \$200,000.

Commemorative plaques are limited to people who have had a direct and continuous association for at least 20 years in which they played a leading role in achieving something significant for Hamilton Gardens. Any event commemorated on a seat should be of significance to the history of Hamilton Gardens.

POLICY

Commemorative plaques are not permitted except as commemoration of a significant event or person associated with Hamilton Gardens.

Community support and sponsorship for developments will be encouraged and pursued where the development meets the following criteria:

- Appropriate to the concept and policies in this plan;
- Resources are available to meet the ongoing operating, maintenance and renewal costs;
- Standards are high and there are assurances of quality control; and
- The project can be completed, if not all resources are able to be offered initially.



3. GOAL – TO IMPROVE THE CAPACITY AND PRACTICAL OPERATION OF THE HAMILTON GARDENS SITE

3.1 INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF THE GARDENS

Visitor numbers during peak periods are exceeding the capacity of the site. Problems on busy days include insufficient parking, traffic congestion, long queues for the cafe and toilets, and overcrowding in the enclosed gardens. These issues negatively affect visitor experience and create potential safety hazards. Developments to address these issues and enhance the site have been proposed in Hamilton City Council's 10-Year Plan. The Concept Plan (opposite page) and the Access Plan show the proposed layout of the Gardens.

Currently vehicle access to the gardens is through two entrances off Cobham Drive. The two main carparks do not join, meaning that some parking areas are underutilised. Under the proposed layout all parking will be accessible from both vehicle entrances, substantially reducing the need for traffic control. This option should address xxx

Other strategies to ease parking congestion include:

- encouraging people to use the underpass from Hamilton East
- use of the area alongside Hungerford Crescent for parking
- encouraging Gardens visitors to use the cycleways and public transport.
 The Waikato Regional Council are currently investigating ways to improve public transport to the Gardens.

Demand for food and beverages can vary dramatically from day to day. To address demand for busy times a pop-up ice cream van has been operating near the playground and a permanent satellite café is proposed near the Information Centre At busy times there are blockages at narrow points like the Char Bagh Garden passage that could be hazardous in the case of an emergency. Heavy use can also damage lawns, paint finishes and plants particularly where people walk on garden areas.

A controlled entrance into the Enclosed Gardens is proposed which may mean visitors queuing if they choose to visit at peak times.

An additional toilet block has recently been built near the playground, with another being built at the western end of the Enclosed Gardens. This will bring the total to five public toilets on site, but other potential sites have been identified including one below the Roof Garden towards the eastern end of the Enclosed Gardens.



3. GOAL - TO IMPROVE THE CAPACITY AND PRACTICAL OPERATION OF THE HAMILTON GARDENS SITE

3.2 IMPROVING ACCESS INTO AND THROUGH THE GARDENS

The 'Land Use Plan' on the opposite page shows that, apart from the Municipal Nursery and Cemetery, most of the park is either being developed as a passive park (yellow) or enclosed thematic gardens (green) Enclosed Gardens means that the area is closed to public access at night and entry during the day is past a controlled access point. (The enclosing fence line is shown as a red line.)

The areas of passive park that will remain open at all times includes the open lawns, bush walks, destination playground, rose garden, dog exercise area, carparks, walkways and cycleways.

Vehicle access through gates 1 and 2 is closed off at night for security (see 5.3 Security of Assets and People) except for evening events.

The main service roads for park maintenance vehicles are shown in orange. These are one of the secrets of Hamilton Gardens in that they provide vehicle access to most of the Enclosed Gardens but in a manner that is hidden from public view. This means that service access is provided without compromising the scale, design integrity and enclosure of each theme garden. The new layout also means that service vehicles can easily move from one side of the site to the other. At present they use the Cobham Drive cycleway which won't be safe when the cycleway connection is complete and its use increases

There are two main cycleways running across the Gardens site. (Shown in red). The cycleway running adjacent Cobham Drive and around the gully will suit commuter cyclists moving quickly through the area

The longer, more scenic, route winding through the gardens may suit the recreational cyclists. All bicycles, rollerblades, skateboards, scooters and similar devices are excluded from the Enclosed Gardens for safety reasons.

There are four entrances into Hamilton Gardens aside from the gate 1 and 2 vehicle entrances. Pedestrian and cycle access is provided under Cobham Bridge linking Hamilton Gardens to the city's river walkway system. An underpass just west of Grey Street provides safe access from Hamilton East which should help with parking at peak times. A controlled crossing by Wairere Drive (11) will provide access to Hamilton East and Hillcrest and the river walk south. The river jetty [24] is in the centre of the site so that eventually it will provide an entrance directly into the Enclosed Gardens and access will need to be controlled

The new approach into the Gardens from Gate 1 is designed improve aesthetics and generating anticipation. The road will wind down through New Zealand bush between two lakes to an attractive carpark surrounded by rhododendrons. Access into the Enclosed Gardens will be over a moat and into a courtyard.

The location and design of internal paths is generally governed by levels of use, the planned hierarchy of paths, requirements of park service vehicles, site topography and the planned sequential experience of each garden area.

Most paths within Hamilton Gardens now currently meet accessibility standards apart from the path up the hill from the proposed new carpark to the upper carparks. It's proposed to regrade this hill path to meet accessibility standards and, in the process, make it an easier, more attractive garden walk for all visitors. It is not possible to provide grades that meet accessibility standards on every part of the site, and there will always areas where access may be difficult. For example, the gully walks and parts of the Chinese and Japanese Gardens.



3. GOAL - TO IMPROVE THE CAPACITY AND PRACTICAL OPERATION OF THE HAMILTON GARDENS SITE

3.3 FACILITIES AND OTHER SITE FUNCTIONS

Facilities that support the function of the Gardens include:

- Visitor facilities
- Event facilities
- Education facilities
- Other on-site activities

VISITOR FACILITIES

The Information Centre is the hub of Hamilton Gardens (3d). The centre has the following functions:

- Provides information about Hamilton Gardens:
- Promotes Hamilton Gardens' features, other local attractions and visitor facilities.
- Generates income through the sale of merchandise such as guide books and souvenirs (this function is explained in more detail in section 5.5)
- Offer a booking service for events held within Hamilton Gardens;
- Provide an operations centre for public use of the gardens and Pavilion, particularly during weekends and holidays
- Provide a contact centre and a friendly human face for visitors who have questions or problems
- Encourage cash donations towards garden development;
- Hire equipment such as mobility scooters, wheelchairs, chairs and chess pieces.

The Hamilton Gardens Café [5a] is leased by Council to a private operator. The current operator's lease runs from 2017 until December 2022. For Hamilton Gardens the primary purposes of the café are to provide a service to garden visitors and to generate an income to offset the Gardens operating costs.

There are four public toilet facilities within Hamilton Gardens and there are plans to develop at least two more. The playground toilet (4c) includes a controlled entry 'Changing Places' facility for high dependency people and their care givers. The next toilet to be developed will be located at the western end of the Enclosed Gardens, currently called the Palm Court (4d). Over the longer term another toilet site has been identified at the eastern end of the Enclosed Gardens beneath the proposed Roof Garden [4f]. Another toilet will be required near the lower carpark so that travelers don't have to walk too far after arriving. This could either be an extension to the pavilion toilets or a new toilet near 3a or 4e

The visitor arrival shelter refers to the proposed covered way alongside the lower level carpark [3a]. This will be where buses and taxis stop, where people can be dropped off or wait to be picked up. Signage will orientate first time visitors and perhaps remind them of other local attractions before leaving.

EVENT FACILITIES

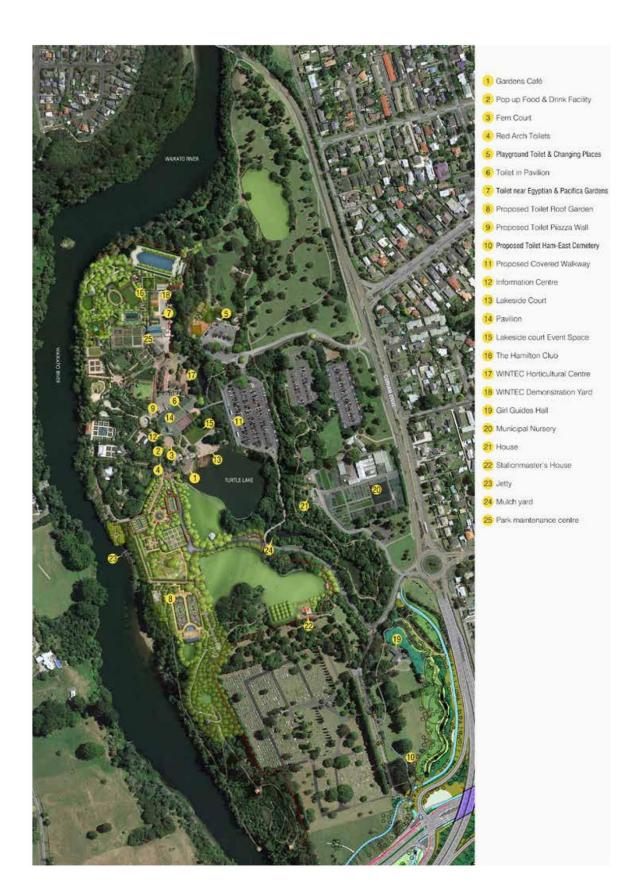
The Wintec Horticultural Education Centre (6e) has been Located at Hamilton Gardens since 1985, providing industry training in subjects related to the 2014 Hamilton Gardens management plan signalled a reduction in the lease area for their demonstration yard (6f) and this has now been confirmed in a new lease that runs until December 2027.

Further information on the WINTEC partnership and opportunities for school education are covered under section 4.4 'Providing an Education Resource'.

EDUCATION FACILITIES

The Wintec Horticultural Education
Centre (6e) has been Located at
Hamilton Gardens since 1985, providing
industry training in subjects related to
the 2014 Hamilton Gardens management
plan signalled a reduction in the lease
area for their demonstration yard (6f) and
this has now been confirmed in a new
lease that runs until December 2027.

Further information on the WINTEC partnership and opportunities for school education are covered under section 4.4 'Providing an Education Resource'.



3. GOAL - TO IMPROVE THE CAPACITY AND PRACTICAL OPERATION OF THE HAMILTON GARDENS SITE

OTHER ON-SITE ACTIVITIES

Over the past 40 years Council has gradually relocated facilities within Hamilton Gardens that are not related to the garden theme. These have included netball courts and clubrooms, dog dosing strip, Go Kart track, Boy Scouts Hall, the Royal Air Force Association Clubrooms and the Sillary Street Indoor Bowling Club Hall. The only activity still on site that is not directly related to the Gardens operation is the Girl Guides Hall on the corner of Hungerford Crescent (7b). Since the first 1980 Management Plan there has been a stated intent to relocate this activity, but it isn't interfering with any garden development so there is no urgency in negotiating a relocation. Their current lease runs from 01 September 2018 to 31 December 2027

The Municipal Nursery (7a) is on the site of an old commercial nursery that had operated here since about 1914. While it is located on reserve land it is managed separately from Hamilton Gardens producing and dispatching plants for all city parks including all the plants for Hamilton Gardens.

Two residences are located within Hamilton Gardens. One is in the Municipal Nursery (8d) and the old Stationmaster's house adjacent to the Hamilton East Cemetery (8b). The Stationmaster's House was built in 1898 and relocated to the Gardens from its original site in Frankton in 1984. It is proposed that the house is moved to become the central feature of the Farm Garden [E4].

NEW LEASES

New leases and lease reviews are subject to relevant Council policy and the procedures required by the Reserves Act [1977] and the Guides and Policies in the Exercise of the Reserves Act, No. 2 - Leasing of Reserves and Other Rights of Occupation [1978].

No major new leases are currently foreseen in the term of this plan. Any new leases may be considered where:

- The activity is clearly complementary and supports the policy of this plan and does not compromise proposed or potential garden development, or the aesthetic values of Hamilton Gardens;
- The proposed activity demonstrates economic viability and provides assurance that resources will be available for reinstatement work if the venture fails.
- It is not appropriate for Council to provide or operate such a facility;
- The potential lessee needs some security for a long-term investment and exclusive rights over a defined area for a long period.

Licenses to Occupy are generally given for shorter periods than a lease and they do not give exclusive rights over a defined area. They must also be advertised for public comment following the Reserves Act public consultation procedure and they must be compatible with the policies and plans of this Management Plan. For example, a five-year licence to use the Hamilton Gardens Jetty [24] for a commercial boat operation.

POLICY

Leases will be restricted to building sites only except where additional areas are essential to the function for the leased purpose. Renewal of leases and the issue of licences will only be considered where they clearly meet the needs of garden users, relate to the overall garden theme and comply with the Reserves Act [1977].



3.4 OTHER SITE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Although the Hamilton Gardens is located on an outstanding site, it also has significant challenges. It has been fragmented by existing land uses including the nursery, carparks, the landform and the Hamilton East Cemetery. It includes the Gully and River Protection Zones, it is a Waahi Tapu site and because of the refuse fill, it is classed as having contaminated soils.

CONTAMINATED AREAS

For many years the lower area of Hamilton Gardens was a sand quarry. Trucks returning to get a load of sand often brought unwanted material from work sites such as: logs, asphalt, clay and concrete. As a result, there is unpredictable fill material spread over most of the lower area creating foundation challenges. A three-hectare portion of that area was a gully which was used for household refuse disposal in 1973 and 1974. The rubbish fill ranges in depth between 2m to 9m. The landfill is monitored for gas and Leachate and is now regarded as a stable landfill site. The Resource Management Act [1991] requires closed landfills to have resource consents that promote sustainable management practices. Management of this Landfill is outlined in the Hamilton City Council Cobham Drive Closed Landfill Aftercare Management Plan.

Any development, contouring or substantial change above the 1974 Landfill site will require further consents. Apart from the parking areas, the cap generally consists of about 700mm of sand and silt soils. There are seven criteria to be met in the management of this cap:

- The aim is to maintain a minimum of 700mm cover over the refuse;
- Any exposed refuse should be covered, or the area fenced off from public access until an appropriate cover can be laid;
- The design and construction of any future drainage infrastructure can accommodate design storms, settlement and leachate and gas corrosion;
- There must be adequate storm water control measures to prevent exposure of refuse through erosion or excessive ponding or water ingress into the landfill which will cause the formation of leachate;
- The surface should be regularly inspected for distressed vegetation, cap cracking, significant settlement and ponding. Any cracks in the cap must be repaired by filling;
- No fires are permitted on the surface;
- Any site development relating to park activities must consider other requirements of the Hamilton City Council Development Manual.

The Turtle Lake Carpark (accessed by entrance 1) sits on an historic landfill site. As a result, the land has subsidence issues and requires a high level of maintenance. Options to manage these issues may be addressed by the relocation of the carpark and the development of garden areas as proposed in the Development Plan.

A city water main supplying water to the eastside of Hamilton runs through the site. As a result, truck access must be maintained to the river edge. The mains are halfway through their expected lifespan and will be replaced (or relocated) with the next 30-50 years.



THE WAIKATO RIVER

The Waikato River is an outstanding natural asset for Hamilton Gardens and, in terms of urban riverscapes, it is considered world class. The Waikato-Tainui Environment Plan emphasises the importance of the Waikato River as a tupuna [ancestor] which has mana [prestige] and in turn represents the mana and mauri [life force] of the iwi.

The 2003 Plan Nga Tapuwae 0 Hotumauea: Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves outlines principles for the management of 17 historic pa sites Located within riverside reserves, including the Ngati Wairere Te Parapara Pa which was located on the Hamilton Gardens site. The cultural status of the river to local hapu has been recognised in the 2009 Waikato-Tainui and Crown Deed of Settlement which requires joint management of the Waikato River and its riverbanks to restore and protect its health and well-being for future generations. These documents, particularly the Waikato



River Joint Management Agreement between Hamilton City Council and Waikato-Tainui, provide the basis for consultation and partnership in regards to any river use or riverside development. The process for participation as outlined in the Joint Management Agreement has been followed in the development of this management plan.

While more river vistas can be opened from the riverside gardens and river walks, the need to retain riverbank stability with planting means that without extensive retaining structures most river views will be framed vistas rather than wide panoramas. Riverside gardens can be designed so the river will be presented in different ways, at different heights and discovered when entering the various gardens.

The higher riverbanks at the eastern end of Hamilton Gardens are on a formation called the Walton subgroup which is relatively stable, but the riverbanks in the center and western end have a sandy substrate which is susceptible to slips and erosion. Several metres of riverbank have been lost in the Chinese, Modernist and Renaissance garden sections just in the last decade. The problem is increased by fluctuating river levels and the likelihood that the river bed will continue to degrade because the Karapiro Dam is cutting off sediment supply. Strategies to maintain riverbank stability included maintaining vegetation cover on steep banks, progressive replacement planting, removal of large unstable trees, control of storm water discharge, confining public access across banks and the establishment of appropriate ecotone planting within river margins.

The tree framework on the banks and river terraces opposite the western end of the site form a backdrop for many views within Hamilton Gardens and contribute quite significantly to the total Hamilton Gardens character. It is important for these tree groups to be retained and extended to conceal the proposed road south from Cobham Bridge and residential development south of the Glenview Club.



POLICIES:

River views will be opened where this does not compromise riverbank stability. Opportunities will be sought to preserve and increase tree groups on the riverbank opposite Hamilton Gardens.

Further development of the riverbank or stream will be undertaken in consultation with Waikato- Tainui through the consenting processes specified in the Joint River Management Agreement, as well as with Waikato Regional Council.

Management of the Land over the 1974 landfill site will retain the integrity of the landfill cap in accordance with the Aftercare Management Plan for the site

4. GOAL - TO ENHANCE THE VALUE OF HAMILTON GARDENS TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

4.1 INCREASING THE ECONOMIC BENEFIT TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Hamilton Gardens has a positive effect on Hamilton's economy. There is a direct economic benefit from out-of- district visitor spending, and the gardens contribute to the reputation of Hamilton as a city.

Surveys and studies indicate that investment in Hamilton Gardens produces a very good rate of return to the local economy. The local visitor industry is worth \$1.5 billion and at present Hamilton Gardens is the most popular visitor attraction in the city. Surveys suggest that about third of the 1.1 million visitors to Hamilton Gardens each year are local, a third are domestic visitors from outside the Waikato and a third are international tourists. 74 percent of outof-district visitors surveyed indicated that Hamilton Gardens was either the sole reason or the significant reason for their stop-over in Hamilton.

The strategic challenge is to increase this economic benefit by attracting more out-of-region visitors and encouraging them to stay longer. Industry knowledge suggests that if tourists can be engaged for three to four hours, they are more likely to stay overnight and increase their spending on accommodation, meals, shopping and entertainment. Currently the average length of stay stays an average two hours in Hamilton Gardens.

Five strategies are being developed to address this opportunity:

 Experience in large, high-quality gardens overseas suggests that as the full development of Hamilton Gardens nears completion it is likely more visitors will stay longer than they do currently-leading to additional economic benefits

- A high-quality café or restaurant
- enhanced interpretation to really engage the visitor.
- Partnerships with other local attractions and accommodation providers to offer packages to promote longer stays in the city. For example, a package involving garden tours, morning tea, a trip on the river and a visit to the Waikato Art Museum.
- Events within the Gardens targeting tour groups. For example, an on-site garden tour combined with a New Zealand wine lecture and a cooking demonstration.

4.2 CATERING FOR CASUAL COMMUNITY USE

Annual Residents Surveys over the years have shown around 85 per cent of Hamilton residents have visited at least once in the last year.

The concept plan for Hamilton Gardens shows that a lot of the area alongside Cobham Drive, which was the old town belt, will remain as open lawns and bush walks and dog exercise area complemented by the cycleways, a destination playground, toilets and the Rogers Rose Garden. Once the Rhododendron Lawn has been developed the 'Governors Green' can be used for informal sports and other community activities, that currently use the Rhododendron lawn.

DOG EXERCISE AREAS

The Dog Control Bylaw requires dog owners to have their dog under control and to avoid the animals becoming a nuisance to other park visitors. With

the ongoing development of Hamilton Gardens long term plan, there will be a change to the Dog Control Bylaw.

- The large grassed area alongside
 Hungerford Crescent will become the
 off-lead dog exercise area and it is
 planned to enclose this with a fence
 for dogs who are not always obedient
 when called. There will be another
 off-lead dog exercise area on the flat
 riverside area below the Rogers Rose
 Garden for dogs that like to swim.
 See plan ... xxx.
- Under the Hamilton City Cemeteries and Crematorium Bylaw "no dogs or other animals are allowed in the cemetery unless a guide dog or hearing ear dog, or a dog kept by the Police or any constable, an officer of the Customs Department or the Ministry of Defence".

- The other area where dogs are excluded is the smaller Enclosed Gardens which will eventually all be accessed through the Information Centre.
- In the other passive park areas along the northern side of the park, dogs are permitted on a lead.

POLICY:

Dogs will be managed in accordance with the Dog Control Bylaw which requires dogs to be on leads other than in designated Dog Exercise Areas where they may be exercised free of restraint. Dogs are not permitted within the Enclosed Sector or Hamilton East Cemetery than in designated Dog Exercise Areas where they may be exercised free of restraint. Dogs are not permitted within the Enclosed Sector or Hamilton East Cemetery.

4. GOAL - TO ENHANCE THE VALUE OF HAMILTON GARDENS TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

4.3 EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Hamilton Gardens has become one of the most frequently used event venues in the city, and most events are organised by and for the local community. The diverse range of events contributes to the life of the city and provides vibrancy and public awareness about the gardens. Occasionally, however outdoor events can block access, cause damage, or disrupt the peaceful escape that casual visitors and tourists may be seeking. At times there are multiple events occurring at the same time and these can conflict with each other. For these reasons it is critical there is some control and criteria around why, when and where events are held and how they are managed.

There are two categories of organised outdoor event in Hamilton Gardens; controlled events and discretionary events.

Controlled events are generally permitted, but a booking is required for a specific time and site within Hamilton Gardens. The booking process usually gives the event organiser some certainty of venue availability but not exclusive use. The process helps park managers avoid conflicts in use, provides them with an opportunity to make users aware of any restrictions or conditions, and any damage is covered with a bond. Examples of controlled events include weddings, free performances, corporate picnics and team building activities.

Discretionary events may:

- Require exclusive use of an outdoor area, for example a paid entry outdoor concert;
- Have a significant impact on park assets and other park users, such as an event with amplified sound;
- Require special permission or consents, such as a food stall, or an event held outside normal opening hours.
- Discretionary events may be declined. Approved events will often be subject to further approvals and consents such as public notification of a closure of a section of the reserve, fireworks consent or a site safety plan.

In assessing the desirability of a discretionary event within Hamilton Gardens, the following issues are considered:

- Location, duration and time of day;
- Compatibility with Management Plan policy:
- Legal requirements [e.g. bylaws, on-site lease obligations, safety plans, NZTA Management Plans, Reserves Act, Hamilton District Plan, operator's licence, liquor licence];
- Characteristics of the event, such as whether it is a public or private event, numbers of people, temporary structures or services that may be required, whether the event is for commercial gain or charitable benefit;
- Precedence set for future requests;
- Disruption to other park visitors and other booked events. This includes disruption from noise or disruption to access and tolerance levels vary depending on the proposed location within the site;
- Compatibility with the garden setting and garden themes and the potential to offend cultural or spiritual beliefs relating to certain garden areas;
- Impact on the asset, the potential for damage, wear and tear and other hidden costs, and opportunities available to mitigate any adverse effects;
- Safety and security considerations including the security of other assets and the safety of other park users;
- Capacity of the venue, for example parking, power supply, wet weather alternative;
- The availability of more appropriate alternative venues or park facilities elsewhere in the city;
- Potential benefit to Hamilton Gardens and the city such as city promotion, or garden interpretation.

Hire and bond costs for outdoor areas. vary with the type of event, the event's commercial nature, and potential for damage and disruption. The event may also be required to pay additional costs or a traffic management plan or a safety plan., such as extended security patrols. General hire charges are set by Council in each Annual Plan. At present the high banks surrounding the lower gardens are effective at reducing noise from events for residents. The control of unreasonably noisy events on parks is administered by Council through legislation, the District Plan and other Council policies.

Currently outdoor events held in Hamilton Gardens are not given exclusive use of an area, however exceptions may be made for special outdoor theatrical or musical performance financially viable. Exclusive use would be available for other events if organisers were prepared to pay for this privilege, such as a corporate function. The disadvantage of this is tourists who are only staying for a limited period may lose the opportunity to experience a garden.

Several the gardens and open spaces, such as the Jade Dragon Garden, the English Flower Garden or the Mansfield Garden have been designed to accommodate performances. Future developments could include to even out the landform at the lower end of the Farm Garden to create an Amphitheatre for the large concerts that usually form part of the Hamilton Gardens Arts Festival.

POLICY:

Outdoor events will be permitted and encouraged within Hamilton Gardens with consideration given to possible disruption to other park visitors, the impact on asset maintenance and compliance with booking conditions. Commercial events may be permitted where they enhance public use of the park

Exclusive use may be granted to a specific outdoor area to generate revenue or support an appropriate artistic event.

4.4 PROVIDING AN EDUCATION RESOURCE

Education groups involved in Hamilton Gardens have included schools, tertiary institutions, specialist clubs and other educational tours. The opportunities to increase educational use of the site have been limited by the resources available.

ACurrently teachers are expected to prepare their own resources, however Hamilton Gardens is starting to develop material to support education.

Links will be fostered with tertiary institutions including polytechnics, universities and scientific organisations involving education programmes and research to benefit the Gardens. Hamilton Gardens has played a role in parks industry training through staff training programmes, on-site seminars and conferences and staff presenting papers at conferences. There is also some involvement with garden hobbyist groups including combined seminars and demonstrations.

WINTEC

The Wintec Horticultural Education Centre (HEC) has been Located at Hamilton Gardens since 1987, providing industry training in subjects related to horticulture including amenity horticulture, arboriculture, landscape design, and various block courses. The location was chosen to provide students with an on-site practical teaching resource and a mutually beneficial partnership with Council.

Staff at the HEC and Hamilton Gardens hope that the Centre can capitalize on its location within Hamilton Gardens to become a 'national centre of excellence in amenity horticulture'. Indicators for this might include:

- students from outside the region and from overseas enrolling to study at HEC,
- the HEC would offer the highest level of practical amenity horticulture training available within the NZ curriculum with additional features not available from other providers
- Industry and community recognition of the high quality programmes as indicated by their feedback, surveys and graduates being highly sort after for employment.

A range of strategies has been jointly identified to achieve this goal including: making more use of on-site assets and Gardens staff expertise, forming partnerships, rationalizing the duplication of resources, reviewing the curriculum offer, increased promotion, developing options where the student can continue to earn and securing more scholarships.

Educational facilities have also been covered under 3.3 'Facilities and other site functions'

POLICY:

Educational opportunities associated with Hamilton Gardens will be developed and promoted including school, tertiary, industry and community education. Where possible this will be done in partnership with others.

The Wintec Horticulture School will be encouraged to continue and enhance their involvement in Hamilton Gardens



5. GOAL – TO PROTECT AND SUSTAIN HAMILTON GARDENS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

5.1 CONSERVATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES

NATURAL FEATURES

The remnant bush on the steep riverbanks below the Hamilton East Cemetery is one of the district's more significant original Waikato seed sources. This stretch of riverbank, referred to as Echo Bank Bush, is managed as an important natural feature of Hamilton Gardens. Management of this flora will follow the policy in the Riverside Reserves Management Plan. This includes control and removal of all exotic plants, additional planting using only eco-sourced species propagated from local plants, management of the bush so it becomes a self-sustaining unit and public access confined to paths and boardwalks to avoid damage. The long-term plan is to continue to plant up the area above Echo Bank Bush with plants indigenous to the Hamilton area, preferably from seed sourced on these remnant riverbanks.

Hamilton Gardens as an important natural link in the river wildlife corridor through the city. Annual planting programmes aim to increase the diversity of fruit, seed and nectar plants to provide a continuity of seasonal food supply for birds. Vegetation overhanging ponds and the lake and river margins are particularly effective in encouraging insects for birds and bats, as well as providing a refuge for water fowl and fish. Further development of the Valley Walk, will feature plants native to the Waikato district.

Notable natural fauna within the gardens includes a local long-tailed bat population and several 'bat roosts' has been installed for them. Trees that need to be removed (usually for safety reasons) are assessed for the presence of bats before they are felled. Some of the more isolated riverbanks feature glow worms and the ponds and lake have Long Fin Eels. Recently more planting such as nettles has been undertaken to encourage native butterflies.

CONTROL OF PEST SPECIES

Control of pest species, such as rabbits, wild cats, mustelids, rats, magpies and possums are an ongoing challenge for the Hamilton Gardens. Pest control is increased around biodiversity hotspots and increased during certain times, such as when Tui are nesting. Control of pests is planned as part of a wider strategy for riverside reserves based on the Pest Management Strategy prepared by the Waikato Regional Council.

The use of residual chemicals is being reduced through the gradual introduction of a more integrated pest management strategy aiming to increase reliance on biological control. However, in Hamilton's warm humid climate, collections such as the massed hybrid rose display and rhododendron borders mean that chemical control will be required for the foreseeable future. To minimise negative effects, preference is given to non-toxic substances where there is no effective form of cultural or biological control. Evaluation of alternatives to inorganic, residual chemical pest control will be continued.

CULTURAL FEATURES

The Hamilton Gardens was developed on the site of what was a significant Pre-European settlement, Te Parapara- the home of the famous Ngati Wairere cheif Haanui. Te Para para was renowned as the site of sacred rituals associated with the harvesting of food crops, and there was a Tuahu or sacred alter on site associated with this. The land was appropriated by the Crown in the 1860s and put to strategic use as the Narrows Redoubt and town rifle range. In 1879 the area of west of the town belt was declared domain, land and handed over to the Hamilton East Domain Board. The Borough lost control of the domain lands in the early 20th Century, and the area was used for various other purposes. This included a sand quarry over the lower rea which resulted in the loss of any remains of Te Parapara. The Council purchased the old rifle range land from the Crown in 1957 and its status changed from domain land to reserve land.

The significance of the area as Ngati Wairere ancestral land is outlined in the Waikato- Tainui Environmental Plan. This recognises cultural traditions of protecting the land, the historic associations and taonga. The physical focus for this recognition has been the highly significant Te Parapara Garden which includes references to the area's cultural heritage, including the figures of notable historic identities and other carvings specific to this district.

There are few remains of the early European settlement of the area including the Narrows Redoubt at the eastern end of the site and an earthen fence probably created by the early Irish community of Hamilton East who grazed the area.



Many of the settlers and prominent citizens of early Hamilton were buried in the Hamilton East Cemetery from 1866. The cemetery was closed for burials in 1957 other than for reserved plots and ashes interments. Since 1979 Council has integrated the maintenance of the Hamilton East Cemetery into Hamilton Gardens. Work will retain the historic integrity of the site while improving the aesthetic appeal through appropriate planting. All aspects of burial and memorialisation remain the responsibility of the Cemetery and Crematorium staff.

Many smaller features within Hamilton Gardens are also significant, like the old Baptist Church cupola on top of the Pavilion. Because of their intrinsic value and cultural associations, features such as the Japanese Pavilion, Russian Bell Tower and the Earth Blanket sculpture are likely to increase in cultural significance over time. These diverse elements must be maintained appropriately, and professional advice is sought where needed.

Members of the Friends of Hamilton Garden have been systematically collecting, recording and filing information and material that will become historically important.

Eventually an accession plan should be developed to:

- Record the history and inventory of taonga items and important institutional memory;
- Ensure preservation and appropriate maintenance of items;
- Generate, record and archive interpretive information;
- Provide assurance to those who have made a gift and record any commitments made to the donor;
- Define an acquisition and disposal procedure.

POLICIES

Park management will seek to conserve ecological features, such as remnant indigenous flora on the riverbanks, bird, bat, and butterfly populations and rare native and exotic plants.

Invasive and noxious flora and fauna will be controlled or removed, and staff will continue to work with other agencies to improve pest control throughout the site.

Park management will recognise the significant cultural heritage of this site and work alongside iwi when developing management practices.

Institutional knowledge relevant to Hamilton Gardens, as well as historic site features and associations, including taonga, will be appropriately conserved under an accession plan.



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5. GOAL - TO PROTECT AND SUSTAIN HAMILTON GARDENS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

5.2 SECURITY OF PARK ASSETS AND PEOPLE

Hamilton Gardens has had a good personal safety record with a continued staff presence and strong sense of ownership. The personal safety of staff and visitors is certainly important for the Gardens because a single incident can give the Gardens an unwarranted negative reputation, particularly in sensitive international tourist markets.

Apart from festival events or events in the Pavilion and restaurant, access into Hamilton Gardens is discouraged at night. Night time vehicle barriers restricting vehicle entry operate between 9.30pm and 6am reduce the incidence of night time damage and theft.

Entrance roads, car parks and paths that lead to facilities regularly used at night are lit at least to the standard for parks required by the NZS 6701:1983, Code of Practice for Road Lighting. In keeping with the Safe Cities philosophy,

access beyond these main paths is discouraged with little permanent lighting. Event facilities have been grouped together near the proposed main carpark where it should be possible to provide plenty of lighting. Eventually having a single accessway in to the event facilities surrounding the Lakeside Court should also make the area safer. The principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) can minimise risk. For example, having open clear sightlines to key areas such as car parks, the playground and toilet entrances. Free public Wi-Fi is also limited to between 8am and 8pm to discourage night visits to Hamilton

A security fence with a controlled entry points protects the Enclosed Gardens which have many elements susceptible to damage and theft. The Enclosed Gardens are closed at night and alarmed with motion sensors that set off alarms alerting the monitoring centre and an on-site guard.

Eventually it is proposed to increase the area of the Enclosed Sector with fencing, utilising Turtle Lake and the river as barriers. At some points, access up from the river will need to be closed off at night

POLICY:

Different forms of security will be used to safeguard park assets. The Enclosed Gardens which accommodates the more vulnerable garden features will be closed and alarmed at night.

Where practical, consideration will be given to improving the safety of park visitors and their property through park management, design and technology. Park lighting will be provided only in those areas promoted as available to the public at night.



5.3 PRESERVING DESIGN INTEGRITY

For the Hamilton Gardens concept to be successful each garden needs to have a high level of design authenticity, so each garden development is extensively researched to achieve this. Maintenance plans are formulated with an understanding of the design intent. For example, most of the significant rocks in the Japanese Garden of Contemplation have a traditional name and a relationship to one another. There are different zones within the garden dictating the types of plants that can be used. There are also the traditional rules that have defined key elements of the layout. This type of information is being recorded in 'Design Statements' that will eventually cover each garden zone. These Design Statements have six primary functions:

- Providing an overview of the design concept;
- Outlining the specific maintenance requirements of each garden;
- Specifying the optimum maintenance standards;
- Recording relevant institutional memory such as how a garden was developed:
- Providing technical information, such as paint colours;
- Providing references to further relevant information, such as reference books.

The thematic zones cover most of the site and it is important that incongruous or inappropriate elements are not introduced to distract from each garden's theme. In some gardens, new additions can be tested against historic styles, in others the concept itself provides the

Each garden will require design authenticity and will need to be visually screened from its neighbours. The Design Statements also specify views which need to be kept open. The management of these views is a long-term strategy involving tree growth, the anticipation of future views, emphasis and composition of views, emphasis of particular features, space modulation and the planned progressive sequence of views. With overplanting in some areas this may mean the removal of some mature trees.

Preserving some open, sweeping spaces is important to provide the Gardens with a grand public scale, to allow groups of trees to be fully appreciated, to help with visitor orientation, to give depth to some views and to provide a contrast to the smaller enclosed garden features. Different areas will also require planting and development of a different scale. For example, the open sweeping lawns along the Cobham Drive frontage provide an appropriate grand scale appreciated from moving cars.

POLICIES:

Design and maintenance, including structures and artwork, will preserve the thematic integrity of each garden area. Screening will be maintained between themed gardens.

Plant collections and successional planting will support each area's design theme and plant labels will be used where appropriate to the theme



5. GOAL - TO PROTECT AND SUSTAIN HAMILTON GARDENS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

5.4 RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The direct impact of climate change on Hamilton Gardens is not quantifiable, however it is likely that changes will affect the range of plant pathogens, possibly requiring different controls. The range of plants growing at the Gardens may have to change and some the ornamental plants might even become weeds. More frequent, long dry summers experienced over the past decade are thought to be responsible for the loss of plants. Some species in may need to be replaced with drought tolerant species.

As more gardens are developed, water saving strategies, such as capturing stormwater runoff, will need to be utilised.

SUSTAINABILITY

Hamilton Gardens has a number of sustainable management strategies in place and received the highest ranked gold award from the Qualmark audits for its sustainable practices. Hamilton Gardens has signed The New Zealand Tourism Sustainability Commitment which aims to see every New Zealand tourism business committed to sustainability by 2025.

Hamilton Gardens is planning to become 'carbon neutral' by 2030 through a carbon reduction plan. An initial assessment indicated that the Gardens currently use around 122 tonnes of carbon arising from direct fuel use each year.

Offsetting uses like gas ovens in the café, and indirect emissions from road transport and products purchased like plastic planter bags and nitrogen fertilizer will be a much bigger challenge. To address this the possibility of a microgrid, small turbines on the stream running through the Gardens are being investigated along with other options like solar panels on the maintenance barns.

The other parts to the carbon reduction plan include: waste minimisation, recycling, energy efficiencies and the review of operating procedures.

POLICY

It is proposed to make Hamilton Gardens carbon neutral by 2030.

5.5 FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

The Reserves Act allows for commercial activities that support the public's use and enjoyment of reserves. The Council may investigate opportunities to generate revenue to offset operating costs without compromising the integrity of the Gardens. This includes commercial activities that enhance visitor experience for visitors, such as guided tours, entertainment, high quality souvenirs, behind-the-scenes tours or food and beverage.

The Reserves Act also allows for reserve administrators to set a reasonable entry fee to recreation reserves, and the Council may decide to set an admission fee to non-Hamilton residents to offset future development costs.

There is also an opportunity to package services including services and amenities beyond the Gardens site. For example: a tour and lunch in the Gardens combined with a boat trip to see an exhibition in the Waikato Museum and even accommodation.

POLICY

Council may decide to introduce or trial an entry charge into the Enclosed Gardens for non-Hamilton residents.

The retail store will sell good quality merchandise that is in line with the Garden themes.

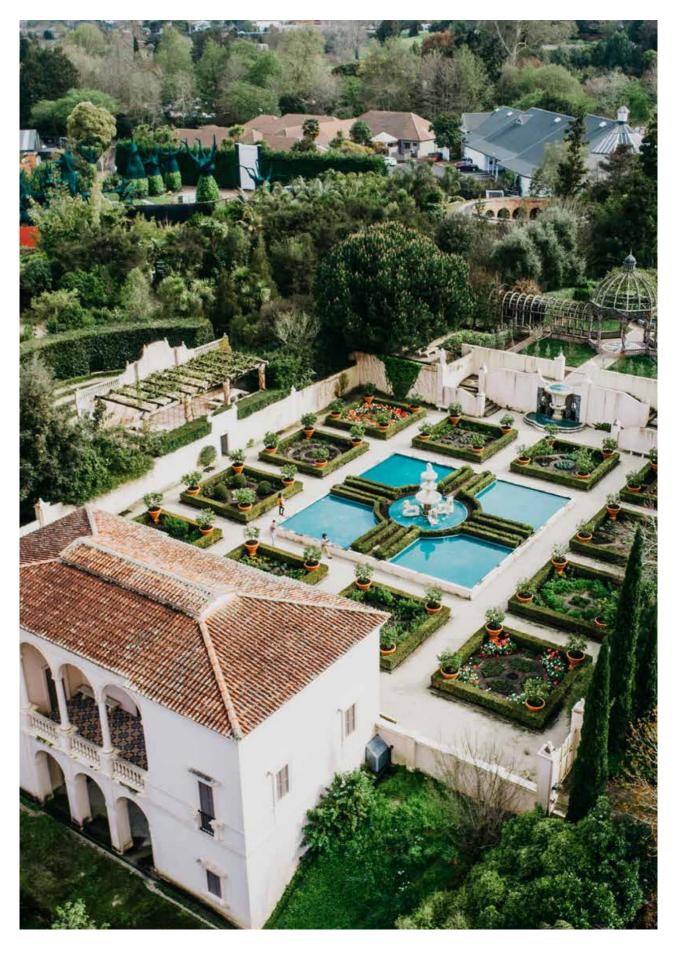
6. APPENDIX

6.1 HAMILTON GARDENS STRATEGY SUMMARY

VISION:

TO CREATE A WORLD CLASS GARDEN THAT ENHANCES HAMILTON'S REPUTATION, ECONOMY AND QUALITY OF LIFE

GOALS:	To create a world class garden experience	To improve the capacity and practical operation of the Hamilton Gardens site	To enhance the value of Hamilton Gardens to the local community	To protect and sustain Hamilton Gardens for future generations
What does long term success look like?	Hamilton Gardens is recognised as one of the world's great gardens by visitor industry. The momentum of development of new gardens is maintained so that within the next thirty years all the proposed gardens have been completed to tell the full story of gardens The integrity of the Gardens concept and each garden is retained with inappropriate details or interpretation avoided Interpretation is of a standard that matches best practice in museums and similar facilities The standard of maintenance in Hamilton Gardens is in keeping with other world class gardens.	There is sufficient parking for events with all parking accessible from both entrances. As a result, parking wardens are rarely required and the traffic flow on Cobham Drive is not disrupted. More garden visitors use public transport, the boat service and the cycleways that run through the Gardens. The Garden facilities can cope with peak times use and access through the theme gardens is not congested. Most accessways through the gardens meet accessibility standards. Maintenance vehicles are able to cross the park without using the Cobham Drive cycleway. The expanded area of theme gardens is enclosed to protect the more sensitive assets. More advantage is taken of the river with gardens created right along the river frontage. The structural integrity of the city water mains, steep riverbanks and the cap over the old rubbish dump are	The majority of out of region visitors to Hamilton Gardens stay in the city overnight generating an economic benefit to the local economy of at least \$50 million p.a. Hamilton Gardens promotes the city's reputation and supports other city organisations that attract events and visitors. Hamilton Gardens is well used by the local community for informal recreation activities like; walking the dog, cycling or children's play. A wide range of community events continue to be held that enhance the Gardens, rather than detract from the peaceful garden environment. Hamilton Gardens becomes a valuable resource for local schools with resource material for a range of subjects. The on-site WINTEC Horticultural Education Centre becomes a national center of excellence in amenity horticulture. An enclosed dog exercise area is created alongside	The site's cultural and historic assets are maintained and interpreted appropriately. Ecological features of the site are conserved, particularly remnant indigenous flora and fauna. The operation of Hamilton Gardens becomes carbon neutral by 2030. There is sufficient security to ensure the safety of park assets, staff and visitors. The design integrity of each garden is maintained and appreciated. Links are fostered with universities and similar overseas institutions that have programmes that complement Hamilton Gardens. Revenue and sponsorship is generated to offset operating and development costs without compromising the garden's experience.
Priority work areas	Development of the Picturesque Garden, Surrealist Garden, Ancient Egyptian Garden, Medieval Garden, Pacifica Garden and Baroque Garden en Peputation and mystique of Hamilton Gardens is promoted. Ongoing improvements are made to the interpretation of the gardens with an initial emphasis on the use of new technology and engagement with specific individual interests.	maintained. The new parking layout is developed linking both entrances and the bus access is also improved. The upper and lower cycleway links through the Gardens, are completed and pedestrian access to the upper carparks re-graded to meet accessibility standards. A new area like the Rhododendron Lawn is created to accommodate all the activities that currently use that lawn. An additional shed is acquired for storing maintenance vehicles. A more attractive and intriguing entrance is created. A new satellite café is in operation at peak times, and ongoing improvements made to the main café. Another toilet is developed at the western end of the Enclosed Gardens along with an event pavilion to meet a current need. The information Centre is expanded, and interpretation expanded.	Hungerford Crescent. Out of region visitors are encouraged to stay in the area longer through: further on-site engagement and promotion of other local attractions and amenities. More educational resources are developed to interpret the Gardens and add value to the schools that already visit. A pavilion is developed at the western end of the Enclosed Gardens specifically for events and school classes. On site events are managed to reduce conflict with other park users and damage to assets.	There is a long-term asset management programme in place An accession plan is developed to record and manage cultural and historic assets on site. A conservation plan is developed for the Te Parapara Garden. Revenue is increased from venue hire, retail sales and services that add value to people's visits or events. Landscape Design Statements are prepared for each garden to record the design intent and specialist maintenance requirements. Sustainable management practices are continually improved to minimise waste and environment impacts. A plan is developed that identifies strategies to reduce Hamilton Gardens carbon footprint



6.2 GARDEN COLLECTIONS

FANTASY GARDEN COLLECTION

A collection of gardens featuring the different genres of garden fantasy that have transcended different cultures, inspiring most garden design innovation. Each also has a direct relationship to one of the arts. These arts are deliberately diverse: medieval poetry, Celtic decorative arts, theatre, classical opera, Chinese ceramics, surrealist art, modern literature and conceptual art. The courtyards between the gardens in this collection refer to the arts of: science fiction, children's literature, expressionist art and film.







A.1 MEDIEVAL COURTYARD GARDEN

Most European medieval and early renaissance gardens were inspired by a very influential French poem call 'Roman de la Rose and a 9th century poem called 'Hortulus' or Liber de Cultura Hortorum. This recreation of a 13th century courtyard garden would typically include reference to the poem and various Christian symbols.

A cloistered courtyard will feature: grafted fruit trees, turf benches, collections of herbs, a 'flowery mead' and the central fountain. In the far corner a window will provide a glimpse of the contrasting form of the minimalist monastic garden.



A.2 TUDOR GARDEN

An inspiration for 16th Century English renaissance gardens were the patterns of Celtic knots, monastic book illustrations and their contemporary decorative arts such as embroidered textiles. One of the best-known patterns has been recreated in this knot garden.

Other typical features incorporated into this garden are the raised gallery overlooking the knot garden, the shipbuilders' arbour, Elizabethan wall and the small banqueting pavilion. Also typical were the fantasy beasts on striped poles. In this garden they hold the coat of arms of famous Tudor personalities.



A.3 BAROQUE THEATRE GARDEN

During the 18th and 19th centuries European royalty developed dramatic theatrical gardens that included the elements of stage set design.

These gardens weren't just used for theatrical events, they provided a setting for important people to dress up in expensive clothes and powdered wigs and to be seen.

This German or Austrian form would feature a New Rococo façade, large reflecting pool and two sculptural groups. Of all the gardens this possibly has the most direct association with classical music.



A.4 PICTURESQUE GARDEN

An interpretation of naturalistic, overgrown 18th century Picturesque garden that were intended to appeal to not only the eyes but also the heart and the mind. They were in part a reaction to Baroque formality, inspired by the new fashion for landscape paintings of wild, romantic landscapes often featuring classical ruins. There was often a planned sequence of features or a ritual journey that would refer to a well-known fantasy story. In this garden that story is Mozart's 18th century opera 'The Magic Flute' told through a series of garden features with strong Masonic associations.



A.5 CHINOISERIE GARDEN

In the mid-18th century Europeans were becoming aware of Asian arts and crafts and there was a craze for anything Chinese or Japanese. Without much from Asia to work from, European craftsmen were inspired to create original work such as Wedgwood pottery, Chippendale furniture, Willow Pattern ceramics and posters, all inspired by Japanese prints.

This fashion also included new types of garden structures and decoration, such as those in this garden, which were largely inspired by imported Chinese ceramics.



A.6 SURREALIST GARDEN

The mid-20th century Surrealist Art Movement, inspired by the work of Sigmund Freud, sought to interpret the mysterious world of dreams and the subconscious mind. While there wasn't a corresponding movement in garden design there have always been surrealist elements in gardens from the strangely shaped Taihu rocks in ancient Chinese Gardens to Singapore's Super Trees in Gardens by the Bay.

In this garden everything will appear five times the normal size but dominated by giant topiary figures that may move while you're not watching.



A.7 MANSFIELD GARDEN

Katherine Mansfield was one of a group of the world-famous authors credited with inventing modern literature. One of her best-known stories 'The Garden Party' describes an early 20th century New Zealand garden being prepared for a large party. Aside from the items she describes, this garden has many of the features and plants common to gardens at this time. The tennis court is set out ready for her party to begin.



A.8 CONCEPT GARDEN

The emerging 21st century 'conceptual garden' movement is essentially an extension of modern, conceptual art and 'land art.' These gardens are not necessarily practical, natural, or even attractive in the normal sense, but are based on a central idea or message often derived from the history or landscape of the site in which they sit. The designs are usually strong, colourful and emphatic.

This garden has been inspired by two Maaori whakataukii and the legend beside land use maps in old school atlases.

2. GOAL - TO CREATE A WORLD CLASS GARDEN EXPERIENCE

PRODUCTIVE GARDEN COLLECTION

A collection of productive gardens that each address aspects of the relationship between people and plants. Ranging from plants with religious significance to the Ancient Egyptians to plants of economic importance in Pacific cultures. From the herbs used by the early NZ colonists to a modern form of sustainable gardening.





B.1 ANCIENT EGYPTIAN GARDEN

This is a recreation of an ancient Egyptian garden representing one of the very first-known decorative garden traditions from around 2000 BC. In the larger domestic Egyptian gardens, symmetrical courtyards were surrounded by mud brick walls featuring vine-covered pergolas for summer shade.

Vegetables were grown in beds beside a central rectangular step pool. While we know what the gardens looked like, no one appears to have recreated one. So, for the first time in 4,000 years you'll be able to step into this very ancient and sophisticated world.



B.2 PACIFIKA GARDEN

The existing Tropical House will display plants from the South Pacific islands and their closest equivalents. In the centre, a Samoan Fale Afalau shelter would provide an event or teaching space as well as screen the upper glass structure.

Within a jungle setting productive plants would be grown such as the: yam, talo, ta'amu, sweet potato, arrowroot, sugar cane, ti, paper mulberry, pandanus, taro, banana, breadfruit; possibly the kava and coconut showing their use and cultivation.



B.3 TE PARAPARA GARDEN

An early 19th century pre-European Maaori garden that shows traditional forms of food production and storage and plants of economic importance to Maaori. The banks along this stretch of the Waikato River were full of gardens and the Waikato-Tainui tribes were renowned for their horticultural skills.

This garden features a pataka kai and highly significant carvings with local significance. This garden is on the site of an ancient settlement called Te Parapara that had significance for rituals associated with harvesting food crops.



B.4 KITCHEN GARDEN

A recreation of a traditional 17th-19th century kitchen garden that supplied the household of large European estates. It was typical to have raised square beds with high surrounding walls that discouraged theft, sheltered the garden, held the heat and extended the growing season. Research suggests that such an environment could have the effect of seven degrees latitude. Produce in this garden is used in the Hamilton Gardens Café and some is distributed to local food banks.



B.5 HERB GARDEN

While the design of this traditional herb garden is relatively modern, the variety of herbs used has focused on those used by early New Zealand colonists.

The four central beds have herbs for: culinary, cosmetic, perfume and medicinal use.

The side gardens include collections of herbs used for dyes, Asian food and herbal drinks.



B.6 SUSTAINABLE GARDEN

This represents a modern backyard garden, displaying techniques and principles of small scale, sustainable food production. These include: a movable chicken coop, liquid manure barrels, edible perennials, compost, companion plants to discourage pests, a worm farm and bee hives.

2. GOAL - TO CREATE A WORLD CLASS GARDEN EXPERIENCE

PARADISE GARDEN COLLECTION

'Paradise' is derived from the Persian word pairidaeza meaning an 'enclosed garden'. This is a collection of small enclosed garden traditions that each represent different perceptions of paradise.





A:1 CHINESE SCHOLARS' GARDEN

An interpretation of the 10th-12th century Sung Dynasty 'scholar gardens' that were designed as natural worlds of imagination and surprise. The scholars and landed gentry created gardens that represented a mythical paradise and home for the 'immortals'. They had different layers of meaning, symbolism and ambiguity. Usually there was also a close relationship with the arts of landscape painting, poetry, calligraphy and music. Groups of rocks, typically chosen for their contorted, sculptural form were a particularly important element in such gardens.



A:2 INDIAN CHAR BAGH GARDEN

These were a symbolic form of a paradise divided into four quarters by the four symbolic rivers referred to in ancient sources before the Koran and even the Book of Genesis. The oldest remains of one are around 4,000 years old but they were popular between the 8th and 18th centuries throughout the Muslim world stretching from the eastern end of the Silk Route to North Africa and Spain. This example is an interpretation of the 16th-17th small Mughal garden with design detail like the Taj Mahal. Water was particularly luxurious and precious in the semi desert environments.



A:3 JAPANESE GARDEN OF CONTEMPLATION

An example of the 14th–15th century Muromachi period garden designed for Zen meditation where worldly desires could be put aside, and enlightenment sought through mediation. These gardens were usually associated with monasteries and the central building is based on that of an Abbots Quarters

Elements like the rock placement also reflected Shinto, Taoist, Confucian as well as Buddhist influences. This garden is comprised of three types of Muromachi contemplative garden: the Zen Garden, the Scroll Garden and the Stroll Garden.



A:4 ITALIAN RENAISSANCE GARDEN

At the other extreme powerful Italian families liked to show off their wealth with magnificent gardens. During the 15th-16th Italian Renaissance period they were also inspired by the achievements of ancient Greece and Rome to create large formal gardens around their grand country villas. Their aim was to rationalise, control and improve upon nature with garden layouts generally based on geometric forms and proportions. A central axis and a series of water features generally unified the different parts of the garden that could include woodland, sculptures, galleries and extensive plant collections.



A:5 ENGLISH FLOWER GARDEN

AAn example of the English 19th century Arts and Crafts gardens that were designed as an idyllic setting for large country homes sometimes unconsciously trying to recreate a mythical golden age. The best examples had extensive plant collections with planned seasonal colour compositions inspired by new colour theories and the work of the Impressionist painters. The Arts and Crafts movement valued craftsmanship and until the Great War wealthy families could afford large teams of skilled gardeners to tend their high maintenance gardens which often included long herbaceous borders.



A:6 MODERNIST GARDEN

ALate 20th century modernist garden design broke away from formality and avoided decorative features. Designs were generally inspired by the site and the shift to outdoor domestic living, generally with a close relationship between indoor and outdoor areas. They were often influenced by Modernist architecture and the Modernist art movements. In this garden that includes: The Cubist influence on the paving pattern, the Surrealist sculpture in the pool and the Pop Art mural.

This was a modern version of paradise where you might endlessly relax by the pool drinking Pino Coladas.

2. GOAL - TO CREATE A WORLD CLASS GARDEN EXPERIENCE

PUBLIC GARDEN COLLECTION

Public gardens have been around for thousands of years shaped by different cultures and social structures. At times they have served as social centres, outdoor reception rooms and spaces for education, recreation and commemoration.

(The older section of Hamilton East Cemetery outside the proposed Enclosed Sector provides a typical 19th/20 century example of the Park Cemetery Movement.)





D.1 VEDIC GARDEN

The Vedic were a bronze age, Indian civilisation who introduced Sanskrit to India and may have originally come from north of the Caucasus Mountains. Their communal riverside gardens reflected sacred texts and a comprehensive philosophy on land use.

This 4th century BC proto-Hindu example would feature: a grid of flowering and fruiting trees on an east west axis, vegetables, a step pool, torana (stone gate) and deep, thatched veranda with brightly painted columns.



D.2 ROMAN PORTICO GARDEN

Many 2nd century Roman portico gardens were an elaborate version of the Greek-style palaestra and the smaller Roman courtyard gardens.

These public courtyards were often associated with a theatre, bath complex, library or temple and became a favoured haunt of the Roman elite. The central space surrounded by covered portico often featured: pools, semi-circular seats, mosaic paving, pollarded trees, pot plants, an aviary, statues on plinths, trompe l'oeil and frescos on the walls of garden scenes.



D.3 PERSIAN GARDEN

From Samarkand and Mughal India across to the Moorish gardens of Spain, many gardens were inspired by the legendary Persian gardens. The forecourts of mosques and theological colleges often had high surrounding walls, a monumental entrance on the east side, symmetrical layout, fruit trees, a large pool and decorative tile work. In these spaces visitors could wait for appointments or study in the shade of a high colonnade with massive wooden columns.



D.4 HORTUS BOTANICUS

This is a reproduction of the 16th century Dutch Renaissance botanic garden in Leiden. Hortus Botanicus was a very typical botanical garden of the period and particularly significant because of the plants being introduced to Europe by the great Dutch trading empire.

Plants would be grouped according to classification, so it should appeal to educational groups and those with a botanical interest.



D.5 VICTORIAN FLOWER GARDEN

An example of the Neo-Italianate Gardenesque style that spread throughout the western world during the 19th century and was still common in public gardens through most of the 20th century.

Dominated by seasonal carpet bedding utilizing tropical and temperate plants it would also feature, closely cut lawn, topiary, plain shrub borders and Victorian era detail such as the pergola, paths with tile edges, a fountain, seats, gates and a statue of Queen Victoria looking unamused.



D.6 ROOF GARDEN

The 21st century has seen a rapid increase in the number of roof gardens and in many congested cities it's just about the only form of garden possible.

This Art Deco New York style of roof garden would also represent the corporate public garden such as those seen in hotels. It has been designed as a small event space with a small stage and bar or coffee shop, so it could be used for upmarket events or cocktails on Friday afternoons. The Roof Gardens would be accessed by a lift set in a bank of lifts in the lobby below.

2. GOAL - TO CREATE A WORLD CLASS GARDEN EXPERIENCE

LANDSCAPE GARDEN COLLECTION

A collection of landscape gardens that demonstrate how different attitudes to nature and major philosophical movements have shaped man-made landscapes. These range from venerating to dominating nature and from productive idealised landscapes to recreating new natural-looking landscapes.





E.1 MAHAYANA SANCTUARY GARDEN

The existing hillside already features Asian woodland plants but would be further developed as a 3rd century Chinese Mahayana Sanctuary garden. In China these were usually Daoist / Confucian mountain retreats intended for self-cultivation and symbolising the journey of life. Possibly originating from Hindu north-western India but with some early Roman and Greek influence. This form of retreat spread with Buddhism through central Asia and to Japan and Sri Lanka. They were developed in China from 500 before common era and included features like: an entrance way facing west, mandalas on pavements, stone animals, special trees, stupas, caves, carved cliff faces and painted pavilions.



E.2 FRENCH PARTERRE GARDEN

This was a distinct western European art form in the 17th century with a later 19th century revival. These highly structured gardens reflected complete domination of the natural world influenced by philosophers such as d'Argenville and Pascal.

This relatively small-scale example would feature an impressive parterre de broderie pattern of box, turf, gravel and bedding plants overlooked by a large, raised terrace.

Behind the terrace a 17th century French, Baroque façade would screen limited access to an 'events garden'.



E.3 ENGLISH LANDSCAPE GARDEN

Probably the most influential landscape movement of all was the 18th century fashion for informal, grassed, 'Arcadian' rolling parkland with lakes, contoured landform, tree groups and classical pavilions and sculptures.

The craze for this type of garden swept through Europe replacing many old formal gardens and still influences park and golf course design. This space almost exists without the detail on the south eastern side of Turtle Lake.



E.4 FARM GARDEN

Since at least the 15th century there has been a tradition of pastoral garden settings, and this garden proposes a mid-19th century New Zealand example.

The 'Station Master's House' would be shifted to the top of the hill. It was built in 1886 so that all other detail would relate to that time. The garden would include a cottage garden in front, a vegetable garden at the side and nearby an orchard of old varieties of fruit tree.

The field over the old refuse site would be grazed with a flock of sheep and enclosed by the old earth and rock fences that were used on this site in the 19th century.



E.5 ECHO BANK BUSH

These steep banks and cliffs with remnant indigenous vegetation cover are already providing a good example of the 20th century conservation tradition associated with philosophers like Henry Thoreau and Willy Lange.

The top grassed areas would be replanted in plants indigenous to the Hamilton district as an example of the 20th century Naturalistic /Aesthetic style. Access to a floating deck at the bottom of the cliff face would be along boardwalks and entry into this would be through a cave.



E.6 BEE MEADOW

There is increasing interest in creating ecosystems to address issues such as industrial site restoration or creating an endangered fauna habitat. In the 21st century this has sometimes been referred to as 'new ecology'. In this case a meadow over the old dump site and what was a carpark using low growing plants that provide food for bees and butterflies. It would be partially surrounded by hedgerows which have long been recognised in Europe as a valuable semi-natural habitat.

Gardens Collections A.3 Baroque Theatre Garden A.5 Chinoiserie Garden A.6 Surrealist Garden A.7 Mansfield Garden A.8 Concept Garden Ancient Egyptian garden Pacifica Garden Indian Char Bagh Garden Japanese Garden of Conte (talian Renaissance Garden English Flower Garden Modernist Garden 04 Hortus Botanicus Victorian Flower Garden French Parterre Garden English Landscape Garden Farm Garden Echo Bank Bush Bee Meadow

Facilities 1 Park entrances:

1a Gate one vehicle entrance 1b Gate two vehicle entrance

2 Carparks:
24 Rose Garden carpark
25 Proposed main carpark
26 Middle carpark extended
20 Upper carpark extended
20 Valley Walk carpark

Proposed visitor arrival covered area
 Covered bridge over moat
 Forecourts

Proposed Roof Garden Toilet

4g Top Carpark Toilet

5 Food and Drink Facilities:

5a Gardens Café
5b Pop up Food and Drink Klosk
5c Proposed Satellite Café

6 Event and Education Facilities: Pavilion Exhibition Rooms
 Pavilion Seminar Room
 Pavilion Meeting Room Proposed 'Hamilton Club' Event Pavillor 6e WINTEC Horticultural Education Centre

7 Other Site Activities:

8 Staff Facilities: 8a) Main Maintenance Yard 8b Proposed Mulch Yard

8c Main Office

9 Other Garden Features: 96 Rogers Rose Garden 9c Nogers Houses
9d Destination Playground
9e Tropical Garden
9f Valley Walk

Municipal Nursery
Girl Guides Hall
Proposed Enclosed Dog Exercise Area
Reproposed Enclosed Dog Exercise Area

3 Arrival facilities:

4 Todets:

4 Tollets:
4a Red Arch Toilet
4b Pavilion
4c Playground and Changing Places Toilet
4d Palm Court Toilet Underdeveloped
4e Possible Plazza Toilet Site

Places and Deaf English Toilet
4b Plazza Chang Toilet

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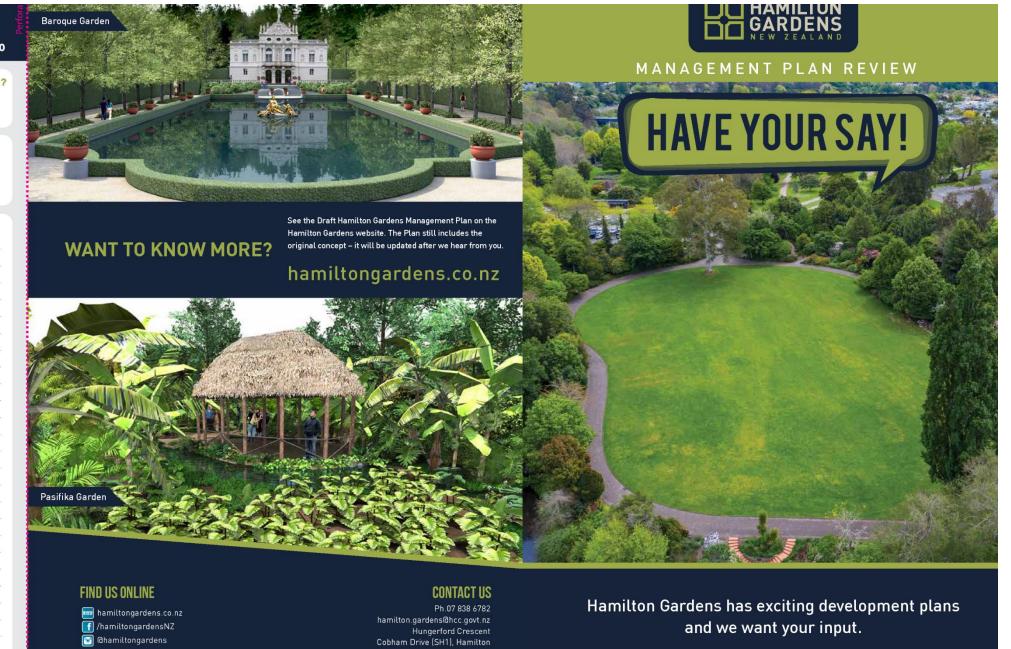
and we want your input.

HAVE YOUR SAY!

We'd love your feedback on our new concept.

Consultation closes on 9 August 2020

_						ens Manageme	nt Plan
No	_		on the Council				
	Yes, by si	gning the 'Save	the Rhododeno	Iron Lawn' petiti	on		
Ve listened	to the commun	ity's feedback	to the previo	us consultation	and now hav	re a revised concep	t which:
Retains the	Rhododendron L	_awn			Do you su	pport this con	cept?
Allows for a	new treetop wal	kway			(Select one opti	ion only)	
Provides a n	ew carpark on the	upper side of the	e site near the Ga	te 2 carparks	Yes	No	
lease co	mment on y	our choice	(Please print cle	early)			



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f /hamiltongardensNZ @ @hamiltongardens

NEW CONCEPT

concept that retains the Rhododendron Lawn. But before we give the new concept the green light, we want to make sure it meets your concerns.



FEATURES & HIGHLIGHTS

- The Rhododendron Lawn remains and the white gum tree continues to be a key feature of the lawn.
- A carpark is created at the top of the site and the carpark beside the rose garden is extended.
- A proposed treetop walk adds a spectacular new entry point.
- NEW New shared paths for cyclists and pedestrians.
 - The Little Bull bronze sculpture is retained.
 - The main carpark is removed, freeing riverfront land for future gardens.
 - A new through road creates two-way traffic flow through the Gardens and relieves congestion.
 - Visitor access to the Victorian Flower Garden glasshouses is eventually removed due to their condition and proximity to the new road and to enable Hamilton Gardens to turn towards the river.

CREATING A WORLD-CLASS EXPERIENCE

Parking is currently fragmented throughout the Hamilton Gardens site. The two entrances are disconnected and the carparks are not easily accessible. On busy days traffic backs up and there isn't enough parking. Options to safely enter and move through the site on foot, cycle or other means are limited and path gradients are steep.

We need to address these issues so we can deliver on our ambitious plans for Hamilton Gardens. Our goal is to be recognised as one of the world's best gardens and that includes the whole visitor experience. Development of Hamilton Gardens is a long-term project.



FEATURES & HIGHLIGHTS

- The main carpark is relocated to the Rhododendron Lawn, closer to the main entrance to provide more direct access.
- The white gum tree remains as a key feature of the Gardens.
- A new Governor's Green lawn replicates the Rhododendron Lawn.
- The Little Bull bronze sculpture is retained.
- Riverfront land freed up for future gardens.
- A new through road creates two-way traffic flow through the Gardens and relieves congestion.

SAY!

ABOUT YOU:

This section tells us a bit more about you. By capturing this information, we will be able to better understand who is, and isn't, providing feedback.

WHERE DO YO		rh is:			
live outside Hamilt			Elsewhere in Ne	ew Zealand	Overseas
CONTACT DET		ould like the oppor	tunity to talk to us abo	out your submissic	n in person
Name:					
Organisation (if resp	oonding on behalf				
Email:					
WHAT IS YOUR	R AGE GROUP	? (At your last birthday	y)		
Under 16	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	
35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	
60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	= 80+	
WHICH ETHNIC	C GROUP DO	YOU IDENTIF	Y AS? (Select all that a	oply)	
NZ European	Maaori	Indian	Chinese	Samoan	

I would like my submission published **with** my name or **without** my name Would you like the opportunity to talk to us about your submission in person?

Would you like the opportunity to talk to us about your submission in person?

Yes

No

Hearings are being held on 25 August 2020.

Consultation closes 9 AUGUST

South African Cook Island Maaor

FEEDBACK FORMS CAN BE:

Completed online at <u>hamilton.govt.nz/haveyoursay</u>

Filipino

- Posted to: Freepost 172189, Hamilton City Counci Communication and Engagement team, Hamilton Gardens Management Plan Private Bag 3010, Hamilton, 3240.
- Emailed to: haveyoursay@hcc.govt.r

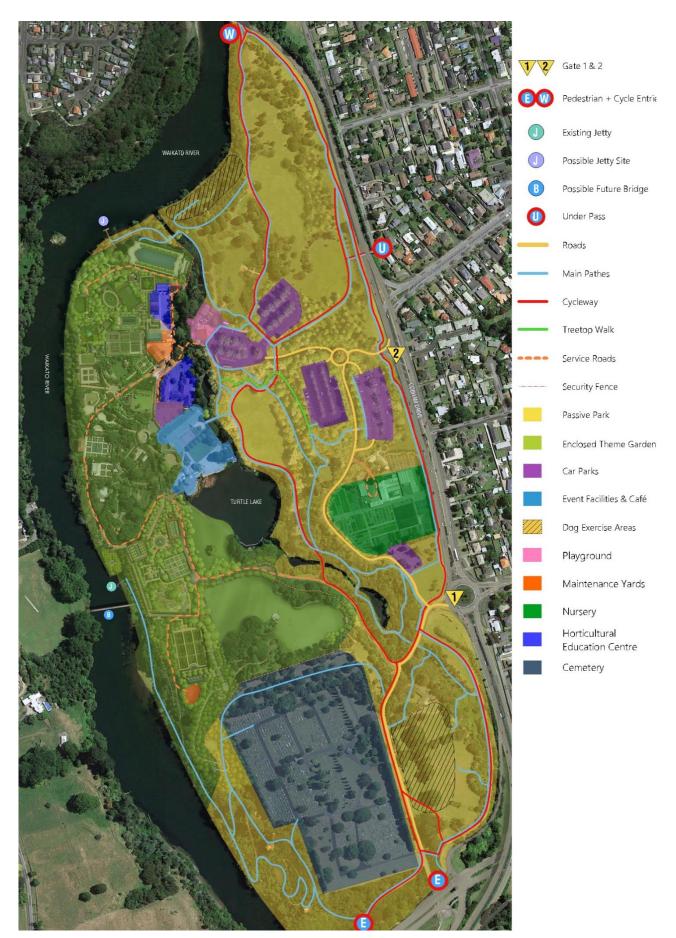
British

Other

PRIVACY STATEMENT:

The Local Government Act 2002 requires submissions to be made available to the public. You name will be published with your submission and made available in a report to elected members and to the public. Other personal information supplied will be used for administration and reporting purposes only. Please refer to Council's Privacy Statement at hamilton.govt.nz for further information

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Baroque Garden Picturesque Garden

Chinoiserie Garden Surrealist Garden

Mansfield Garden

Ancient Egyptian garden Pacifica Garden Te Parapara Garden

Medieval Courtyard Garden Kitchen Garden

Chinese Scholars Garden Indian Char Bagh Garden Japanese Garden of Contemplation

Italian Renaissance Garden

English Flower Garden Modernist Garden

Vedic Garden Roman Portico Garden Persian Garden

Hortus Botanicus Victorian Flower Garden Structural Garden

Mahayana Sanctuary Collection French Parterre Garden English Landscape Garden

Echo Bank Bush Bee Meadow

1 Park Entrances:

1a Gate one vehicle entrance

Underpass to Grey Street 1d Access below Cobham Bridge

1g Possible Alternative Jetty Site

2 Carparks:

2a Lower Carpark
2b Middle Carpark
2c Top Carpark 2d Valley Walk Carpark

3 Arrival Facilities:

3c Visitor Information Centre

4 Visitor Facilities:

4a Playground and Changing Places Toilet 4b Proposed Rhododendron Lawn Toilet
4c Pavilion Toilet
4d Red Arch Toilet

4e Palm Court Toilet 4f Eastern Toilet 4g Gardens Café

5 Event and Education Facilities:

5a Pavilion Exhibition Rooms
5b Pavilion Seminar Room 5c Pavilion Meeting Room

Horticultural Education Centre 5f Hort Ed Centre Demonstration Yard

6 Other Site Activities:

6a Municipal Nursery
6b Girl Guides Hall
6c Proposed Dog Exercise Area

7 Staff Facilities:

7d Main Office

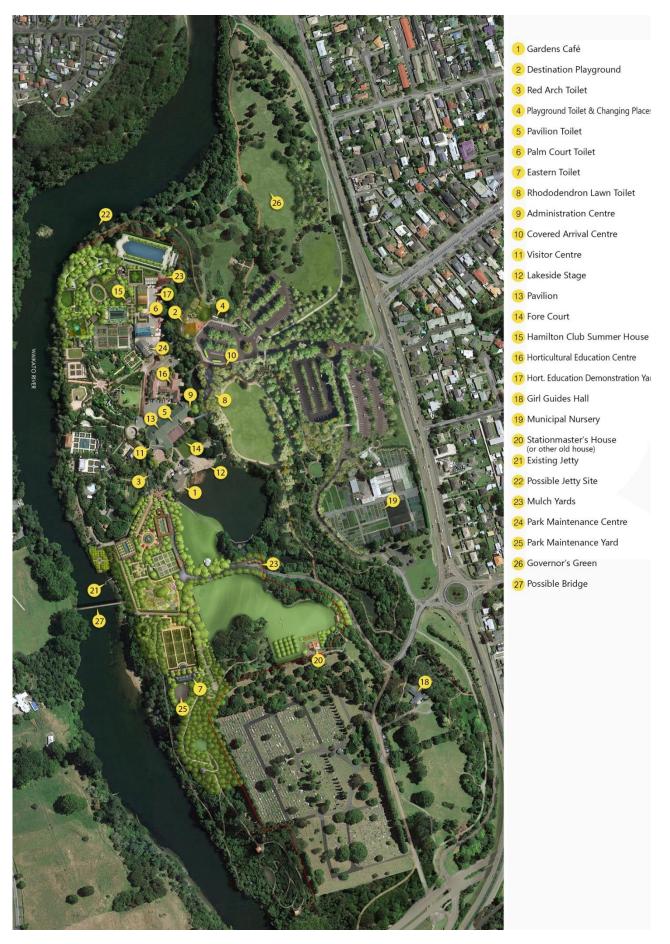
7a Main Maintenance Yard
7b Eastern Maintenence Yard Mulch Yards

8 Other Garden Features:

8a Rhododendron Lawn Rhododendron Lawn
 Rogers Rose Garden
 Destination Playground
 Tropical Garden
 Valley Walk
 Governors' Green
 Possible Bridge



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Council Report

Committee: Community Committee **Date:** 17 November 2020

Author: Jennifer Parlane **Authoriser:** Lance Vervoort

Position: Parks Planner **Position:** General Manager Community

Report Name: Parks Classification and Naming Report

Report Status	Open
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Purpose - Take

1. To seek Community Committee's approval for the classification and naming of eight new reserves under the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act) and in accordance with Council's Naming of Roads, Open Spaces and Council Facilities Policy (the Policy).

Staff Recommendation - Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi

- 2. That the Community Committee:
 - a) receives the report;
 - approves the classification of the reserves set out in Schedule One as recreation reserves, subject to the Reserves Act 1977, and approves the names, in accordance with Council's Naming of Roads, Open Spaces and Council Facilities Policy; and

Schedule One

Proposed Reserve Name	Area (ha)	Legal Description	Attachment Reference
Tuna Kai Park	0.1201	Lot 200 DP504587	Мар 1
Whakapakari Park	6.4427	Section 6 SO 478480 Section 7 SO 478480	Map 2
Tirohanga – Tills Lookout	0.4602	Lot 42 DP 477283	Мар 3

c) approves the classification of the reserves set out in Schedule Two as local purpose (esplanade) reserves, subject to the Reserves Act 1977, and approves the names, in accordance with Council's Naming of Roads, Open Spaces and Council Facilities Policy:

Schedule Two

Proposed Reserve Name	Area (ha)	Legal Description	Attachment Reference
Mangaiti Park	0.2845	Lot 13 DP 494366	Мар 4
Mangakotukutuku Esplanade Reserve	4.7283	Section 2 SO 544662, Section 2 SO 514748 Section 2 SO 517435	Мар 5

Te Awa O Katapaki Esplanade	3.2215	Lot 20 DP 490815, Lot 28 DP 481186	Map 6	
Mangaharakeke Esplanade	0.2845	Lot 13 DP 494366	Мар 7	112
Mangaonua Esplanade	0.115	Lot 4 DP 513776	Мар 8	Iten

Executive Summary - Whakaraapopototanga matua

- 3. Over the past few years Council has acquired new land for reserves through subdivision. This report seeks approval to classify and name these reserves following the processes set out in the Act and the Policy.
- 4. Classification is a mandatory statutory process for reserves vested in Council through subdivision.
- 5. Staff recommend that the names, as detailed in Schedule One and Two are approved by the Community Committee.
- 6. Recommendations for the name of the reserves were sought from mana whenua representatives Te Haa o te Whenua o Kirikiriroa (THAWK) and Waikato Tainui.
- 7. Staff have followed the process outlined in the Policy and confirm that the proposed reserve names meet the Policy criteria.
- 8. Staff recommend the names suggested by THAWK and Waikato Tainui for approval.
- 9. Staff consider the decision in this report has low significance and that the recommendations comply with the Council's legal requirements.

Discussion – Matapaki

Classification of Reserve Land

- 10. Over the past two years, the land parcels described in this report (Schedule One and Two) have been created and vested in Council as reserves subject to the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act). They were created and vested under Part 10 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) as part of the subdivision consent process.
- 11. The reserves described in Schedule One were vested as recreation reserves. The reserves described in Schedule Two was vested as local purpose (esplanade) reserve.
- 12. Two are new reserves (Tuna Kai Park and Whakapakari Park), and six are additions to existing reserves. The reserves are shown in **Attachment 1**.
- 13. Section16(2)(A) of the Act states that where any reserve was created under Part 10 of the RMA and remains vested in Council, Council must by resolution, classify the reserve according to its primary purpose. Classification is a mandatory statutory process for the reserves covered in this report.
- 14. The Act provides eight classifications to choose from; recreation, historic, scenic, nature, scientific, government purpose and local purpose. Each emphasise the protection of different values
- 15. This report recommends the reserves in Schedule One are classified as recreation reserves, consistent with the purpose they were acquired. This classification will enable use and development of these reserves for passive and active recreation and provides Council flexibility in relation to its powers and rights.

- 16. This report recommends the reserve in Schedule Two is classified as local purpose (esplanade) reserve, consistent with the purpose this reserve was acquired for. This classification will enable Council to manage and develop the reserve as it sees fit, consistent with protecting the esplanade values. This classification provides Council with the greatest level of rights of any classification.
- 17. Section16(5)(c) of the Act provides that public notice is not necessary where the proposed classification is a condition subject to which the land was acquired for. On this basis, public notification is not required.
- 18. Following resolution by the Community Committee, staff will notify the Department of Conservation and arrange publication of a notice in the Gazette.

Naming of Reserves

- 19. Section16(10) of the Act provides for reserves to be named at the time of classification.
- 20. Council's Naming of Roads, Open Spaces and Council Facilities <u>Policy</u> (the Policy) provides guidelines for naming reserves and requires naming by resolution.
- 21. This report recommends Council, via delegation to the Community Committee resolves to name the reserves as proposed in Schedule One and Two.
- 22. Where the reserve is an addition to an existing reserve, the proposed name is the same as the existing reserve. For the new reserves, the proposed names have been developed considering the criteria in the Policy. In particular, the following criteria:
 - c. The cultural significance of the area to Tangata Whenua.
 - d. People important in the history of an area.
- 23. The exception to this is Tirohanga Tills Lookout (Map 3, **Attachment 1**). This neighbourhood and amenity park adjoins the existing, larger Till's Lookout. The name 'Tills Lookout' will remain for the main park with the recent acquisition named as Tirohanga Till's Lookout.
- 24. Following engagement with THAWK, it is proposed that 'Tirohanga' is added to the new area of reserve to acknowledge the ancestral importance of the ridgeline to Maaori.
- 25. Tirohanga is derived from the name "Te Tirohanga Tapuwae ki te Uru" 'Looking back on the footsteps to the west', which recalls Ngaati Maahanga's west coast origins (and the coastal origins of much of Tainui Waka). It is a contemporary reference to the travellers who journeyed along "Te Ara O Karoro" the ancient trade path which extended from the west coast to modern day Hamilton west.
- 26. Tuna Kai Park is the proposed name for a small neighbourhood and amenity park, located in Tenille Street, Rototuna (Map 1, **Attachment 1**). The proposed new name roughly translates to 'Harvest of Eel'. Tuna (eel) was a popular food source for Tupunga Maaori and in the Rototuna area tuna was plentiful and stable food source.
- 27. Whakapakari Park is the proposed name for a sports park located on Rotokauri Road in Rotokauri (Map 2, **Attachment 1**). Whakapakari is 'to enhance one's, or a thing's, ability to endure'. In using the name Whakapakari for the park the connotations are around strength and resilience as a people. The word is derived from one of KingTawhio's tongi kura (laments/proclamation) after the Waikato Wars. It was an incitement to his wartorn people to grow strong and to rebuild. 'Me Whakatupu Ki Te Hua Ote Kawariki, Me whakapakari Ki Te Hua Ote Rengarenga'.

Financial Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro Puutea

28. This is a regular operating activity funded through the Long Term Plan.

29. If approved, all future signage and mapping will use these names, as budgets allow.

Legal and Policy Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-ture

- 30. Staff confirm that the staff recommendation complies with the Council's legal and policy requirements, specifically section Section16(5)(c) of the Reserves Act 1977 and Council's Naming of Roads, Open Spaces and Council Facilities Policy.
- 31. A copy of the Location Plans are attached to this report in **Attachment 1**.

Wellbeing Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-oranga tonutanga

- 32. The purpose of Local Government changed on the 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').
- 33. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.
- 34. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

Social

- 35. The neighbourhood and sports parks are important facilities for emerging communities in Rototuna and Rotokauri. Providing official names for the park will help to build a sense of identity and ownership of the space by local residents and the wider Hamilton public, and is an important step in building social wellbeing for the space.
- 36. Classification of parks will also ensure that the local communities will use the open spaces as intended.

Economic

37. The official naming of the parks can improve economic wellbeing through its value to the community as a common asset. The official naming of the park increases identity and allows the space to be better integrated into their respective local areas, which can have a positive impact on economic outcomes.

Environmental

38. Environmental wellbeing will be improved through park classification and naming by providing an increased identity that raises awareness by the local community of the value of open space. Having an official name will place an identity on the space which can create long term environmental value on it for the community. Having land classified will ensure that the use of that land will be managed accordingly.

Cultural

- 39. Council staff have engaged with mana whenua (THAWK and Waikato Tainui) early to ensure their input and support for the park name.
- 40. The naming of the two new parks is an opportunity for mana whenua to express their values and identity. In doing so, this establishes a broader community identity and develops a sense of place to a new and growing local community.

Risks - Tuuraru

41. There are no known risks associated with the decisions required for this matter.

Item 12

Significance & Engagement Policy - *Kaupapa here whakahira/anganui* Significance

42. Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy and have assessed that the recommendation(s) in this report has/have a low level of significance.

Engagement

- 43. Given the low level of significance determined, the engagement level is low. No engagement is required.
- 44. Environmental wellbeing will be improved through park naming by providing an increased identity that raises awareness by the local community of the value of open space. Whilst many in the area and the wider Hamilton public already value open space and the value it provides in an urban environment, having an official name will place an identity on the space which can create long term environmental value on it for the community.

Attachments - Ngaa taapirihanga

Attachment 1 - Location Plans

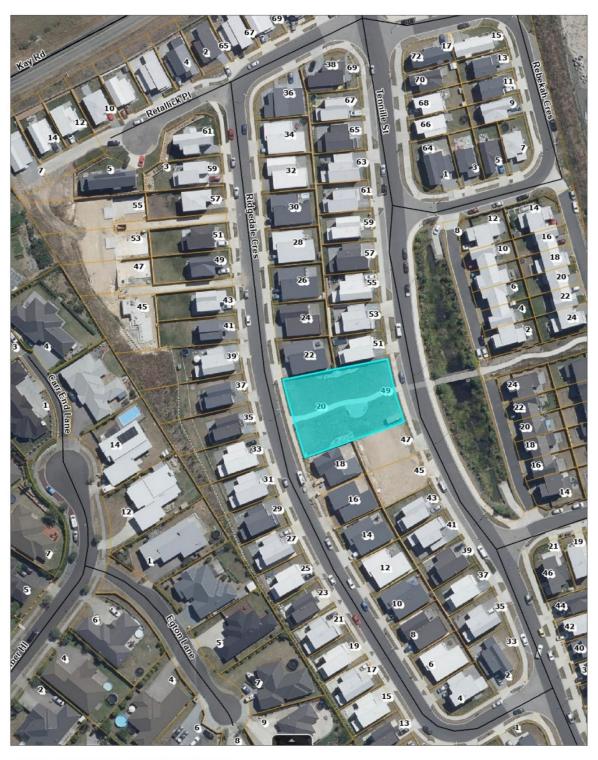
MAP 1 Tuna Kai Park

Location: Tenille Street, Rototuna

 Area (ha):
 0.1201 ha

 Legal description:
 Lot 200 DP504587

Park type: Neighbourhood and Amenity



PARK CLASSIFICATION AND NAMING REPORT

Whakapakari Park MAP 2

Rotokauri Road, Rotokauri 6.4427ha Location:

Total Area:

Legal description: Section 6 SO 478480 and Section 7 SO 478480

Park type: Sports



PARK CLASSIFICATION AND NAMING REPORT

Tirohanga - Tills Lookout MAP 3

Carlingford Rise, Dinsdale 0.4602 ha Lot 42 DP 477283 Location:

Total area: Legal description:

Neighbourhood and Amenity Park type:



PARK CLASSIFICATION AND NAMING REPORT

MAP 4 Mangakotukutuku Esplanade Reserve

Location: Peacockes Road, Edgeview Crescent and Dixon Road

Total area: 4.7283 h

Legal description: Section 2 SO 544662, Section 2 SO 514748 and Section 2 SO 517435

Park type: Esplanade



PARK CLASSIFICATION AND NAMING REPORT

MAP 5 Mangaiti Park

Location:Forge Street, RototunaTotal area:0.2845 haLegal description:Lot 13 DP 494366

Park type: Esplanade



PARK CLASSIFICATION AND NAMING REPORT

MAP 6 Te Awa O Katapaki Esplanade

Location: Mataroa Crescent, Flagstaff

Total area: 3.2215 ha

Legal description: Lot 20 DP 490815, Lot 28 DP 481186

Park type: Gully esplanade



PARK CLASSIFICATION AND NAMING REPORT

MAP 7 Mangaharakeke Esplanade Reserve

Location: Hutchinson Road, Rototuna Area: 0.2845 ha

Area: 0.2845 ha
Legal description: Lot 13 DP 494366
Park type: Esplanade



PARK CLASSIFICATION AND NAMING REPORT

MAP 8 Mangaonua Esplanade

Location: Silverdale Road, Hillcrest

Area: 0.115 ha
Legal description: Lot 4 DP 513776
Park type: Esplanade



PARK CLASSIFICATION AND NAMING REPORT

Council Report

Committee: Community Committee **Date:** 17 November 2020

Author: Muna Wharawhara **Authoriser:** Sean Hickey

Position: Amorangi Maaori **Position:** General Manager Strategy

and Communications

Report Name: He Pou Manawa Ora - Pillars of Wellbeing Community Engagement Plan

Report Status	Open
	·

Purpose - *Take*

1. To inform the Community Committee on the proposed community engagement plan for the He Pou Manawa Ora – Pillars of Wellbeing.

Staff Recommendation - Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi

- 2. That the Community Committee:
 - a) receives the report;
 - b) approves the engagement of He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing;
 - c) notes that He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing is being developed through the Community Committee;
 - d) notes items included in the Cultural Significance Programme of Work will be consulted and reported on separately;
 - e) delegates the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chair of the Community Committee, Cr Gallagher Maangai Te Ua, Maangai Evans-Thompson and General Manager Strategy and Communication to work with Communication and Engagement staff to finalise the timing, content and means of community engagement; and
 - f) notes that subject to approval and sign-off by He Pou Manawa Ora working group public consultation of He Pou Manawa Ora will commence early 2021.

Executive Summary - Whakaraapopototanga matua

- 3. He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing is a high-level planning document that will focus Council's work on delivering shared outcomes of equal benefit to Maaori and all Hamiltonians.
- 4. At the 22 October 2020 Council meeting, Council considered the matters in this report and resolved to defer discussion to this Community Committee, to allow time for staff to incorporate feedback from Elected Members into the draft He Pou Manawa Ora document.

- 5. The content of this report is largely unchanged from that presented to the Council meeting on 22 October 2020, with three key exceptions:
 - the timeframe for public engagement has moved to early 2021; and
 - Cr Gallagher, Maangai Te Ua and Maangai Evans-Thompson have been added to the proposed working group of Councillors to work with staff on the engagement plan and collateral; and
 - the He Pou Manawa Ora document (Attachment 1) has been updated to reflect Elected Member feedback to date.
- 6. Staff note that this version of the document is still in draft form and will not be finalised until after public engagement and further discussion with Elected Members. Elected Members are not being asked to approve the strategy document today.
- 7. The development of He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing is funded through the 2020/21 Annual Plan at a total cost of \$30,000 inclusive of staff time, design costs and community engagement.
- 8. Staff consider the decision to approve community engagement for He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing has low significance and that the recommendations comply with the Council's legal requirements.

Background - Koorero whaimaarama

- 9. On 28 January 2020, a hui was held with Iwi, Hapuu, Maataawaka and Maangai Maaori to initiate discussion and seek feedback on:
 - a) Hamilton City Council's draft wellbeing framework; and
 - b) Maaori engagement and input into the 2021-2031 Long-Term Plan.
- Council staff were instructed to review current lwi, Hapuu and Maatawaka strategic documents to develop a draft document that captured the common wellbeing aspirations of Maaori in Kirikiriroa.
- 11. Staff submitted a proposal to the 2020/21 Annual Plan to seek funding for development of a Maaori Plan for Hamilton Kirikiriroa. Consequently, the funding proposal was successful and \$30,000 was allocated to complete this work.
- 12. A resolution was passed at the 24 June 2020 meeting of the Community Committee that included:
 - b) requests the Chief Executive report to the Community Committee on 13 August 2020 with a work programme relating to matters that will inform the future decision on the Captain Hamilton statue.
- 13. On 5 August 2020, staff presented a draft Culturally Sensitive Issues Work Programme at a Council briefing session. The draft work programme included He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing.
- 14. A resolution was passed at the 13 August 2020 Community Committee that included:
 - c) notes that the Strategy He Pou Manawa Ora (Pillars of Wellbeing) will be developed through the Community Committee; and
 - d) notes that other items included in the work programme will be reported on through the appropriate committee.
- 15. On 24 August 2020, two separate zoom meetings were held. The first with The University of Waikato's Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Sarah-Jane Tiakiwai, and the second with the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Community Committee. Both meetings provided staff with direction and feedback on the shape and content of the Maaori Plan.

- 16. On 7 September 2020, staff hosted a zoom meeting with Waikato Tainui, Te Haa o te Whenua o Kirikiriroa and Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa. The purpose was to present the first draft of He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing and receive initial feedback from our partners.
- 17. On 8 September 2020, staff met with Mayor Paula Southgate, Councillor Mark Bunting and Councillor Kesh Naidoo-Rauf to further critique He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing.
- 18. On 30 September 2020, at a Council briefing session, staff presented the draft He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing to Elected Members. The session provided an opportunity for Elected Members to provide feedback on the draft strategy. It was noted at the briefing that staff were aiming to table a report at the 22 October 2020 Council meeting seeking Council approval for community engagement on He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing to begin.
- 19. He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing Community Engagement Plan was presented by staff at the 22 October 2020 Council meeting. Councillors were not comfortable supporting the staff recommendation without councillor feedback being correctly reflected in any public He Pou Manawa consultation plan. The following procedural motion was put

That the item being discussed be referred to the Community Committee meeting of 17 November 2020. **Resolved:** (Cr Wilson/Cr Macpherson)

Discussion - Matapaki

- 20. Staff recommend the community engagement programme on He Pou Manawa Ora concentrates on the four Pou (Pillars):
 - i. He Pou Manawa Koorero Pillar of History/Heritage,
 - ii. He Pou Toorangapuu Maaori Pillar of Unity,
 - iii. He Pou Manawa Taurikura Pillar of Prosperity, and
 - iv. He Pou Manawa Taiao Pillar of Restoration.

Council will talk to the community about the pillars and ask for feedback around the draft outcomes included under each pillar.

- 21. Staff note that Waikato Tainui, Te Haa o te Whenua o Kirikiriroa and Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa have committed to support widespread promotion of He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing. This includes engaging with kaumatua, pakeke, rangatahi, tamariki/mokopuna, business communities, service providers and the wider Hamilton community.
- 22. He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing aims to support the aspirations of Maaori and the wider Hamilton community. The strategy intends to be a guiding document to ensure Council creates and maintains a consistent, respectful, well-informed, measured, fair and focused approach that contributes to citywide wellbeing outcomes.
- 23. A comprehensive communication and engagement programme will be developed (once Council direction is confirmed) to ensure strong promotion of the proposed engagement.
- 22. Staff propose public consultation on He Pou Manawa Ora takes place over a four-week period early in 2021.

- 23. The purpose of this engagement is to inform the community and give the community the opportunity to have their say on the four pillars. This topic has high community interest so the communication and engagement plan aims to reach as many people as practically possible. The communication and engagement plan will:
 - allow a wide range of voices to be captured and heard, reflecting out community's true diversity;
 - be transparent informing the community about the Council's activities and taking the community on the journey with us; and
 - enable enhanced community input into the Council decision making and planning process.
- 24. Communication and engagement tactics will include (but not limited to) key stakeholder targeted engagement (individual, small group and bilingual communications), a comprehensive city-wide digital and print advertising campaign, video, pop-up information kiosks and handouts at Council facilities across the city and targeted key stakeholder locations, boosted and targeted social media tactics via Have Your Say online consultation, and proactive and targeted media engagement.
- 25. The communication and engagement programme will require a mixture of communication (one-way information from Council to the community about the context and background of the project) and community engagement (two-way conversations between Council and the community) about He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing.
- 26. The costs for the community engagement programme will be covered by the He Pou Manawa Ora Pillar of Wellbeing budget.
- 27. The estimated budgeted cost components are:

Document design	\$3,000
Translation of document	\$5,000
Community engagement advertising and collateral	\$10,000 - \$12,000

- 28. If the recommendation is not approved, it will delay the subsequent completion of the final draft document and timing of the final draft document presented to Council.
- 29. He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing is being developed to align and interact with many of Council's current strategies, plans and policies.

Options

30. No options are available for Council to consider because staff are only seeking approval to go out to for community engagement of He Pou Manawa Ora – Pillars of Wellbeing.

Financial Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro Puutea

31. The total budget to develop He Pou Manawa Ora – Pillars of Wellbeing is \$30,000 which is funded through the 2020/21 Annual Plan.

Legal and Policy Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-ture

32. Staff confirm that the staff recommendation within this report complies with the Council's legal and policy requirements.

Wellbeing Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-oranga tonutanga

- 33. The purpose of Local Government changed on the 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').
- 34. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.
- 35. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

Social

36. The engagement proposed in this report will contribute to the social wellbeing of the community by enabling the community to understand and engage in the development of He Pou Manawa Ora - Pillars of Wellbeing.

Economic

37. He Pou Manawa - Pillars of Wellbeing proposes to support and enable economic growth and prosperity by providing an environment for economic leadership and partnership opportunities.

Environmental

38. He Pou Manawa Ora - Pillars of Wellbeing supports the environmental health and wellbeing of the community.

Cultural

- 39. The development of He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing demonstrates Council's commitment to cultural wellbeing by ensuring decisions of cultural significance are considered in a careful and measured way.
- 40. Through the development of the He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing, Council is showing a stronger commitment to an inclusive and considered decision making approach. This includes the responsibility to consider the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in its decision-making, in particular, the Principle to act in good faith and partnership.
- 41. Council recognises the special relationship that Iwi and Mana Whenua have to Hamilton Kirikiriroa and through this process has actively promoted opportunities for Iwi, Mana Whenua and Maataawaka to participate in decision-making at all levels of Council.

Risks - Tuuraru

42. Staff consider there to be a low level of risk involved in the engagement of He Pou Manawa Ora - Pillars of Wellbeing.

Significance & Engagement Policy - Kaupapa here whakahira/anganui

Significance

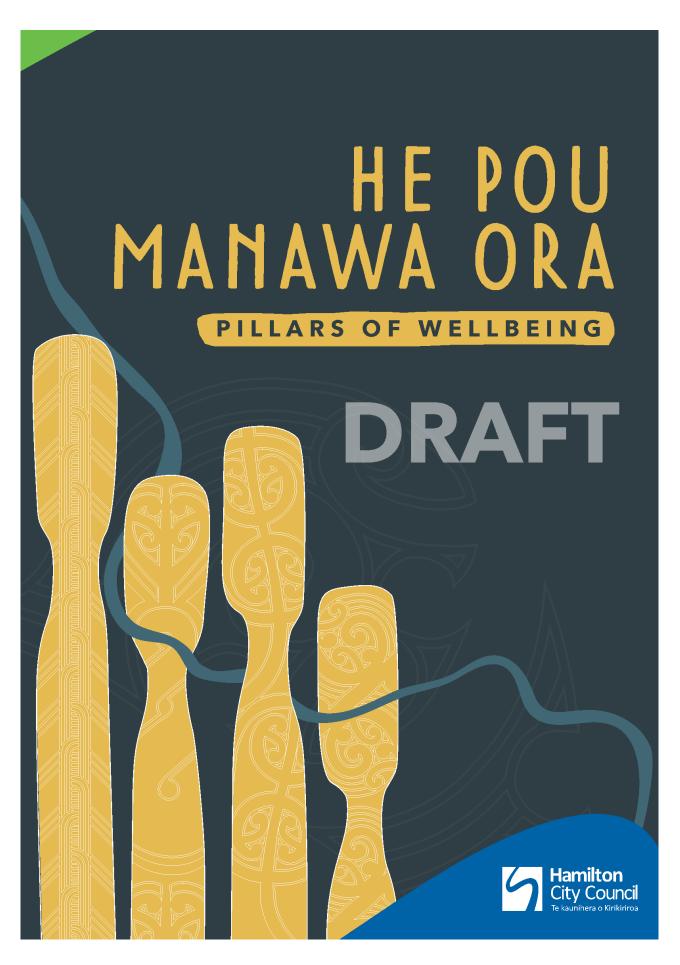
43. Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy and have assessed that the matter(s) in this report has/have a low level of significance.

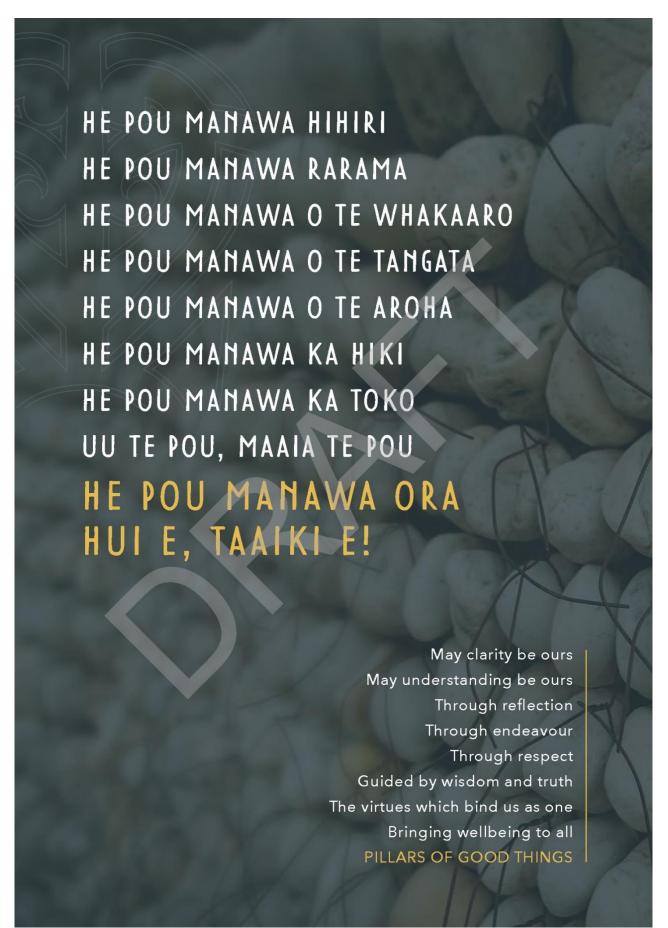
Engagement

44. This report seeks the Community Committee's approval to engage with the community to understand their views and preferences on the matters covered in this report.

Attachments - Ngaa taapirihanga

Attachment 1 - Maaori Strategy document 3 Nov Proof V2 - DRAFT







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HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL MAAORI STRATEGY



INTRODUCTION

He Pou Manawa Ora Pillars of Wellbeing is a strategic plan outlining the Hamilton City Council's vision for a city that celebrates its rich history, special Maaori heritage and natural environmental wonders.

Developed in partnership with Waikato-Tainui, Te Rūnanga Ō Kirikiriroa (TROK) and Te Haa O te Whenua O Kirikiriroa (THAWK), this plan discusses how the Council will use the pillars of History, Unity, Prosperity and Restoration to build a proud and inclusive city for the wellbeing of all its people.

This historical partnership is committed to the overall outcomes of ensuring:

- · Hamilton's unique Maaori history is shared, protected and celebrated (Pillar of History)
- · Maaori voice in local decision-making continues to be supported (Pillar of Unity)
- · Maaori and people of all cultural backgrounds have equal access to housing, health, employment and educational opportunities (Pillar of Prosperity)
- · Maaori continue to be the kaitiaki (guardians) of Hamilton's natural and physical environment (Pillar of Restoration).

The Principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi will help guide this partnership on its journey towards

creating a more socially, economically and environmentally diverse city for future generations to be immensely proud of.

HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL MAAORI STRATESY

3

HISTORY OF MAAORI IN HAMILTON KIRIKIRIROA

PRE EUROPEAN

The Hamilton area has a history of 700-800 years of Maaori occupation and settlement. Hamilton was originally known as Kirikiriroa. It was a large paa located on the western side of the Waikato River.

1830-1850

This was a relatively peaceful period when Maaori and settlers (Paakehaa) lived and traded with each other. Waikato tribes grew and shipped large amounts of produce (wheat, pigs, maize, fruit and vegetables) as well as dressed flax to Auckland for both the local and international markets.

1863

The New Zealand Settlement Act enabled land to be taken from Maaori by the Crown. This resulted in 1.2 million hectares of land being confiscated in the Waikato region, and part of this land provided the basis for European settlement in Hamilton.

1800s

Kirikiriroa Paa, where the Hamilton CBD now stands, was home for the hapuu Ngaati Wairere up until 1864. In its day the paa was full of hundreds of people; families, children, kuia, kaumatua, warriors, master carvers, leaders, healers,

teachers, savvy business-minds and

1858

The first Maaori King, Pootatau Te Wherowhero was appointed. This was the beginning of the kiingi movement and its centralisation within the Waikato.

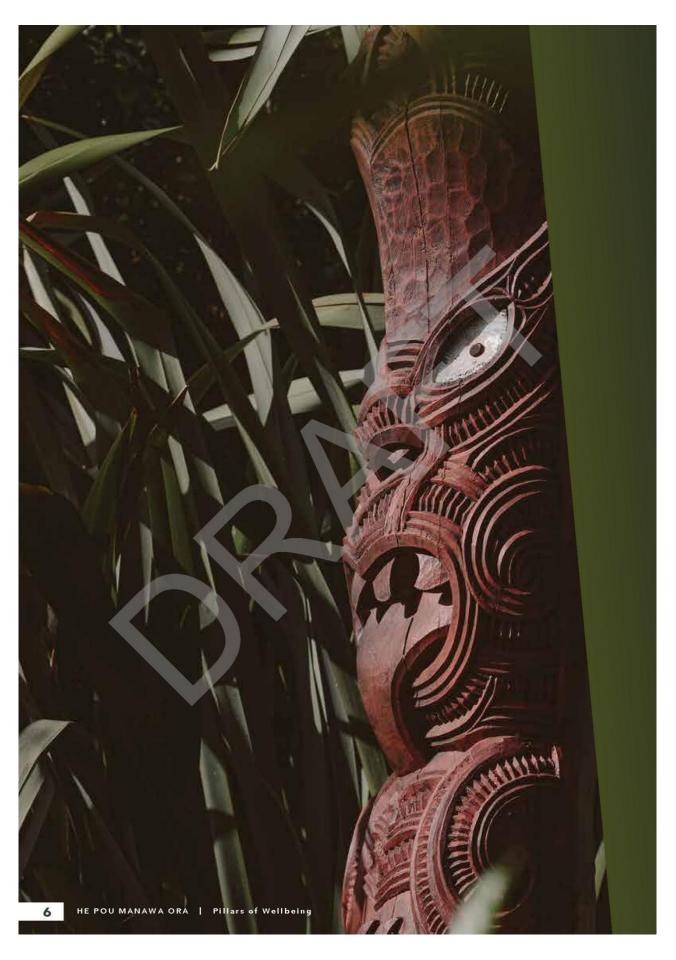
1860s

War between the British and Waikato tribes occurred during 1863 and 1864, starting near Mercer, with the final battle occurring near Te Awamutu.



1976 More than 10% of Hamilton Kirikiriroa inhabitants (9077 of 87,968 people) were recorded as Maaori. 2011 Several food storage pits (rua) were found near (rua) were found near Kirikiriroa residents are the Waikato River, close to the Waikato Museum.





A SNAPSHOT OF HAMILTON KIRIKIRIROA MAAORI COMMUNITY

38,112 Maaori lived in Hamilton city (2018)



with a median age of

23.8

4.9%

of New Zealand's Maaori population lived in Hamilton **^**

23.7%

文章 Hamiltonians

of Hamiltonians identified as Maaori (25.7% of Maaori descent)



of Hamilton's Maaori population were aged under 25 years



The city has

te reo Maaori speakers

45.4%
of Maaori over 15 years
were employed fulltime

R

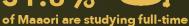
30%

of Hamilton's population is projected to identify as Maaori by 2038

of Maaori aged 15 years and over have a Bachelor's degree or higher as their highest qualification

(Hamilton average for all ethnic groups over 15 years is 25%

31.8%



93% of these are under 25 years old

Figures from Statistics New Zealand: 2013, 2016 and 2018.

HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL MAAORI STRATEGY

TE TIRITI O WAITANGI PRINCIPLES

Hamilton City Council (Te Kaunihera o Kirikiriroa) supports the Principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi The Treaty of Waitangi offered and agreed to by Maaori and the Crown. Through articles II and III, Council recognises Maaori as tangata whenua (indigenous people) with kaitiakitanga (guardianship) status and interests regarding land, and that Maaori are assured the same rights as all citizens.

He Pou Manawa Ora | Pillars of Wellbeing and its consideration of the Treaty's Principles, including Participation, Partnership, Protection and Prosperity, acknowledge the significance of Maaori as key partners in the future direction of Hamilton City, alongside Hamilton City Council, other key stakeholders and the wider community. It recognises the value of Maaori culture and its connection to Hamilton, and the importance of providing equitable support and opportunities for Maaori wellbeing and growth alongside those of all Hamiltonians.

The principles of partnership, participation, protection and prosperity underpin the relationship between the Government and Maaori under the Treaty of Waitangi.

PARTNERSHIP involves working together with iwi, hapuu, whaanau and Maaori communities reasonably and with utmost good faith on major issues of common concern.

PARTICIPATION encourages and requires Maaori to be involved at all levels of every sector, including in the decision-making, planning, development and delivery of services.

PROTECTION encourages and requires Maaori to be involved at all levels of every sector, including in the decision-making, planning, development and delivery of services.

PROSPERITY recognises the importance of providing equitable support and opportunities for Maaori to improve their current and future economic health alongside those of all New Zealanders.



WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP WE CAN'T DO THIS ALONE

Council is committed to honouring the Principles of Te Tirirti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi through its relationship with Kiingitanga, Waikato-Tainui, mana whenua and maataa waka within Hamilton Kirikiriroa.

KIINGITANGA

MAAKU ANOO E HANGA TOOKU WHARE KO TOONA TAAHUHU, HE HIINAU OONA POU HE MAAHOE, HE PATATEE

I will build my house
Its ridge pole will be made of hiinau
Its posts will be made of maahoe and
patatee

One of New Zealand's most enduring political institutions, the Kiingitanga was founded in 1858 with the crowning of first Maaori King, Kiingi Pootatau Te Wherowhero, as a structure to unify the people. Today, Kiingi Tuuheitia Pootatau Te Wherowhero VII continues the role of as Monarch of Aotearoa to unify all people. Hamilton City Council's Kaumatua Tame Pokaia is appointed by Kiingi Tuuheitia to provide cultural support and advice to Hamilton city's Mayor and its elected members.

TE WHAKAKITENGA O WAIKATO-TAINUI (lwi)

"AMOHIA AKE TE ORA O TE IWI KA PUTA KI TE WHEIAO"

To protect the wellbeing of the people is paramount

- Kiingi Tuuheitia Pootatau Te Wherowhero VII

Te Whakakitenga o Waikato-Tainui is the mandated local lwi authority, representing 75,000 lwi beneficiaries, 33 hapuu and 68 marae across several local authority boundaries.

Te Whakakitenga o Waikato-Tainui's primary focus is on the cultural, social, economic and environmental wellbeing of its people.

Waikato-Tainui is the biggest landowner in

Hamilton and contributes significantly to the social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing of the city.

10

HE POU MANAWA ORA | Pillars of Wellbeing

TE HA O TE WHENUA O KIRIKIRIROA (mana whenua)

E WHAKAWHITI ATU AI I TE KOOPUU MAANIA O KIRIKIRIROA ME OONA MAARA KAI, TE NGAAWHAA WHAKATUPU AKE O TE WHENUA MOOMONA

Across the smooth belly of Kirikiriroa Its gardens bursting with the fullness of good things Te Ha O te Whenua O Kirikiriroa promotes the views of Kirikiriroa Hamilton's mana whenua groups, Ngaati Wairere, Ngaati Maahanga, Ngaati Hauaa, Ngaati Tamainupoo and Ngaati Korokii-Kahukura who hold a historical and traditional bond with the natural and physical landscapes within Hamilton city. Te Ha O te Whenua O Kirikiriroa advocates commemorating traditional landmarks, sharing of historical stories to build positive and vibrant relationship between Maaori and non-Maaori, environmental protection and enhancement.

MAATAA WAKA (urban Maaori)

KOTAHI TE KOHAO O TE NGIRA E KUHUNA AI TE MIRO MAA, TE MIRO WHERO, TE MIRO PANGO

Through the eye of the needle pass the white thread, the black thread, and the red thread

Te Runanga Ō Kirikiriroa (TROK) was formally established in 1988 as the Urban Maaori authority. Mandated by both the late Maori Queen, Te Atairangikaahu and the Mayor of the time, the late Sir Ross Jansen, TROK represents and is representative of Maaori (maataa waka) and Pasifika peoples living in Hamilton city. As a result of this mandate, TROK has maintained a collegial relationship with the Hamilton City Council and has a history of advocating for Maaori wellbeing within Kirikiriroa.

MAANGAI MAAORI

KO TE REO KIA MAAORI

Let my voice be Maaori



Maangai Maaori, meaning the voice of Maaori, were first appointed to (five) Council committees with full voting rights, in 2018. Maangai Maaori now sit on eight committees and an advisory group, to align with the Council's new governance structure. The Maangai Maaori represent and are chosen by Iwi (Waikato-Tainui) and maataa waka (Urban Maaori) organisation Te Runanga Ō Kirikiriroa. Maangai Maaori are selected based on skill, knowledge and experience. Maangai Maaori is an initiative that was developed by Hamilton City Council to give effect to its Treaty partnership with Maaori. Maangai Maaori has now been introduced at Waikato District Council.

HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL MAAORI STRATEGY

HE POU MANAWA ORA

PILLARS OF WELLBEING

We have identified four pillars or pou to deliver on our collective aspirations for the city (and deliver on the Principles of the Treaty).

PILLAR OF HISTORY

HE POU MANAWA KOORERO

A pillar that reminds us of the unique history of language, people, place and our commitment to acknowledge and respect our uniquely different values and qualities.

PILLAR OF UNITY

HE POU TOORANGAPUU MAAORI

A pillar that gives
recognition to Maaori values,
knowledge and aspirations
as a equal partner and
contributor to the well-being
of people, place,
environment and future.

HE POUMANAWA ORA | Pillars of Wellbeing



HE POU MANAWA KOORERO

Hamilton Kirikiriroa values the heritage and history of our city. Maaori heritage and history is captured in place, time and events over the last 700 years. We are committed to sharing, protecting and celebrating our unique Maaori heritage.

CURRENT SITUATION

Maaori heritage in Hamilton Kirikiriroa dates back to the arrival of the Tainui canoe in 1350AD. It comprises a wide range of different places and items from the physical and tangible to the natural environment and the intangible.

Hamilton Kirikiriroa and its original inhabitants have a rich and deep connection with the places, waterways, forests and native wildlife scattered throughout the city.

In 2022, the New Zealand school curriculum will include New Zealand history. Therefore it is critically important that the history of Hamilton Kirikiriroa be shared and celebrated to create a city identity that embraces all cultural backgrounds.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

- 1 Maaori art and culture is a source of pride for all Hamiltonians.
- 2 Kiingitanga is respected and celebrated as one of New Zealand's most enduring internationally recognised insitutions.
- 3 Te reo Maaori is seen, heard and celebrated throughout the city.

WHAT WE WILL DO

- 1 Review and expand the Nga Tapuwae o Hotumauea plan that provides historical context and guidance to appropriately recognise Maaori landmarks on riverside reserves.
- 2 Invest in celebrating local Maaori history/stories throughout the city, i.e. art, commemorative. storyboards, architecture and events.
- 3 Increase Maaori heritage sites listed and protected through the Council's District Plan.
- 4 Increase bilingual signage throughout the city.
- 5 Normalise the use of te reo Maaori in Council communications.
- 6 Review our Road Naming Policy.
- 7 Through a review of our Public Art Policy, differentiate the appropriateness of public art vs memorials.
- 8 Support and celebrate Maaori and bicultural events including the Matariki Festival and Waitangi Day.
- 9 Support the history and place of Kiingitanga to be respected and celebrated.

MEASURES TO MONITOR OUR PROGRESS

- 1 Percentage of public bilingual signage.
- 2 Percentage of staff that can recite their pepeha and perform a basic mihi and waiata.
- 3 Percentage of new streets that have te reo Maaori names.
- 4 Percentage of local Maaori history installed throughout the city.
- 5 Percentage of Maaori heritage sites protected under the District Plan.
- 6 Percentage of funding support to celebrate significant Maaori events.
- 7 Percentage of Maaori community groups supported.

HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL MAAORI STRATEGY

PILLAR OF UNITY HE POU TOORANGAPUU MAAORI

Hamilton City Council supports
Maaori input into local
decision-making.

CURRENT SITUATION

Maaori currently make up 23.7% of Hamilton's population but often represent less than 5% of respondents to Council's community engagement on strategies plans and policies. The Local Government Act requires Hamilton City Council to provide opportunities for Maaori to contribute to its decision-making and foster the development of Maaori capacity to do so.

In 2018, Hamilton City Council was the first in the country to introduce representatives of local lwi, hapuu and maataa waka to Council committees.

These representatives, known as Maangai Maaori, have full voting rights at their respective committees but do not sit on full Council.

Hamilton City Council also has a statutory requirement to work with lwi and mana whenua on broad range of planning and cultural issues that contribute to city growth, visitor attraction, heritage protection and environment enhancement. Currently, both lwi and mana whenua provide valued advice on such matters. As the city continues to grow, engagement with lwi and mana whenua is expected to increase.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

- 1 Maximise Council's Maangai Maaori relationships when engaging on key policies, plans and strategies.
- 2 Increased representation of Maaori in senior management roles.
- 3 Increased senior leadership roles within Council.
- 4 Increased role of Maatauranga Maaori to inform infrastructure, community and organisational development.

WHAT WE WILL DO

- Continue the Maangai Maaori model and consider options for increasing Maaori input into Council decisions.
- 2 Promote and increase use of te reo Maaori in key Council communications, including consultation and engagement activity.
- 3 Target more of our consultation and engagement activity toward Maaori, including working with our Maaori partners to do so.
- 4 Embed Maaori cultural and wellbeing considerations and the Principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the review and development of Council strategies, plans and policies.
- 5 Include Maatauranga Maaori considerations in relevant Council reports and recommendations.
- 6 Improve the capability and capacity of Hamilton City Council staff to understand and appreciate cultural issues and engage with our Maaori partners.

MEASURES TO MONITOR OUR PROGRESS

- 1 Increased percentage of Maaori participating in Council engagement activities.
- 2 Percentage of Maaori voting in local body elections.
- 3 Percentage of Maaori who have confidence that Council makes decisions in the best interests of the city (measured through our Quality of Life survey).
- 4 Percentage of Hamilton City Council staff self-assessing as 'capable' of engaging in 'mana enhancing' relationships with lwi, mana whenua and maataa waka.
- 5 Percentage of Council policies, strategies and plans that reflect or include Maaori wellbeing outcomes.
- 6 Regular feedback from our Maaori partners as to the effectiveness of the partnership.

HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL MAAORI STRATEGY



HE POU MANAWA TAURIKURA

Access to housing, health, employment, education, environment and identity are hugely important to individual, whaanau and community wellbeing. Council aims to take responsibility as an enabler and leader in the wellbeing conversations. We recognise that we are a part of a partnership approach to supporting Maaori wellbeing.

CURRENT SITUATION

Maaori make up 23.7% of Hamilton city's population. This is expected to grow to 30% by 2038. 52% of the current Maaori population is aged under 25.

Maaori are less likely to own their own homes, increasingly likely to be unemployed and homeless, likely to leave school having attained NCEA Level 2 and highly likely to require access to medical services. (TROK Five-Year Strategic Plan 2020-2025.)

Maaori businesses in Hamilton city contributed \$472 million (34%) to the overall Maaori Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the Waikato Region in 2012. This contribution largely came from activities in the health and community services (24% of Maaori GDP in Hamilton city) and property and business services industries (19%). (Te Puni Kokiri Māori Economy Waikato Summary Report.)

Hamilton City Council is committed to contributing to the overall health and wellbeing of Maaori within Kirikiriroa/Hamilton.

WHAT WE WILL DO

- Support Te Waka the Waikato Economic
 Development Agency to deliver Te Whare
 Ohaoha (its Maaori Economic Development Plan)
 for Hamilton.
- 2 Support Te Maihi o te Whare Māori the Māori and lwi Housing Innovation Framework for Action (MAIHI) and, work in partnership with housing providers, including Waikato-Tainui, mana whenua, maataa waka, and the Waikato Community Lands Trust, to reduce Maaori housing stress.
- 3 Advocate inter-agency collaboration to support Maaori wellbeing goals.
- 4 Work in partnership with Iwi, hapuu and maataa waka to identify and implement solutions to achieve Maaori wellbeing.
- 5 Review Council's Procurement Policy.
- 6 Advocate for change that support Maaori in Kirikiriroa.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

- 1 Increased wellbeing of Maaori in Kirikiriroa Hamilton.
- 2 Increased Maaori economic and business activity through procurement.
- 3 Increased employment and career pathways through partnerships and projects we deliver.
- 4 Advocating legislative change that negatively impact Maaori in Kirikiriroa

MEASURES TO MONITOR OUR PROGRESS

- 1 Percentage of Maaori rating their overall quality of life as improved.
- 2 Percentage of Maaori who rate their citizenship in Hamilton Kirikiriroa positively.
- 3 Percentage of Maaori who have access to healthy, safe and affordable housing.
- 4 Percentage of Maaori who feel they have equal opportunity in employment, career pathways and quality education.
- 5 Percentage of Council policies, plans and strategies that either reflect or include Maaori wellbeing outcomes.

HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL MAAORI STRATEGY



HE POU MANAWA TAIAO

Council recognises the role of Maaori as kaitiaki (guardians) of the natural and physical environment and in partnership with Council provide for the protection and enhancement of the environment.

CURRENT SITUATION

Hamilton City Council has partnered with Iwi and mana whenua to help manage the city's natural and physical resources for future generations.

Mana whenua are key environmental adviser to Council on projects that may impact directly or indirectly on the environment. The engagement process provides mana whenua the opportunity to apply Maatauranga Maaori values to all projects of Council.

Our partnership with Waikato-Tainui is based on Te Mana o te Wai, Te Mana o te Whenua and Te Mana Whakahaere which recognise the lwi relationship with the environment and empower their participation in the management of natural resources through policy setting direction.

WHAT WE WILL DO

- 1 Develop and implement our Nature in the City Strategy alongside iwi.
- 2 Increase planting and maintenance of native flora in gullies, Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park and throughout the city.
- 3 Develop and implement the Climate Action Plan.
- 4 Work in partnership with Waikato-Tainui and Waikato River Authority to restore and protect the health of the Waikato River for all.
- 5 Ensure our City Growth and Infrastructure planning models high environmental standards.
- 6 Work with Waikato-Tainui and mana whenua to address cultural Resource Management Act (RMA) and Heritage legislative challenges and barriers to city growth and development.

OUTCOMES SOUGHT

- 1 Native flora and fauna species numbers are increased year on year.
- 2 Agreed climate change strategy with Iwi, mana whenua and maataa waaka.
- 3 Increased application of Maatauranga Maaori to develop environmental enhancement solutions and mitigations to infrastructure growth challenges.
- 4 Increased PPE opportunities with lwi to deliver key city and community infrastructure.
- 5 Increased co-management arrangements with lwi and mana whenua to deliver best environmental practices and results.

MEASURES TO MONITOR OUR PROGRESS

- 1 Percentage of land covered by ecologically significant habitat (National Policy Statement).
- 2 Number of native flora and fauna and taonga species increase across Hamilton Kirikiriroa.
- 3 Increased percentage of environment engagements and outcomes involving lwi and mana whenua.
- 4 Increased percentage of decisions influenced by Maatauranga Maaori.
- 5 Number of partnerships supporting best environmental practice and outcomes.



SUMMARY







GLOSSARY HE POU MANAWA ORA Pillars of Wellbeing KAITIAKITANGA guardians KIRIKIRIROA Hamilton MAATAA WAKA Urban Maaori MANAAKITANGA hospitality MOMO MAAORI native species TANGATA WHENUA indigenous people TAONGA MAAORI treasures TE MANA O TE WAI the life force of water TE MANA O TE WHENUA traditional occupants TE MANA WHAKAHAERE authority TE REO Maaori language TIKANGA MAAORI Maaori protocols TUUPUNA AWA ancestral river WAAHI TAONGA protected treasures WAAHI TAPU sacred place WAAHI TUUPUNA ancestral site WHAANAU family WHAKAPAPA genealogy **FURTHER INFORMATION** WEB ADDRESS **CONTACT US** Strategy and Communication Hamilton City Council Garden Place, Private Bag 3010, Hamilton f /HamiltonCityCouncil @CouncilHamilton **©** 07 838 6699 hamilton.govt.nz

Council Report

Committee: Community Committee **Date:** 17 November 2020

Author: Kelvin Powell **Authoriser:** Jen Baird

Position: City Safe Unit Manager Position: General Manager City Growth

Report Name: Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Quarterly Update

Report Status	Open
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Purpose - Take

1. To inform the Community Committee of the progress on the shared service arrangement with Waikato Regional Council for delivering Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) activity on behalf of Hamilton City Council for the July to September 2020 quarter.

Staff Recommendation - Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi

2. That the Community Committee receives the report.

Executive Summary - Whakaraapopototanga matua

- 3. In August 2016, the Council approved a service level agreement with Waikato Regional Council (via the Waikato Group Emergency Management Office) to deliver Hamilton City Council's Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) for a term of six years and nine months.
- 4. A condition of the service delivery contract for delivery of CDEM services is that CDEM report quarterly to the Community Services and Environment Committee (now the Community Committee) on the performance and delivery of the work plan and updates on other deliverables.
- 5. The report by the Waikato Group Emergency Management Office Manager (Attachment 1) covers the period from July 2020 to the end of September 2020 and outlines achievements in the yearly work plan. The workplan has been reshaped for this financial year to reflect the priority work areas identified in the most recent local and group external monitoring and evaluation reports.
- 6. Staff consider the decision in this report has low significance and that the recommendations comply with the Council's legal requirements.

Discussion - Matapaki

Covid-19

7. Post this year's Covid-19 lockdowns, a considerable amount of time has been devoted to planning responses at the local and regional level should there be a further community outbreak of Covid-19 within the Waikato Region. The current national approach would be to initiate a regional lockdown and time has been spent reviewing a range of alternative response structures for another emergency response.

- 8. There has been a strong emphasis on working with Maaori and Iwi at the local and group levels to continue building effective relationships and to identify appropriate representation within the Emergency Operation Centres and the Group Emergency Coordination Centre and as part of the Coordinating Executive Group, the Welfare Coordination Group and the Local Welfare Committees. This was one of the recommendations that arose from the Regional Covid-19 Response Debrief Report.
- 9. Further work is also being undertaken to socialise and embed the Regional CDEM Maaori Framework into our various levels of response. Under a Tiriti o Waitangi foundation, this framework places a kaupapa maaori lens and key maaori concepts over the existing Coordinated Incident Management System (CIMS) based approach to Civil Defence. The focus is placed on key maaori values that drive and support delivery for the collective good rather than one's own wellbeing (Attachment 2).
- 10. We have now received the first reimbursement payment for costs incurred in the provision of various welfare support services for vulnerable people during the Covid-19 response. A reimbursement from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) for the sum of \$879,000 has been received. It has also been confirmed that reimbursement claims totalling a further \$662,000 have also been approved by NEMA and we expect payments to arrive shortly.

General

- 11. Justin Douglas, one of our Emergency Management professionals, resigned at the end of September. Recruitment processes to appoint a replacement are currently underway. In the interim the regional office (Group) will continue to provide additional support to Hamilton on an as required basis.
- 12. Our Emergency Management officers have been working closely with Council Community Development staff to initiate the Fairfield Enderley Resilience Network (FERN). This is focused on developing community response plans for neighbourhoods which align with existing community profiles and build capability to reduce risk and to prepare for and respond to an emergency within the community. This is a pilot aligning community response plans with our community profiles.
- 13. On 6 August 2020, a welfare drop-in centre was opened at Hamilton Wanderers Football Club to offer support for residents, shoppers and business owners who were forced to evacuate the area around Chartwell Mall following the discovery of several pipe bombs. This provided a space for displaced community members to seek refuge, to have a safe place work from and to access refreshments while the mall was cordoned off.
- 14. Our continuing focus on training and upskilling staff has resulted in a further 40 training opportunities being taken up by Council staff during this reporting period. These covered the national Coordination Centre Foundation and Intermediate courses and the Recognition of Prior Learning consolidation course post Covid-19.
- 15. A stocktake has been completed identifying suitable premises across the city that could be used as community-based Civil Defence Centres (CDCs). A CDC is a facility within a local community that is managed by Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) during an emergency to support individuals, families/whanau and the community at large. A large number of the identified locations are Council-owned facilities. The next phase will involve running exercises in these facilities to test preparedness.

Financial Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro Puutea

16. The cost of our Hamilton CDEM response to Covid-19 was \$1.6 million. This was principally spent in providing emergency food, accommodation and foodbank support. Costs incurred in providing welfare support during an emergency can be reimbursed from central government; applications for reimbursement of \$1.55M have been lodged.

- 17. NEMA have approved reimbursements for HCC of \$1.54M.
- 18. The total cost of the shared service contract approved by the Council in 2016 was \$3.1M spread over the six years and nine-month life of the contract at an annual contract cost of \$460,000.

Legal and Policy Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-ture

19. Hamilton City Council is obligated by Section 64 of the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act to 'plan and provide for civil defence within its district'.

Wellbeing Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-oranga tonutanga

- 20. The purpose of Local Government changed on 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').
- 21. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.
- 22. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

Social

23. CDEM activity is intended to build resilience within communities and to assist in developing preparedness within the community to be able to respond to an emergency and therefore has a direct benefit to the social wellbeing of the city.

Economic

24. An emergency event of significance does have a significant impact upon the economic wellbeing of the city. The investment in reduction and readiness activity and a continued focus on developing resilience across all groups within our city could help to lessen the potential economic impact of such an event. A principle focus of this work is to encourage the development and testing of business continuity plans within business community.

Environmental

25. CDEM activity is premised upon understanding the environmental wellbeing of the city and how emergency events – both natural and manmade – could significantly impact on and change that future wellbeing state. Reduction activity is designed to lessen or minimise the impact of such events.

Cultural

26. The planned application of emergency management activity is focused across all cultures and groups within the city. Emphasis is placed on working closely with Tangata Whenua and migrant groups to enhance the understanding and application of emergency management at individual, family (whanau) and group (hapuu and iwi) level and how to prepare for and respond to an emergency event.

Risks - Tuuraru

27. The shared service contract arrangement with the Group Emergency Management Office for the method of service delivery does not release the Council from its obligations and accountability for the implementation and integration of civil defence.

Item 14

Significance & Engagement Policy - Kaupapa here whakahira/anganui

28. Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy and have assessed the recommendations in this report to have a low level of significance and no engagement is required.

Attachments - Ngaa taapirihanga

Attachment 1 - HCC CDEM 1st Quarter Report July - Sept 2020

Attachment 2 - Regional CDEM-Maori Framework V1.05



To: Hamilton City Council (HCC)

Authorised by: Kelvin Powell, Controller, HCC Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM)

Author: Scott Bult – Coordinator, HCC Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM)

Date: 19 October 2020

Subject: Hamilton City Council Emergency Management Professionals Quarterly Report

(1st Quarter, July - September 2020)

Priority Work Programme Summary

- This period commenced post Covid-19 with Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and staff deactivation. Owing to the ongoing Covid-19 situation, one of the HCC Emergency Management Coordinators who was living in Auckland had to work remotely due to Level 3 lockdown conditions and regional boundary closures. This continued throughout the duration of 1st quarter and was followed by his notification of resignation, officially leaving the position in late September.
- A decision was made by the HCC Controller to postpone all internal exercising for the remainder
 of 2020 including the pre-planned Tier 1 and Tier 2 exercises. However HCC CDEM Emergency
 Management Coordinator conducted two "Record of Prior Learning" (RPL) courses for HCC EOC
 staff involved in the Covid-19 response. This provided the opportunity to consolidate learning and
 qualify on completion for either ITF Foundation or Intermediate qualification depending on
 duration of their individual response.
- All ITF and specialist EOC training resumed in July which included multiple HCC staff participation.
- HCC Welfare responded to a Police incident on Thursday 6th August involving a threat of multiple pipe bombs placed at ATM machines within the Chartwell Mall. A decision by HCC's Controller saw HCC's Welfare Manager, Welfare staff and the HCC CDEM Coordinator respond to and establish a "community drop-in centre" for the community at the Hamilton Wanderers football club at Porritt Stadium. This was to provide a location for any displaced community to have refreshments and a place to work as a result of a cordoned area.



Hamilton Wanderers Football Club community "drop-in" centre during Chartwell bomb threat

Post Activation Activity

- Northern EOC "Cold" Debrief held Tuesday 14th July 2020 conducted by an external organization— Toa Consulting
- Post activation report completed and filed for Covid-19 Activation
- Post activation report completed and filed for Chartwell Bomb Threat
- Covid-19 resurgence planning commenced at regional level and was attended by HCC's Controller, Local Welfare Manager, CDEM professional and HCC's Pouaarahi.

Exercise & Training

- * All internal exercising has been put on hold for the remainder of 2020 (Quarters 1 and 2)
- * Post Covid-19 response record of prior learning courses x 2 held (Friday 10th and 17th July)
- * Citizens Advise Bureau presentation and introduction to CDEM environment. (Wednesday 26th August)
- * P.A to Controller workshop held at Waikato District Council (Friday 28th August)
- * CIMS overview delivered to Department of Conservation (30th September)
- * ITF Foundation Courses
- * ITF Intermediate Courses

HCC SLA programme of works

- Civil Defence Centre (CDC) project with and stocktake of CDCS completed with gap analysis on geographical locations. Ongoing work to continue relationship building, training, resourcing, and exercising.
- 1st official Local Welfare Committee post Covid held with Terms of Reference and Business Plan documentation agreed to and signed off by members. Gap analysis done re the Committee makeup identifying key partner organizations such as Community Waikato and Salvation Army who both were instrumental in the Covid Response.
- Hamilton City Emergency Management Group meeting held post Covid 20th August. This was the
 first online meeting and conducted successfully discussing individual agency / organization
 responses and resurgence planning.
- Development of the 12 community profiles with a Civil Defence lens and this program of work has started with Fairfield Enderley Resilience Network (FERN) in conjunction with the HCC Community Development Team led by Vik Mahadevan.

Upcoming engagements for 2nd quarter

- Shake-out 2020 (October 15th)
- CDC Staffing and Supervisors Courses
- CIMS 3rd edition courses
- · Vacancy to be advertised and position filled

Hamilton City CDEM Priority Work Programme 2020 /2021

(Based on 2019 Capability Assessment & Post Covid-19 Local / Regional Review)

Figure 1. Key for work programme status

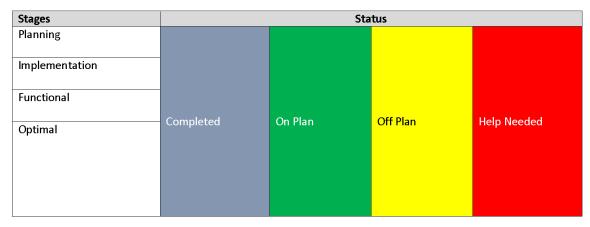


Figure 2. Work Programme status

RECOMMENDATION	Planning	Implementation	Functional	Optimal	Updates
Increasing community awareness, unde	erstanding,	preparedness and	d participatio	on in CDEM	
Ensure that Iwi/Maori engagement practices are incorporated into Local Level strategies and guidance					Continuing relationship development and partnership with Local Iwi and Maori advisors that were identified pre Covid and instrumental during the response.
Develop a prioritised programme for development and updates of Community Response Plans					Conducted initial meetings x2 with Te Papanui Enderley Trust and the Fairfeild Enderley Resilience Network including follow up discussions with main managers.
Review of current community engagements and efficiency of delivering key messaging.					

Organisational Resilience			
Training needs analysis and Emergency			Review of current
Operations Centre staffing/training			HCC trained CDC
and exercises			staff and
			Supervisors and
			gap analysis of
			any short falls.
			Report to Group
			Welfare Manager
Hamilton City Emergency			Continuation of
Management Group (HCEMG) training			quarterly
and exercise collaboration			meetings and
opportunities			"table-top"
• •			exercising,
			information
			sharing and
			collaboration
			around response
Enhancing capability to manage emerge	ncies		
Develop Local Welfare Business Plans			2020 / 21 local
			business plan
			completed and in
			implementation
			phase
Complete a stocktake of current Civil			Full stock take
Defence Centre's with scheduled			completed.
testing, capability, and suitability			Scheduled regular
- · · · ·			contact and
			exercising,
			training of facility
			Staff

Hamilton City Council CDEM Training Numbers for 1st Quarter			
COURSE	STAFF TRAINED		
ITF Foundation	10		
ITF Intermediate	19		
Record of prior learning (RPL) courses (Post Covid-19)	11		
Function Specific (Logistics)	No course this quarter		
Function Specific (Welfare)	No course this quarter		
Function Specific (PIM)	No course this quarter		
Welfare in CDC	No course this quarter (Set for 3 rd quarter)		
Welfare in CDC Supervisor	No course this quarter (Set for 3 rd quarter)		

REGIONAL CDEM-MĀORI FRAMEWORK



TE TUATAHI: ARTICLE ONE

Kawanatanga | Governership

Obligation to protect Māori interests

- Representation & Kaitiakitanga
- Structural Mechanisms
- Decision making involvement

Tino Rangatiratanga | Self-Determination

Māori exercising authority over their affairs

- Engaged, involved
- Capacity & Capability building
- Design & Implementation

TE TUATORU: ARTICLE THREE

Oritetanga | Equity

Protection and Rights

- Equitable outcomes
- Tikanga & Kawa
- Mana enhancement & Due regard

Pouaarahi at the local level are mandated by Iwi and provide tikanga and kawa direction to the Controller. They hold local and regional networks, relationships, knowledge, tikanga, kawa. At the regional level, the Pouaarahi also provides tikanga, kawa and cultural steering to the Group Controller. At the regional level and in alignment with the broad scope of the Group Controller, the Pou Arahi is not Iwi specific, but applies across all iwi, hapū, marae and Māori organisations within the region.

lwi Liaison are employed within local government and agencies who within their role, are charged with ensuring local Iwi, marae, hapū Māta Waka and Māori organisation relationships are nurtured and maintained.

MAHI TAHI

Working together as one

MANAAKITANGA

Exercising Care

and evolving needs of Māori

KOTAHITANGA

Unified for the safety and wellbeing of

Knowledge of Māori community landscapes is sought to ensure coordinated, timely, delivery to the needs of Māori

Cultural practices observed at every appropriate opportunity

Inclusion throughout all phases of

Māori participate and inform review and audit processes

> Maintain connectivity to Māori Coordination and Pouaarahi

Tikanga & Kawa advice and guidance sought

AROHA

Exercising compassion, always

WELFARE

OPERATIONS HEALTH & SAFETY

PLANNING

INTELLIGENCE

LOGISTICS

PUBLIC INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Connected in with Māori Welfare responders across the spectrum

Volunteers, where incident will impact Māori, are knowledgeable, networked and responsive

Ensure all planning activities are informed from an informed Māori lens

Appropriate cultural intelligence fed into public monitoring/picturing where creation of emergency escalation may occur

Māori representation within personnel relevant to the local, regional population

Inform and include relevant Māori partners and stakeholder communications equivalents

Consider and respond to the complexity

Tikanga and Kawa role within Health and Safety

Outputs & forecasting, resource requirements and risk assessments equitably prioritise Māori

Information is collected and shared by informed processes that is guided by this framework

Safety of information shared from Māori

Māori venues as Coordination and operations centers relevant to incident

Messaging is framed for Māoriaudiences, by Māori, via Māori mediums, reaching Māori and in Māori

Cultural sensitivity towards Māori

welfare circumstances is acknowledged

and addressed accordingly

Māori stakeholders integrated within the

Monitoring of vulnerable and priority groups is ongoing

Networks & contacts relative to Māori Stakeholders are updated

Māori sources of information are identified and updated

Cultural consideration and understanding be exercised within financial reimbursement process

Te Reo Māori is maximised and prioritised

Community Committee Agenda 17 November 2020- OPEN

Council Report

Committee: Community Committee **Date:** 17 November 2020

Author: Nick Chester **Authoriser:** Lance Vervoort

Position: Social Development Advisor **Position:** General Manager Community

Report Name: Community Facilities Strategy

Report Status	Open
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Purpose - Take

1. To seek the Community Committee's approval of the Hamilton City Council Community Facilities Strategy.

Staff Recommendation - Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi

- 2. That the Community Committee:
 - a) receives the report;
 - b) approves the Hamilton City Council Community Facilities Strategy; and
 - c) notes that the Strategy will help guide funding proposals for community facilities as part of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.

Executive Summary - Whakaraapopototanga matua

- 3. Council currently owns a number of facilities that support community activity within the city. These include community centres and houses, halls and bookable spaces.
- 4. Many of these facilities are not performing to a high standard and require significant investment to allow them to meet the needs of the community.
- 5. There is currently no strategic direction for how these facilities should be managed, or what council's role is in the provision of community facilities.
- 6. Staff have developed a strategy to fill this gap and allow consistent decisions to be made on the future provision of community facilities.
- 7. Staff recommend **Option 1** approve the Hamilton City Council Community Facilities Strategy as detailed in paragraph 20 below.
- 8. Staff consider the matters in this report to have medium significance and that the recommendations comply with the Council's legal requirements.

Background - Koorero whaimaarama

9. Community facilities are important spaces in Hamilton, acting as focal points for community interaction. Well-functioning facilities will provide spaces for meetings, physical activity and information provision at a local level. Council has a long history of providing space for community activity to occur in the city, through community houses, halls and bookable space.

- 10. Current provision is through a mix of council owned facilities and those owned and run by community groups. Council currently owns over 30 buildings and properties that are a mix of bookable paces, changing rooms and storage sheds.
- 11. Facility provision through the council is complemented by a number of other facilities privately run and managed by community groups and agencies throughout the city. A number of these facilities have received support through council's contestable community funding in recent years.
- 12. Most of council's facilities are ageing and are not fit for purpose. Decisions of the future of facilities have been difficult to make owing to a lack of strategic direction or a clear understanding of council's role in the provision of community facilities.
- 13. Council are also approached regularly by community and sporting groups, wishing to lease, build or develop facilities to better support their purpose. Currently, a lack of strategic direction hinders council's ability to provide consistent and fair advice to these groups. Having a strategy in place will enable conversations with these groups to be more meaningful and lead to better outcomes over time.
- 14. The Community Facilities Strategy has been developed to address these issues and to provide strategic direction for community facility provision in the future. It aims to provide elected members with a clearer vision on how to manage current facilities, but also how to make decisions in the future on development on new facilities or the removal of existing ones that are no longer fit for purpose.
- 15. The strategy is focussed on providing high-level guidance and establishing a view on council's role in the provision of facilities. However, some actions are included, and the strategy has been developed with an understanding that it will support elected members during funding decisions around community facilities in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.
- 16. The strategy reflects feedback received from the community over a number of years. Staff have engaged with several community houses and groups during the development of the strategy.

Discussion - Matapaki

- 17. If the recommendation is not approved, there will continue to be a lack of strategic direction for the provision of community facilities. This may have an impact on funding decisions during the LTP and into the future.
- 18. The strategy has strong alignment to other council plans, policies and strategies, including:

Strategy/Plan	Relationship to Community Facilities	
Play Strategy	Facilities provide spaces for sport, recreation and pop-up play across the	
	city	
Open Space Plan	Facilities are traditionally on or near reserve land and the relationship	
	between the two is important to how well a facility is used. Council also	
	has to balance outcomes in the Open Space Plan relating to limiting loss	
	of open space with requests for more facility space from clubs and	
	groups.	
Libraries Strategic	The Plan has an aim to transform libraries into Community Hubs that	
Plan	provide a wider range of services and are seen as focal points for the	
	community. The full realisation of this aim will help reduce some deman	
	on community facilities over time.	
Community	The policy provides guidance for council's position on the support to	
Occupancy Policy	community groups leasing council owned buildings or land. The strategy	
	will enable better strategic explanation for rental subsidies for	
	community groups.	

Community	Many community grants are awarded to groups leasing or running
Assistance Policy	facilities that benefit the local community. The strategy will provide
	clearer direction to these groups.

Options

- 19. Staff have assessed that there are two reasonable and viable options for the Committee to consider. This assessment reflects the level of significance (see paragraph 32) and current strategic environment relating to community facility provision. The options are set out in the table below.
- 20. Staff recommend **Option 1** because it will address the current gap in strategic direction and enable staff and elected members to make consistent and aligned decisions related to community facilities.

Option 1	Approve the Hamilton City Council Community Facilities Strategy
Option 2	Do not approve the Hamilton City Council Community Facilities Strategy

Financial Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro Puutea

- 21. This is a regular operating activity funded through the Long Term Plan.
- 22. Approximately 200 hours of staff time has been put towards the development of the strategy, at a total cost of \$20,000.

Legal and Policy Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-ture

23. Staff confirm that the staff recommendation complies with the Council's legal and policy requirements.

Wellbeing Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-oranga tonutanga

- 24. The purpose of Local Government changed on the 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').
- 25. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.
- 26. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

Social

27. Community facilities contribute to social wellbeing in Hamilton. Facilities are often focal points for social connection and provide opportunities for community cohesion. The strategy will provide council with direction for how to strengthen facilities' place as focal points through management of council owned facilities and working with partners at other facilities.

Economic

28. Economic wellbeing is enhanced through the provision of community facilities by strengthening local communities and improving cohesion at a local level. This contributes to making Hamilton a welcoming place to live, and increasing individuals desire to move to, and stay in Hamilton.

Environmental

29. Community facilities can contribute to environmental wellbeing by enhancing public spaces and ensuring that local communities feel a greater sense of belonging and care for their area. Council has opportunities to improve the sustainability of buildings in the long term to reduce their environmental impact.

Cultural

30. Community facilities already contribute a great deal to the cultural wellbeing of Hamiltonians. Many facilities are spaces that are used for cultural activities and are known as spaces where residents from a variety of ethnic backgrounds can express their identity freely. The strategy aims to ensure this commitment is continued and enhanced through a clarity of role for council in the provision of facilities.

Risks - Tuuraru

31. There are no known risks associated with the decisions required for this matter.

Significance & Engagement Policy - *Kaupapa here whakahira/anganui* Significance

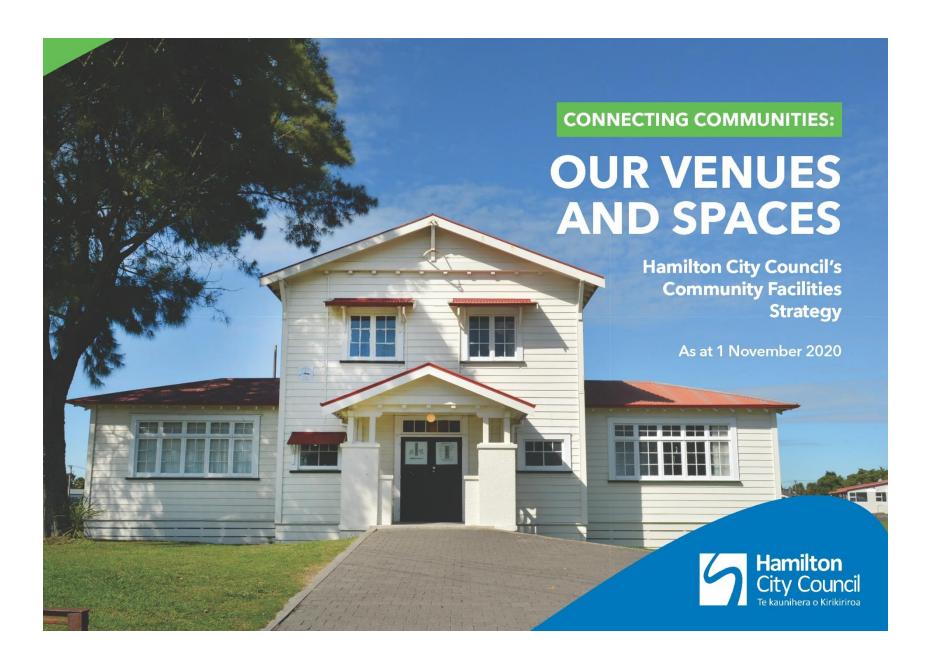
32. Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy and have assessed that the recommendation(s) in this report has/have a medium level of significance.

Engagement

- 33. Staff regularly engage with groups that lease and use community facilities and have a strong network of relationships with independently run facilities. There is support from these groups for a clear strategic direction for council's role in the provision of community facilities.
- 34. The strategy provides high-level direction for the provision of community facilities by council. However, it will be important that at the time that any significant decision is made on a council-owned facility, targeted community engagement will be undertaken first.
- 35. Given the low level of significance determined, the engagement level is low. No engagement is required.

Attachments - Ngaa taapirihanga

Attachment 1 - HCC Draft Community Facilities Strategy - November 2020





COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND THE COMMUNITY FACILITIES STRATEGY

The wellbeing of Hamiltonians is reliant on strong communities, with facilities and infrastructure available at a local level. The Quality of Life Survey (2018) indicated that 68% of Hamiltonians believe a sense of community is important in their neighbourhood, and Community Facilities play a critical role in providing this.

Community Facilities can serve a variety of functions. They provide opportunities for community development, places for social services to take place in, and hubs for community art, culture, sport, recreation, education and information. Community Facilities provide spaces for collaboration and interaction, acting as a focal point for local communities to experience involvement and social interaction. They contribute positively to the development of strong communities.

Communities where residents join social activities, connect with others and take part in local decisions have been shown to be happier, healthier and more productive. In contrast, social isolation is a significant and growing contributor to poor health outcomes. Providing residents and communities with opportunities to connect with each other and take responsibility for local decisions is a key focus for Hamilton City Council. Our communities already have significant strengths, and together with Council, have

highly motivated and committed people delivering great community programmes.

When it comes to investment in the facilities, the bricks and mortar, spaces, equipment and technology, changes are needed. We need significant investment to bring our facilities into line with other modern, successful cities. It is imperative we invest for the future and make sure our facilities meet the needs of both current and future citizens. Our goal is to achieve significant participation in community activities and increase the uptake of the services that will build healthier, resilient communities which people will be proud of. Having facilities that help achieve this outcome is critical in ensuring the continued strength of our communities.

For the purposes of the Strategy, 'Community Facilities' are defined as our community centres, halls and bookable spaces that are primarily used for community-based activities, and centres for community connection.

It is acknowledged that other facilities contribute to some aspects of this in Hamilton, especially libraries, which have a goal to transition traditional buildings into community hubs. Libraries and community hubs will be referenced and shown on maps within this strategic plan as they fulfil a critical role in this space, but they are also more fully covered in the Libraries Strategic Plan 2015.

Figure 1 below shows an overview of Hamilton's current Community Facilities structure and relevant Council plans.

See maps 1, 2 and 3 in subsection 1b of this document to view the locations of current Community Facilities in Hamilton and subsection 1c for an assessment of their condition.



1a. FACILITIES CURRENTLY PROVIDED BY HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL

Council currently has 31 buildings that are used for community purposes:

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A collection of centres, halls, heritage buildings that are a mix of bookable spaces and newly leased facilities:

- Celebrating Age Centre.
- Enderley Community Centre.
- Fairfield Hall.
- Frankton Railway Hall.
- Old St Peters Hall and Reid Studio.
- Te Rapa Sportsdrome.
- ATC Drill Store.
- Caro Park Clubrooms.
- Flagstaff Park Sports Clubrooms.
- Metro Judo Hall.
- Norris Ward Park Arts Centre.
- Settlement Centre Waikato.
- Yendell Park Buildings.

COMMUNITY LEASED BUILDINGS

Buildings owned by Hamilton City Council and leased to community groups, in varying condition and type, including:

- buildings or part of
- sheds/storage
- changerooms (some converted).

Some facilities are near the end of their useful life and will be increasingly costly to maintain - funding will be required in Council's Long-Term Plan to achieve this. In order for facilities to continue to provide meaningful value to the community, Council needs to consider:

- strategic retention and development of Community Facilities, based on a clear understanding of Council's role and sustainable practices
- maintaining Community Facilities to ensure they are utilised and responsive to the needs of the community
- strategic removal of Community Facilities that are no longer 'fit for purpose' or have reached the end of their usable life
- increased clarity for the community in how we manage our Community Facilities and their occupancy.



1b. LOCATION MAPS FOR CURRENTLY-PROVIDED COUNCIL FACILITIES MAP 1: Current location of Hamilton City Council-owned and community-owned facilities Non-Council Owned Libraries Community Facilities 1 Central Good News Community Centre 2 Chartwell Western Community Centre Oinsdale Stadium Bowling 4 Hillcrest Waimarie – Hamilton East Community House 6 Glenview 6 St Andrews Rivercity Training Academy (now Apostolic Training Centre) Rototuna Te Whare Kokonga Council-owned Glenview Community Centre Community Facilities Te Puna Wairoa, Peachgrove Road 3 The Flagstaff Club Incorporated Te Whare o Te Ata, Sare Crescent Te Whanau Putahi, Oxford Terrace Te Rapa Sportsdrome Te Puna o te ora, Rauawaawa, Colombo Street Frankton Railway Institute Hall Hamilton United Women's Bowling Club Shama, Beatty Avenue 5 Fairfield Hall Zeal, Ward Lane 10 Te Ara Hou Village, Morrinsville Road Enderley Park Community Centre 15 YWCA, Pembroke Street Hamilton Multicultural Services Trust (under development) Phoenix House, Richmond Street The Waikato Society of Pottery Inc. Melville Hall, Ohaupo Road 10 Arts for health Community Trust Waikato Indian Hall, Charlies Way Hamilton Community Men's Shed Trust 12 Metro Judo Club Incorporated 13 Hamilton City Citizens Advice Bureau Please note: non-Council-owned Celebrating Age Centre facilities are located on Council land.

1b. LOCATION MAPS FOR CURRENTLY-PROVIDED COUNCIL FACILITIES

MAP 2:

Current facilities in relation to New Zealand Deprivation Index levels

LEGEND

Community Facilities

Reserves

Deprivation Index 2018

____2

3

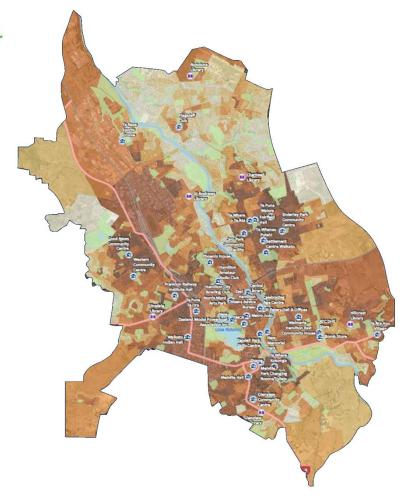
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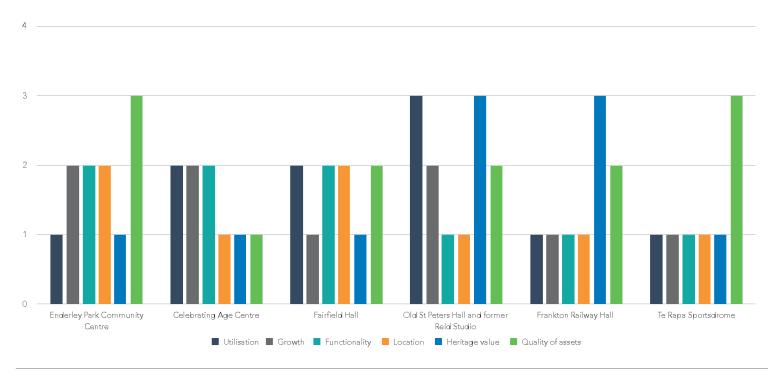
⁶ Hamilton City Council - Connecting communities: our venues and spaces DRAFT Community Facilities Strategy

1b. LOCATION MAPS FOR CURRENTLY-**PROVIDED COUNCIL FACILITIES MAP 3:** Current facilities with '20 minute city' catchment areas - 800 metres' walking distance. Libraries Non-Council-owned Community Facilities 1 Central Good News Community Centre 2 Chartwell Western Community Centre Oinsdale Stadium Bowling 4 Hillcrest Waimarie – Hamilton East Community House 6 Glenview 6 St Andrews Rivercity Training Academy (now Apostolic Training Centre) Rototuna Te Whare Kokonga Council-owned Glenview Community Centre Community Facilities Te Puna Wairoa, Peachgrove Road The Flagstaff Club Incorporated Te Whare o Te Ata, Sare Crescent Te Whanau Putahi, Oxford Terrace Te Rapa Sportsdrome Te Puna o te ora, Rauawaawa, Colombo Street Frankton Railway Institute Hall Hamilton United Women's Bowling Club Shama, Beatty Avenue 5 Fairfield Hall Zeal, Ward Lane Te Ara Hou Village, Morrinsville Road Enderley Park Community Centre 15 YWCA, Pembroke Street Hamilton Multicultural Services Trust (under development) Phoenix House, Richmond Street The Waikato Society of Pottery Inc. Melville Hall, Ohaupo Road 10 Arts for health Community Trust Waikato Indian Hall, Charlies Way Hamilton Community Men's Shed Trust 12 Metro Judo Club Incorporated 13 Hamilton City Citizens Advice Bureau Please note: non-Council-owned Celebrating Age Centre facilities are located on Council land. 800m walking distance / 20 mins to the city centre Reserve

1c. CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Council-owned Community Facilities are also routinely assessed by the Hamilton City Council Facilities team. A rating of 1-5 is given on each building (1 being 'low concern', and 5 being 'high concern') to provide an overall picture of each asset. Results for Community Facilities are shown in *Figure 1a* below. Although facilities are fulfilling the basic role expected of each of them, many are in need of further work to ensure this continues to be the case. Several assets are reaching the expected end of their useful lives.

Figure 1a: Condition assessment of current Hamilton Community Facilities as at November 2020





COUNCIL'S ROLE IN THIS SPACE

Hamilton City Council plays a number or roles in the provision of Community Facilities throughout the city:



OWN AND OPERATE

A number of facilities are owned and maintained by Council, which recovers some costs through hireage, lease and booking fees.



OWN AND LEASE

Council owns a number of community halls and centres and leases these to community groups. These groups can then run activities, and sub-lease to other organisations as is appropriate to the facility. Council covers the cost of upkeep and maintenance.



SUPPORT PRIVATELY-OWNED **SPACES**

There are a number of privately owned community spaces around the city. Council does not have direct involvement in the running or maintenance of these spaces, but it does support many of these centres through funding as part of Council's Community Assistance Fund. Council also supports The Peak (Te Puumanawa o Rototuna), a four-court indoor multisport centre in the suburb of Rototuna. through an annual operational grant, which ensures ongoing access to indoor recreation for the community. Council also provides funding to school pools through 'Partner Pools' to increase pool capacity during summer.



There are a large number of privatelyowned facilities that Council has no direct involvement in the running or maintenance of. These include commercially-run indoor recreation centres and pools, as well as school and church facilities that are used after hours for community purposes (i.e. school gyms). Although Council may not have any role here, it does recognise that these facilities contribute to an overall network and increase overall capacity in the city.



2a. WHAT COUNCIL CURRENTLY DOES AND ITS STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

Although there has not previously been a direct strategy relating to Community Facilities, there are a number of plans, policies and strategies that relate to their provision. Some of these are noted below:

Open Space Plan (2013) – no net loss of open space. This Open Space Plan (2013) should be considered before approving building new, relocating or further development of existing facilities on park land.

Play Strategy (2019) – decisions made on Community Facilities should focus on providing the correct facilities that can help meet the vision of the Play Strategy (2019) and aligns to all four of its outcome areas.

Libraries Strategic Plan (2015) – there is a need to align decisions around Community Facilities to the concept of libraries being re-imagined as community hubs that provide spaces for community gatherings.

Age Friendly Plan (2018) and Disability Action Plan (2019) – successful Community Facilities will consider the access needs of older residents and those with disabilities.

Community Occupancy Policy – this Policy sets out criteria for lease agreements on Community Facilities owned by Council or built on Council-owned land and thus should be considered when making decisions on these facilities. The Policy was most recently reviewed in 2019.

2b. 'FIT FOR PURPOSE' - MEANINGS AND DEFINITIONS

The term 'fit for purpose' is often used during discussions on Community Facilities. The term will have differing meanings to different people and it is therefore important to gain some shared understanding on its definition. The following criteria can be used to determine if a facility is 'fit for purpose'. These criteria have been based on those found in the Auckland Council Facilities Network and Action Plan':

- 1 Inclusive Accessible universally accessible and affordable for all sectors of the Hamilton community, and inclusive of all cultures.
- Right location easy to find and get to and well-placed to serve the community and catchment. The facility is well matched to the community it serves.
- Flexible able to respond and adapt to the changing needs of the community and support continued growth in participation.
- 4 Functionality designed to accommodate the intended range of functions and activities and utilise the outdoor environment to support participation.
- 5 Local character contribute to place-making by reflecting the character of the community in the building fabric and design.
- **Quality** well-maintained, safe and provide an enjoyable customer experience.
- Sustainable capitalise on opportunities to deliver value for money for the ratepayer and user, minimise environmental impact and balance the needs of present and future generations.

See Figure 2 in section 3 below, for an overview of the Hamilton City Council Community Facilities Strategy. Subsections 3a-3c outline more detail on the Strategy's outcomes, while section 4 has an overview of its Action Plan, and a reporting timeline for the Strategy.

¹ Auckland Council Facilities Network and Action Plan: https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/topic-based-plans-strategies/community-social-development-plans/Pages/community-facilities-network-action-plan.aspx



THE HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL **COMMUNITY FACILITIES STRATEGY 2020**

Figure 2: Hamilton City Council's Community Facilities Strategy 2020 and Outcome Areas

Vision

Hamilton has an effective network of quality Community Facilities that improve the wellbeing of Hamiltonians.

Purpose

Hamilton City Council works alongside key partners to ensure there is a network of spaces and places for community connections.

Outcome Area 1:

Council's investment into provision of Community Facilities is evidence-based and strategic to plan for Hamilton's future.

Outcome Area 2:

Community Facilities are inclusive, accessible and 'fit for purpose' – and can meet the changing needs of Hamilton's diverse communities.

Outcome Area 3:

Council's role is multi-faceted, in terms of provision, funding, partnering and enabling of Community Facilities.

3a. OUTCOME AREA 1

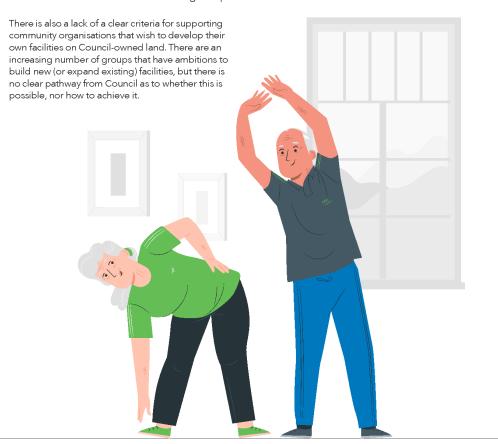
Council's investment into provision of Community Facilities is evidence-based and strategic to plan for Hamilton's future.

Council currently owns a large number of Community Facilities. However, many of these are ageing and no longer meet the needs of many users. There are also a growing number of groups looking for space to lease. Some facilities can't be used to maximum effect due to their layout, or haven't received adequate funding to enable them to adapt to the changing needs of community groups.

This combination of factors has historically led to groups being given leases in buildings that were not 'fit for purpose' and therefore could lead to further concerns for both the groups and Council in the future.

Although there is a need for community spaces, there is also a need to make sure that spaces actually meet the identified need of groups using them.

Decisions around maintenance and renewal of buildings, and any large decisions about new buildings, or the demolition of existing buildings that are reached end of their useful lives, need to be made using evidence and condition assessments. Due to a strong demand for space, Council has not always been in a position to do this. However, this means that many facilities simply cannot function in the way they need to in order to provide a useful service to the community.



3b. OUTCOME AREA 2

Community Facilities are inclusive, accessible and 'fit for purpose' and can meet the changing needs of Hamilton's diverse communities.

Hamilton's population is continually changing, but facilities are slow to adapt to these changes. Our communities have become more diverse and now look very different, with have changing needs and expectations when it comes to the provision of Community Facilities.

Effective Community Facilities need to be accessible to all sectors of the community. In many cases, issues identified in Outcome Area 1 show that maintenance and upgrades to Council's facilities have been carried out in ways that have left them less accessible to some members of the community.

There are a number of aspects when considering how to improve accessibility to Community Facilities across the city. Here are some examples.

- As our Maaori, Pasifika and migrant communities continue to grow, there will be a growing need for investment and partnership on Community Facilities that support the aspirations of these communities.
- Council's Disability Policy and Action Plan, and Age Friendly Plan, make a clear case for increasing Community Facilities that support our growing populations of older people and those with disabilities. Community Facilities should support these policies and plans by being physically accessible to all members of the community. Although Council has made significant progress to

- improving Community Facilities, there is still work to be done. This can be seen in facilities where there are still heavy doors, narrow entranceways and meetings rooms that can only be accessed from stairs.
- Geographic location. Ideally, there should be an even spread of Community Facilities across Hamilton to ensure local needs are met. This is important to consider when the city is experiencing growth into new areas.

 Maximising use. There is a need to better utilise existing facilities and enable multi-use where feasible. This may require retro-fitting facilities to enable this to happen.



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3c. OUTCOME AREA 3

Council's role is multi-faceted, in terms of provision, funding, partner and enabler.

Although Council provides a number of Community Facilities, these are complemented and supported by a large number of other similar facilities that are operated by community groups and organisations. These extra spaces help to ensure that there are facilities throughout the city for communities to benefit from, regardless of where they live.

Council already enjoys strong relationships with these community centres and houses, and they communicate with each other. These relationships can be further strengthened to ensure that Hamiltonians all benefit from suitable Community Facilities, regardless of their location in the city.

Council has also traditionally funded a number of facilities through contestable community grants.

Although Council and other organisations provide a wide range of Community Facilities, it is not always clear that residents are aware of what the facilities are there for, who owns them and how they are maintained. A lack of understanding about facilities is partially responsible for the following issues:

 Under-utilisation of some venues (people are unaware that they can book and use these venues for community purposes). Requests for new Community Facilities - groups may not be aware that there could be facilities already in existence that they could use or share with other groups.

Requests for upgrades to existing Community
 Facilities - many existing facilities are at capacity
 and their users are looking for ways to expand and
 improve buildings and surrounding amenities (i.e.
 car parking) to deal with extra demand.

There is generally a need to provide better information to the public so that there is greater clarity on what Council does and what can be expected from us

by the community, in relation to the provision and maintenance of Community Facilities. Improved information on Hamilton City Council's website (hamilton.co.nz) and better messaging can help to alleviate this concern alongside better coordination with other providers.





THE HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL **COMMUNITY FACILITIES STRATEGY 2020**

This Hamilton City Council's **Community Facilities Strategy** is not intended to provide a list of actions. Rather, it is a starting point for establishing Council's role in the provision of Community Facilities. However, there are some clear actions as a result of the Strategy's development, and, in order, initial work will begin on:



Proposals to the 2021-31 10-Year Plan that will begin to address the need to renew and maintain our Community Facilities to ensure they operate at a level expected in the Strategy and meeting community need.



Targeted engagement with communities of interest during specific proposals for Community Facilities.



The development of criteria to help guide decision-making around new facilities on Council-owned land.



Plan to make facilities accessible through continued accessibility audits to Community Facilities as part of the actions outlined in the Disability Action Plan.



Improved access to information on the Council website about Community Facilities and how to book them.



Continued planning and leasing support to community groups in the process of developing or re-developing Community Facilities or potential disposals.

The Hamilton City Council's Connecting Communities: Our Venues and Spaces will be reported on annually in November.



Resolution to Exclude the Public

Section 48, Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

The following motion is submitted for consideration:

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely consideration of the public excluded agenda.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
•) Good reason to withhold) information exists under) Section 7 Local Government) Official Information and) Meetings Act 1987) 	Section 48(1)(a)

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

to maintain legal professional privilege Section 7 (2) (g) to enable Council to carry out negotiations Section 7 (2) (i)