Social, Community Development and Housing Committee
AGENDA

Notice of Meeting:

An ordinary meeting of the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee will be held on:

Date:	**Wednesday 31 July 2019**
Time:	**9.30am**
Venue:	**Council Chambers, Civic Offices, 53 Hereford Street, Christchurch**

Membership

Chairperson	Councillor Phil Clearwater
Deputy Chairperson	Councillor Glenn Livingstone
Members	Councillor Jimmy Chen
	Councillor Mike Davidson
	Councillor Anne Galloway
	Councillor Yani Johanson
	Councillor Aaron Keown
	Councillor Tim Scandrett

24 July 2019

Principal Advisor
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Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. If you require further information relating to any reports, please contact the person named on the report.

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Strategic Framework

The Council's Vision – Christchurch is a city of opportunity for all.

Open to new ideas, new people and new ways of doing things – a city where anything is possible.

Whiria ngā whenu o ngā papa Honoa ki te maurua tāukiuki

Bind together the strands of each mat
And join together with the seams of respect and reciprocity.

The partnership with Papatipu Rūnanga reflects mutual understanding and respect, and a goal of improving the economic, cultural, environmental and social wellbeing for all.

Overarching Principle

Partnership – Our people are our taonga – to be treasured and encouraged. By working together we can create a city that uses their skill and talent, where we can all participate, and be valued.

Supporting Principles

- Accountability
- Affordability
- Agility
- Equity
- Innovation
- Collaboration
- Prudent Financial Management
- Stewardship
- Wellbeing and resilience
- Trust

Community Outcomes

What we want to achieve together as our city evolves

Strong communities

- Strong sense of community
- Active participation in civic life
- Safe and healthy communities
- Celebration of our identity through arts, culture, heritage and sport
- Valuing the voices of children and young people

Liveable city

- Vibrant and thriving central city, suburban and rural centres
- A well connected and accessible city
- Sufficient supply of, and access to, a range of housing
- 21st century garden city we are proud to live in

Healthy environment

- Healthy waterways
- High quality drinking water
- Unique landscapes and indigenous biodiversity are valued
- Sustainable use of resources

Prosperous economy

- Great place for people, business and investment
- An inclusive, equitable economy with broad-based prosperity for all
- A productive, adaptive and resilient economic base
- Modern and robust city infrastructure and community facilities

Strategic Priorities

Our focus for improvement over the next three years and beyond

- Enabling active citizenship and connected communities
- Maximising opportunities to develop a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable 21st century city
- Climate change leadership
- Informed and proactive approaches to natural hazard risks
- Increasing active, public and shared transport opportunities and use
- Safe and sustainable water supply and improved waterways

SOCIAL, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING COMMITTEE - TERMS OF REFERENCE

Chair	Councillor Clearwater
Membership	Councillor Livingstone (Deputy Chair), Councillor Chen, Councillor Davidson, Councillor Galloway, Councillor Keown, Councillor Johanson, Councillor Scandrett
Quorum	Half of the members if the number of members (including vacancies) is even, or a majority of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is odd.
Meeting Cycle	Monthly
Reports To	Council

Responsibilities
The focus of the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee is the governance of operational matters relating to social and community wellbeing.

The Committee:

- Promotes active citizenship, community participation and community partnerships
- Seeks to address cultural, social and economic disadvantage and promote equity for all citizens
- Works in partnerships with key agencies, organisations and communities of place, identity and interest
- Is innovative and creative in the ways it contributes to social and community wellbeing

The Social, Community Development and Housing Committtte considers and reports to Council on operational matters and, if specifically authorised by the Council, capital projects relating to:

- Arts and culture including the Art Gallery
- Heritage protection, including heritage grant funding
- Housing across the continuum of social, affordable and market housing, including innovative housing solutions that will increase the supply of affordable housing
- Libraries (including community volunteer libraries)
- Museums
- Sports, recreation and leisure services and facilities
- Parks (sports, local, metropolitan and regional), gardens, cemeteries, open spaces and the public realm
- Hagley Park, including the Hagley Park Reference Group
- Community facilities and assets
- Public Health and health in all policies
- Community safety and crime prevention, including family violence
- Civil defence and rural fire management including disaster planning and local community resilience plans
- Community events, programmes and activities
- Community development and support, including grants and sponsorships
- Citizen services
- Community engagement and participation

- Communities of place, identity and interest.

Delegations

The Council delegates to the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee authority to:

- Approve Heritage Incentive Grant applications.
- Approve extensions of up to two years for the uptake of Heritage Incentive Grants.
- Approve applications to the Events and Festivals Fund.
- Give Council's consent under the terms of a Heritage Conservation Covenant
- Give Council's consent to the removal of a Heritage Conservation Covenant from a vacant section.

The Committee delegates to the following subcommittees or working groups the responsibility to consider and report back to the Committee:

- Safer Communities Council for matters relating to Safety and Crime Prevention, including Family Violence
- Housing Subcommittee for matters relating to housing as stated in its terms of reference
- Multicultural Subcommittee for matters relating to the Multicultural Strategy
- Disability Issues Working Group

Part A Matters Requiring a Council Decision
Part B Reports for Information
Part C Decisions Under Delegation

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1. Apologies

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

2. Declarations of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant and 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.

3. Confirmation of Previous Minutes

That the minutes of the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee meeting held on Wednesday, 3 July 2019 (refer page 7), and the public excluded minutes of 12 June 2019, be confirmed.

4. Public Forum

A period of up to 30 minutes may be available for people to speak for up to five minutes on any issue that is not the subject of a separate hearings process. It is intended that the public forum session will be held at 9.35am.

5. Deputations by Appointment

There were no deputations by appointment at the time the agenda was prepared.

6. Petitions

There were no petitions received at the time the agenda was prepared.

Christchurch City Council

Christchurch City Council

Social, Community Development and Housing Committee
OPEN MINUTES

Date: Wednesday 3 July 2019
Time: 9.30am
Venue: Council Chambers, Civic Offices, 53 Hereford Street, Christchurch

Present

Chairperson	Councillor Phil Clearwater
Deputy Chairperson	Councillor Glenn Livingstone
Members	Councillor Jimmy Chen
	Councillor Mike Davidson
	Councillor Anne Galloway
	Councillor Yani Johanson
	Councillor Aaron Keown
	Councillor Tim Scandrett

28 June 2019

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Unconfirmed

Item 3 - Minutes of Previous Meeting 3/07/2019

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Part A **Matters Requiring a Council Decision**

Part B **Reports for Information**

Part C **Decisions Under Delegation**

The agenda was dealt with in the following order.

1. Apologies

Part C
Committee Resolved SOC/2019/00039

That the apologies from Councillor Johanson for lateness be accepted.

Councillor Clearwater/Councillor Livingstone **Carried**

2. Declarations of Interest

Part B
There were no declarations of interest recorded.

3. Confirmation of Previous Minutes

Part C
Committee Resolved SOC/2019/00040

That the minutes of the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee meeting held on Wednesday, 12 June 2019 be confirmed.

Councillor Scandrett/Councillor Chen **Carried**

Councillor Johansen joined the meeting at 9.33am

4. Public Forum

Part B
There were no public forum presentations.

5. Deputations by Appointment

Part B
There were no deputations by appointment.

6. Presentation of Petitions

Part B
There was no presentation of petitions.

Unconfirmed

7. Multicultural Subcommittee Minutes - 7 June 2019

Committee Resolved SOC/2019/00041

That the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee receives the Minutes from the Multicultural Subcommittee meeting held 7 June 2019.

Councillor Chen/Councillor Galloway **Carried**

8. Heritage Incentive Grant Approval for 1 Ticehurst Road, Lyttelton

Committee Resolved SOC/2019/00042

Part C (Original staff recommendation accepted without change)

That the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee:

1. Approve a Heritage Incentive Grant of up to $50,888 for conservation and maintenance work for the protected heritage building located at 1 Ticehurst Road, Lyttelton.
2. Note that payment of this grant is subject to the applicants entering a 20 year limited conservation covenant with the signed covenant having the Council seal affixed prior to registration against the property titles.

Councillor Livingstone/Councillor Keown **Carried**

9. Heritage Incentive Grant Approval for 159/161 High Street, part of the Duncan's Building

Committee Resolved SOC/2019/00043

Part C (Original staff recommendation accepted without change)

That the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee:

1. Approve a Heritage Incentive Grant of up to $90,668 for conservation and maintenance work to the façade of the protected heritage building located at 159/161 High Street, Christchurch.
2. Note that payment of this grant is subject to the applicants entering a 20 year limited conservation covenant with the signed covenant having the Council seal affixed prior to registration against the property titles.

Councillor Scandrett/Councillor Chen **Carried**

10. Heritage Incentive Grant Approval for 117 Rue Jolie, Akaroa

Committee Resolved SOC/2019/00044

Part C (Original staff recommendation accepted without change)

That the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee:

Unconfirmed

1. Approve a Heritage Incentive Grant of up to $35,642 for conservation and maintenance work for the protected heritage building located at 117 Rue Jolie, Akaroa.

2. Note that payment of this grant is subject to the applicants entering a 20 year limited conservation covenant with the signed covenant having the Council seal affixed prior to registration against the property title.

Councillor Chen/Councillor Galloway **Carried**

11. Heritage Incentive Grant Approval for 58 Rue Lavaud, Akaroa

Committee Comment

1. The Committee debated whether the original decision not to approve the Heritage Incentive Grant should be reconsidered, having regard to the special circumstances.

Staff Recommendations

That the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee, noting the previous resolution of the Committee dated 6 March 2019 to not approve a Heritage Incentive Grant for 58 Rue Lavaud, and having regard to the special circumstances of this application:

1. Confirms its 6 March 2019 decision to not approve a retrospective Heritage Incentive Grant to the protected heritage building located at 58 Rue Lavaud, Akaroa.

   OR

2. Approve a Heritage Incentive Grant of $39,535 for the upgrade works to the protected heritage building located at 58 Rue Lavaud, Akaroa.

3. Note that payment of this grant (if resolution 2 applies) is subject to the applicants entering a 20 year limited conservation covenant with the signed covenant having the Council seal affixed prior to registration against the title.

Committee Resolved SOC/2019/00045

Part C

That the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee, noting the previous resolution of the Committee dated 6 March 2019 to not approve a Heritage Incentive Grant for 58 Rue Lavaud:

1. Having regard to the special circumstances of this application approve a Heritage Incentive Grant of $39,535 for the upgrade works to the protected heritage building located at 58 Rue Lavaud, Akaroa.

2. Note that payment of this grant (if resolution 2 applies) is subject to the applicants entering a 20 year limited conservation covenant with the signed covenant having the Council seal affixed prior to registration against the title.

Councillor Scandrett/Councillor Keown **Carried**

Councillor Livingstone requested that his vote against the recommendation be recorded.

Unconfirmed

12. Installation of Public Artwork - "The Godwits"

Committee Decided SOC/2019/00046

Part A (Original staff recommendation accepted without change)

That the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee recommend that Council:

1. Agree to the permanent installation of "The Godwits" public artwork on Council road reserve adjacent to the South Brighton Bridge subject to the following:
    a. All necessary consents and approvals are obtained and provided.
    b. Long term maintenance and engineering plans are provided.
    c. As there is no formal commissioning agreement, Council's requirements are to be addressed in an agreement between all parties.

Councillor Livingstone/Councillor Galloway **Carried**

Meeting concluded at 10.45am.

CONFIRMED THIS 3rd DAY OF JULY 2019

COUNCILLOR PHIL CLEARWATER
CHAIRPERSON

Unconfirmed

Item 7

7. Housing Subcommittee Minutes - 5 July 2019

Reference: 19/766405

Presenter(s): Liz Ryley, Committee Advisor

1. Purpose of Report

The Housing Subcommittee held a meeting on 5 July 2019 and is circulating the Minutes recorded to the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee for its information.

2. Recommendation to Social, Community Development and Housing Committee

That the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee receives the Minutes from the Housing Subcommittee meeting held 5 July 2019.

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A⇩	Minutes Housing Subcommittee - 5 July 2019	14

Signatories

Author	Liz Ryley - Committee Advisor

Christchurch City Council

Christchurch City Council

Housing Subcommittee
OPEN MINUTES

Date:	**Friday 5 July 2019**
Time:	**1.07pm**
Venue:	**Committee Room 1, Level 2, Civic Offices, 53 Hereford Street, Christchurch**

Present

Chairperson	Councillor Glenn Livingstone
Members	Councillor Vicki Buck
	Councillor Anne Galloway
	Councillor Yani Johanson
	Councillor Deon Swiggs

4 July 2019

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Part A **Matters Requiring a Council Decision**

Part B **Reports for Information**

Part C **Decisions Under Delegation**

The agenda was dealt with in the following order.

1. Apologies

Part C

Committee Resolved HSTF/2019/00007

That the apology from Councillor Clearwater be accepted.

Councillor Livingstone/Councillor Galloway **Carried**

2. Declarations of Interest

Part B

Councillor Buck declared an interest in Item 7 – Status Update – Ōtautahi Community Housing Trust Capitalisation and Financing.

3. Confirmation of Previous Minutes

Part C

Committee Resolved HSTF/2019/00008

That the minutes of the Housing Subcommittee meeting held on Friday, 5 April 2019 be confirmed.

Councillor Johanson/Councillor Galloway **Carried**

4. Deputations by Appointment

Part B

A deputation was received from Nicola Fleming, Team Leader of Housing First.

Committee Resolved HSTF/2019/00009

That the Housing Subcommittee:

1. Request staff provide a briefing on the Policy around burials, including information about headstones, fees and pauper graves.

2. Request a memorandum about funding allocation from the Wellbeing Budget for Housing First.

3. Thank Nicola Fleming for the work being carried out by Housing First, and the difference this work is making in the city.

4. Invite Housing New Zealand to attend the next meeting of the Housing Subcommittee to discuss social housing priorities.

Councillor Galloway/Councillor Johanson **Carried**

5. Presentation of Petitions

Part B
There was no presentation of petitions.

6. Social Housing EQ Repair Programme Status Update July 2019

Committee Resolved HSTF/2019/00010

Part C

That the Housing Subcommittee:

1. Receives the information in the Social Housing EQ Repair Programme Status Update report.

Councillor Swiggs/Councillor Johanson **Carried**

7. Status Update - Ōtautahi Community Housing Trust Capitilisation and Financing

Committee Comment

1. The Subcommittee requested a staff report on what ideas Council should be considering for growing social housing in the Council's next Long-term Plan.

Committee Resolved HSTF/2019/00011

Part C

That the Housing Subcommittee:

1. Note the information in this report.

Councillor Swiggs/Councillor Livingstone **Carried**

8 Resolution to Exclude the Public

Committee Resolved HSTF/2019/00012

At 2.02pm the Subcommittee resolved to exclude the public set out on pages 16 to 17 of the agenda in accordance with Section 7(2)(A) for the protection of privacy of natural persons.

Councillor Buck/Councillor Galloway **Carried**

Councillor Johanson asked that his vote against the resolution be recorded.

The public were re-admitted to the meeting at 2.12pm.

Meeting concluded at 2.12pm.

CONFIRMED THIS 2ND DAY OF AUGUST 2019

COUNCILLOR GLENN LIVINGSTONE
CHAIRPERSON

Item 8

8. Progress Report on Smokefree 2025 Action Plan Implementation 2018-19

Reference: 19/301938

Presenter(s): Evangeline Emerenciana, Policy Analyst
Josh Wharton, Community Partnerships & Planning Advisor
Sharon McFarlane, Health & Wellbeing Advisor

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee on the progress of the Smokefree 2025 Action Plan implementation for the period 2018-19.

2. Executive Summary

2.1 In June 2017 the Council agreed to implement the Smokefree 2025 Action Plan (see 22 June 2017 Council Meeting Agenda Item 18). The Action Plan consists of a range of smokefree initiatives which are to be undertaken by relevant Council units until 2025 with progress of its implementation reported annually.

2.2 The Action Plan consists of 29 specific smokefree initiatives covering three key focus areas:

1. expanding Council smokefree public places;
2. communicating Council Smokefree Policy; and
3. supporting a Council smokefree workplace.

2.3 Of the 29 specific initiatives, eight have been completed; 20 are continuing actions and are being monitored on a yearly basis; and one planned training for the Council's frontline Parks staff is yet to be organised. Brief updates of these initiatives are summarised in paragragh 4.10 below.

2.4 Installation of smokefree signage in Council smokefree public areas is a continuing action of relevant Council units (assets owners).

2.5 Information on Quit Smoking services were made available to Council staff to mark the 'World Smokefree Day 2019'. Smokers were encouraged to use the support offered by providers of smoking cessation services.

2.6 Details of smokefree initiatives implemented in 2018-19 are in **Attachment A**.

2.7 Three actions were added into the Smokefree 2025 Action Plan focusing on partnerships with youth and community groups to encourage exploration of ways of promoting healthy and smokefree environments. These include:

1. the 'Festival of Youth Development' to be a smokefree event;
2. promoting Council smokefree policy via Community Grants & Funding; and
3. supporting youth smokers by pointing them to Quit Smoking service providers.

2.8 Note that amendments to the current Smokefree Environments Act 1990 (the Act) is still in progress. Staff will review the Smokefree Public Places Policy 2009 including whether vape-free conditions will be integrated into the Council smokefree policy after the Government has amended the Act which is expected to be in 2020.

3. Staff Recommendations

That the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee:

1. Receive the information in the report.
2. Request the Community Partnerships and Planning staff to provide updates to the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee on the progress of smokefree-related initiatives undertaken by the Council and Health Partners, with the youth sector and community groups.

4. Context/Background

Issue or Opportunity

4.1 The Ministry of Health indicates that approximately 4,500 and 5,000 people die prematurely in New Zealand due to smoking each year.[1] Eighty percent of people who died from lung cancers was caused by smoking.[2]

4.2 The Government adopted the Smokefree Aotearoa 2025 goal for New Zealand in 2011 with the goal to reduce the average rate of smoking below five percent by 2025. By 2018, the government aimed for daily smoking to drop to 10 percent nationally, with Maori 19 percent and Pacific adults 11 percent.

New Zealand smoking prevalence

4.3 In 2013, the daily smoking prevalence in Christchurch was 13.5 percent. The New Zealand wide average daily smoking prevalence was 13.7 percent. [3]

4.4 There is no current smoking prevalence data generated specifically for Christchurch. However, the Ministry of Health New Zealand Health Survey data in 2016-17 shows that regionally, smoking prevalence in Canterbury was 16.8 percent; Auckland 11.6 percent; Capital and Coast 9.6 percent; and 15.7 percent across New Zealand.[4] Smoking rates in New Zealand continue to reduce.

4.5 The New Zealand smoking rates:

Demographic	Smoking rates in 2017-18[5] In percent (%)	Smoking rates in 2016-17[6] In percent (%)	Smoking rates in 2006-07 In percent (%)
Adults (15 years and over)	15	16	20
Maori	33	35	42
Pacific	23	25	27

4.6 The 2017-18 New Zealand Health Survey results also reveal that young people aged 15 to 17 years of age have the most substantial reduction in smoking rates with 3.6 percent in 2017-18 as compared to 16 percent in 2006-07. The same survey results indicate that adults living in

[1] Health Committee and the Maori Affairs Committee Briefing on Achieving the Smokefree 2025 goal for New Zealand. December 2018, pp 27.

[2] ibid

[3] Stat NZ, 2013 Census.

[4] New Zealand Health Survey 2016/17. *https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2014-17-regional-update/_w_63407440/_w_9b978f84/#!/compare-indicators* - accessed on 20 June 2019.

[5] Facts & Figures. https://www.smokefree.org.nz/smoking-its-effects/facts-figures - accessed 27 June 2019.

[6] Ministry of Health. New Zealand Health Survey. Wellington: Ministry of Health; https://www.smokefree.org.nz/smoking-its-effects/facts-figures. Accessed 30August 2018.

the most socio-economically deprived areas were three times more likely to be smokers as people living in the least deprived areas.[7]

The Council Smokefree 2025 Action Plan

4.7 The Council adopted the Smokefree 2025 Action Plan (the Action Plan) in 2017. The Action Plan is the Council's expression of commitment to improve the health and wellbeing of the Christchurch community by contributing to the reduction of smoking prevalence in the city as well as to the country's aspirational goal of becoming a Smokefree New Zealand by 2025.

4.8 The Action Plan focuses on three key areas: a) expanding the Council smokefree public areas; b) communicating Council smokefree policy to businesses and communities through promotion and advocacy; and c) supporting a Council workplace smokefree.

4.9 Updates of the Action Plan implementation are reported to the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee each year.

4.10 Progress on smokefree initiatives for 2018-19 are summarised below and outlined further in **Attachment A**:

4.10.1 *Expanding Council smokefree areas*

- The Council decided in 2018 to extend the smokefree policy to Council-owned footpaths being used for outdoor dining areas. Licensed Alfresco Dining owners were encouraged to make their outdoor dining areas smokefree.
- Staff reviewing the Council Smokefree Public Places Policy to determine whether vape-free conditions be included into the policy sometime in 2020; taking into consideration the expected amendments to the Act.

4.10.2 *Communicating Council smokefree policy to businesses and the community*

- All Council-produced events are smokefree. Organisers of non-Council events held on Council-owned land are encouraged to promote a healthy environment by making their events smokefree.
- Smokefree conditions or clauses are integrated into a range of Council Agreements such as: Sports Field User Agreement; Housing Tenancy Agreement; Footpath Licensed Agreement; Terms and Conditions for users of community facilities; and Event Permits or confirmation letters sent to event organisers.
- Smokefree policy and messages are continuously displayed online: on the Intranet; on Newsline (e.g. World Smokefree Day celebration); and relevant webpages of the Council website such as the Sports Grounds and Stadiums; Alcohol Licensing; Parks; Events; Food and Safety; Jobs@CCC; and Health & Safety pages. No smoking messages are also periodically displayed on lobby screens (Council Civic building) and Turanga (Central Library) public screens.
- An update of signage installation is summarised in **Attachment B**.
- Staff responded to external calls/emails requesting smokefree signage in QEII and the Avon River area close to the Health Precinct. Last year, smokefree signs were put up in QEII. Smokefree signage near the Health Precinct is planned to be covered by the large information signs in pedestrian areas along the Avon River being updated to include smokefree messages.

[7] New Zealand Health Survey 2017/18. https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/annual-update-key-results-2017-18-new-zealand-health-survey - accessed 24 May 2019.

- Council staff will continue to work with the youth sector and community groups to actively promote smokefree youth- and community-led events.

4.10.3 *Promoting a smokefree workplace and supporting Council staff*

- Council staff, clients/consumers, visitors, volunteers, contractors and others working on or accessing Council sites are asked to observe the *Smokefree Auahi Kore Workplace* policy.
- In 2018, 23 Council staff expressed an interest in quitting smoking and were directed to smoking cessation service providers.
- Council staff were advised to observe the Council smokefree policy and to role model smokefree behaviour and create a smokefree culture not only in workplaces but also in public places.

Smokefree youth and smokefree community

4.11 Following the Committee request for staff to work with the Canterbury District Health Board-Community and Public Health and the Cancer Society to focus on groups whose smoking rates are not declining, three actions were added into the Smokefree 2025 Action Plan to focus on youth and community groups.

4.12 These actions include: 1) '*Festival of Youth Development*' a smokefree event; 2) promoting smokefree policy through Community Grants and Funding; and 3) supporting youth smokers by pointing in the right direction to *Quit Smoking* service providers.

4.13 The Council Community Partnerships and Planning staff together with Canterbury District Health Board - Smokefree ABC Team will continue to work in supporting youth smokers by directing them to 'Stop Smoking' service providers, and when appropriate promote smokefree in youth- and community-led events.

4.14 Council staff are also looking to consider the right mechanism for integrating the promotion of Council's healthy policies (e.g. smokefree, healthy foods and drinks, etc.) into the community-led activities and events, in particular, those funded by Council community grants and funds for 2020/21.

Smokefree Environments Amendment Bill

4.15 Note that the Parliamentary Council Office is currently drafting the Smokefree Environments Amendment Bill which is expected to be completed later this year and to be referred to the Select Committee by end of 2019.

Strategic Alignment

4.16 This report is consistent with Council's Plans and Policies, in particular, the Smokefree Public Places Policy; and also aligns with the community outcomes of promoting safe and healthy communities.

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A ⇩	Attachment A - Progress of smokefree action plan implementation, 2018-19	24
B ⇩	Attachment B - Status of smokefree signs installation, June 2019	26

Confirmation of Statutory Compliance

Compliance with Statutory Decision-making Requirements (ss 76 - 81 Local Government Act 2002).

(a) This report contains:

(i) sufficient information about all reasonably practicable options identified and assessed in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and

(ii) adequate consideration of the views and preferences of affected and interested persons bearing in mind any proposed or previous community engagement.

(b) The information reflects the level of significance of the matters covered by the report, as determined in accordance with the Council's significance and engagement policy.

Signatories

Author	Evangeline Emerenciana - Policy Analyst
Approved By	Claire Bryant - Team Leader Policy Brendan Anstiss - General Manager Strategy and Transformation

Progress of Smokefree 2025 Action Plan implementation, 2018-19

Key Areas	Council Team Responsible	Completed smokefree initiatives
Expanding smokefree environment in public places	Leasing Consultancy Team & Policy Team	• Council-owned footpath areas being used for outdoor dining are smokefree. Outdoor Dining owners using Council footpaths are encouraged to have their Al Fresco Dining areas smokefree. Health partners like the Cancer Society provides smokefree signs to licensed businesses wanting to become smokefree and vape-free.
Communicating Council smokefree policy through promotion and advocacy	Leasing Consultancy Team	*Business premises* • There are 72 business leases using the Council-owned footpaths for outdoor dining areas. Two of these outdoor dining premises are participating the Cancer Society's Fresh Air Project making their Alfresco Dining Areas smokefree and vapefree. A total of 53 outdoor dining areas in Christchurch are smokefree, and 47 of these are both smokefree and vape-free.
	Events Team & Health Safety Team	*Events* • Smokefree information is made available at Council events in open spaces (e.g. playgrounds, parks, etc.) asking the public to refrain from smoking. • A link of smokefree policy is included in all event permits or confirmation letters sent to organisers upon approval of their applications. Non-Council organisers are encouraged to promote their events as smokefree and offered the use of smokefree signage (teardrop flags and corflute signs) at no cost. • Information on smoking cessation services were made available on The Hub for all Council staff leading up to World Smokefree Day on 31 May. This was specifically aimed at smokers interested to quitting smoking. This is part of the nationwide smokefree campaign encouraging and helping those who want to quit smoking and support the global celebration of the Smokefree Day.
	Recreation and Sports Team & Parks Team	*Parks, and Recreation & Sports Areas* • A Smokefree clause has been integrated into Non-Exclusive Sports Field User Agreements, asking organisations and member clubs to comply with the Council Smokefree Public Places Policy which covers all Council-owned parks and reserves including all sport fields, changing rooms, toilets and other buildings. • Council continuously promote smokefree parks to the general public where people are asked to refrain from smoking in Council-owned playgrounds and parks. This message is reflected on the Councils website on the Sports Grounds and Stadiums page. • All 373 playgrounds have had new signage installed with smokefree messages. • All new park reserves have smokefree symbols/signs at their entrances. Key sites like playgrounds in Hagley Park have had signage retrofitted with smokefree symbols integrated. • As budget allows more parks/reserves will have updated signage. • Smokefree signs will not be erected as standalone signs along Avon River (close to Health Precinct). However, signs will be incorporated into the Wayfinding information signs erected near the Avon River and promenade.

Key Areas	Council Team Responsible	Completed smokefree initiatives
	Community Facilities	*Community facilities* • All Council and Community managed facilities have smokefree signs installed at main entrances and exits. • A smokefree clause has been integrated into Terms and Conditions for hirers of community facilities. These conditions include hirers being asked to observe the Council Smokefree Policy; that smoking is not permitted in any part of the community facilities or 5 metres from the doorway; and smoke generating equipment are not permitted in any of the Council community facilities.
	Central Library – Turanga & Council Civic Building	• Smokefree signs are on display in locations such as the exterior roof gardens. • Smokefree messages are periodically displayed on the Council Civic and Turanga public screens.
	Social Housing Team	*Council Social Housing* • Smokefree conditions are continuously integrated into the tenancy agreements for Council-owned housing units asking tenants to refrain from smoking within their units and common areas like complex lounge. • The Otautahi Community Housing Trust Community Development team have been working with the Canterbury District Health Board staff in providing information to social housing tenants on the services available for those smokers wanting to quit smoking. CDHB staff also worked with the social Housing Tenancy Managers to encourage referrals to the Smokefree service.
	Community Partnerships and Planning	*Youth and Community* • Support various youth and community groups by sharing information about stop smoking services that assist quitting. • The Festival of Youth Development in September 2019 is an event targeted for youth service providers, and will be a smokefree event. • Explore whether events and initiatives with Sunsmart and Smokefree messages should be considered in community grants and funding.
Making Council workplace smokefree & supporting internal Council and frontline staff	Health and Safety Team	*Workplace* • The workplace environment will continue to be promoted as smokefree. All principal entrances and exits at the Council buildings are smokefree and smoking is not permitted within five metres from the doorway so that staff and public will not have to walk through second hand smoke when entering a Council building. All Council vehicles are also smokefree • Staff are also encouraged (via the Council Intranet) to role model smokefree behaviour and create a smokefree culture when representing the Council by observing no littering and no smoking close to Council buildings, facilities, and public places. • All Council employees have been provided with Quit Smoking information, specifically those smokers wanting to stop smoking. In the 2018 smoking survey, 1119 responded with 92 percent of Council staff are non-smokers. Of the total responses received from smokers, 23 people expressed interest in learning about the Smoking Cessation Services. As a result, a Council staff member who used to smoke and was convinced to give up smoking and vape by a colleague, has influenced at least 3 other staff.

Attachment B – Smokefree signs installed in Council smokefree areas *(June 2019)*

Type of Facility	Number of Facility	Number of Facilities with Smokefree Signs
Parks and Playgrounds	**1414**	
Parks (**776** neighbourhood parks, **111** sports parks, **101** regional parks, **49** garden and heritage parks, **2** Botanic Gardens, and **2** Hagley Parks)	1041	Parks signage in Botanical Gardens and Hagley Park have had smokefree symbols integrated into existing signs. Smokefree signage is applied to parks signage as part of a rolling upgrade programme.
Playgrounds	373	373
Events in Public Places		
Council-led events	All	All
Non-council events held in Council land	-	Organisers of Council-permitted events are offered the use of smokefree corflute and teardrop signage at no cost.
Council buildings and facilities	**99**	**95**
Council civic offices	1	1
*Recreation and sports centres**	11	7
community facilities	86	86
Central Library - Turanga	1	1
Bus Passenger Shelters	**443**	**443**
Semi-enclosed shelters		
Council-managed	227	227
oOh! Media-managed	213	213
Bus passenger hubs with enclosed waiting facilities		
Central Bus Station /interchange	1	1
Riccarton Bus passenger lounges	2	2
Council-owned social housing complex	**107**	**19**
Social-housing complex	107	19 (tenant lounges)

Sources of Data: *Social Housing Complex* (Rick Fraser, Otautahi Community Housing Trust); *Community Facilities* (Bridget Stanley, Facilities Community & Service Centres); *Events* (Chloe Marks, Events Team); *Recreation & Sports Centres* (Angela Leatherby & Ben Rzoska, Recs & Sports Unit); *Bus Passenger Shelters* (Brenda O'Donoghue, Traffic Operations Team); *Parks* (John Thornton, Parks Unit); *Library* (Chris Hay, Turanga)

* - smokefree signs to be installed in remaining 4 sites.

9. Council Owned Community Heritage Buildings Status Report

Reference: 18/497146

Presenter(s): Russel Wedge, Team Leader Parks Policy & Advisory

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee on the future use and funding of a number of Council owned community heritage buildings identified in the Council Resolution CNCL/2017/00274. These buildings required funding to restore them as a result of the earthquakes but had no future use once repaired.

2. Staff Recommendations

That the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee:

1. Receive the Council Owned Community Heritage Building Status Report.

3. Key Points

3.1 The Council Resolution CNCL/2017/00274 instructed staff to collaborate with each respective Community Board (with regards to List 3 heritage buildings) to develop:

> *Community lead solutions for future use, funding of repairs and/or ongoing management of the heritage buildings within that Community Board area on the basis that they are deemed local projects. Noting that any community lead solution would be informed by advice from staff on the District Plan requirements, the significance and intactness of the building and other heritage criteria, as appropriate.*

3.2 In February 2018 to March 2018, a public engagement process was undertaken to provide an opportunity for any interested parties to submit an informal application to use the community heritage buildings in List 3. The engagement process used a specifically developed webpage on the Council's website that provided information on each of the buildings. The information included the history, heritage, location map, condition assessment, estimated restoration costs, District Plan, any relevant Acts or Statutes, as well as an on-line application for people to register their interest.

3.3 A contact database was set up to record the applicants who had registered their interest in one or more of the community heritage buildings. The database was used to keep the applicants notified of future developments, including inviting them to participate in an Expression of Interest (EOI) or a Request for Proposal (RFP) engagement process.

3.4 Legal advice was sought from the Council's legal and procurement teams on whether the information received through the public engagement process could be used to enter into discussions as potential lessees for the buildings. The legal team recommended that a formal EOI process be undertaken for transparency and to receive further in-depth information from the applicants.

3.5 Staff contacted all the applicants who initially responded as part of the engagement process to inform them of the EOI process. Applicants were advised they could make a formal EOI application through the Government Electronic Tender Service (GETS) website.

3.6 For the Sign of the Takahe, a formal Request for Proposals (RFP) through the GETS application process was released to the public, instead of the EOI process. Two separate RFPs were released

on GETS; one for commercial applications and a separate process through GETS for applications from community groups.

3.7 The future use for the following community heritage buildings has been resolved by the Waihoro/Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board:

Coronation Hall - Spreydon	Leased for recreation purposes
Sign of the Takahe - Cashmere	Leased for commercial hospitality business
Second World War Bunker/Cracroft Caverns	Closed indefinitely due to health and safety risks

3.8 The future use or actions for the following community heritage buildings have been resolved by the Waikura/Linwood-Central-Heathcote Community Board:

Penfolds Cob Cottage	Restored as a heritage building for display
Barbadoes Street Cemetery Sexton's House	Scoping work underway for either a residential dwelling or as a community building – to be reported back to the Community Board for decision on future use
Bangor Street No. 3 Pump House	On hold located within Red Zone. To be reviewed after future Red Zone determined

3.9 The future use or actions for the following community heritage buildings have been resolved by the Te Pataka o Rakaihautu/Banks Peninsula Community Board:

Former Little River Railway Station (Goods Shed)	Included in existing lease – being restored
Former Governors Bay Master's School House	Leased to Heritage Trust
Little River Coronation Library	For local community group use
Former Lyttelton Borough Council Stables	Results of EOI to be reported to Community Board and future use still to be determined
Yew Cottage - Akaroa	Results of EOI to be reported to Community Board and future use still to be determined
Former Kukupa Hostel – Pigeon Bay	EOI to be released mid-July for public consultation 2019

3.10 The future use or actions for the following community heritage buildings have been resolved by the Waimaero/Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood Community Board:

Kapuatohe Dwelling	To be leased as a residential dwelling
Kapuatohe Cottage	To be leased as a residential dwelling
Mona Vale Gate House	Leased as a residential dwelling
Mona Vale Bath House	EOI has been released for public consultation and closes end of July 2019

3.11 The future use for the following community heritage buildings have been resolved by the Waipuna/Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton Community Board:

Chokebore Lodge	To be leased as a residential dwelling
Former Dwelling Halswell Quarry Manager's House	Leased as a residential dwelling

Next Step

3.12 There is one EOI for Mona Vale Bath House that is out for public consultation, which closes at the end of July 2019. The EOI evaluation panel will review any applications received in August 2019. A report on the outcome of the EOIs and a recommendation on the future use of the building will be presented to the Waipuna/Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton Community Board.

3.13 The second EOI is for the Former Kukupa Hostel that is being prepared and is to be released mid-July 2019. The EOI will close at the end of August 2019 and a report on the outcome of the EOI process with a recommendation for the future use of the building will be reported to the Te Pataka o Rakaihautu/Banks Peninsula Community Board.

3.14 When the scoping work has been completed for the Barbadoes Street Cemetery Sexton's House a report will be presented to the Waikura/Linwood-Central-Heathcote Community Board for their consideration. The scoping work will include costings to restore the house to either a residential dwelling standard or to a community use standard. There is no funding in the LTP for the restoration of the house. An application for funding will need to be made to the next LTP to undertake the restoration work.

3.15 A further report will be presented to the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee in 2020, when the Community Boards have determined the future use of the remaining community heritage buildings.

Attachments

There are no attachments to this report.

Signatories

Author	Russel Wedge - Team Leader Parks Policy & Advisory
Approved By	Kelly Hansen - Team Leader Recreation & Planning Andrew Rutledge - Head of Parks Brent Smith - Acting General Manager Citizens & Community

Item 10

10. Community Facilities Network Plan

Reference: 19/591732

Presenter(s): John Filsell, Head of Community Support, Governance and Partnerships

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the Draft Community Facilities Network Plan (Plan) Report to the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee and seek Committee endorsement of the content and approval from the Committee to discuss the Plan with the Council before the Plan is updated and presented to the committee and Council for approval.

2. Summary of the Draft Plan Findings

2.1 Council have a sound strategic rationale for the provision of community facilities especially supporting others in providing facilities.

2.2 Council has a comprehensive existing commitment including 74 Council owned community facilities in the portfolio with a value of $77 million. The portfolio has received an investment of $46 million in new builds and major repairs since the 2010/2011 earthquakes.

2.3 City-wide there are currently no significant major geographical gaps in the network if we consider all Council and non-Council owned facilities available. There is spare capacity within the existing network. Future development opportunities are more likely to arise from change rather than geographical gaps (e.g. Multicultural Centre) however future consideration should be given to the effects of any further population increases to the south west and north of the city.

2.4 Historical investment levels in maintenance, repairs and renewals will not allow the community facility portfolio to be maintained in its current condition, which is deteriorating, particularly as facilities age.

2.5 There is a need to establish and embed best practice for facility development and facility withdrawal. The application of "best practice" will reflect the uniqueness of each situation and community involved but within the context of a city-wide network. Wherever possible this process will be Community Board-and-community informed and led.

2.6 Council will deliver greater value by continuing to support community operation, activation and, if appropriate, ownership of facilities it already owns rather than developing new non-activated facilities.

2.7 The Plan outlines principles of community facility provision, design, governance and operation that align with Council's Strengthening Communities Strategy and Strategic Framework. The Plan also provides an effective framework for Council and Community Boards to determine Council's appropriate role in a community facility project.

2.8 The Plan aims to provide a framework, reference point and guide for Council and Community Board decision making on community facilities. Adoption of the Plan and the information therein does not pre-empt or commit Council and Community Boards to any particular course of action, expenditure or change in levels of service.

2.9 Community facility decisions, especially if they involve levels of service, would be made on a case-by-case basis, but within the context of a city-wide network, through a Long Term Plan, Annual Plan or other formal decision making process and not automatically or pre-emptively as a result of this Plan.

2.10 The Plan is a starting point and a reflection of the present network, it will require regular updates and review over time. Improvement actions identified to date include:

- Continue to update the mapping tool to cover existing facility provision especially by others e.g. Scouts, Sports Clubs outside Council owned facilities.
- Continue to update the Asset Management Plan with detailed facility condition assessments producing a clearer picture of the maintenance and capital work needed to maintain facilities fit-for-purpose as Council sees fit.
- Continue a city-wide needs assessment based on Board areas that will inform the Plan and any future localised feasibility studies for a new facility or redevelopment of an existing facility, the timing being determined by Community Board priorities.

3. Staff Recommendations

That the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee:

1. Receives this report.
2. Approves staff discussing the draft Community Facilities Network Plan, namely the information in this report and its attachments, with Council to seek feedback that will inform the final Community Facilities Network Plan and its presentation to Council for adoption.

4. Context/Background

Opportunity

4.1 The purpose of the Plan is to provide a framework to inform and guide Council and Community Boards decision making processes over the provision and operation of community facilities. The Plan also aims to facilitate an increase the value of community centres and halls to the communities they serve. Implicit in this purpose is the aim of increasing utilisation and the breadth of activities that can happen in these facilities.

4.2 The wider planning process will also provide ongoing information on a Shirley Community Centre, a Multicultural Centre, a Centre for the Burwood Avondale-Dallington area and an Okains Bay Community Centre.

4.3 On 12 June 2019 staff presented a summary and emerging findings of the Plan to the SCDH Committee. Staff received Committee approval to workshop this material with each Community Board individually and present an updated draft informed by Board feedback to the Committee prior to a Council workshop.

Strategic Alignment

4.4 On 22 June 2018 Council requested that staff complete a Community Facilities Network Plan (CLTP/2018/00017).

4.5 The 2018 – 2028 Long Term Plan summarises the rationale for the Council provision of community Facilities namely:

- We [Council] provide community centres, halls and houses to encourage participation in local activities and build a sense of community.
- We [Council] offer support to community organisations to help them deliver the valuable services they provide.

4.6 The provision of community facilities aligns with Council's Strategic Priorities of enabling active citizenship and connected communities in respect of community facilities, and Councils Community Outcomes toward Strong Communities and a Liveable City.

5. Draft Community Facilities Network Plan - Summary

Facility Network Coverage

5.1 The core scope of the Plan includes community facilities owned by Council including halls, community centres, cottages, volunteer libraries, toy libraries and play centres, of which there are 74 facilities within the portfolio.

5.2 The Plan is informed by facility provision by others such as community groups, churches and trusts as well as the provision of related community places-and-spaces including Council recreation facilities, libraries, service centres, parks facilities and schools.

5.3 A mapping tool has been developed to record the provision of facilities across Christchurch and Banks Peninsula. These maps can be layered to show different categories of facilities as well as a buffer zone around community facilities of 500m and 1 km for each facility, maps can reflect a city-wide view and can be broken down into ward and community board areas.

5.3.1 A map detailing total provision of identified community facilities and related places-and-spaces is attached to this report as Attachment A.

5.3.2 A map demonstrating selected community facilities with buffer zones is attached to this report as Attachment B.

5.3.3 A comprehensive suite of maps including maps to show facilities within each Community Board Area are included the Draft Community Facilities Network Plan document attached to this report as Attachment C.

5.4 In summary there is comprehensive existing community facility provision by Council and other providers with sufficient capacity to increase occupancy and use where a need arises. City-wide there are currently no significant major geographic gaps in the network when we consider all current providers.

5.5 Future facility development opportunities are likely to arise from changing demographic, trends and needs. An example of this is the proposed Multicultural Recreation & Community Centre in the city centre. Into the future there will be a need to examine the effect any further significant population increases in the north of the city; and the south west of the city in light of Council and Board decision making on the Hornby Hub.

Council Community Facilities Asset Information

5.6 The facility portfolio currently consists of 74 Council facilities with a capital value of $77 million. The average age of these facilities is 50 years, with 71% over 40 years old. The economic life is expected to be around 70-80 years, with 20 facilities that now exceed the economic life.

5.7 High level condition assessments of the facilities carried out in 2017 show an average rating of 2.7 out of 5. The rating scale being 1 “very good with no work required” and 5 being “very poor with major work required now”. It is recognised that many facilities require an updated and more detailed condition assessment.

5.8 Post-quake Council prioritised community facility rebuild and repair into an ambitious and comprehensive programme. 12 facilities were built with a budget of $34 million. 13 facilities underwent major repair with a budget of $12 million.

5.9 In the Strengthening Communities Strategy (2007) the cost of annual maintenance and operational costs of approximately 60 community facilities was reported between $1.5 million to $2 million. In FY20 a total budget of $2 million has been allocated for 74 facilities as follows:

- Operational budget $535K (0.69% of Asset Value)
- Maintenance budget $508K (0.65% of Asset Value)

- Renewals and Replacements budget $956K (1.25% of Asset Value)

5.10 The current budget allocated places limitations on the effectiveness of facility operation, maintenance and activation.

5.10.1 Core asset services such as insurance, compliance, security and rates are prioritised over planning, cleaning, partner relationships, activation and development. This makes it difficult to maintain relationships with partner organisations, support activation and sustain effective network planning.

5.10.2 Maintenance is prioritised to essentials such as reactive repairs, safety, sanitary and security. This makes it difficult to afford preventative maintenance such as building wash downs and gutter clearing. This speeds up wear and tear compounding the need for increased maintenance, renewals and replacements.

5.11 Based on the current condition of the portfolio an annual budget for maintenance and operation of between $3.04 million and $3.86 million is identified as being needed to maintain the condition and function of the portfolio. This is an estimate based on the condition of the asset and the experience of staff that needs further work and is summarised below:

- Operational budget $770K (1% of Asset Value)
- Maintenance budget $770K to $790K (1% to 1.25% of Asset Value)
- Repairs and Renewals budget $1.5M to $2.3 M (2% - 3% of Asset Value)

5.12 Any changes to the financial or other resources Council allocates to community facilities should be made through a LTP of Annual Plan process and through the consideration of all Council priorities. Decisions are not made or pre-empted through the adoption of the Plan.

5.13 The Plan will generally support the effective operation and maintenance of existing facilities over the development of new ones serving a similar purpose.

Facility Operation and Activation

5.14 Of the 74 facilities in the portfolio, 19 are currently Council operated, primarily as a venue for hire, 3 are under construction and 55 operated by the community. Occupancy rates across the Council managed facilities average between 36% and 38% with a customer satisfaction currently of 76%.

5.15 With the exception of Council hubs (Ōrauwhata: Bishopdale Library, Te Hāpua: Halswell, Riccarton Community Centre and Matuku Takotako: Sumner Centre) the Plan supports Council's existing objective to have more Council facilities activated, operated and if appropriate owned by community groups. The Plan details a framework that will allow Community Boards and Council to make informed decisions on this.

- This will often involve Council playing to its strength by retaining the asset management responsibility and community groups operating and activating. However, may include devolving asset responsibility to community groups and potentially ownership if appropriate.

5.16 Community operation leads to greater diversity of use and activation. Community groups/trusts can offer a greater quantity and range of use with many in the Christchurch area already doing this well.

Development and withdrawal of Council facilities

5.17 The draft Plan details a series of principles intended to guide Community Board and Council decision making on the development and withdrawal of facilities and the role Boards and Council take in these processes. In summary:

5.17.1 To realise a facility opportunity there should be:

- A defined and demonstrated need and sustainable long-term future.
- A willing and able partner organisation.
- A feasibility study followed by a business case.
- Community informed/led development.
- Council's role clarified up front.
- Confirmation all partners have the necessary resources, drive and expertise.

5.17.2 Before a facility is identified as no longer being required there should be:

- A demonstrated lack of/or changing need.
- Any asset related issues detailed.
- Consideration of how, or if, services can reasonably be provided by others.
- A lack of suitable partner organisations willing or able to continue.
- Identification of a future use or course of action for the asset, this can include Council's asset disposal process.

5.18 The application of the above processes will reflect the uniqueness of each situation and the community involved. For Council facilities decisions will be made by Community Boards or by Council. From 1 August 2019 Community Boards will have the delegated authority to approve site selection and to approve the final design of local community facilities. Community Boards will also have the delegated authority to approve alterations and additions to the design of existing local community facilities.

6. Community Board Feedback

6.1 Following the SCDH Committee meeting on 12 June the project team have presented the key messages, emerging findings and Plan principles to each Community Board. Feedback included:

- A feeling that there has been a degree of inequity across the board areas in terms of investment in repairs and new builds since 2011.
- Boards emphasised the need to recognise changing needs of citizens in current and future years.
- Support for community operation, thought should be given to safeguarding access to a wide cross-section of the public.
- Boards identified a number of community based facilities the project team had missed.
- A need was expressed to focus community support resources, where available, on buildings with low occupancy, or consider alternative operation.
- The high number of Council facilities in Banks Peninsula was noted along with the geographical and historical context.
- It was suggested that the process for changed, new or removal of facilities to include a tool kit with templates.
- Supportive of community development of facilities particularly where the community or non-council can deliver a suitable built asset at a lower cost per square metre.
- Council need to keep in mind financial constraints and affordability.
- Boards supported recent changes giving Boards greater delegated decision making over community facilities.
- Suggestion of a one off funding boost to bring all facilities up to an acceptable level.
- There was an acknowledgement that smaller and less well-resourced community groups may require more assistance in operating facilities.

- An opportunity for the development/procurement of an on line booking system that could be shared with all operators was suggested.
- Boards liked the mapping tool; there were suggestions that the tool could be morphed into an interactive on-line map identifying the location, function, availability and booking procedure for each facility.
- The mapping tool could be used for other purposes.
- Boards noted some non-Council providers charge greater hire rates reducing availability to all.

6.2 Understandably Boards focussed on provision in, or adjacent to their areas but welcomed the city-wide context provided by the draft Plan.

6.3 Overall the Community Boards supported the draft Network Plan, a community driven approach to the provision and operation of facilities and thanked those involved in this piece of work.

7. Identified Facilities Updates

7.1 The wider community facility network planning process provided to opportunity to "dovetail" work on specific facility opportunities identified by Council; namely, a Shirley Community Centre, a Multicultural Centre, a Centre for the Burwood Avondale-Dallington area and an Okains Bay Community Centre. These projects will be reported back through the relevant Community Boards and not as part of this Plan. However any future Council or Board decision making on these projects will be updated into the Plan. The multicultural centre was considered by Council as part of the Annual Plan process. Sections 7.2 to 7.5 of this report aim to provide the Committee with a concise update.

7.2 Multicultural – On 25 June Council approved support and funding for the development of a multicultural community and recreation centre as part of the Annual Plan process.

7.3 Burwood-Avondale-Dallington – Emerging information points to a community affected by the imposition of the Residential Red Zone at its Geographical heart. A community group, the Riverside Community Network (RCN) have received Strengthening Communities Funding and engaged consultants to carry out a feasibility report on facility options. The draft Plan mapping tool has identified other community facilities in the general area opening the possibility of further co-operation. The RCN have recently advised staff that they are re-looking at their structure and will make contact when this is done. When this is done it is proposed that the RCN meet with staff to discuss options and opportunities going forward.

7.4 Shirley Community Centre 10 Shirley Road – Emerging information points to the retention of the site at 10 Shirley Road as community space (land banking). Continue to use the site as an open air community hub or a "longer term gap filler approach" funding has been secured for a pump track and landscaping, with the potential for other outdoor activity features over time. As the site is recommended to be retained there is always to opportunity to re look at the development of a facility with a community partner into the future. Other providers have developed facilities in the area and Council has supported the development of a facility in the near-by Macfarlane Park and is currently developing a facility in St Albans.

7.5 Okains Bay Community Centre – Staff and consultants have worked with the Okains Bay community including representatives from Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRoNT) and Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata (TRoK) to prepare a feasibility study and options. Emerging findings will be discussed with the Banks Peninsula Community Board.

8. Next Steps

8.1 Staff seek approval from the SCDH Committee to discuss this Report, the draft Plan and key findings to with Council to gain feedback which will be incorporated into the final plan and Council report.

8.2 Present Community Facilities Network Plan and report to the SCDH Committee for approval on 4 September, if this is forthcoming the draft Plan will be presented to Council for approval on 26 September 2019.

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A ⇩	CFNP Map All Facilities	38
B ⇩	CFNP Map Community Facilities with Buffers	39
C ⇩	Community Facilities Network Plan Draft Report	40

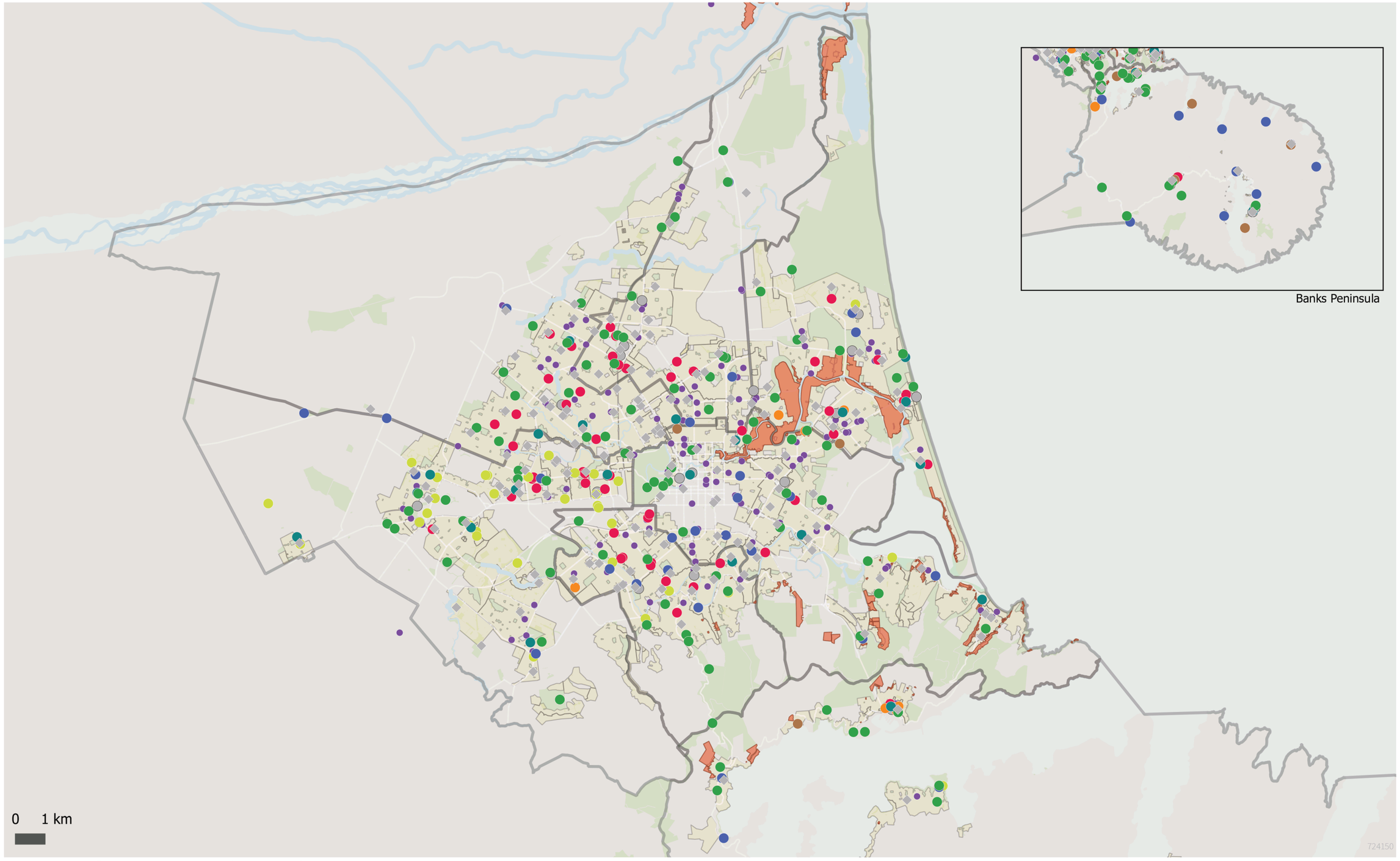
Confirmation of Statutory Compliance

Compliance with Statutory Decision-making Requirements (ss 76 - 81 Local Government Act 2002).
(a) This report contains:
  (i) sufficient information about all reasonably practicable options identified and assessed in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and
  (ii) adequate consideration of the views and preferences of affected and interested persons bearing in mind any proposed or previous community engagement.
(b) The information reflects the level of significance of the matters covered by the report, as determined in accordance with the Council's significance and engagement policy.

Signatories

Author	Sylvia Docherty - Senior Project Coordinator
Approved By	John Filsell - Head of Community Support, Governance and Partnerships Brent Smith - Acting General Manager Citizens & Community

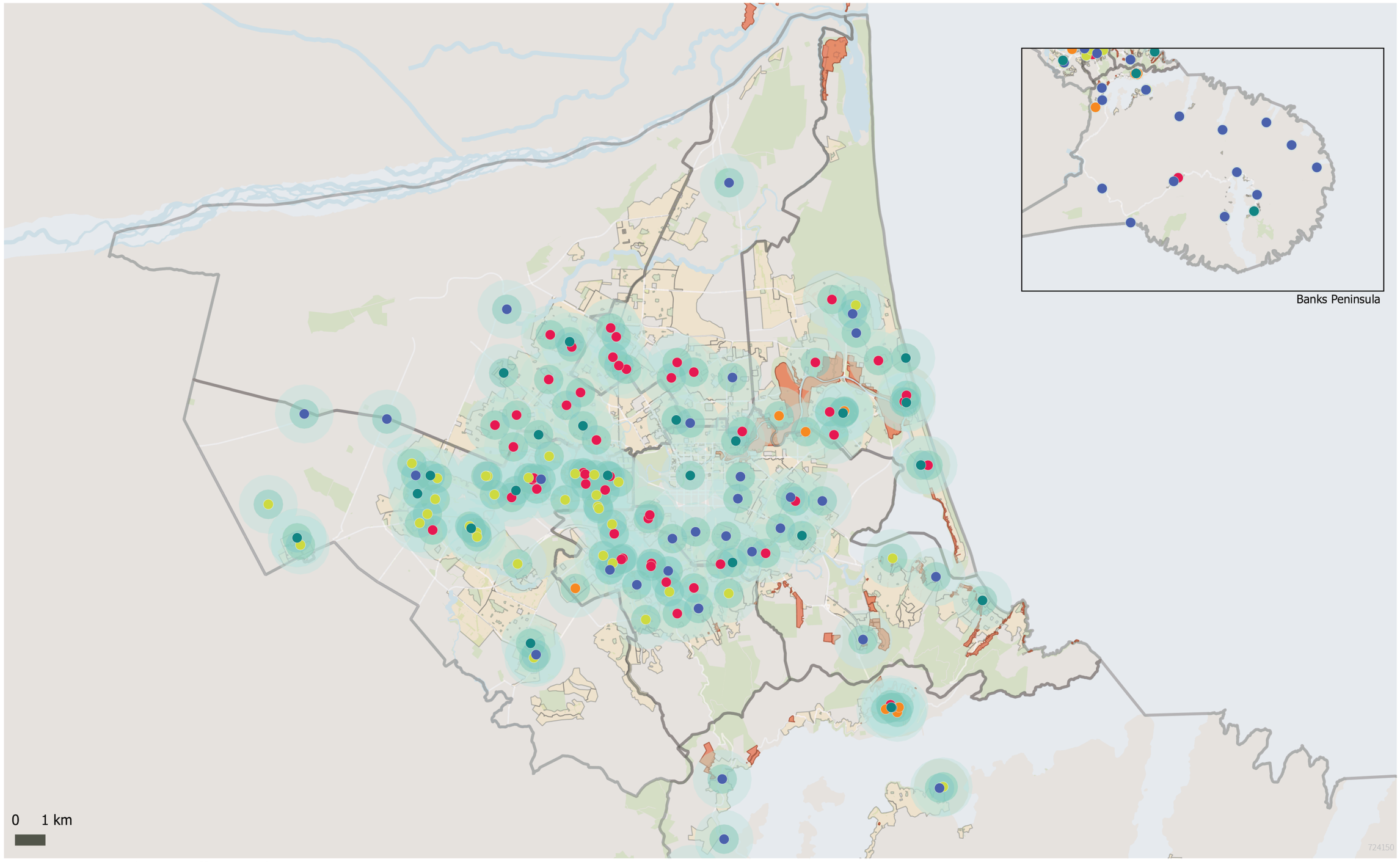
Christchurch City Council



Overview of Community Facilities | July 2019

- CSG & P Unit Owned & Managed
- CSG & P Unit Owned & Community Leased/Managed
- Community Owned-Trust
- Community Owned & Managed
- Church Owned
- CCC Libraries, Service Centres & Rec Centres
- Marae
- Religious Facilities
- Schools
- Parks Facilities
- Residential Red Zone
- Residential Area

Christchurch City Council
Prepared by Monitoring and Research



Community Facilities Buffers | July 2019

- CSG & P Unit Owned & Managed
- CSG & P Unit Owned & Community Leased/Managed
- Community Owned-Trust
- Community Owned & Managed
- Church Owned
- 500mBuffer
- 1kmBuffer
- Residential Red Zone
- Residential Area

Christchurch City Council
Prepared by Monitoring and Research

Christchurch City Council Community Facilities Network Plan

Prepared for

Christchurch City Council

DRAFT 3

GLG SPORTS SPACE & FACILITIES STRATEGY PLANNING MANAGEMENT

July 2019

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Acknowledgements

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Report Disclaimer

In preparing this report it has been necessary to make a number of assumptions on the basis of the information supplied to Global Leisure Group Limited in the course of investigations for this study. The recommended actions contained in this report are subject to uncertainty and variation depending on evolving events but have been conscientiously prepared based on consultation feedback and an understanding of trends in facility provision.

The authors did not carry out an audit or verification of the information supplied during the preparation of this report, unless otherwise stated in the report. Whilst due care was taken during enquiries, Global Leisure Group Limited does not take any responsibility for any errors nor mis-statements in the report arising from information supplied to the authors during the preparation of this report.

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All dollar amounts in report are GST exclusive.

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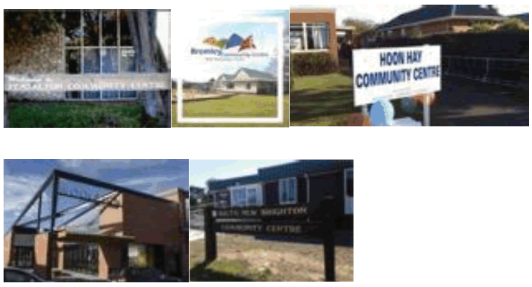


Christchurch City Council

Community Facilities Network Plan

2019

1 The Network Plan

Executive Summary

Council's role in the provision of community facilities is significant and long standing. The network that exists today is based on the re-purposing of Canterbury's homesteads of the late 1800's and the gradual passing of facilities into Council control in the 1940's and 50's. City and County Councils became more active in providing and building community halls from the late 1960's and although Councils have been consolidated they have been building and re-purposing facilities ever since. Over this period Council has also moved many facilities into community governance and management via lease arrangements.

Today as a result of this commitment there are 74 Council owned community facilities in the portfolio with a capital value of $77 million including a substantial number of new and replacement facilities provided over the last 9 years.

Recently, Councils focus has turned to hub and shared facilities with the latest examples including the successful provision of the Te Hāpua: Halswell Centre, and Ōrauwhata: Bishopdale Library and Community Centre. Now we are at a crossroads where changed levels of investment will be needed to maintain the status-quo at a time where the way people utilize community space is changing. The network plan considers these changes and supports an approach that increases community participation whilst strengthening the role for Council in delivering a consolidated network of modern flexible community facilities and integrated community hubs.

The Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the Community Facilities Network Plan (CFNP) is to increase the value of community centres and halls to the communities they serve. Implicit in this purpose is the aim of increasing utilisation and the breadth of activities that can happen in these facilities. This means an increase in the range and flexibility of spaces within and around Community Facilities and the number and nature of activities that happen within those spaces (referred to as vibrancy). The CFNP also aims to inform Council and Community Board decision making over the ongoing provision of community facilities.

The scope includes all Council owned or managed halls, heritage buildings (used as community centres), community centres and cottages, and leased facilities for volunteer libraries. Privately owned facilities active in providing community activity provide a context for the overall provision on a ward and community board geographical basis. The most active facilities Council and privately owned are mapped within the Network Plan alongside Community Libraries and significant sport and recreation hub sites. The plan covers the further development and operation of the Council network and includes options for the devolution to the community of some facilities and provides for disposal of some assets if assessed as surplus to requirements. Both the latter options would be case by case using a needs analysis and feasibility approach.

What constitutes Community Space/Facilities is changing, from the traditional community hall utilised for small group meetings to '*any area (inside/outside, public/private) that is available for community use'*. Community Facilities now include café's[1], markets, schools and businesses premises outside of operating hours. The spaces are more than the actual buildings, creating connections within the space/s and to the areas and amenities surrounding them. In the new community spaces people come together for a common reason/ cause (to be together, to do things together and alone, to be around excitement), creating a sense of community through social engagement, having a sense of ownership, and shared experiences. Coffee, commerce and activity go hand-in-hand with new community spaces, and ownership is far less important than how welcoming and inclusive the space/facility is.

[1] Video's of community cafes (Riccarton High School Library Café). Joe's Garage and video reference. https://www.stuff.co.nz/life-style/food-wine/food-news/80305741/new-zealand-cafes-with-a-conscience

As a result of this change Council should ensure its focus is on activation to generate participation and social engagement by residents, supporting quality and highly activated provision to meet strategic goals and provide best value.

The Strengthening Communities Strategy (2007) introduced the concept of a Community Facilities Network Plan (CFNP) to provide a framework to informing Council's provision of community facilities and cope with changes in what constitutes community space.

Analysis of current provision shows:

- The majority of community facility activity happening in the city is delivered by the community, not by Council. This is the same for Banks Peninsula although instead of Church delivery we have local community operation of Council owned facilities. Council owned and managed facilities only make up 13% of the city's community facility delivery
- No provider is particularly strong in providing for drop-ins, bumping[2] and social services - Council Libraries are strongest in this area
- Church owned and managed facilities deliver the most programmes, have the greatest amount of drop-in and social service provision (which is still low), while also receiving bookings
- Council owned and managed facilities appear to function primarily as vessels-for-hire, catering for formal structured bookings based activities, with Council owned and community managed facilities being similar with a higher proportion of events.
- Community owned and managed facilities cater for the broadest range of activities, with use being relatively evenly balanced across several activity types.
- Those facilities with people actively organising programmes, events and activities have the greatest range of provision happening in facilities.

In summary,

The current network is comprehensive if you consider the total provision, both Council and Community owned facilities. Detailed analysis of the whole network found:

- The infrastructure and assets are aging and many of the older facilities are expensive to maintain or not maintained in a fit-for-purpose state, including those under lease agreement.
- Each situation is unique and the socio-demographics of each area vary widely meaning that there is no one solution that will work across all communities in the City.
- City-wide, there are no obvious major gaps in physical provision of facilities, gaps occur when we consider the range of activities and the type of provision. Level of service indicators focused on utilisation are not an accurate depiction of the vibrancy of community space.
- The strength of community commitment, capacity and capability varies across the City and needs to be taken into account through case by case needs analysis and feasibility to inform decision-making.
- Key information deficits exist regarding Council owned Community Facilities and these gaps need to be filled to enable a coordinated and well-founded investment by Council in transforming the current network into one that is fit for purpose to meet changing demands.
- Improvement of Council asset management is on-going and more work is needed to clarify the state and projected longevity of assets in the Council owned network.
- Even if the goal is to pass some of this infrastructure into community operation and ownership where the community is active and capable, there would need to be updating work to ensure assets were sufficiently fit for purpose.

The Community Facilities Network Plan (CFNP) provides strategic guidance to the Council, Community Boards and Council staff, residents, community organisations, funders and a range of agencies in the community, service, health and welfare sectors on achieving a balanced and improved future provision and management of community facilities. The preferred approach outlines a 'community-up' and

[2] https://www.nurturedevelopment.org/blog/creating-bumping-spaces-where-anything-is-possible/

'community-led' approach to how community facilities are conceived, planned, delivered, owned, operated and managed; essentially where communities are significantly empowered. Council leased and community owned facilities operate this way and this fulfils many of the objectives within Councils own 2018 Strategic Framework especially '*strong community with active participation in civic life'*; *the overarching principle of partnership and supporting principles of collaboration, agility and trust*.

Network Plan recommendations

Recommendations

1. That Council continue to maintain the 74 community facilities in the portfolio while it continues to transform the network into a needs driven and fit-for-purpose configuration. Noting that decisions on changes to levels of service for community facilities will be made by Council and Community Boards through a formal decision making process.
2. That Council in 2020 complete an assessment of each Council owned asset regarding its fitness for purpose and capital works requirements and consider adjusting budget levels in the LTP 2021-31 to meet the related funding requirements.
3. That Council continue a city-wide needs assessment that will inform the CFNP and any future localised feasibility studies for a new facility or redevelopment of an existing Community Facility, the timing being determined by Community Board priorities.
4. That Council utilise the CFNP proposed best practice approach to (over time) transition and transform its network by:
    a. Focusing investment in small number of community hubs (existing and new) of significant size co-located with other Council facilities such as libraries
    b. Devolving operation of other Council owned community facilities to community organisations with continued Council investment in its asset, with in some cases transfer asset ownership to these organisations when assessed as financially feasible
    c. Decommissioning and disposing of surplus Council owned community facilities.
5. Council should prioritise support for community led provision of community facilities – taking a lead only when developing a hub facility or where no other community-based solution is available to meet an evident need.
6. Council continue to fund on a project and term basis community-led initiatives based around Community Facilities that are gaining momentum and increasing community activation on the basis of need.

Other Opportunities for improvement

7. That Council in 2021 engage with other large cities in New Zealand to complete a benchmarking exercise for community facilities using a small number of asset and utilisation key performance indicators
8. That Council in 2020 facilitate and license wider community organisation use of the centralised Community Facility booking system (if feasible) and that utilisation data be regularly shared across users of the system.
9. That Council continue to build capability of community organisations through a process of supporting initiatives and education increasing the capability for community-led delivery, management, operation and in appropriate cases ownership of current Council owned community facilities.
10. Continue to map the provision of community facilities especially community-led delivery.

2 Current Situation Review

Good coverage of Community Facilities across the network if all provision is included

If we consider the full spectrum of delivery of Community Facilities and sport, recreation, arts and cultural space there are few major omissions and a plethora of provision spread reasonably evenly throughout the network. To achieve this full coverage we must take account of the work of the Churches and other

community organisations. The primary area where work is needed includes the indicated increased need for a multi-cultural centre in the city to act as a hub for cultural, migrant and refugee integration and the need to increase the accessibility and vibrancy of spaces through more localised control and locally led-initiatives. Into the future there will also be a need to consider the very recent significant population increases South West and North of the city.

Assets are aging

The overall picture of Council Community Facility assets is summarised as follows:

- An average age of 50 years (despite earthquake rebuilds and new builds)
- The economic life for Community Facilities has been assessed at 70-80 years (CCC 2018 Community Facilities AMP)
- Historical under investment by Council in Renewals and Replacement of community facilities before the earthquake events is indicated by the high average age of facilities (50 years) compared to the economic life (70-80 years)
- Almost 1 in 3 (20/74) facilities have already reached the end of their economic life (70 years or older), with three facilities over 100 years old as highlighted in the list below.
- Almost 1 in 3 (29%) are under 40 years of age and the majority of these are post-earthquake new builds and repairs.
- By 2039 half Council's Community facility assets will have reached the end of their economic life.
- An average condition rating of 2.7. The Scale is 1= Very Good, 5 = Very poor and 3 = Fair (the asset is serviceable but some work required). This average rating appears more positive than it actually is because it includes the recent $46M investment in new or substantially repaired facilities.

Table 1. Asset Data on Christchurch City Council and Community Facilities

Community Board & Ward Area	No. of CCC Owned Fac's	No. of Com Owned Fac's	Total No. of Com Fac's	Average Floor Area per CB /Ward (approx. m²)	Av. Cond.	Av. Age.	Average Board Population per facility (based on 2018 Ward Estimates)
				Council owned facilities			
Banks Peninsula	19	7	26	202*	2.6	56	335
Linwood Central Heathcote	18	4	22	244	2.4	43	3,536
Central	2			154	3.1	63	
Heathcote	9			220*	1.7*	14	
Linwood	7			400	2.7	52	
Hornby Halswell Riccarton	10	13	23	384	2.8	43	3,465
Hornby	4			393	2.9	55	
Riccarton	3			415*	5*	63*	
Halswell	2			766	2	8	
Papanui	1			283	2	49	
Coastal Burwood	8	12	20	634	2	27	2,615
Coastal	5			601*	2.6	33	
Burwood	3			667*	2.6	29	
Fendalton Waimairi Harewood	5	9	14	388	2.5	54	5,114
Harewood	3			151*	2.5*	39*	
Fendalton	2			616	2.25	67	
Waimairi	0			169	3	57	
Papanui Innes (Innes)	6	9	15	328*	1.5	37	3,320
Spreydon Cashmere	8	13	21	293	3.3	69	2,319
Cashmere	5			227*	2.5	62	
Spreydon	3			360*	3.8	74	
TOTAL/AVERAGE	74	67	141	353	2.7	50	2,755

Current Funding of Council Community Facilities and Voluntary Libraries

The high level analysis of expenditure in the FY18 budget for Council owned Community Centres and Voluntary Libraries indicates:

- The budgeted Maintenance per facility was $7,630 per annum or 0.64% of the current capital value ($496,000 in total across the 74 facilities in the network) and continues the requirement for the ongoing deferment of programmed maintenance works such as painting
- Under investment in maintenance is evident , particularly with an ageing asset stock that usually require more maintenance (1 in 3 facilities have reached the end of their economic life)
- The budgeted Renewals and Replacement per facility was only $6,430 per annum or 0.54% of the current capital value ($418,000 in total).
- Depreciation of $1.39 million on the $77 million asset value equates to 1.8% per annum using the standard accounting approach of a 50-year asset life (2% of capital value per annum) and is low for this ageing stock of assets
- No operational investment in on-site staffing to optimise the Community Facility assets and improve their value to their communities through activation

Council Owned Community Facilities & Voluntary Libraries	2018 Budget	Average per facility
Revenue	$634,105	$9,755
Operating Cost (excluding depreciation)	$2,565,319	$39,466
Net Operating Cost to Council	**$2,155,223**	**$33,157**

The above points drive a new approach with an emphasis on:

- Selective devolution, divestment or disposal of some assets within the Council network to reduce R&M and R&R to enable Council to reallocate community facility funding to pursue quality fit-for-purpose provision ahead of quantity
- Targeted investment in developing, and appropriately staffing, a smaller number of Council owned integrated and activated community hubs e.g. Te Hāpua Halswell Community Centre
- Harnessing current and future community investment in integrated provision of community facilities, particularly unlocking non-council funding to deliver wellbeing outcomes through partnership arrangements
- Stewardship approach is embedded into investment decisions for R&M and R&R

More Investment required initially

To properly manage the existing portfolio Council facilities requires greater investment by Council in the short term on deferred repairs and maintenance and increased operational funds. Much of the asset information (see appendix 1) describes a situation of incomplete data but it does indicate deferred maintenance and performance monitoring coupled with many cases of under-utilisation (and related low revenues). In order to propose a solution to move on from this state there needs to be further investigation and analysis and full consideration of research and best practice in the sector.

No one right solution

The literature reviewed reveals there is no one right solution for provision of Community Facilities for all communities. Many of the spaces within the existing facilities have been altered or adjusted in some way for past uses/users and many are no longer relevant. Much of the literature speaks about ways to increase the sustainability of Community Facilities with different governance and management approaches and about increasing the level of community engagement and greater community autonomy as a key to unlocking further activation and utilisation.

Trends toward hubs and focal points

Worldwide trends tell us Community Facilities will be focal points in the community and will become known as neighbourhood and communal gathering places of flexible spaces that allow people to work/play/be/meet together in groups or work/play/be alone but connected to others outside of their homes. They will facilitate enquiry, self-reflection, social interaction, formal and informal activity.

A trend is to hub significant facilities as part of community focal points. Where this does not happen to localise ownership, control and management by Community Trusts and Incorporations if possible. Council has a major role to play in this to set community trusts and incorporations (representative of collectives of groups in the community) on a path toward sustainability. Community governance structures are non-hierarchical, self-reliant, target a range of funding streams and build strategic partnerships. If they seek to manage assets they will need to be collaborative and partner with others. Often their lower cost structures and 'reach' enable services to be delivered with cost savings and economies.

Increasing the level of community-led provision

The network plan supports a focus on increasing community-led approaches to how facilities are owned, managed and what they deliver. Council should encourage and lead this process by prioritising the support of community-led provision, taking a lead only when developing a hub facility or no other community based solution is available. There are many resources available to community organisations that if co-ordinated appropriately will lead to vibrant, community oriented sustainable provision. This local focus on neighbourhood relevance of activity will ensure the continued survival of community facilities, particularly if supported by a Council willing to fully engage in enabling community-initiated processes.

Ongoing change needs to continue to ensure the long-term sustainability of community facility provision. This change signals increased Council focus on its larger Community Hub provision and to assist as an enabler and funder of neighbourhood community facilities passed into those Trusts and organisations who have proven capable of managing facilities well. It is driven by:

- Increasing capability and interest from Community Organisations to in some cases own facilities so as to have unencumbered management and operational control, with or without the involvement of Council
- Council operated facilities via booking systems, without staff employed to activate spaces has led to one dimensional provision from Council with facilities mainly as vessels for hire
- An increasing portfolio of community facilities maintained by Council is unsustainable in the longer term
- Recognition of the availability of Capital and Operational funding to community Trusts especially if they represent clusters and umbrellas of community groups and a wide range of community purposes
- Recognition of the trend toward community space being less about purpose built meeting rooms and more about multi-use transient (gap filler type space) and adaptable spaces (able to be re-configured every few years for different uses and different groups/trends/events and installations)
- The advent of social enterprise and the overlapping of sectors as contributors to community-led-organisations leading to an increased array of financial options to pay for facilities
- Increased willingness of funder agencies to support local initiatives with funds in areas such as housing, welfare, community, sport and recreation programming, health and education
- Significantly lower utilisation and participation levels in community meeting and vessel-for-hire spaces than would be desirable

None of these factors on their own would be regarded as sufficient to herald a major change in delivery focus. Taken together they signal the need to continue to re-evaluate the network and to consider ongoing change in the way the ownership, operation and management of Community Facilities is viewed, over time. Councils role increasingly becomes one of steward, enabler and where appropriate for a period of time funder/investor.

Insights from demographics

The map (Figure 1) on page 12 shows the spatial distribution of identified community facilities (including community owned). It also shows the walkable catchment for each facility (0.5 km immediate and 1.0 km wider). The longer established areas generally have more provision as many of these facilities pre-date television and were a key social venue when they were constructed. Figure 1, (lower table) tells us there is variability in the number of facilities per resident for each Community Board. An analysis of Deprivation tells us there are also variances in the socio-economic status of residents in different Ward areas of the city. All these factors require that actual decisions about delivery in a particular neighbourhood need to be made with a full understanding of need via a more focused feasibility process than is possible from the High Level Plan.

Increasing neighbourhood and ward focus

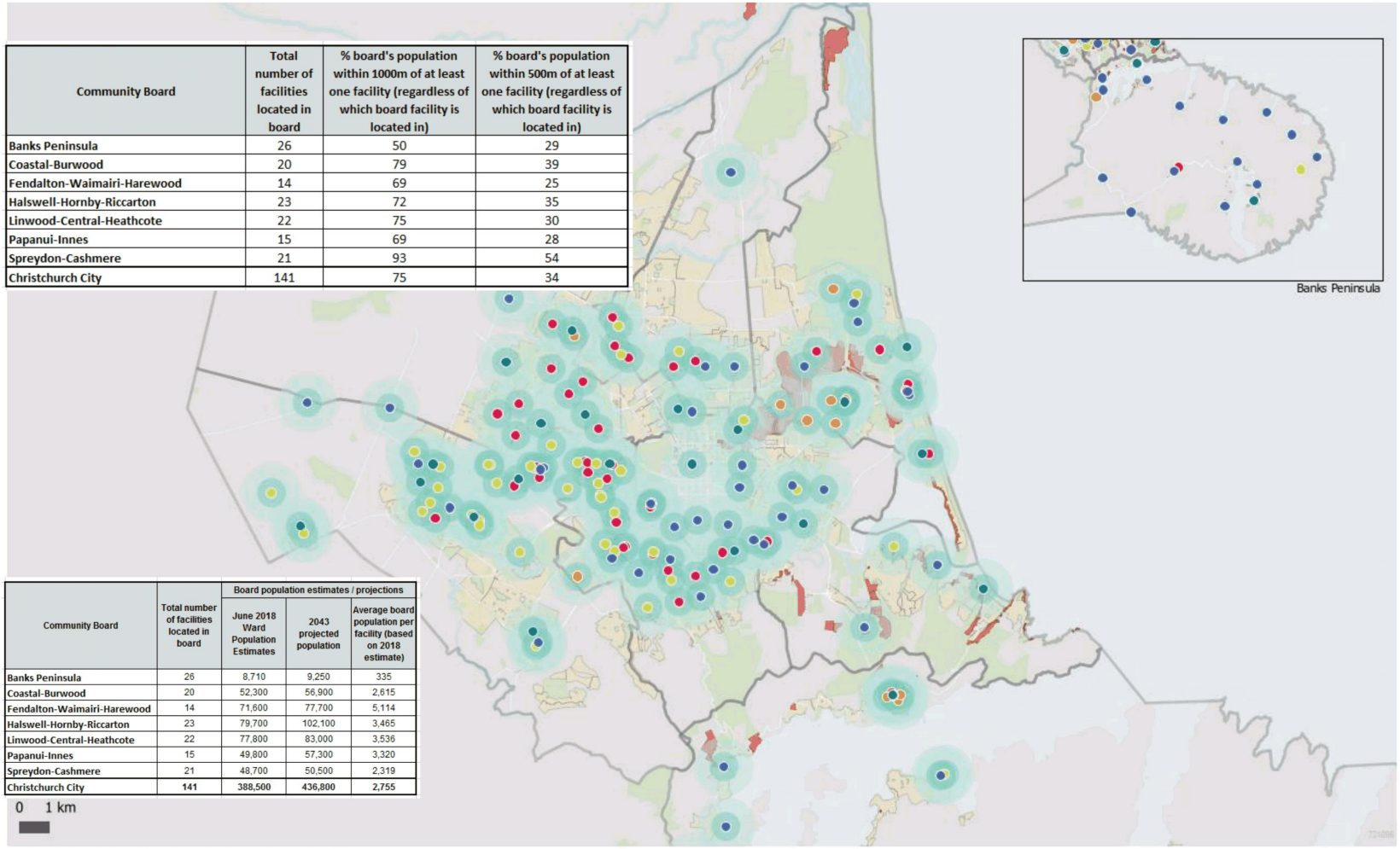
The totality of Community Facility provision is more complex to describe than for example the provision of playgrounds. There is the neighbourhood in which they sit (each and every-one is different from the others), For example: the way they are managed sometimes by Council, sometimes by local Trusts, sometimes by Churches and other organisations; the proximity of relevant facilities close by across the Community Board boundaries; and, the particular characteristics of the population in the area (age structure and composition, socio-economics and ethnic make-up and you have a complex picture of provision amongst a backdrop of often very different local conditions.

This complexity is depicted through a series of spatial maps and classification legends. The spatial maps Appendix 1, Figures 7-13 are given for each of the 7 Community Boards. For each identified community facility[3], each map provides a key and is able to demonstrate:

- **From the Colour of the Circles**: How facilities are owned and operated
- **From additional information**: What other facilities are in the area (library, school, recreation and sport facilities)
- **From adjoining Board areas**: What the overlap is into the area (the 0.5-1.0 km walkable catchment)
- **From the accompanying tables set into each map**: Who owns what type of facility

[3] Identified facilities are any Community Facility (non-school) that has at least three community oriented activities occurring in it. Churches with no community activity and schools will show up on the map but as xyz coloured dots

Community Board	Total number of facilities located in board	% board's population within 1000m of at least one facility (regardless of which board facility is located in)	% board's population within 500m of at least one facility (regardless of which board facility is located in)
Banks Peninsula	26	50	29
Coastal-Burwood	20	79	39
Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood	14	69	25
Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton	23	72	35
Linwood-Central-Heathcote	22	75	30
Papanui-Innes	15	69	28
Spreydon-Cashmere	21	93	54
Christchurch City	141	75	34



Community Board	Total number of facilities located in board	Board population estimates / projections		
		June 2018 Ward Population Estimates	2043 projected population	Average board population per facility (based on 2018 estimate)
Banks Peninsula	26	8,710	9,250	335
Coastal-Burwood	20	52,300	56,900	2,615
Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood	14	71,600	77,700	5,114
Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton	23	79,700	102,100	3,465
Linwood-Central-Heathcote	22	77,800	83,000	3,536
Papanui-Innes	15	49,800	57,300	3,320
Spreydon-Cashmere	21	48,700	50,500	2,319
Christchurch City	141	388,500	436,800	2,755

Increasing activation

Figure 2. Diversity of Activity - Across Community Facilities - all types

The word map reflects the diversity of activity offerings at Community Facilities both Council, and non-council. The size of the word provides an insight into what purposes the community use these spaces for. Some of the provision is booked space, some is tutor and meeting driven but much of the activity listed requires an activator, programmer to organise it so that it happens. This latter provision occurs in mainly Church and Community Trust driven. Some occurs in Council owned spaces leased to others. There are no Community Programme co-ordinators based in Council Community Facilities.

- Community, and particularly Churches (79% of Community ownership) are much more significant providers of community facilities/activities than previously perceived, owning 43% of the City's community facilities
- Church owned and managed facilities deliver the most programmes, have the greatest amount of drop in and social service provision (which is still low), while also receiving bookings
- Community owned and managed facilities appear to cater for the broadest range of activities, with use being relatively evenly balanced across several activity types.
- Those facilities with people actively organising programmes, events and activities have the greatest range of provision happening in facilities.
- Council owned and managed facilities only make up 18% of the city's community facility delivery

3 Plan Principles

The planning principles Figure 3 below provide guidance on optimising the current network and repurposing over time of the facilities within the network to better reflect the foreseeable needs of the community.

Integrated inclusive hubs (strategic and local) preferred over co-location of independent facilities at one site (e.g. with libraries, schools, churches). CFNP principles are in good alignment with many of Councils Strategic Framework 2018 principles as follows:

Table 2. Principles Mapped to CCC Strategic Framework

Overarching Principle	**Supporting Principles**	**Strong Communities**	**Liveable City**
Partnership – Our people are our taonga – to be treasured and encouraged. By working together we can create a city that uses their skill and talent, where we can all participate, and be valued.	Accountability Affordability, Agility, Equity, Innovation, Collaboration, Prudent Financial Management, Stewardship, Wellbeing and resilience, Trust	Strong sense of community Active participation in civic life Safe and healthy communities Celebrating identity through arts, culture, heritage and sport Valuing the voices of children and young people	Vibrant and thriving suburbs and rural centres Well connected and accessible city
CFNP Principles Partnership 1,2,5 Governance 11	**CFNP Principles** Partnership 3 Sustainable 15,17,18 Design 21 Governance 9,10 Community 8 Activation 14	**CFNP Principles** Community 6,7 Activation 13 Partnership 4	**CFNP Principles** Activation 12 Sustainability 16

Figure 3. CFNP Principles

Christchurch City Council – Community Facilities Network Plan PRINCIPLES

PARTNERSHIP:
COLLABORATION, COMMITMENT, GOOD FAITH, COMMON UNDERSTANDING STEWARDSHIP

1. A commitment to working together Council/Community to achieve common goals, recognising and maximising each partner's respective strengths
2. Actions in good faith will deliver the best outcomes for the collective group and wider community
3. Collaboration and teamwork to achieve the objectives of the project
4. Re-purposing assets toward Community Control where this can be supported
5. Iwi engagement will be conducted at all times in a manner which is respectful and meets Maori cultural protocols

COMMUNITY:
COMMUNITY LED, COMMUNICATION, WORKING TOGETHER, NEEDS BASED

6. Community-led development means working together to create and achieve locally owned and community led visions and goals, increased Community Board decision making.
7. Communication will be open and honest with communication channels kept open to ensure informed decision making
8. Community up means listening to and considering design, management and use aspiration of the community and acting on these

GOVERNANCE:
COLLECTIVE, FEXIBLE, SKILLS BASED, EFFECTIVE

9. Enabling community governance and supporting community facility ownership with capital and operational funding where appropriate and/or possible
10. Enabling a flexible and adaptive approach to governance that can respond to a changing environment
11. A balance between the need for a skills-based board without compromising representation of the collective of user groups

ACTIVATION:
COMMUNITY FOCUSED, INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMING, PRO-ACTIVE MANAGEMENT

12. Activities and programmes are developed, considering the needs and aspirations of the local community to activate not just hire spaces
13. Incentivising community led community facility provision.
14. A commitment as stewards of supporting 'community-up' innovation regarding programming and management to create vibrant spaces

SUSTAINABILITY:
VIABILITY, OPTIMISATION, BEST PRACTICE

15. Supporting financial security of devolved Community Facilities by offering Community Board and Council contestable funds beside the diversity of other revenue streams
16. Council continue to focus its own Community Facility delivery into Hubs
17. Council to quantify, audit and track its financial management of its own Community Facilities
18. The collective group will actively co-operate in seeking solutions to maximise and sustain revenue, minimise duplication, waste, environmental impact, under-utilisation and inefficiency. Where these attempts fail facilities are able to be deemed surplus, with appropriate action then possible

DESIGN:
SUSTAINABLE, FLEXIBLE, RESPONSIVE, SHARED

19. The development of a new space or place will be in response to an identified need that cannot be met by existing provision
20. The urge to jump to a 'built solution' before all the issues and objectives are understood and the community is involved, will be resisted
21. The focus will be on community-led and sustainable, shared, multi-functional solutions, ensuring flexibility of use for spaces and places
22. Focus on taking time to ensure community-led design is stepped process involving community in all phases and throughout the design process

3.1 Best Practice Community Facility Design

It's important that Community Facilities are a reflection of best practice principles in the sector.

Table 3. Recommended Best Practice

Network Configuration	Plan Recommends
An enhancement to the existing community space/facility network that they are a part of • Important to map delivery across the whole network, regardless of ownership (even if it is localised in an area) to avoid over supply and duplication.	Utilise the **Spatial Maps Appendix 1, Figures 4-10** to understand the overlap of facilities and where the facilities concentrations are. Utilise local knowledge and understanding to define focal points, to cluster Council Hub Facilities and to determine areas where there are gaps spatially. Utilise the **Figure 1 Population Buffer Zone Maps** to work out if a facility build/enhancement will increase the Average Population per facility without there being overlapping provision and/or % Population within 500m-1000m of a community facility
Striving for diversity in programming mix across communities to ensure equity in delivery (communities of interest, local community programmes, sectors, activity types - sport, arts, hobbies, cultural etc).	Continue the process of supporting Community Facilities being actively managed by empowering Community Groups/Trusts/Incorporations to drive activity from the site. New provision to be based on a feasibility/gap analysis, which considers under-utilisation of existing facilities
Design process informed by the community and approved by the Community Board • Those with a history of involvement in their community know what works, there is no standardised solution, only designs that are practical and community driven	Institute a system where community-informed designs are shared across Christchurch and Banks Peninsula. Help facilitate learning across community via seminars, tours and workshops. Delegate the design decision making authority to Community Boards for non-hub projects
Reflective of their local community and the cultures within it both visually and operationally • The people using the space/facility should be a representative 'melting pot' of the surrounding community at large. Taking into account the socio-demographics • The community should have pride in their space, and experience a good feeling from being there	Support a dialogue of inclusiveness across communities with any public funding of Community Facilities requiring inclusiveness demonstrated by the applicant. Work with community collectives to support leadership and governance that is inclusive and removes barriers based on socio-economic status, religious beliefs, ethnicity, age, gender, sexual orientation and celebrates the unique mix of these for that particular community.
Social & Private spaces • Ideally with comfortable seating, good heating and kitchen/catering facilities. • It is important people have the option to be in groups and be social, as well as being on their own	Use best practice principles of design to encourage provision and enhance spaces for both social and private use in and around public spaces. Encourage spaces to operate both ways at times, or for there to be options for people in spaces most of the time, rather than one mode spaces dominating provision.
'Safe, Welcoming & Inclusive' Places • Both in terms of physical design features and customer service – not work, not home, the 'home away from home' place in between. • They need to have a good image, be perceived as safe, clean and give choices of where to sit/be in the space.	Make sure entry is welcoming…spaces to hang and bump are obvious from the entry point, reception is not set to police a space but rather to aid in facilitating access. Ensure there are casual spaces in the building either via a café or chairs and reading racks viewing areas.
Community 'Hub and Focal Points' that are well connected to surrounding spaces and amenities They should be a one stop place for a range of daily community functions and interactions	In all cases look for synergies where a Community Facility can co-locate with meaningful partners in sport, recreation, welfare, housing, health, youth, sites of history, social, spiritual, commercial, entertainment and education spaces
Located 'where the people already are' It's important to be located in natural congregating areas, and to not expect people to go out of their way to use a facility/space	In all cases look to locate or enhance Community Facilities where there is foot traffic
Accessible to get to, see, use, move around and within - for all • You can see the place from a distance • Its interior is visible from the outside • Adjacent buildings face/connect to it (people in them have a reason to use it) • It is easy to get to (car, bus, bike, walk,) nexus points	In all cases integrate the Community Facility with its surroundings. Demystify what happens in the interior with visual links and cues. Ensure barrier free access. Through feasibility determine a neighbourhood of users and differentiating factors that make the space relevant across Christchurch and/or Banks Peninsula
Designed for flexibility and adaptability, being fit for purpose for a broad range of community users	Meet the dual challenges of having some parts of the space for clearly defined purposes and some parts of the space able to be re-configured easily to meet new demands. (Indoors and Outdoors)

3.2 Best Practice Governance and Management

It's important that Community Facilities are reflect best practice principles in the sector.

Ownership, Operation & Management	Christchurch Network Commentary
Open to different ownership models • Churches, schools, marae and even commercial café's and fitness centre's for example are all providers of Community Space and Facilities to varying degrees – there are an increasing number of public/private partnerships to create cost effective provision of community space and facilities. • Security of long-term community use is a key consideration.	Support independent ownership of Community Facilities to make it more sustainable and as a normal part of Council business. Support community initiatives that will enhance or add value to the network. Where this is not possible provide long term lease tenure in lieu of ownership so community groups can invest in Council owned facilities.
Reflective of their local community and the cultures within it both visually and operationally • Adapt operation models that are appropriate for the local community	Work together to adopt governance practice that aims to bring the right expertise into the governance structure. Avoid governance models that focus entirely on representation as this does not ensure capability around the board table.
Established with all appropriate operational, managerial and governance aspects in place prior to opening (staff, resources, equipment, governance, information management and booking systems) • Region wide booking systems encourage efficient utilisation of space across the network, and aid in increasing awareness of local resources	Place a priority on Community-led organisations demonstrating sustainability and capability as a precursor to funding partnership projects or enabling these groups to lease Council Community Facilities. Share Councils booking system with capable Community Groups enabling them to control and activate the systems in different geographical areas
Activated • Through programmes, festivals and events to foster vibrancy and shared ownership. Ideally delivered by a community partnership, public/private partnership as opposed to traditional owner operator models. • Programmes of interest are promoted across cultures	Institute a system where community-led programme/event/installation and projects are shared across Christchurch and Banks Peninsula. Help facilitate seminars, tours and workshops so organisations can learn from each other. Continue as a Council to fund activation initiatives. Continue to call on a range of Council staff in as experts in this to share knowledge out to the Community-led initiatives where appropriate
Affordable Programmes and activities need to be priced to enable all community members the opportunity to utilise them	Apart from Hub Facilities. Where appropriate allow the network to self-regulate and localise charging and fee structures
Well equipped to cater for a broad range of activities	Continue as a Council to fund support minor capital works, Opex and plant when a direct programme outcome is identified
Supportive of the Principles of Partnership Partnership models that encourage community delivery of the space (wide interpretation of who the partners are)	Continue to support Community Boards and Council staff who work closely with Community-led initiatives to make decisions and allocate funding support and other resources

4 Future Provision Approach

The Community Facilities Network Plan provides the context for implementing change at the network and neighbourhood level.

Councils Role

There are five potential roles for Council on a continuum. At one end of the continuum is the familiar role of *Direct Provider*. But this does not imply activation of the facility beyond a vessel-for-hire booking system approach. At the other end of the continuum is *Council as Investor/Funder*, still maintaining an involvement with the Community Facility by agreement after having divested the facility into a community organisation.

Along the continuum the Council role changes from one of *Supporter* (by agreement) of groups using the Council run facility to *Encourager* of a move to other approaches including agreements and leases to *Enabler* of a community organisation to move toward community ownership.

Figure 4. Council Role Determination

DIRECT PROVIDER	**SUPPORTER**	**ENCOURAGER**	**ENABLER**	**INVESTOR / FUNDER**
Manager Administrator and Operator of the Facility (Potential for service contracts with Library, Community Organisations)	Community Group as partner by agreement Council Manage Asset, Community operate and activate	Community Group as partner, as for Supporter, but encouragement from Council to move to a lease agreement	Council as lease holder with further and almost full autonomy to Community Organisation	Ownership rests with organisation who will seek funding support from Council on a project by project basis. Council will at its discretion invest in the project from time to time and as appropriate
Example Facility: ***Te Hāpua: Halswell Centre*** Council runs this hub facility. There is potential for the libraries to activate community part of the facility or for the *Halswell Community Hub* to be given the keys	Example Facility: ***Avis Hill Arts and Crafts Centre*** Groups are tenants of Council owned and operated facility. Specific groups, in targeted spaces (long stay)	**Example Facility:** ***Heathcote Valley Community Centre*** Group aspirations to manage and coherency as a community with the facility as focal point	Example Facility: ***Risingholme Community Centre*** They move back into the upgraded facilities where they have a newly provided lease	Example Facility: ***Mt Pleasant Community Centre*** Ownership and full control rests with the community and Residents Association

Facility Activation – The Value Proposition

It is important in the implementation phase of the CFNP to ask the question, "what will lead to the highest activation of the facilities?" By this we mean not just levels of use, 'utilisation', but also the mode and types of use to meet wider community needs for bumping space, for learning space and social spaces. The lowest form of activation is to make the facility 'available' to the community as a vessel-for-hire. The highest form is programmed space. The programmed facilities will have participants from a wider and more diverse cross-section of the population which typically includes those people who have access difficulties including but not limited to:

- Those groups / individuals who find cost to participate a barrier
- Those groups / individuals who find physical access a barrier
- Those who have difficulties in social space, or issues with formalised situations
- Time as a barrier (working or family care related)
- Age, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation as barriers

Programmed space tailors activities to overcome barriers to participation including those listed above. In programmed space some users will have 'free' access while others may pay more for value added services. The beauty of this approach is that it still enables vessel-for-hire provision alongside programmed usage.

Increasing focus on Activation

A - VESSEL FOR HIRE	B - ACTIVATED (one use/r)	C - ACTIVATED (multi-use/r)	D - PROGRAMMED
Limited application	Has a tenant and is known for a particular activity	Can book range of activity booked across spaces	Booking plus active programming of spaces

Facility Location Significance

Some facilities are better suited to be hub locations based on their centrality within a neighbourhood/rural community, geographical location, accessibility and proximity to other hub or key locations such as libraries, social and community outdoor spaces, cafes, economic and commercial centres including malls and or proximity to aligned activity, school/education, church, sport and play related.

Ward and Neighbourhood Significance

STRATEGIC for WARD and NEIGHBOURHOOD	STRATEGIC for WARD	STRATEGIC for NEIGHBOURHOOD	BANKS PENINSULA	Not STRATEGIC
A key hub for Community	A key site for the Ward	A key site for neighbourhood	A key hub for rural community	Low utilisation (threshold)

At the network level where there are potential hub facilities, the approach is to support their development as Council owned and operated sites. Hub facilities are where there is co-location and clustering of services: library; service centre; community activity; recreation and sport; civic activity; culture, meeting and public assembly; education and arts activity.

At the neighbourhood level, a case by case approach to the detailed planning and decision-making using a feasibility study is suggested. The input and decision making role of the Community Board is essential. The feasibility study will identify the need, specify the solution to meet the needs (including the need for Communities Facilities and spaces) and assess viability. A neighbourhood feasibility should consider surrounding provision, the capability of community organisations, the nature of provision, what community is saying about what it wants and how it wants it delivered. Each community will be different.

The network plan should as a goal have the aim of increasing community organisation capability to operate, manage, govern and in some cases own Community Facilities. Figure 5 reinforces this goal identifying a journey toward Community Organisation autonomy in decision making about Community Service provision including Community Facilities provision. Partnership documentation aligns with Councils role where classifications ‘Supporter’, ‘Encourager’, ‘Enabler’ and ‘Funder’ indicate different types of partnership arrangements.

Figure 5. Transition Process to Community Autonomy

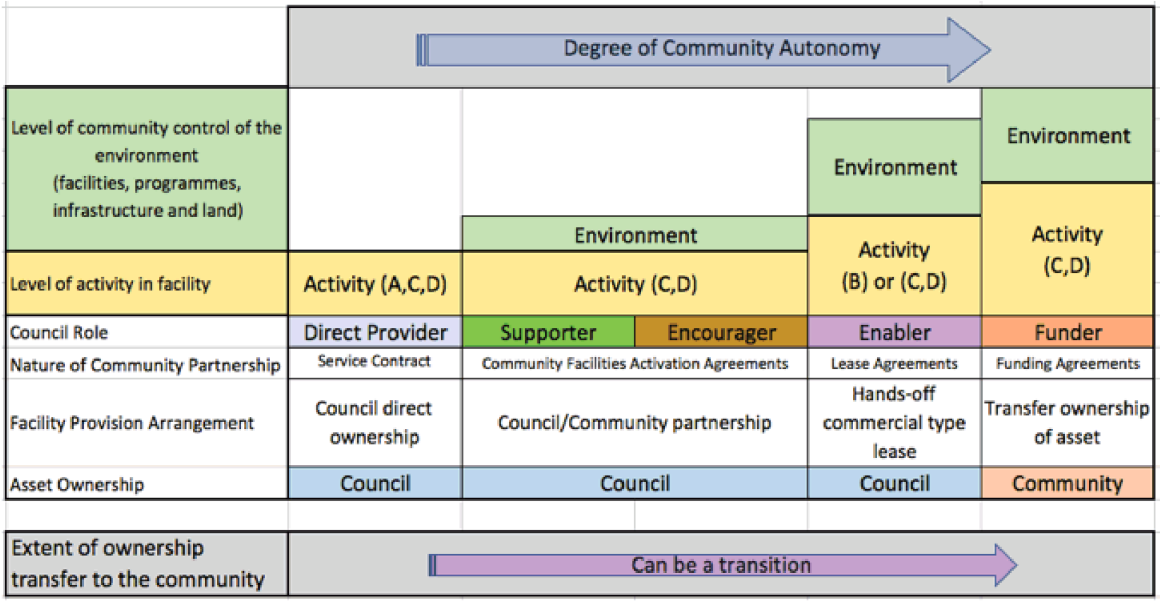


Figure 5 also provides us with a particular partnership arrangement for a specific Council Role. It is noted that even when facilities that provide community services are fully community owned and operated there is still a strategic role for Council in investing in programmes and initiatives, in supporting the capital value and operational activity of the facility (should they deem this strategic) and in including these facilities in wider planning and education processes leading to better provision.

Recommended Network Approach

Figure 6. Determinants of Decision for CCC Community Facility Projects

Facilities of strategic significance as a focus point for the community	Facility capability to be sustainable	Facility capacity to be activated	Strength of Community Engagement	Capability of Community Governance
Table 4 outlines the various levels of significance of geographical factors. When a facility has Ward and Neighbourhood focus this impacts what Councils role should be.	A facility with design characteristics that enable it to be sustainable will be better placed to operate efficiently at lower cost affecting its viability. Other factors includes location and proximity of other activity and facilities complementary to the facility	A facility with design characteristics, flexible interior space, complementary outdoor space, and fit for purpose spaces will mean fewer compromises and a greater variety of programmable spaces	Where there is a stronger and coherent voice in the community with groups aligned there is a greater chance of community engagement. Where there is civic action to achieve outcomes there is energy for Community autonomy in delivery of Community Facilities	Where there is less fragmentation of groups, cohesion and collective, inclusive and collaborative thinking there is the opportunity to devolve delivery. Especially if there is evidence of umbrella governance (where groups are working together under one clear vision). If there is evidence of capability (skills) at the governance level it is best for Council to empower rather than compete with community-led approaches

Figure 6 outlines a range of determinants summarised as follows:

- Strategic significance (geographically)
- Sustainability of the Facility
- Capability of the Facility – beyond as just a vessel for hire

- Strength of Community engagement – coherency of the community voice
- Capability of the community voice – collective view with skills to back that up;

The CFNP uses the strength of these determinants to understand the impact they will have collectively on what role Council would have in managing Community Facilities in the future (next 30 years). Table 4 outlines how configurations of determinants aligned with the facility strategic significance suggest a particular role for Council. For example; if a Community Facility has a wide strategic significance at both the Ward and Neighbourhood levels, and the facility is high in capability to be sustainable, and high in capacity to be activated then it is suggested Councils role should be one of direct provider (even if it still has the issue of how to increase levels of activation in that facility). Conversely if a community facility is strategic at the neighbourhood/rural community level and there is strong community engagement and community governance capability Councils role is more of an enabler and or funder/investor. Facilities without significance, with less sustainability and capacity and little interest from the community to engage with them rightly are considered surplus.

Table 4 provides the framework for an approach that can guide the role of Council in Community Facility provision, potentially reduce over time the number of facilities directly provided by Council enabling them to concentrate on high significance sites and providing an opportunity for the community to engage more fully with Community Facilities and with the appropriate structures have a higher level of autonomy and control in how they are provided to meet localised community needs.

Road to commissioning Community Facilities

The conditions that are likely to precipitate discussions regarding new facility provision that come via the determinants are listed below in table 4. Key in this decision is that any new facility will be unique to a particular situation and community involved. Generally there will be a defined and demonstrated need, a willing and able partner organisation (for non-hub facilities). Beyond a set of favourable determinants, an independent feasibility study is suggested that confirms a clearly defined and sustainable long-term future and the availability of resources from each prospective partner. Particularly important from a CFNP perspective is the need for meaningful local community and Community Board engagement in the process, and the clarification of Council and Partner roles and responsibilities up front. Without assurance of a high level of activation of the new facility it would be unwise to proceed with its development.

Road to devolution or decommissioning Community Facilities

Another important job of the determinants identified in table 4 is the ability for them to signal where activation is low and where the strength of community engagement and capability is low.

One issue with the decommissioning and disposal process for a Council Community Facility is the level of attachment individuals understandably have to these facilities, and the ability of this attachment to influence decision making when a facility is no longer achieving community wide outcomes. Community voices often constitute a strong lobby group and can be found to cloud decision making processes. In this situation it is possible for an unworkable low use facility to be maintained well past its viable lifetime at significant and increasing cost.

The table immediately below indicates five determinants that may indicate a lack of need (or changing needs) for a community facility. If these determinants are operative they could trigger a need to determine whether the facility is still required. Other determinants should include the condition of the asset, whether the services could be provided through another means and whether there is a community/partner organisation willing and able to operate the facility sustainably.

Facilities of LOW strategic significance as a focus point for the community	Facility capability to be sustainable LOW	Facility capacity to be activated LOW or NON-EXISTENT	Strength of Community Engagement LOW or NON-EXISTENT	Capability of Community Governance LOW or NON-EXISTENT

The aim of a review process would be to assure the Council, the Community Board and the community that the facility is surplus based on one or more of the determinants (health and safety, lack of demand,

inability to insure, loss of function through age, loss of relevance due to other provision). If no other sustainable future for the facility can be identified the Council or Community Board can make a decision to determine the future of the facility through Councils property disposal process or other means. If the facility is a Council asset the ultimate decision maker will be the Council or the Community Board.

Table 4. Recommended Network Approach - High Level Goals

	Facility of strategic significance as a focal point for the community	Other factors	Facility capability to be sustainable		Other factors	Facility capacity to be activated		Other factors	Strength of Community Engagement		Other factors	Capability of Community Governance		Approach	Council Role		
	Level of Impact		LOW	HIGH		LOW	HIGH		LOW	HIGH		LOW	HIGH		Primary Role		Fall back position
Council Community Facilities	Strategic focus for Ward and Neighbourhood	AND	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	AND	✓	✓ ✓	AND	✓	✓ ✓	AND	✓ ✓	✓	THEN	Direct Provider Direct Provider Direct Provider Direct Provider	AND/OR	Supporter Encourager
	Strategic focus for Ward	AND	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	AND	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	AND	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	AND	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	THEN	Direct Provider Encourager Enabler Supporter	AND/OR	Supporter Enabler Funder
	Strategic focus for Neighbourhood	AND	✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	AND	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	AND	✓	✓ ✓ ✓	AND	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	THEN	Supporter Funder Encourager Supporter	AND/OR	Encourager Enabler Enabler
	Strategic focus for Banks Peninsula Community	AND	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	AND	✓	✓ ✓ ✓	AND	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	AND	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	THEN	Supporter Enabler Direct Provider Enabler	AND/OR	Encourager Funder
	Not Strategic	AND	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	AND	✓ ✓	✓	AND	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	AND	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	THEN	Devolution Enabler Funder Devolution	AND/OR	Demolition Encourager Demolition

5 NETWORK PLAN APPENDICES

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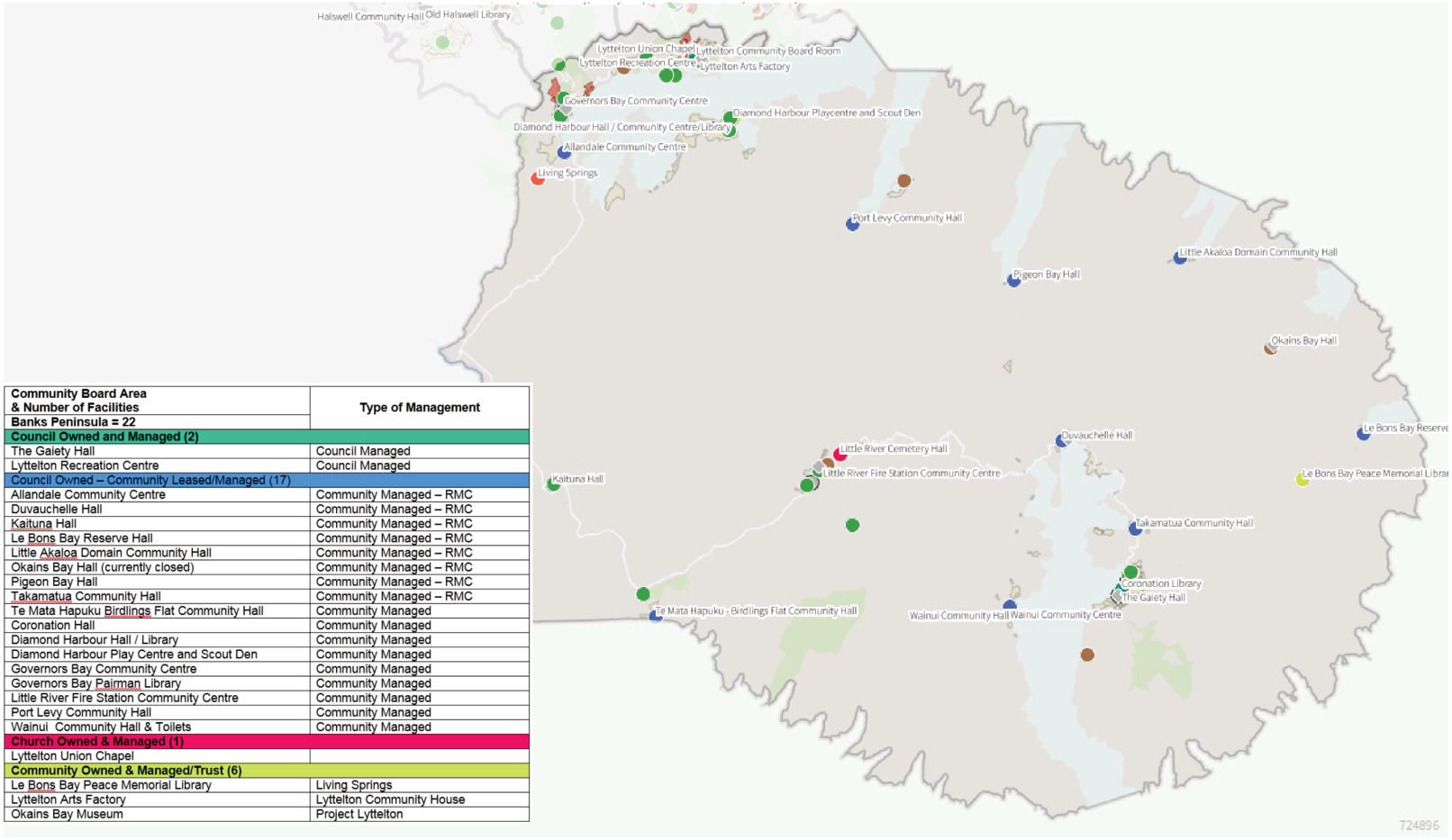
Appendix 2. CFNP Terminology 31
Appendix 3. Population and Deprivation 33



Community Board Area & Number of Facilities Banks Peninsula = 22	Type of Management
Council Owned and Managed (2)	
The Gaiety Hall	Council Managed
Lyttelton Recreation Centre	Council Managed
Council Owned – Community Leased/Managed (17)	
Allandale Community Centre	Community Managed – RMC
Duvauchelle Hall	Community Managed – RMC
Kaituna Hall	Community Managed – RMC
Le Bons Bay Reserve Hall	Community Managed – RMC
Little Akaloa Domain Community Hall	Community Managed – RMC
Okains Bay Hall (currently closed)	Community Managed – RMC
Pigeon Bay Hall	Community Managed – RMC
Takamatua Community Hall	Community Managed – RMC
Te Mata Hapuku Birdlings Flat Community Hall	Community Managed
Coronation Hall	Community Managed
Diamond Harbour Hall / Library	Community Managed
Diamond Harbour Play Centre and Scout Den	Community Managed
Governors Bay Community Centre	Community Managed
Governors Bay Pairman Library	Community Managed
Little River Fire Station Community Centre	Community Managed
Port Levy Community Hall	Community Managed
Wainui Community Hall & Toilets	Community Managed
Church Owned & Managed (1)	
Lyttelton Union Chapel	
Community Owned & Managed/Trust (6)	
Le Bons Bay Peace Memorial Library	Living Springs
Lyttelton Arts Factory	Lyttelton Community House
Okains Bay Museum	Project Lyttelton

Community Facilities | Banks Peninsula | July 2019

- CSG & P Unit Owned & Managed
- CSG & P Unit Owned & Community Leased/Managed
- Community Owned-Trust
- Community Owned & Managed
- Church Owned
- CCC Libraries, Service Centres & Rec Centres
- Marae
- Religious Facilities
- Schools
- Parks Facilities
- Residential Red Zone
- Residential Area

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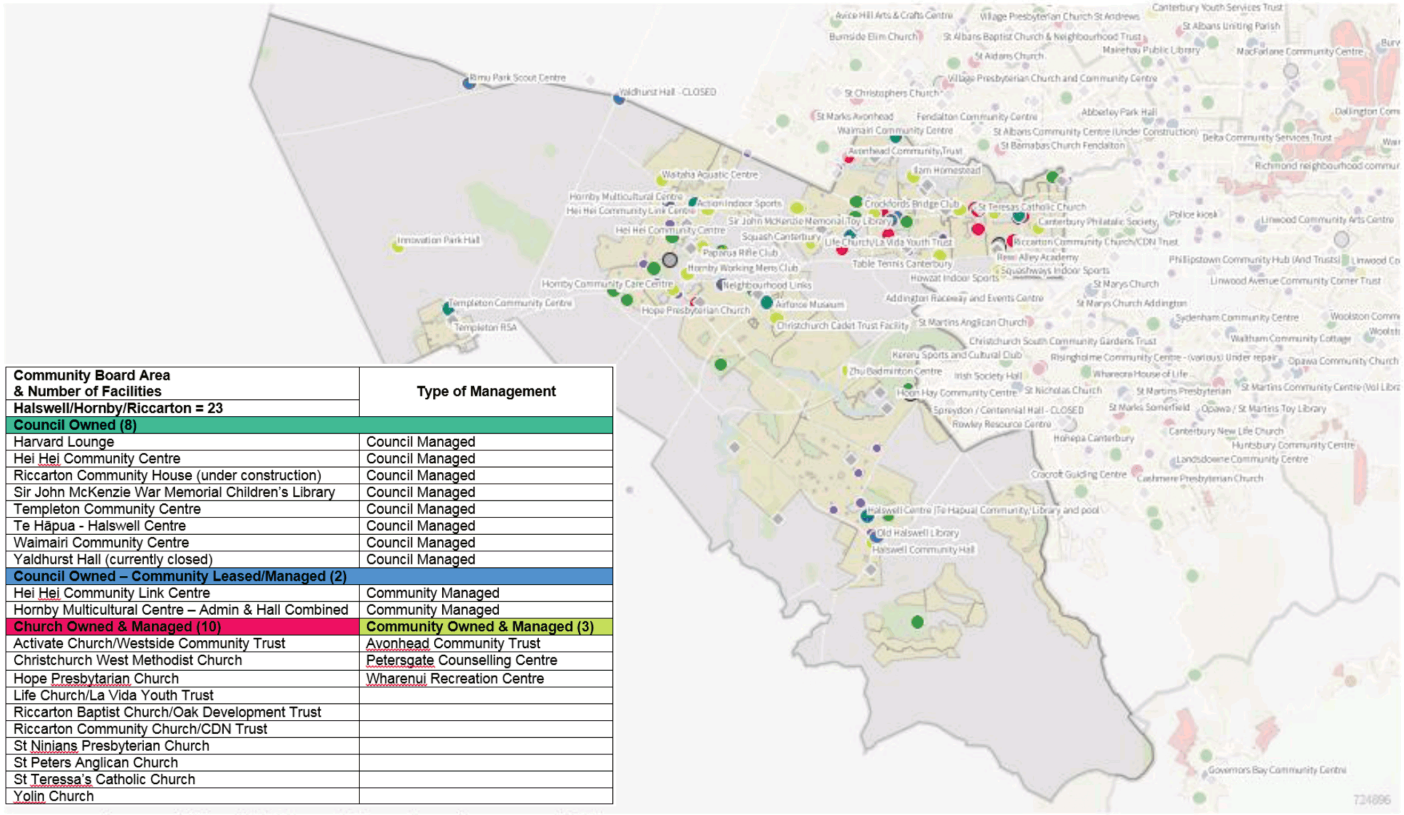
CCC COMMUNITY FACILITY NETWORK PLAN– Global Leisure Group 24

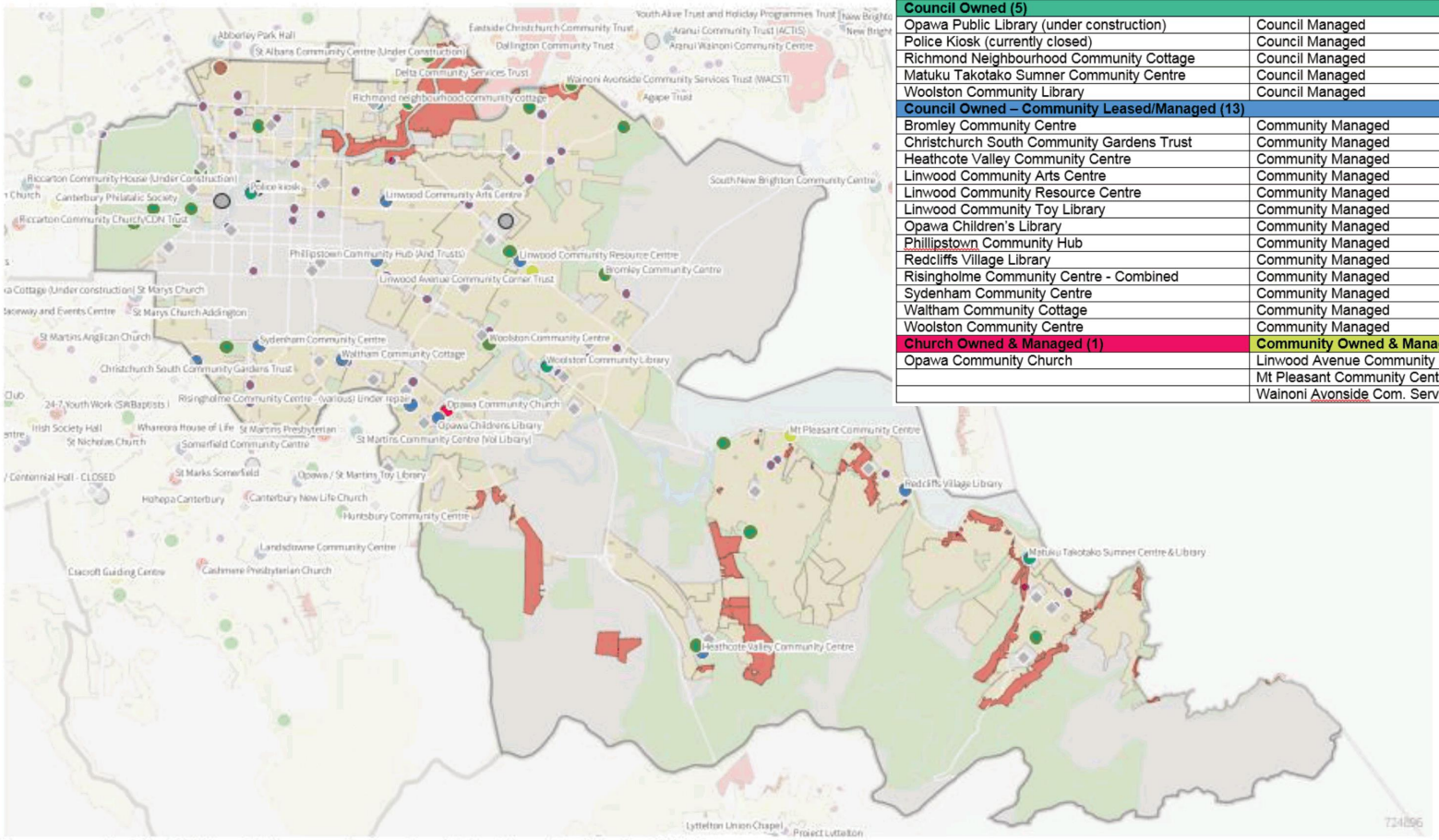
Figure 8. Community Facilities - Halswell Hornby Riccarton July 2019



Community Board Area & Number of Facilities	Type of Management
Halswell/Hornby/Riccarton = 23	
Council Owned (8)	
Harvard Lounge	Council Managed
Hei Hei Community Centre	Council Managed
Riccarton Community House (under construction)	Council Managed
Sir John McKenzie War Memorial Children's Library	Council Managed
Templeton Community Centre	Council Managed
Te Hāpua - Halswell Centre	Council Managed
Waimairi Community Centre	Council Managed
Yaldhurst Hall (currently closed)	Council Managed
Council Owned – Community Leased/Managed (2)	
Hei Hei Community Link Centre	Community Managed
Hornby Multicultural Centre – Admin & Hall Combined	Community Managed
Church Owned & Managed (10)	**Community Owned & Managed (3)**
Activate Church/Westside Community Trust	Avonhead Community Trust
Christchurch West Methodist Church	Petersgate Counselling Centre
Hope Presbytarian Church	Wharenui Recreation Centre
Life Church/La Vida Youth Trust	
Riccarton Baptist Church/Oak Development Trust	
Riccarton Community Church/CDN Trust	
St Ninians Presbyterian Church	
St Peters Anglican Church	
St Teressa's Catholic Church	
Yolin Church	

Figure 9. Community Facilities - Linwood Centre Heathcote July 2019

Community Board Area & Number of Facilities	Type of Management
Linwood/Central/Heathcote = 22	
Council Owned (5)	
Opawa Public Library (under construction)	Council Managed
Police Kiosk (currently closed)	Council Managed
Richmond Neighbourhood Community Cottage	Council Managed
Matuku Takotako Sumner Community Centre	Council Managed
Woolston Community Library	Council Managed
Council Owned – Community Leased/Managed (13)	
Bromley Community Centre	Community Managed
Christchurch South Community Gardens Trust	Community Managed
Heathcote Valley Community Centre	Community Managed
Linwood Community Arts Centre	Community Managed
Linwood Community Resource Centre	Community Managed
Linwood Community Toy Library	Community Managed
Opawa Children's Library	Community Managed
Phillipstown Community Hub	Community Managed
Redcliffs Village Library	Community Managed
Risingholme Community Centre - Combined	Community Managed
Sydenham Community Centre	Community Managed
Waltham Community Cottage	Community Managed
Woolston Community Centre	Community Managed
Church Owned & Managed (1)	**Community Owned & Managed (3)**
Opawa Community Church	Linwood Avenue Community Corner Trust
	Mt Pleasant Community Centre
	Wainoni Avonside Com. Services Trust



Community Facilities | Linwood-Central-Heathcote | July 2019

- CSG & P Unit Owned & Managed
- CSG & P Unit Owned & Community Leased/Managed
- Community Owned-Trust
- Community Owned & Managed
- Church Owned
- CCC Libraries, Service Centres & Rec Centres
- Marae
- Religious Facilities
- Schools
- Parks Facilities
- Residential Red Zone
- Residential Area

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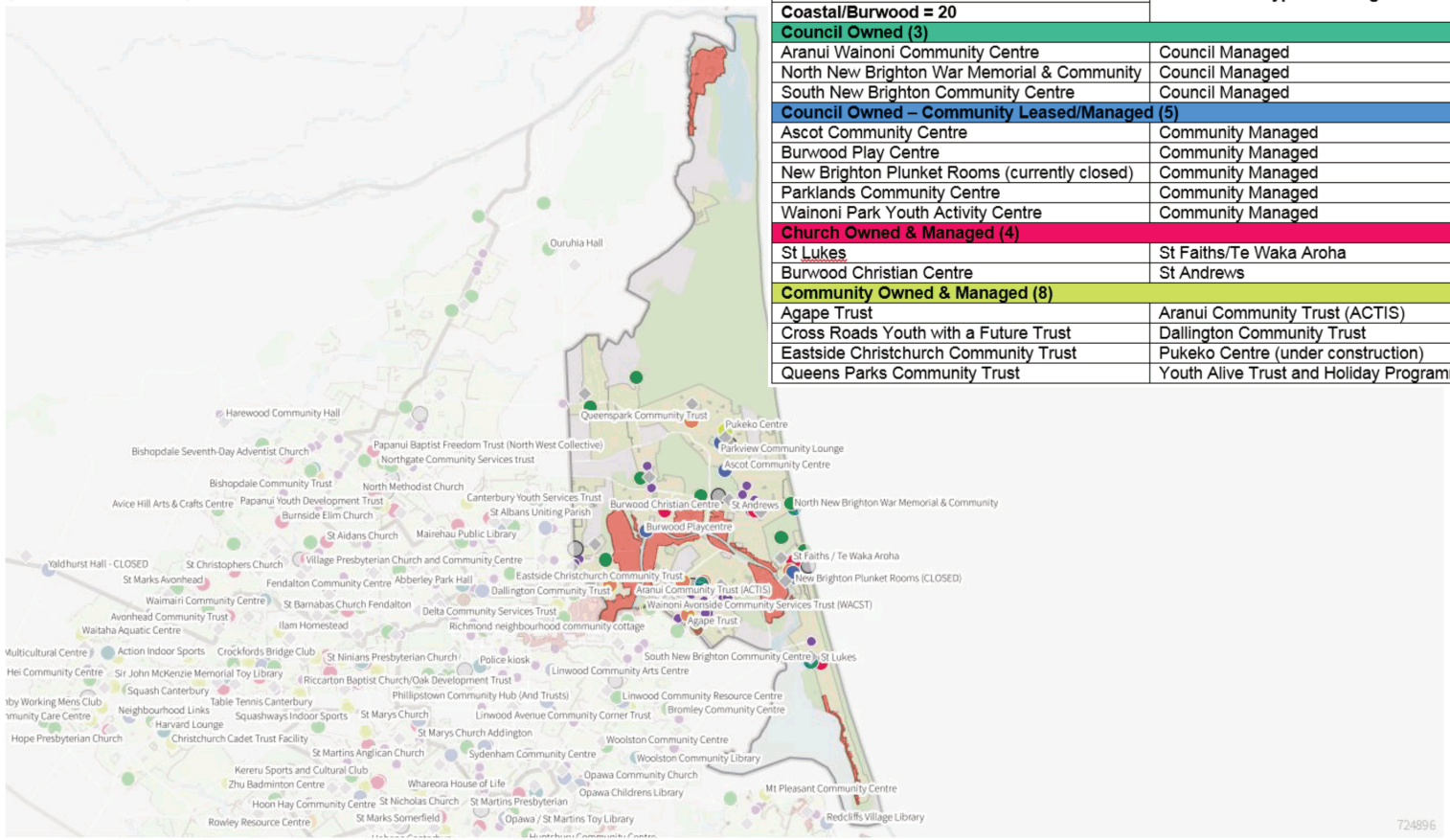
CCC COMMUNITY FACILITY NETWORK PLAN– Global Leisure Group 26

Figure 10. Community Facilities - Coastal Burwood Board March 2019

Community Board Area & Number of Facilities Coastal/Burwood = 20	Type of Management
Council Owned (3)	
Aranui Wainoni Community Centre	Council Managed
North New Brighton War Memorial & Community	Council Managed
South New Brighton Community Centre	Council Managed
Council Owned – Community Leased/Managed (5)	
Ascot Community Centre	Community Managed
Burwood Play Centre	Community Managed
New Brighton Plunket Rooms (currently closed)	Community Managed
Parklands Community Centre	Community Managed
Wainoni Park Youth Activity Centre	Community Managed
Church Owned & Managed (4)	
St Lukes	St Faiths/Te Waka Aroha
Burwood Christian Centre	St Andrews
Community Owned & Managed (8)	
Agape Trust	Aranui Community Trust (ACTIS)
Cross Roads Youth with a Future Trust	Dallington Community Trust
Eastside Christchurch Community Trust	Pukeko Centre (under construction)
Queens Parks Community Trust	Youth Alive Trust and Holiday Programmes Trust



Community Facilities | Coastal-Burwood | July 2019

- CSG & P Unit Owned & Managed
- CSG & P Unit Owned & Community Leased/Managed
- Community Owned-Trust
- Community Owned & Managed
- Church Owned
- CCC Libraries, Service Centres & Rec Centres
- Marae
- Religious Facilities
- Schools
- Parks Facilities
- Residential Red Zone
- Residential Area

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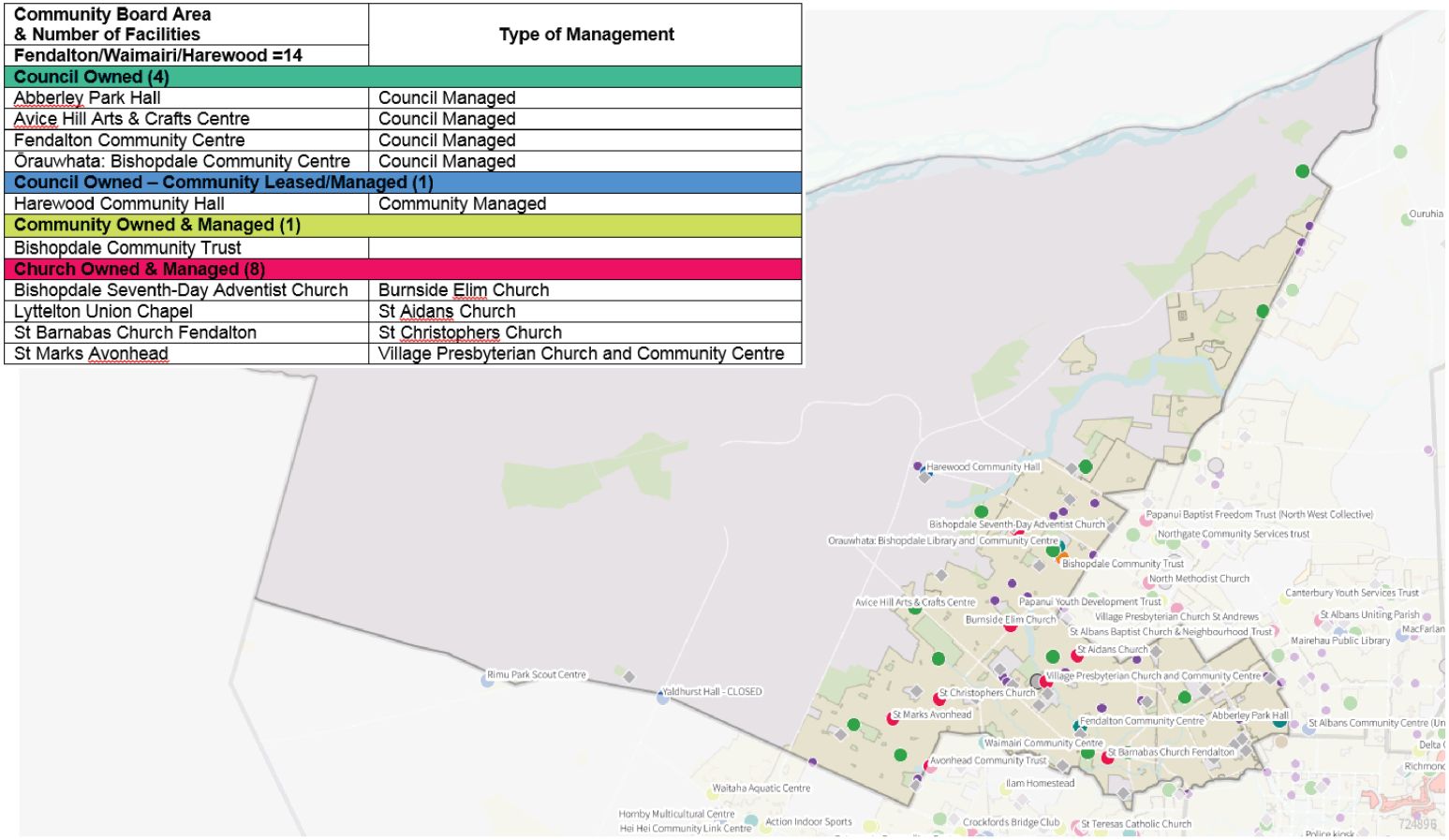
Figure 11. Community Facilities - Fendalton Waimairi Harewood July 2019

Community Board Area & Number of Facilities Fendalton/Waimairi/Harewood =14	Type of Management
Council Owned (4)	
Abberley Park Hall	Council Managed
Avice Hill Arts & Crafts Centre	Council Managed
Fendalton Community Centre	Council Managed
Ōrauwhata: Bishopdale Community Centre	Council Managed
Council Owned – Community Leased/Managed (1)	
Harewood Community Hall	Community Managed
Community Owned & Managed (1)	
Bishopdale Community Trust	
Church Owned & Managed (8)	
Bishopdale Seventh-Day Adventist Church	Burnside Elim Church
Lyttelton Union Chapel	St Aidans Church
St Barnabas Church Fendalton	St Christophers Church
St Marks Avonhead	Village Presbyterian Church and Community Centre

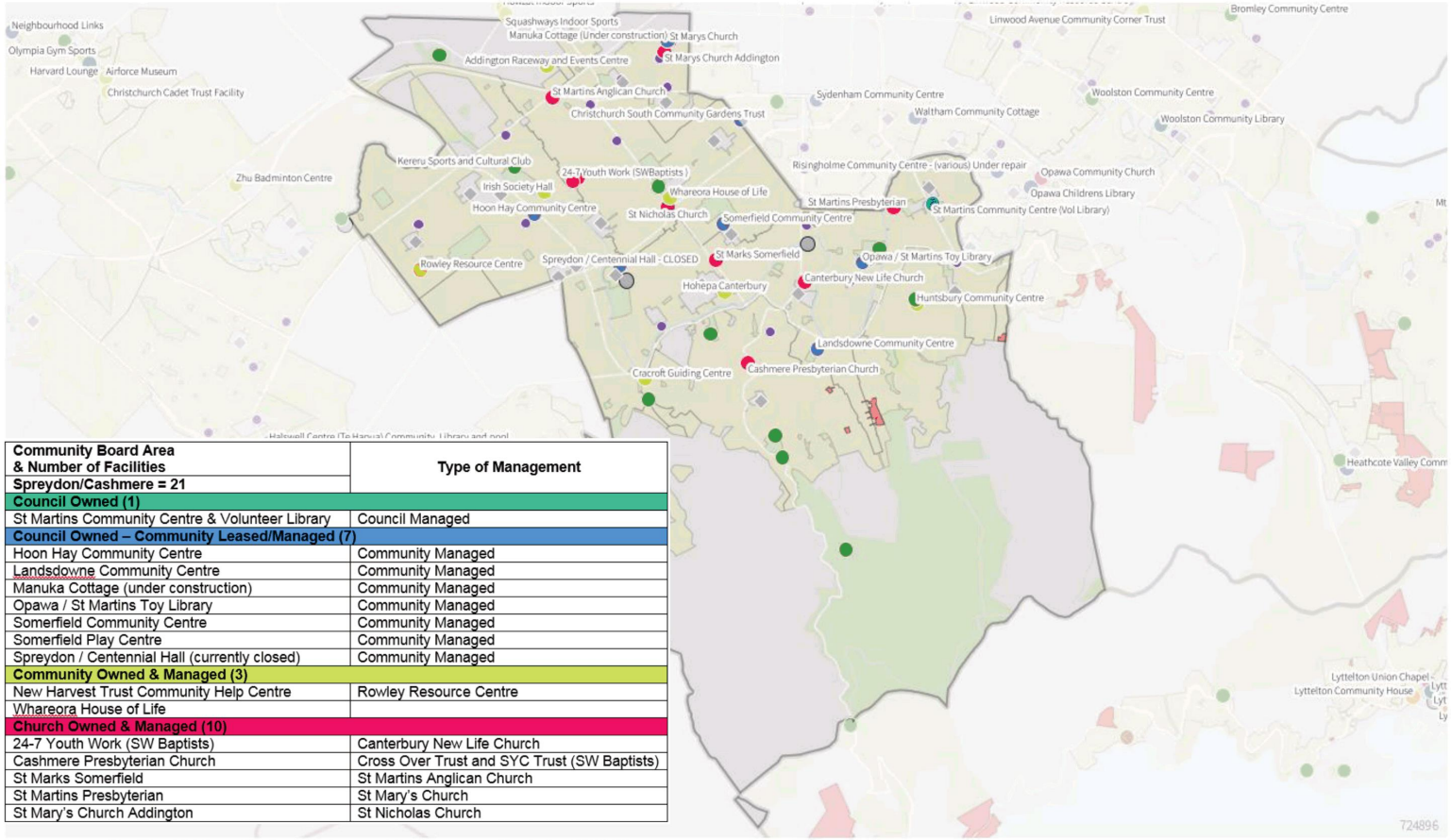


Community Facilities | Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood | July 2019

- CSG & P Unit Owned & Managed
- CSG & P Unit Owned & Community Leased/Managed
- Community Owned-Trust
- Community Owned & Managed
- Church Owned
- CCC Libraries, Service Centres & Rec Centres
- Marae
- Religious Facilities
- Schools
- Parks Facilities
- Residential Red Zone
- Residential Area

Christchurch City Council
Prepared by Monitoring and Research

Figure 12. Community Facilities - Spreydon Cashmere Board July 2019



Community Board Area & Number of Facilities Spreydon/Cashmere = 21	Type of Management
Council Owned (1)	
St Martins Community Centre & Volunteer Library	Council Managed
Council Owned – Community Leased/Managed (7)	
Hoon Hay Community Centre	Community Managed
Landsdowne Community Centre	Community Managed
Manuka Cottage (under construction)	Community Managed
Opawa / St Martins Toy Library	Community Managed
Somerfield Community Centre	Community Managed
Somerfield Play Centre	Community Managed
Spreydon / Centennial Hall (currently closed)	Community Managed
Community Owned & Managed (3)	
New Harvest Trust Community Help Centre	Rowley Resource Centre
Whareora House of Life	
Church Owned & Managed (10)	
24-7 Youth Work (SW Baptists)	Canterbury New Life Church
Cashmere Presbyterian Church	Cross Over Trust and SYC Trust (SW Baptists)
St Marks Somerfield	St Martins Anglican Church
St Martins Presbyterian	St Mary's Church
St Mary's Church Addington	St Nicholas Church

Community Facilities | Spreydon-Cashmere | July 2019

- CSG & P Unit Owned & Managed
- CSG & P Unit Owned & Community Leased/Managed
- Community Owned-Trust
- Community Owned & Managed
- Church Owned
- CCC Libraries, Service Centres & Rec Centres
- Marae
- Religious Facilities
- Schools
- Parks Facilities
- Residential Red Zone
- Residential Area

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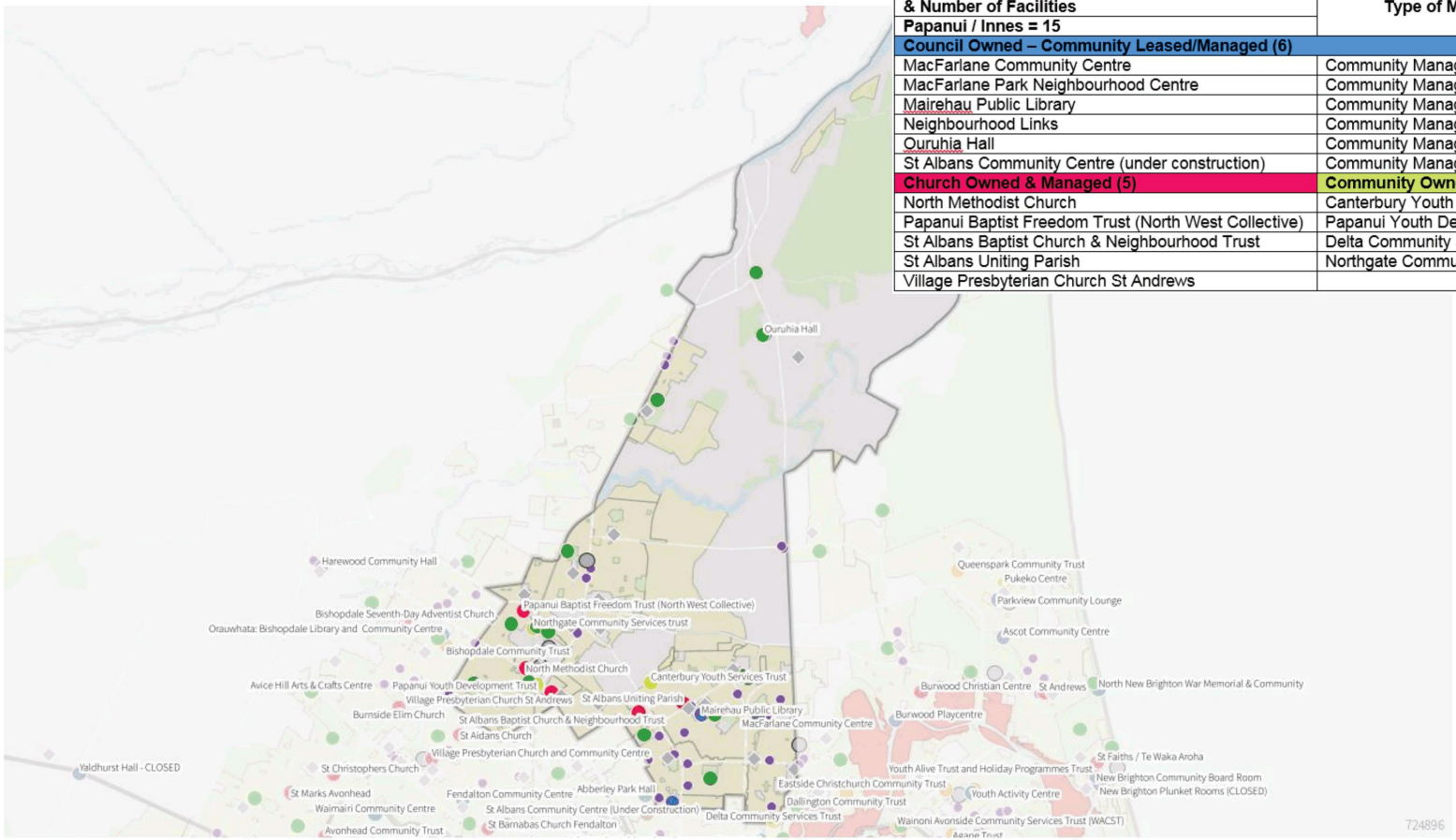
Figure 13. Community Facilities - Papanui Innes Board July 2019

Community Board Area & Number of Facilities Papanui / Innes = 15	Type of Management
Council Owned – Community Leased/Managed (6)	
MacFarlane Community Centre	Community Managed
MacFarlane Park Neighbourhood Centre	Community Managed
Mairehau Public Library	Community Managed
Neighbourhood Links	Community Managed
Ouruhia Hall	Community Managed
St Albans Community Centre (under construction)	Community Managed
Church Owned & Managed (5)	**Community Owned & Managed (4)**
North Methodist Church	Canterbury Youth Services Trust
Papanui Baptist Freedom Trust (North West Collective)	Papanui Youth Development Trust
St Albans Baptist Church & Neighbourhood Trust	Delta Community Services Trust
St Albans Uniting Parish	Northgate Community Services Trust
Village Presbyterian Church St Andrews	



Community Facilities | Papanui-Innes | July 2019

- CSG & P Unit Owned & Managed
- CSG & P Unit Owned & Community Leased/Managed
- Community Owned-Trust
- Community Owned & Managed
- Church Owned
- CCC Libraries, Service Centres & Rec Centres
- Marae
- Religious Facilities
- Schools
- Parks Facilities
- Residential Red Zone
- Residential Area

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5.2 Plan Terminology

The following is a list of key terms described in the context of this plan

A Network is:

An inter-connecting set of community facilities/spaces (mainly Council owned Community Facilities) linked together with other non-council facilities and spaces in a way that makes sense in terms of community services delivery to a defined community.

Community Facilities Network Plan is:

A plan that outlines a clear direction and informing Council and Community Board decision making on the provision of community facilities in Christchurch and Banks Peninsula that become fit-for-purpose, sustainable and relevant.

A Ward is:

One of 16 areas across 7 Community Boards and a division based on historical electoral boundaries

Community is:

A 'geographic community', such as particular local area within Christchurch and Banks Peninsula (E.G. Spreydon). At times the term 'community' is also used to describe a particular 'community of interest' around for example age, gender, culture, sport, hobbies etc. that might span all of Christchurch and Banks Peninsula (such as older residents).

A Neighbourhood is:

One of the parts or areas of a town/city where people live bounded by physical features, streets, rivers, buildings and places. Neighbourhoods served by a community facility reach out 0.5 to 1 km from the facility. There are multiple neighbourhoods within a Ward. People consider that they live in their immediate neighbourhood making the facilities in that neighbourhood more meaningful for them

Community Facilities are:

Defined as any building and/or space (inside or outside, public or privately owned) that is available for community use. Community facilities have the potential to be a focal point for residents (and visitors). (Note[2] Strengthening Communities definition: *'focal points for activities to occur that contribute to social wellbeing*'. (Note[3] differs from the District Scheme definition as it can include privately owned facilities available for community use).

Council Community Facilities CCC Definitions:

Any land and/or building or part thereof intended to be used principally by members of the community for recreation, entertainment, education, health care, safety and welfare, cultural or deliberation purposes. Community facilities include reserves, recreation and entertainment facilities, community infrastructure such as libraries and community halls, education activities, health care faculties, care facilities, emergency services facilities, spiritual facilities, but do not include privately (as opposed to publicly) owned recreation and entertainment facilities, or restaurants

Community Development[4] is:

A way of working with communities. It seeks to empower individuals and groups of people within a community through the development of skills they need to effect change or address issues within their communities. Council where possible takes a 'facilitative' and 'enabling' approach working as equals alongside the community 'in partnership'.

Community Development's key purpose is to build communities and involves changing the relationships between community members and people in positions of power, so that everyone can take an active part in the development of the community they live in, and the aspects that affect their lives. It is a strengths based approach predicated on the principle that within any community there is a wealth of knowledge

and experience, which, if utilised effectively can be channelled into collective action to achieve the communities' desired goals.

A Community Organisation:

Covers a series of activities at the community level aimed at bringing about desired improvement in the social well-being of individuals, groups, organisations, and neighbourhoods. It is synonymous with community work, community development and community mobilisation. (Wikipedia)

Activation means:

An increase in the series of social, wellbeing, recreation, and community activities via a process of animation of a facility or organisation so that for whatever reason the sum of activity becomes greater than it was prior to activation. Activation can include community led programmes, services and initiatives that are a fit to the identified needs of a community.

Ownership means:

The act of having and controlling a Community Facility and all the compliance, and legal obligations that apply for the legal owner. Control of, lease of, or management via a service contract are not ownership of a facility. Community ownership of facilities is possible on Recreation Reserve land and on Ministry of Education Land. *A range of preferred Ownership and Management models are proposed in the CFNP*

Partnership is:

A relationship where Council (public sector) works with community groups (Not-for-profit sector) in a number of ways that are deemed appropriate by both organisations with the ultimate aim of increasing activation of Community Facilities and increased community activity in general. *A range of preferred partnership relationships are proposed CFNP*

Stewardship is:

A relationship between Council and a Community Trust (Incorporation) where Council has the role of supervising or taking care the Community Organisation to ensure it is supported in its endeavours to provide a Community Facility (Community Activation) in a sustainable way. Any party can own facilities but Stewardship can still occur.

Divestment, Disposal and Devolution:

Divestment: action or process of selling off subsidiary business interests or investments

Devolution: Transfer of delegated power to a lower level, legal transfer of property from one owner to another

Disposal: Action or process of getting rid of something

Appendix 3. Population and Deprivation

5.3 Population

Table 5 highlights that community facilities are not spread uniformly across the landscape. Some Community Boards have fewer facilities with greater population per facility (Fendalton, Waimairi, Linwood Central City Heathcote), others have a greater number of facilities per population (Banks Peninsula, Coastal Burwood, Spreydon Cashmere). The facilities we are referring to include active Churches as well as Council and Leased facilities.

Table 5. Population Estimates by Community Board 2013-2043 Projected

		Population (census; estimates; and projections)					
Community Board	**Total number of facilities located in board**	**2013 Census pop of board**	**2013 estimate pop of board**	**2018 estimate pop of board**	**2018 projected pop of board (based on 2013 estimate)**	**2043 projected pop of board (based on 2013 estimate)**	**Average board population per facility (based on 2013 census pop)**
Banks Peninsula	17	8,235	8,580	8,710	8,740	9,250	484
Coastal-Burwood	18	46,671	48,600	52,300	52,200	56,900	2,593
Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood	10	64,992	68,000	71,600	70,000	77,700	6,499
Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton	19	64,260	67,300	79,700	76,300	102,100	3,382
Linwood-Central-Heathcote	14	67,848	70,900	77,800	75,800	83,000	4,846
Papanui-Innes	11	45,402	47,400	49,800	49,600	57,300	4,127
Spreydon-Cashmere	19	44,067	46,000	48,700	46,800	50,500	2,319
Christchurch City	**108**	**341,472**	**356,700**	**388,500**	**379,400**	**436,800**	**3,162**

Physical Proximity

When we consider population proximity (1000m radius) walking distance for many we see relatively good coverage, except Banks Peninsula with is its predominantly sparely populated rural character. Table 25 highlights what percentage of residents are in reasonable walking distance to a Community facility within their area. It does not differentiate on the basis of Ward or Community Board boundary so it may be that the closest facility is in another ward from the one residents are living in. The result shows that highest proximity is with Spreydon – Cashmere for 1000m proximity, quite a bit higher than all other areas with the rest averaging approximately 70 % proximity accept for banks Peninsula where as expected geographical distances to facilities are greater. Similar patterns are seen in the 500 m proximity zone.

Table 6. 2013 Census Population (%) living within the wider 1000m and more immediate 500m walkable catchment of a Community Facility

Community Board	**Total number of facilities located in board**	**% board's population within 1000m of at least one facility (regardless of which board facility is located in)**	**% board's population within 500m of at least one facility (regardless of which board facility is located in)**
Banks Peninsula	17	49.7	29.5
Coastal-Burwood	18	79.2	39.0
Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood	10	69.2	25.2
Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton	19	71.7	35.3
Linwood-Central-Heathcote	14	74.9	30.4

Papanui-Innes	11	69.0	27.9
Spreydon-Cashmere	19	92.7	54.5
Christchurch City	108	74.7	34.2

(Popn. living within 1000m regardless of which Community Board Facility is located in)

Deprivation

Understanding the levels of deprivation across areas is a significant measure for how people are likely to interact with Community Facilities. The nature of services from Community Facilities where people have higher deprivation changes into more focus on wellness and self-help programmes, food-banks and a more inclusive focus on programming community initiatives to meet needs. Areas where this type of delivery is most often identified are Linwood, Central Heathcote, Halswell, Hornby and Riccarton and to a lesser extent Coastal and Burwood. More vessel for hire, tutor-driven and user fee driven Community Facility utilisation occurs in the remaining Community Board areas.

Table 7. 2013 Community Board Deprivation Index

Community Board	2013 NZ Deprivation Decile				
	Total board pop living in deprivation decile 1-2 areas (lowest deprivation)	Total board pop living in deprivation decile 3-4	Total board pop living in deprivation decile 5-6	Total board pop living in deprivation decile 7-8	Total board pop living in deprivation decile 9-10 areas (highest deprivation)
Banks Peninsula	3,144	3,075	1,458	543	0
Coastal-Burwood	9,723	8,469	10,668	10,653	7,167
Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood	28,263	20,454	10,362	3,282	2,646
Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton	16,296	12,384	16,179	15,339	4,077
Linwood-Central-Heathcote	9,174	6,354	9,831	23,283	19,086
Papanui-Innes	7,761	11,523	11,961	9,765	4,362
Spreydon-Cashmere	14,310	10,578	8,919	6,114	4,179
Christchurch City	**88,671**	**72,837**	**69,378**	**68,979**	**41,517**

In summary, without the inclusion of the Church based trusts, and Community trust facilities the spread of provision of Community facilities would be less even and distributed. Church programmes are constant across the system (See Maps 1-7) and do not differentiate in terms of deprivation, I.E. there are not more or less facilities in high deprivation areas. Council facilities are well spread with more of these in older areas within the city. Fendalton, Waimairi, Harewood, Linwood, Central and Heathcote, Papanui and Innes Ward areas are ones to watch as they show fewer facilities per capita than the rest of the wards. In general, it is best to consider each Board area with its neighbours when considering future provision regardless of the facility owner and provider of community programmes.

Item 11

11. Safer Christchurch Strategy Annual Report 2019

Reference: 19/793140

Presenter(s): Nick Adams

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 This report is for the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee to receive the Safer Christchurch Strategy Annual Report 2019, covering the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

1.2 This report is staff generated as a requirement of the Safer Christchurch Strategy to release an Annual Report.

2. Executive Summary

2.1 This report provides the Committee with an annual update on key safety related activities taking place in the city, and the status of the Safer Christchurch Strategy priority objectives.

2.2 Partner information indicates that levels of crime, traffic incidents, and accidents are not increasing, and in some cases are reducing. Council surveys reflect these results, and suggest that citizen perception of safety in the last year has been on a positive trajectory.

2.3 While a number of governance objectives proposed by the Safer Christchurch Strategy have not been achieved, ad hoc coordination between agencies and increased sharing of information to the public has enabled success across most strategic objectives.

3. Staff Recommendations

That the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee:

1. Receive the Safer Christchurch Strategy Annual Report 2019

4. Context/Background

Issue or Opportunity

4.1 In May 2016 Council endorsed the Safer Christchurch Strategy 2016-21, updating the earlier 2008 strategy. This strategy directly contributed to the city becoming reaccredited as an International Safe City in June 2016.

4.2 The attached Annual Report is a requirement of the Safer Christchurch Strategy.

4.3 The majority of objectives have been achieved or are on track to being delivered.

4.4 The Safer Christchurch Strategy called for the maintenance of a Safer Christchurch Strategic Group (SCSG) and an Inter-Sectoral Working Group to provide a governance architecture for agency collaboration. While these groups were established, neither has met in the last 12 months.

4.5 The Safer Christchurch Strategy called on the creation of a single shared Information Database. This database was not developed, although the need for it has reduced due to a significant increase in public partner reporting.

4.6 The long-impact of the events from 15 March 2019 have not yet been assessed to determine whether there has been any impact on the perception of safety. Broader crime statistics have not seen any significant increase.

4.7 Council maintains a lead role in supporting Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and the eradication of graffiti. Much of this success is reliant on significant levels of volunteer support from the community and local businesses.

Strategic Alignment

4.8 The Safer Christchurch Strategy is a key element of the Partnership Strategies and Plans within the Strategic Framework, and supports the Strong Communities Outcome.

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A ⇩	Safer Christchurch Strategy Annual Report 2019	77

Confirmation of Statutory Compliance

Compliance with Statutory Decision-making Requirements (ss 76 - 81 Local Government Act 2002).

(a) This report contains:
  (i) sufficient information about all reasonably practicable options identified and assessed in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and
  (ii) adequate consideration of the views and preferences of affected and interested persons bearing in mind any proposed or previous community engagement.

(b) The information reflects the level of significance of the matters covered by the report, as determined in accordance with the Council's significance and engagement policy.

Signatories

Author	Nick Adams - Policy & Project Advisor
Approved By	Gary Watson - Manager Community Partnerships and Planning John Filsell - Head of Community Support, Governance and Partnerships Brent Smith - Acting General Manager Citizens & Community

Safer Christchurch Strategy 2016-21 Annual Report

Executive Summary

The Safer Christchurch Strategy 2016-21 was endorsed by Council in May 2016 as a refreshed approach to safety in the city given the changing environment and long term impacts on communities following the earthquakes of 2010/11. This report is a required element of the Safer Christchurch Strategy. The Strategy was also utilised to support the reaccreditation of Christchurch as a Safe City by the Safe Communities Foundation in 2016.

The Safer Christchurch Strategy is important, as there are a myriad of complex safety and security issues that occupy the attention of multiple government agencies and organisations. To address this complexity, the Strategy operates within five priority areas: partnerships, injuries, crime, road safety, and building in safety. The emphasis on partnerships, liaison and cooperation is one of the key differences this Strategy had over its predecessor. The Council is only one of a number of players, but is well suited to adopt a stewardship role in partnership with others.

Since its inception, implementation of the Strategy has been complicated by a number of operational and situational changes in Christchurch such as reduced governance structures and greater partner information sharing. Some objectives previously established have subsequently been reduced in priority, or been made redundant by greater integration between partner agencies. It is also likely that the events of 15 March 2019 will have long term implications in terms of agency resourcing and decision making.

Overall, both the perception and incidence of Safety in Christchurch has been improving at a slow by steady rate. However, this has largely been the result of positive work by individual partner agencies and organisations rather than the result of any deliberate liaison and collaboration. The Safer Christchurch Strategy called for the development of a Safer Christchurch Strategic Group (SCSG) which would have membership from all relevant agencies and organisations on a regular basis. While the SCSG met intermittently over the 2016-17 period and theoretically transitioned to meeting five times per year, the SCSG has not met in the last 12 months. As a result, there were also no inter-sectoral working group meetings held, or any deliberate collaboration on work streams identified in the Strategy. Interagency engagement has subsequently occurred in an ad hoc nature rather than through the Safer Christchurch Strategy.

The absence of this meeting architecture has been partially mitigated through increased information sharing by partners, such as the NZ Police Data website, and the NZTA crash data website. Each agency also uses their own individual strategies, informed by other partners, to direct their work plans – these are generally aligned to the intent of the Safer Christchurch Strategy. As a result of this increased level of sharing, the Strategy's aim to develop a single interagency database was not achieved.

Functional working level cooperation between agencies also happens routinely despite the lack of a formalised working group. Ongoing engagement such as Council liaison with NZ Police to support Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), and with NZTA for road projects has helped achieve the intent of the Strategy in lieu of an official structure. However, this ongoing contact is often based on personal connections rather than any formalised structure, which can suffer significantly from staff movement or availability.

CPTED is a significant theme in the Safer Christchurch Strategy. While Council takes a leading role through the Technical Services and Design Unit, it requires proactive partnerships with multiple agencies and the community to ensure infrastructure and public space development is undertaken in a manner that maximises public safety. CPTED practices have been widely used in Council development activities, and are in the process of becoming officially embedded in all stages of project design, from development to completion. Council staff also regularly support the community boards and businesses to encourage these design principles. This ensures that in the near future, all facilities supported by Council will consistently fall within established safety guidelines.

The Strategy also resolves to examine anti-social behaviours such as graffiti. The Council graffiti team has been proactive, forming partnerships with NZ Police and Christchurch businesses to identify graffiti sites and specific taggers in order to pre-emptively use deterrents or provide individuals alternative artistic outlets. The graffiti team is reliant on community volunteers, with over 15,000 volunteer hours applied to tag-spotting or removal. The education and enforcement activities in the community are ongoing, and rely on positive collaboration and liaison with other organisations.

It is worth noting that the Strategy does not address violent extremism or terrorism, in part as these can be seen as components of criminal activity. Given the precedence and scale of the 15 March 2019 incident, it is likely that these areas will receive specific focus from partner agencies in the future. This represents an opportunity to build on the temporary levels of increased engagement that came in response to the event itself, cementing a place for Council to take a lead role in a re-established governance structure.

Notwithstanding the events of 15 March, safety in Christchurch has been steadily improving, both in terms of public perception and occurrence. This improvement has been done through excellent work by individual agencies and organisations, without use of the overarching, multi-agency governance strategy. Re-establishment of the governance architecture and inter-sectoral working group will formalise interagency engagement and existing relationships, bolstering city-wide safety-related activities. Any improvements would be incremental

Recommendations

It is recommended that you:

- Consider if Council should continue to deliver these outcomes with partners without the Safe Cities umbrella; and
- Consider whether the Safer Christchurch Strategy governance structure should be re-invigorated, including the re-establishment of the SCG.

Safer Christchurch Partner Agency Activities

Christchurch City Council	
	The Christchurch City Council leads the way in determining the feeling of safety amongst citizens through regular survey's and receiving submissions to Council. A key metric of determining overall perceptions of safety is of walking alone in the city centre after dark – which has been unchanged over the last two years at 46%. This is broadly similar to the crime rates, which have been largely unchanged over the last four years. For the most part Council plays a stewardship/coordinating role in enacting the Safer Christchurch Strategy, but has the direct lead in two specific areas – Graffiti and CPTED. There has been a notable increase in reporting of graffiti since 2017 due to greater use of the Snap, Send, Solve application. There has actually been a reduction in the amount of graffiti in Christchurch, with the increased numbers reflecting significantly greater reporting by the community and volunteers. This increase in reporting saw over 12,500 hours of tag-spotting or removal by volunteers during the last 12 months. To support this activity, the graffiti team holds regular networking meetings with local businesses, volunteers, and larger utility companies. Of note, the Graffiti team continue to work with utility companies such as Chorus and Vodafone to paint utility boxes and deter graffiti in the community. This work often teams up with local artists, schools, and community groups to deter graffiti through a redirection of artist energy rather than only using punitive measures. A close relationship with the Police has played a significant role in identifying specific graffiti tags and offenders. This has better enabled use of youth support networks and the redirection of offenders to art projects. As much of the graffiti team efforts are reliant on volunteers, there is also a commitment to improving their experience through guidelines and recognition of value. Council has been actively championing the use of CPTED processes in infrastructure and public space development, but with public works and in the broader community. This has included close cooperation with NZ Police and community organisations to ensure the practices are built on up to date information and intelligence. As part of promoting the practice, Council staff are becoming internationally certified, and the process is becoming embedded in all new Council projects. In addition, Community Board requests and assessments of existing resources are also being supported. Access for the public has also been made available by request to public resource consent applications and audit reports. The relationship with NZ Police has also benefitted the development of safety plans and awareness of potential issues around Council facilities.

CRIME	
	NZ Police have an Area Prevention Manager who provides agencies a single unified point of contact, ensuring police can collaborate with partners in a consistent manner. The Christchurch Police are committed to our community, impacting our drivers of crime and keeping those in our community safe and feeling safe. Police are firmly embedded with partner agencies to reduce the impact of family harm in the community. This includes improving safety management as soon as possible after family harm has been reported or referred, and to ensure there is early identification and appropriate responses to at risk whanau at the first opportunity to reduce victimisation and improve long-term outcomes. The Navigator pilot, in partnership with ISR and He Waka Tapu is an example of this. This initiative aims to address the cause of offending and reduce harm to the community. Some of the services offered under this pilot include drug and alcohol programmes, parenting and wellbeing programmes, legal advice and domestic violence education. The preliminary results have been extremely encouraging. Police have strong links with Ngai Hau e Wha Marae, and with Tai Aranui, to support the Christchurch Maori community, enhancing individuals and their whanau. The Iwi Community Panels, now known as Te Pae Oranga, have been working well and sustainable funding options for the programme are being sought that would allow Police to continue to work with Iwi and Māori to deliver this service. An announcement is expected in 2019 about securing the future of this initiative. Police are continuing to work with Justice Sector partners to secure long-term funding for the existing panels, as well as potential expansion. In July the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989 saw the youth age changing from 17 to 18, which will promote the wellbeing of children, young people and their families and family groups. This presents opportunities to Police and Oranga Tamariki for early interventions at a family level and more support being available. Greater emphasis is also being placed on the discretion of Police Officers to take a supportive approach to policing. This means Police are better able to help vulnerable members of the community through addressing the cause of offending, the heart of the prevention first operating strategy, and taking into account individual circumstances, providing resolutions that are suited to the person. While Councils surveys assess the perception of safety, NZ Police release monthly statistics on crime and victimisations across the country. This public-facing database was implemented in November 2016, reducing the requirement for a single multi-agency database. In Christchurch almost all crime statistics are not significantly changing, and remain dominated by burglary and theft. One of the most significant trends has been in driving offences. Drug-based offences have increased from 5 (2011) to 52 (2018), but there has also been a significant reduction in alcohol related offences over the same period from around 3,000 to 1,500.

	Reporting in mid-June 2019 highlighted the rise of attempted suicides in Canterbury in 2018 – with an increase of 50% from 2015 (up to 4,369). This increase is slightly down on 2017, but remains significantly higher than the national increase average of 43%. The series of tragic events since 2010 is an ongoing risk to mental resiliency, and partner agencies are working with Police and Council to develop strategic approaches. The NZ Police response to the 15 March incident was rapid, with the support provided in subsequent weeks to the Muslim community highly commended by the public and the multicultural community. Police are still engaged with this community, offering reassurance and support. Operation Whakahaumanu saw a lot of schools, places of worship and places where people gather visited to provide visibility and reassurance to the wider community. Police, Fire and Emergency, and Ambulance Service are regularly hosting "Coffee with Emergency Services" to enhance this visibility and reassurance, and to provide other safety and security advice.
ROADING	
	Council staff work with the NZTA to collaboratively develop the Christchurch City Road Safety Action Plan. This is complicated by a lack of direct representation in Christchurch by NZTA, reducing opportunities for various agencies and parts of Council to maintain regular contact. The Road Safety Action Plan development process is the key opportunity for NZTA and Council to collaborate on numerous road projects. Canterbury Police have a strong workgroup of Police Officers and civilian members whom form a dedicated Road Policing team. Half of these Police Officer are based in Christchurch, although they patrol across Canterbury. Members work closely with the Council and other partners in the Road Safety space, to jointly prevent death and serious injury on the roads. Unique to Christchurch is the dedicated Anti-Social Road User (ASR) team, which is considered role models for dealing with this type of behaviour, and is often call on by other districts to help inform their approach. The Road Safety Action Plan includes activities such as the prioritisation of high crash prone intersections, excess speed management, cycle safety, young road user education, and activities targeting alcohol and drug use when driving. This plan also incorporates details from other strategic level documents, including the Safer Journeys Strategy, Government Policy Statement on Land Transport, and the Christchurch Transport Strategic Plan. In addition to the large scale road safety programmes there have also been numerous smaller targeted activities. For example, in support of young driver road safety, the 'Crash Bash' regularly tours secondary schools in Canterbury over six weeks each year. The programme is a collaboration between the Canterbury Road Policing unit and professional actors to highlight driving safety and practices to teenage audiences. In addition, Council, Police, ACC, and other partners have supported the 'Kickstart' Motorcycle education showcase. In its third year, 'Kickstart' regularly undertakes events at popular motorcycle locations to promote safety awareness amongst motorcycle riders.

	The various projects have seen a minor trend across the last five years towards reducing fatal and serious vehicle accidents in the Christchurch Metro Area (from ~175 serious accidents to ~140 in 2017). However, it should be noted that the number of drivers fleeing Police pursuit has been rising since 2013 (from ~150 fleeing drivers up to ~400 in 2018), and the number of pursuit abandonments has risen commensurately (from ~100 to ~300). Despite these increases, there has also not been any significant change in neighbouring districts crashes, which is increasingly important due to the number of commuting journeys across territorial boundaries.
ACCIDENTS AND INJURY	
	The lack of a regular inter-sectoral working group has made contact between parts of Council and the ACC difficult and limited. There are few opportunities to directly liaise beyond previously established personal contacts. ACC statistics available on their website indicate that the number of Christchurch work-related ACC claims, falls, and other injuries are staying relatively stable. There has been no significant change within the last reporting period; mirroring national results. ACC, Council, and other partners have been extensively involved in supporting the communities directly impacted by the 15 March attacks. By mid-April, around 150 injury claims had been made. Where claims are not accessible under existing policies, the Ministry of Social Development has assisted to financially support those affected.

Progress Tracker

Goal One: Proactive partnerships that have a shared commitment to a Safe City	
Objective One: The Safer Christchurch Strategy Reference Group will meet on a regular basis as the governance group for the Safer Christchurch Strategy and support and maintain working parties for each goal within the Strategy.	Not Achieved
Objective Two: Seek and coordinate funding to implement the Safer Christchurch Strategy, as required.	Achieved
Objective Three: Safer Christchurch will broker partnerships between agencies and communities to implement programmes addressing community safety.	Partially Achieved
Objective Four: Develop a comprehensive research and data knowledge bank. This will assist Safer Christchurch partners to identify priority issues, understand why they are occurring, determine how best to address them, and monitor the impact of the intervention.	Not Achieved
Objective Five: Support community development projects which have a safety and crime prevention focus through Council's Community Grants programme.	Achieved
Objective Six: Injury prevention and safety promotion networks are built and maintained locally, nationally and internationally.	Achieved
Objective Seven: Maintain International Safe Community Accreditation.	Achieved
Goal Two: Reducing and preventing injuries	
Objective One: Establish an intersectoral working party that will focus on collating baseline injury data and developing an action plan to coordinate injury prevention activity in Christchurch targeting the most severe and costly injuries.	Not Achieved
Objective Two: Continue to provide active support to locally led initiatives that make significant contributions to reducing the incidence of injury.	Achieved
Objective Three: Support initiatives ensuring an integrated approach with road safety, crime prevention and building a safe city.	Achieved
Goal Three: Reducing and preventing the incidence and effects of crime	
Objective One: Establish an intersectoral working party to collate baseline crime data and develop an action plan to coordinate crime prevention activity in Christchurch.	Not Achieved
Objective Two: Provide active support to locally led initiatives that make significant contributions to preventing and reducing the incidence of crime.	Achieved
Objective Three: Support initiatives targeting an integrated approach with injury and crime prevention.	Achieved
Goal Four: Enhancing safety on our roads	
Objective One: Support the Christchurch Road Safety Action Plan as the mechanism to enhance safety on our roads.	Achieved
Objective Two: Support initiatives targeting at minimising alcohol-related harm, ensuring an integrated approach with injury and crime prevention.	Achieved
Objective Three: Support community-based initiatives which enhance road safety.	Achieved
Goal Five: Building in safety	
Objective One: Develop proactive partnerships with city planners and developers to promote CPTED, IPTED, Health Promotion in Environmental Design and Universal Design principles and design safety into rebuild opportunities to promote safer urban environments and deter opportunities for crime.	Partially Achieved
Objective Two: Provide education on best practice principles and practice of CPTED, IPTED, Health Promotion in Environmental Design and Universal Design to encourage their use.	Achieved
Objective Three: Be the champion of CPTED, IPTED, Health Promotion in Environmental Design and Universal Design throughout the rebuild.	Achieved