



**AGENDA FOR A MEETING OF THE CULTURE AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEE  
TO BE HELD AT WAITAKERE CENTRAL, 6 HENDERSON VALLEY ROAD,  
HENDERSON, WAITAKERE, ON WEDNESDAY, 9 JULY 2008  
COMMENCING AT 9.30 AM**

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**1 APOLOGIES**



**2 URGENT BUSINESS**

Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 provides that where an item of business is not on the agenda, it may only be dealt with at the meeting if:

- (i) the Committee by resolution so decides; and
- (ii) the Chairman has explained at the beginning of the meeting (when open to the public) that the item will be raised for discussion and decision, why the item is not on the agenda, and why it cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

The Committee may make a decision on a matter determined to be urgent.

**NOTE:** Urgent Business need not be dealt with now and may be delayed until later in the meeting.



**3 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

The Council has acknowledged in its Code of Conduct that Elected Members need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member of the Council and any private or other external interest they might have. This note is provided as a reminder to members to check that no such conflicts arise in relation to any items on this agenda.



**4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

Meeting Minutes - 11 June 2008

**RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended that the Culture and Community Committee resolve to:

**Receive** that the minutes of the Meeting of the Culture and Community Committee held on Wednesday, 11 June 2008, as circulated, and that they be taken as read and now be confirmed.



## 5 SAFE WAITAKERE UPDATE

### GLOSSARY

Accident Compensation Corporation	(ACC)
Auckland Region Graffiti Free	(ARGF)
Auckland University of Technology	(AUT)
Community Action on Youth and Drugs	(CAYAD)
Councillor	(Cr)
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design	(CPTED)
Injury Prevention Through Environmental Design	(IPTED)
Mayoral Task Force on Family Violence	(MTFV)
Member of Parliament	(MP)
Ministry of Health	(MoH)
Ministry of Justice	(MoJ)
Neighbourhood Support Waitakere	(NSW)
Safe Homes for Pacific Kids	(SHFPK)
Safe Waitakere Alcohol Project	(SWAP)
Safe Waitakere Injury Prevention Project	(SWIP)
Stop Tagging Our Place	(STOP)
Town Centre Action Group	(TCAG)
Vehicle Crime Action Group	(VCAG)
Waitakere City Council	(the Council)
World Health Organisation	(WHO)

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an update on Safe Waitakere and provides a focus on some key activities that are currently being developed together with an update on activities already completed.

The history of Safe Waitakere is summarised within this report together with some relevant background information. The composition of Safe Waitakere is also explained and each project under the Safe Waitakere umbrella is then covered in more detail.

Safe Waitakere has developed significantly from the solid foundations which were laid in 1999, when Waitakere became New Zealand's first accredited 'Safe Community'. Since that point the staffing and funding picture has considerably expanded, as has the contribution and support provided by Waitakere City Council (the Council). A significant amount of funding that supports Safe Waitakere is sourced through external contracts. Waitakere now has a vibrant and healthy Safe Waitakere Team, integrated within Council, which is dedicated to community safety.

### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Culture and Community Committee resolve to:

**Receive** the Safe Waitakere Update report.

### BACKGROUND

#### Safe Waitakere History

1. Waitakere is proud to have been the pioneering New Zealand city in community injury prevention. Safe Waitakere had its origins in 1995 when a successful application was made by a multi-agency steering group, (supported and hosted by the Council) to the Public Health Commission, to take on the role of piloting community injury prevention in an urban setting. It was a significant task, as the pilot was rigorously evaluated with a view to being extended across the country.

2. The Safe Waitakere Injury Prevention Project (SWIP) was set up with a strong community development focus; the governance group was drawn from a wide range of agencies and from the key target populations. That model was to serve as a platform for the development of other projects established in crime prevention, the Safe Waitakere Alcohol Project (SWAP) and Community Action on Youth and Drugs (CAYAD). All the community safety projects have since operated under the Safe Waitakere banner. More recently Family Violence has been established as a project within Safe Waitakere reporting to the Mayoral Task Force on Family Violence (MTFV).
3. In 1999, as a natural step in its evolution, Waitakere applied to become New Zealand's first World Health Organisation (WHO) accredited 'Safe Community'. Safe Waitakere organised the first Community Safety Conference in New Zealand, bringing together many agencies and communities from all over the country. The conference was held at the Kura Kaupapa at Hoani Waititi Marae. One outcome of the conference was the subsequent establishment of the Injury Prevention Network Aotearoa New Zealand. The culmination of the conference was the ceremony at which Waitakere was presented with its accreditation.
4. In accordance with WHO requirements Waitakere applied for re-accreditation as a 'Safe Community' in 2006. This application was successful and in December 2006 Waitakere was re-accredited with WHO Safer Community status at a celebration in the Council Chamber.

## **DECISION MAKING**

### **Issues**

#### **Safe Waitakere Overview**

5. The primary functions of Safe Waitakere are founded on the principles of partnership and collaboration with a specific focus on community safety. The objectives of the team concentrate on achieving harm minimisation and preventative outcomes.
6. Within Safe Waitakere there are five portfolios: CAYAD, Crime Prevention, SWAP, SWIP and Family Violence. There are 10 staff positions in Safe Waitakere. Significantly, a substantial percentage of the funding supporting the activity of Safe Waitakere is sourced through long term contracts secured between the Council, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ).
7. Although Safe Waitakere is sited within the Community Wellbeing Directorate, the scope and scale of the work carried out by the team necessitates strong relationships of a cross-council nature. Safe Waitakere also works across the community and supports and promotes valuable connections and relationships between community and the Council, particularly in areas related to community safety.

#### **Safe Waitakere Injury Prevention Project**

8. SWIP continues to report to the MoH on a 6 monthly basis, as per the requirements of the contract. Feedback from MoH has been consistently positive. The current contract term concludes in June 2008; renewal for a further three year term is anticipated.

9. The SWIP governance board meets on a monthly basis, membership consists of:
- Chairperson (Carolynne Stone);
  - Te Taumata Runanga (Rev. Fred Holloway & Mihi Te Huia);
  - Waitakere Pacific Board (Noora Samuela & Cheryl Talamaivao);
  - The Council (Cr Brenda Brady);
  - Accident Compensation Corporation (Laura Ager);
  - Royal NZ Plunket Society Inc. (Lisa-May Gray/Caro Walker);
  - Waitemata District Health Board (Patsy Prior);
  - Waitakere Ethnic Board (Ann Pala).

#### **Key SWIP initiatives**

10. **Waitakere Business Celebration:** A business celebration held during NZ Safety Week provided an opportunity to acknowledge the commitment of local businesses to injury prevention, not only in their workplaces but also throughout the community with the support they have offered to many projects over a number of years. Three businesses identified as having provided outstanding support for community prevention initiatives were awarded certificates.
11. **Driveway Run-Over Project:** In collaboration with the Regional Driveway Injury Project Group a driveway run-over resource was designed for use across the region to reduce child driveway run-over injuries and deaths. This was launched in September 2007 at Hoani Waititi Marae with the project partners including Counties Manukau Injury Free, Communities Living Injury Free Auckland, SWIP, Child Safety Foundation as well as Well Child Health providers and various community organisations. A fact sheet and strategies for prevention were developed to assist families and a visor clip with the message "Check where the kids are, there's no going back" used as a gift for male drivers. Ongoing promotions since September 2007 have included attendance at community events, vehicle safety promotions at Te Kohanga Reo and driver licence courses. Evaluations of the resource are ongoing.
12. **Manawa Rawe Project:** The Manawa Rawe project is a joint pilot initiative with Sport Waitakere and the support of the Auckland University of Technology (AUT) School of Physiotherapy for people aged 50 years plus who are inactive and with a history of health related issues. The programme started in August 2007 with the first Marae based activity at Hoani Waititi Marae and at Te Maungaronga o Piringatahi Marae the following day. Every second week the group meet at the West Wave thermal pool for aquatic sessions, which were found to be of huge benefit to the project participants. Each participant that attended the first session was assessed by members of the AUT School of Physiotherapy. This assessment was repeated in December 2007 and the information received forwarded was analysed. The preliminary report received from AUT researchers showed a vast improvement for the participants that had completed the pre and mid project assessments.
13. **Safe Homes for Pacific Kids:** The Safe Homes for Pacific Kids (SHFPK) coordinator of West Fono has been working with key Pacific providers in Waitakere as well as national and local injury prevention agencies to gain an understanding of their goals and strategies. This allowed for the coordinator to review available Pacific and mainstream resources in order to identify future requirements.

14. West Fono staff training will be a key component of the project going forward. The SHFPK contract for 2008/2009 is under development in consultation with a Pacific Injury Prevention specialist who has guided SWIP through the duration of the project during which a checklist for West Fono staff was developed and staff received initial training on implementation of the checklist, with the goal of establishing improved injury prevention outcomes within the Pacific community.
15. **Safekids New Zealand Campaign:** Supporting the 2008/2009 national themes, including burns/fire and drowning prevention. This will involve working with Well Child Health Care providers, Te Kohanga Reo and Early Childcare Centres to disseminate information to whanau/family groups. There will be a training component for all partners providing assistance with the delivery of key messages and information.
16. **International Safe Communities Conference 2008:** SWIP have submitted three abstracts to the conference being hosted by Christchurch City.
17. **Falls Prevention:** Initiatives to reduce falls in the community will be an area of focus during the next financial year with several new projects under development involving community partners, including a Do It Yourself Falls project, a pedestrian project targeting ease of access around town centres and pre-school falls projects to improve caregiver awareness.
18. **Other key initiatives included:**
  - SWIP Annual Plan;
  - SWIP 2008-2011 contract;
  - Water Safety project;
  - Puawairua Falls and Vehicle Safety project;
  - Hoani Waititi Marae Workplace Hazard Management;
  - Hoani Waititi Marae Safety Audit;
  - Injury Prevention Through Environmental Design (IPTED) training;
  - Falls in public places data collection;
  - Community collaboration with Wai Health during the whanau whanui event;
  - Hoani Waititi Marae Driver Licence Programme;
  - Representing SWIP on the Standards NZ committee;
  - Sport Waitakere: Safe travelling policies for Sporting coaches.

#### **Crime Prevention Project**

19. The Crime Prevention Project continues to report to the MoJ on a 12 monthly basis as per the requirements of its contract. Feedback from MoJ has been consistently positive. In September 2007, MoJ committed to a five year strategic partnership with Council together with the provision of funding within a contract. The new contract was established following the expiration of a previous three year Crime Prevention contract; this established a solid platform for the development of the new contract.
20. Parallel to the establishment of the new contract Waitakere developed its Crime Prevention Plan 2007–2012, within which the key issues of Public Violence, Vehicle Crime, Graffiti Vandalism, Family Violence and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) were prioritised.

21. **Crime Prevention Reference Group:** The Crime Prevention Reference Group (CPRG) is integral to the Crime Prevention Plan 2007-2012. CPRG meets on a quarterly basis and is made up of key stakeholders with an interest in Crime Prevention issues; the group is chaired by Deputy Mayor Penny Hulse.

**Key Crime Prevention Initiatives**

22. **Maori Wardens:** Funding of \$100,000 was allocated within the 2007/2008 Annual Plan to fund street patrols by Maori Wardens. This followed a submission to Annual Plan and also took place after the implementation of Project Respect. Project Respect was a 6 month pilot project which focused on alcohol related violence, Maori Warden patrols were a component of this successful project. A contract has recently signed between Council and the Waitemata Maori Warden Trust Inc. As per the requirements of the contract, the Trust will provide six Wardens per day, five days per week, five hours per day. The deployment of the Wardens will be determined on a weekly basis in partnership with the Police and will focus on key locations within the City.
23. **Pacific Warden Scheme:** The Pacific Warden scheme was also awarded \$30,000 through the 2007/2008 Annual Plan. The establishment of a specific trust, as a separate legal entity was necessary. The Trust has now been established and it is expected that Pacific Wardens will be active in the near future.
24. **Neighbourhood Support Waitakere:** Neighbourhood Support Waitakere (NSW) was established in May 2007. A paid part time area coordinator has now been employed. NSW received support to assist its establishment, and continues to receive support in terms of its development from Safe Waitakere, New Zealand Police, Civil Defence and the New Zealand Fire Service. Support for NSW was also provided by Councillors and Community Board representatives. To date NSW has signed up over 4,000 residences to the scheme and continues to grow. Safe Waitakere assisted NSW in the submission of a contestable funding application to MoJ. The application was successful and MoJ have provided NSW with funding (\$20,000) to deliver a graffiti education programme city-wide. NSW have prepared a 3 year strategic plan and are actively seeking funding from various bodies in an effort to become self sufficient.
25. **Vehicle Crime Action Group:** The Vehicle Crime Action Group (VCAG) continues to work collaboratively and has enjoyed an increase in membership over the 2007/2008 year. VCAG is overseeing a new initiative, the Town Centre Action Group (TCAG), which brings together 5 major locations and entities namely, Westgate, Westcity, Lynn Mall, Kelston and Lincoln North. These locations incorporate major on-site parking facilities which inevitably attract vehicle crime issues.
26. VCAG launched Operation Speedo in December 2007, the operation continued during the summer period through into January 2008. Operation Speedo is a partnership between the Community, Council, Police, Rural Fire, Surf Life New Zealand, Auckland Regional Council Rangers, Waitakere City Council Rangers, Civil Defence and Council Parking Officers. The operation combats vehicle crime within our hot spot car parks out in the rural West Coast Beaches and Ranges. Last year's operation saw a reduction of vehicle crime in these areas by half. Operation Speedo received significant media coverage through the New Zealand Herald, the Western Leader and also the Police 10/7 television show.

27. **Graffiti Vandalism:** The Council continues to support the work of the Auckland Region Graffiti Free (ARGF) Project. The ARGF Project is a community safety partnership between the seven Territorial Local Authorities and the three Police Districts in Metropolitan Auckland that seeks to achieve the eradication of graffiti vandalism across the Auckland region by 2012. The Council provided funding to the regional project (\$19,000) during the 2007/2008 year as did all other councils within the Auckland Region. Members from Safe Waitakere and Tag Out Trust represent Waitakere on the ARGF Project. MoJ have also committed funding to the project and 4 priority work streams have been established; these include the development of a regional database, enforcement, local programmes and partnerships projects. One significant area of activity which is aligned to the partnerships project work stream is a rail corridor initiative.
28. **Rail Corridor Initiative:** This unique project brings together Council, the Department of Corrections and ONTRACK. The project operates on the rail corridor between Mt Lebanon Lane and Bruce McLaren Road, Waitakere. The aim of this initiative is to beautify and eradicate graffiti vandalism along this section of rail corridor over a 3 month period. The unique part of this project is the use of free labour provided by Department of Corrections.
29. **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design:** Incorporating the three disciplines of CPTED, IPTED and Barrier Free Access as part of a Safety and Access by Design 2 day workshop recently proved very successful. This was measured through feedback received from delegates who attended the workshop. The majority of the delegates were Council officers from various departments and disciplines who are in a position to influence a safer built environment for the community. Additional funding (\$10,000) has recently been received from MoJ to support further CPTED training.
30. **Car Park Safety Accreditation Scheme:** This scheme aims to promote CPTED principles within car parks and provide an accreditation/award scheme for car park owners and management. The scheme is supported by funding from MoJ and a pilot project has been established including three councils: Waitakere, Auckland and Upper Hutt. The scheme recently received approval from the Waitemata District Police Commander.

#### **SAFE Waitakere Alcohol Project**

31. SWAP continues to report to the MoH on a 6 monthly basis. Feedback from MoH has been consistently positive. The SWAP Contract was reviewed by the Ministry of Health in mid 2007 and has now been extended until 2010.

#### **Key SWAP initiatives**

32. **Review of the Control of Liquor in Public Places Bylaw:** Following concern from the community, business associations and Police regarding the amount of alcohol related incidents in public places, SWAP instigated a review of the Control of Liquor in Public Places bylaw. There have been 24 identified areas of concern within the City and these have been highlighted in a separate report to the Planning and Regulatory Committee.

33. **“Get into it not out of it” - Marketing Programme:** This was an initiative generated from the North-West Host Responsibility working party consisting of licensing inspectors from North Shore, Rodney and Waitakere, liquor licensing police personnel from North Shore and Rodney, Waitemata Police District Youth Coordinator, Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) Injury Prevention Coordinator, Waitemata Alcohol Analyst and SWAP Project Leader. The project was funded by the ACC and Police national offices and was designed to reduce intoxication on licensed premises, raise the awareness of licensed premise staff and the general public around the requirements of the Sale of Liquor Act and also reduce the sale of alcohol to minors from on-licensed premises.
34. The campaign’s activities included radio advertising, promotional material for licensed premises, controlled purchase operations, targeted team policing activities on licensed premises and distribution of posters to key organisations. The project evaluation returned positive results and outlined the achievement of the key objectives.
35. **“It’s too late to cry” - Maori and Pacific Marketing Messages:** This initiative was instigated by SWAP together with a Maori advisory group, following an identified need for specific tailored messages, aimed at reducing the supply of alcohol by parents and whanau members, to young Maori. The messages were developed into posters and were disseminated to targeted community organisations and Marae throughout the Waitemata Police District.
36. Following consultation with the Waitakere Pacific Board the messages have now been translated into five Pacific languages to address supply issues in Pacific communities. The Waitakere Pacific Board has disseminated over 2000 copies to churches and pacific groups in Waitakere.
37. **Party Pack:** SWAP together with the North-West Host Responsibility group are developing an information pack aimed at reducing intoxication in the home. The pack will provide information on good host responsibility practices, including the provision of food, safe transport, lawful requirements, intoxication guidelines and monitoring tips.
38. **CAYAD Waitakere Needs Assessment:** SWAP is assisting CAYAD in undertaking a community wide needs assessment to identify gaps in service delivery and programmes in the alcohol and drug areas. A full explanation of the project is contained in the CAYAD project summary.
39. **Needs Assessment of Waitakere High Schools:** SWAP and CAYAD are undertaking a needs assessment of all high schools in Waitakere to identify gaps in programmes and education around alcohol and drugs. Principals have indicated their support for the project and initial meetings have been held with school counsellors and other key representatives.
40. **Controlled Purchase Operations:** SWAP works closely with the District Licensing Agency and local Police to conduct controlled purchase operations. The key aims of the operations are to reduce the sale of alcohol to minors from licensed premises by increasing licensee compliance in respect of viewing evidence of age documents.

### Community Action on Youth and Drugs

41. CAYAD continues to report to the MoH on a 6 monthly basis, as per the requirements of the contract. Feedback from MoH has been consistently positive. The current contract term concludes June 2008. Renewal for a further three year term is anticipated.
42. CAYAD are one of twenty-eight MoH funded sites around the country. CAYAD has been working within Waitakere since 2004 to improve the health and wellbeing of the population by minimising harm caused by illicit drug use. To achieve this goal CAYAD aims to increase community ownership and capacity to address these health issues.
43. There have been three key initiatives CAYAD have been involved in since the beginning of 2008, they are a 2008 Needs Assessment, a Waitakere High Schools initiative and the 'Kick It' Programme.

### 2008 Needs Assessment

44. CAYAD have been working in collaboration with SWAP to conduct a needs assessment. The purpose of the assessment is to identify current and emerging alcohol and drug issues within the Waitakere community and to develop a strong evidence base of effective community interventions.
45. The Needs Assessment has involved collecting information from a variety of community sources. This included meeting with a number of community agencies and organisations to gain their perception on current youth, alcohol and drug issues. CAYAD is currently in the process of conducting five youth focus groups to enable youth to voice their concerns and viewpoints. Local and national media sources are being scanned to gain insight on current issues and trends. Finally a literature review will be completed to highlight effective community based interventions that may address the concerns raised from the Needs Assessment.
46. The Needs Assessment is due for completion at the end of July 2008. The information gained from this assessment will directly input into the strategic direction of CAYAD for the next three years.
47. **Waitakere High Schools:** CAYAD staff have collaborated with SWAP to provide support to Waitakere High Schools. This group was identified during the needs assessment as a key link to Waitakere youth. Initial contact has been made with the schools and CAYAD staff are currently conducting further investigations into their needs and are gathering evidence of best practice.
48. **'Kick It' Programme:** CAYAD has been a strong supporter of the 'Kick It' programme for a number of years. 'Kick It' is an alternative action programme for students who are found with drugs while at school. Instead of appearing before the Board of Trustees, the students make a vow of abstinence and continue to remain at school to receive their education. Once a student is contracted on to the 'Kick It' programme they are provided with ongoing support to address their drug issues and are randomly drug tested to ensure the abstinence. 'Kick It' is currently only available in two Waitakere schools. However, as part of the work being conducted with the wider Waitakere high school group this number may increase.

### Mayoral Task Force on Family Violence

49. Mayor Bob Harvey has drawn together a Mayoral Taskforce on Family Violence, with the vision that “all families and whanau have healthy, respectful, stable relationships, free from violence”.
50. The Mayoral Taskforce, co-chaired by Mayor Bob Harvey and Dr Pita Sharples, is made up of people who are committed to supporting the people and agencies working to reduce family violence in Waitakere and to promoting peaceful strong and supported families in which family violence is not tolerated.
51. The Taskforce do this enabling work by raising the City's profile, advocacy and using their agencies and networks to bring together resources, with the aim of "clearing the way" for the local agencies to deliver services on the ground.
52. The roles of the Taskforce include:
  - Advocating to support organisations and local community agencies working to realise the vision of Waitakere being family violence free;
  - Ensuring that the Taskforce process meets the diverse needs of our multi-cultural community, using a partnership approach;
  - Working on behalf of Waitakere City to ensure that adequate resources are available to address family violence prevention;
  - Supporting community organisations to continue to be innovative in their approach, and to encourage them to deliver, monitor and share best practice;
  - Advocate for change at a national level to ensure that local and regional intervention programmes and proposals are as effective as possible;
  - Ensure that, in any initiative the Taskforce undertakes, members will take full account of cultural, age, linguistic, faith, gender, sexuality and disability issues;
  - Provide leadership in Taskforce members' own organisations around Family Violence, including ensuring that organisational leadership continues to be present on the Taskforce and membership is not delegated to staff who are not in leadership positions.
53. The Taskforce is not an operational group. Their role is to be advocates, champions, lobbyists, to aid networking, cooperation and partnering, to provide the expertise of their agencies, to generate momentum, to provide energy and raise the profile, when required, in support of those workers in the family violence community in Waitakere.

### Key Family Violence Initiatives

54. **Marchers Say Family Violence is Not OK:** More than 1,000 people took time out on 23 November 2007 to support the White Ribbon Day march from Waitakere Hospital to the Civic Square at Waitakere Central. The march, organised by the Waitemata District Health Board, the Police and the Council was at least twice as big as the previous year's march. Mayor Harvey led the march under the banner 'Family Violence - It's Not OK in Waitakere'. He was accompanied by the Hon David Cunliffe (Minister of Health), Dr Pita Sharples (co-leader of the Maori Party), Labour Member of Parliament (MP) Lynne Pillay, Maori Party MP Hone Harawira, Council representatives Cr Linda Cooper and Cr Peter Chan and Inga Tuigamala. The latter, with Mayor Harvey and actress Robyn Malcolm were also the faces of the first billboard campaign against family violence in Waitakere.

55. **Billboard Campaign:** This initiative utilises billboards across Waitakere and consists of high profile individuals promoting the family violence message "It's Not OK in Waitakere". The latest series of billboards launched in April 2008 included actor Annie Whittle, All Black great Michael Jones, television personality Pio Terei and Outrageous Fortune's Tammy Davis.
56. **Rubbish Bag Initiative:** This initiative involved the printing of the family violence "It's Not OK in Waitakere" information on the City's rubbish bags which when placed on the streets of Waitakere promoted the crucial campaign message.
57. **Stocktake:** The Mayoral Taskforce requested that a stocktake of family violence prevention services be undertaken in order to identify existing services and potential service gaps in Waitakere. The stocktake was undertaken by the Council Advocate for family violence prevention. In the stocktake services were grouped according to whether they were working in primary prevention, secondary "at risk" or tertiary sectors. Additional services, that do not have family violence as their core business, but work in the area nonetheless, were also identified as part of this stocktake. The stock-take was presented at the Mayoral Task Force meeting held on 9 June 2008.
58. The Safe Waitakere Team has developed significantly from the solid foundations which were laid in 1999, when Waitakere became New Zealand's first accredited Safe City. Since that point the staffing and funding picture has considerably expanded, as has the contribution and support provided by Council. Waitakere now has a vibrant and healthy Safe Waitakere Team, integrated within Council, which is dedicated to community safety.

### Consideration of Community Views

59. Safe Waitakere is closely connected to the community and considers the needs, views and opinions of the community within the Safe Waitakere programme of work. A number of advisory or steering groups support Safe Waitakere and these groups are made up of representatives from key stakeholder groups in the community.

### STRATEGIC CONTEXT

60. The work of Safe Waitakere is closely associated with the strategic priorities of First Call for Children and Safe City. The work of Safe Waitakere supports the Strong Communities Strategic Platform. The Active Democracy strategic platform also reinforces the concepts of the 'Waitakere Way'; the active involvement of multiple agencies, and of all communities in Waitakere, all of which are essential to safety issues within the City.
61. Safe Waitakere programmes also respond to the Community Outcomes of Strong Communities (He Iwi Kaha), Toiora (Healthy Lifestyles), Urban and Rural Villages (Nga Kainga Taone, Tua Whenua) Whaiora (Participation in Society) and Working Together (Te Mahi Tahī)

### CONSULTATION

62. This report has been created from input from all staff within the Safe Waitakere Team.

## RESOURCES

63. Approximately 70% of the funding supporting the activity of Safe Waitakere in 2007/2008 was sourced through long term contracts secured between Council, MoH and MoJ. The level of this externally sourced funding (excluding one off awards and contestable allocations) amounted to \$575,588. In addition to the longer term contracts Safe Waitakere also attracted funding from MoJ for a CPTED project (\$10,000) and ACC/Police funding for a regional alcohol related campaign (\$21,500). Safe Waitakere has recently submitted an application for funding to the MoJ in connection with the Government's Stop Tagging Our Place (STOP) strategy. If successful this application will assist the prevention and reduction of graffiti vandalism in Waitakere.
64. Council funding in 2007/2008 was made up of \$134,000 for Family Violence Coordination and associated initiatives; \$35,000 for crime prevention; \$100,000 for Maori Wardens street patrols; \$30,000 for the establishment of Pacific Wardens and a \$20,000 grant to Watersafe Auckland.

## IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

65. There are no implementation issues associated with this report.

Report prepared by: Mark Maxlow, Safe Waitakere Team Leader.



## 6 POINT ZERO FIVE - REDUCING THE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL

### GLOSSARY

Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)  
grams per 100 millilitres (g)

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to seek approval from the Culture and Community Committee to support the advocacy to have the current legal blood alcohol limit for drivers reduced from 0.08 to 0.05 grams per 100 millilitres (g).

The Waitakere City Council has been requested to endorse the Alcohol Healthwatch policy statement to lower the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for driving from 0.08g to 0.05g, and to provide a letter supporting the call for a reduction of the legal alcohol blood limit.

If the legal blood limit in New Zealand is reduced from 0.08g to 0.05g the international evidence indicates that there is likely to be a decrease in road deaths associated with alcohol consumption.

Alcohol is one of the biggest contributing factors to New Zealand's road toll and alcohol related road fatalities continue to be a serious issue in Waitakere.

A lower blood alcohol limit encourages drivers to keep a better count of the drinks they consume in order to stay below the limit. A lower blood alcohol level allows the driver the opportunity to make more rational decisions about whether to stop drinking and whether or not to drive. International studies have suggested that lower legal blood alcohol levels may contribute to positive changes in public attitudes towards drinking and driving.

Superintendent John Kelly, the Road Policing Manager for the Waitemata Police District, will present to the Culture and Community Committee and be able to answer any questions put forward.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is recommended that the Culture and Community Committee resolve to:

1. **Receive** the Point Zero Five - Reducing the Blood Alcohol Level report.
2. **Agree** to support the call made by the Point Zero Five Group to reduce the current legal blood alcohol limit for drivers from 0.08 to 0.05 grams per litre.

### **BACKGROUND**

1. Drink-driving has traditionally been a serious problem in New Zealand and has added significantly to the road toll; for example, in 1985 it contributed to 274 deaths and 4,418 injuries (respectively 37 and 23 percent of all road deaths and injuries<sup>i</sup>).
2. However, in recent years a combination of education, engineering and enforcement initiatives has contributed to a reduction in the number of crashes and injuries associated with drink-driving. For example, from within the field of driver education, New Zealand has seen the introduction of a more comprehensive advertising package warning people against the dangers of this activity. Indeed, statistical data from the 2006 Ministry of Transport Public Attitudes to Road Safety Survey suggests that the vast majority (92 percent) of New Zealanders now consider drinking and driving to be a 'risky' activity.<sup>ii</sup> From an enforcement perspective, measures such as the introduction of alcohol checkpoints and compulsory breath testing have increased the visibility of the road policing presence against drinking and driving, and have had a positive impact on reducing the numbers of drink-drivers.
3. The success of these and other measures has been reflected in road injury and fatality statistics where, over the last two decades, there has been a general downward trend in alcohol-crashes and related numbers of deaths and injuries. Despite a halving of drink-related crash, injury and fatality rates during the last 20 years, drinking and driving remains a problem for New Zealand society and continues to be heavily associated with road crashes.
4. The crash statistics remain too high, and worryingly, (noted in a 2003 Alcohol Healthwatch paper<sup>iii</sup>) in more recent years the downward trend in alcohol-related crashes has slowed, perhaps suggesting that current initiatives may need to be supplemented and/or supported by additional road safety measures in order to revive and reinforce the decline in alcohol-related harm on New Zealand roads.
5. Recent road safety campaigns in Waitakere indicate that drinking and driving is on the increase amongst women and youth.
6. In 2006 alcohol was a contributing factor across New Zealand in:
  - 99 fatal traffic crashes;
  - 409 serious injury crashes;
  - 1,128 minor injury crashes. These crashes resulted in 109 deaths, 556 serious injuries and 1,768 minor injuries;

- The total social cost of crashes involving drivers under the influence of alcohol/drugs was approximately \$725 million in New Zealand alone. (In 2002 the estimated social cost of drinking related crashes was \$600 million). This figure accounts for about one fifth of the social cost associated with all injury crashes.

7. **Waitakere statistics**

Year	# of General Crashes	# of Over the Limit Crashes	% of Over the Limit Crashes
2003	427	43	10.07%
2004	436	39	8.94%
2005	385	36	9.35%
2006	402	52	12.93%
2007	396	26	6.56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2046</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>9.57%</b>

8. **Comparison to the Other Councils in the Auckland Region (2003 – 2007)**

Council	# of Over the Limit Crashes	# of General Crashes	% of Over the Limit Crashes
Auckland	421	5857	7.18
North Shore	161	2219	7.25
Rodney	113	1247	9.06
<b>Waitakere</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>2046</b>	<b>9.57</b>
Franklin	105	974	10.78
Papakura	70	634	11.04
Manukau	377	3151	11.96

**DECISION MAKING**

**Issues**

**Next Steps: Lower Blood Alcohol Concentration limits**

9. There are a number of possible legal and enforcement options available to New Zealand in supporting recent efforts to reduce alcohol-related road trauma. In particular, research suggests that one of the most potentially beneficial measures still available to New Zealand society in managing this problem is a reduction in BAC levels.<sup>iv</sup>
10. While the issue of lowered BAC levels has previously been mooted, to date this has not formed part of government policy.<sup>v</sup> Nevertheless, governmental commitments towards greatly improved road safety levels by 2010,<sup>vi</sup> together with the continued significance of alcohol related road trauma, a slowing of road safety improvements in this area, and the existence of an extensive (and growing) body of knowledge about the benefits of 0.05g BAC limits in saving lives and injuries, strongly suggests the need to seriously consider this option further.

**Rationale for having a Blood Alcohol Concentration Level of 0.05**

11. Research has shown that important driving skills including vision, steering and braking are adversely affected by even small amounts of alcohol. Significant impairment in driving ability can be seen at alcohol concentrations as low as 0.02g.

12. An alcohol impaired driver has 17 times the risk of being involved in a fatal crash than an unimpaired driver. It also has an impact on the severity of the injuries experienced in a crash.
13. The relative risk of having a crash is even higher for those aged between 16 - 19 years old. In a 2002 study, Compton *et al.* noted that, while the risk of crash for drivers with a BAC of 0.05g was 38 percent higher than that for sober drivers, at 0.06g the risk was 63 percent higher, and at 0.07g (lower than the current New Zealand adult limit) it was 109 percent higher than those with zero BAC.<sup>vii</sup>

Blood Alcohol Concentration	Increased Chance of Death Compared to Sober Drivers (%)
0.03 (30mg)	1.2
0.07 (70mg)	1.5
0.12 (120mg)	2.4
0.17 (170mg)	2.5
0.22 (220mg)	3.7

(Source: Dennis, 2000)

14. Research suggests that the most effective measure that will see a reduction in our road toll and help us meet the targets of the Road Safety Strategy 2010 (of less than 300 deaths annually on the road by 2010), is to lower the blood alcohol concentration to 0.05g.
15. Australian research has shown that lowering the legal BAC to 0.05g will not only reduce drink driving at the 0.05g – 0.08g levels but will also reduce drink driving at higher BACs. After the limit was lowered to 0.05g in the Australian Capital Territories there was a 41 percent reduction in those caught with more than 0.15g BAC.
16. Lower blood alcohol limits encourage drivers to keep a better count of the drinks they consume in order to stay below the limit. In addition a lower blood alcohol limit allows the driver the opportunity to make more rational decisions about whether to stop drinking and whether or not to drive.
17. International studies have suggested that lower BAC levels may contribute to positive changes in public attitudes towards drinking and driving. The evidence in favour of lower limits has been so compelling that it has encouraged widespread calls for the establishment of 0.05g adult BAC limits from various worldwide health and road safety organisations - including the World Medical Association, American and British Medical Associations, World Health Organisation, European Commission, European Transport Safety Council, Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, International Transportation Safety Association, Association for the Advancement of Automotive Medicine, American College of Emergency Physicians, and the Australian Transport Safety Bureau.<sup>viii</sup>
18. Given the abundance of evidence suggesting the road safety benefits of this approach, the international trend has therefore been to reduce limits in line with such recommendations. Within New Zealand there has been a growing interest in this issue, and more recently there have been increasing calls both from private and public-sector organisations,<sup>ix</sup> and from the media<sup>x</sup> for a lowering of the adult limit to 0.05g. Similarly, public attitude surveys suggest that the majority of New Zealanders recognise the dangers of drink-driving and already separate the 2 activities.<sup>xi</sup> However, at the current time New Zealand is one of the few countries that have failed to keep up with other jurisdictions and lower adult BAC levels.

**Blood Alcohol Concentration levels - Country comparison**

<b>0g</b>	<b>0.02g</b>	<b>0.05g</b>	<b>0.08g</b>
Czech Republic Hungary Japan Malaysia Romania Saudi Arabia Turkey	Sweden Russia Poland	Australia Argentina Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Iceland Israel Italy Macedonia Netherlands Norway Portugal Slovenia Spain Luxembourg	Britain Canada 32 of the 50 American states New Zealand

**International Results of Decreasing Blood Alcohol Concentration to 50mg**

- International evidence indicates that lowering the BAC to 50mg has seen positive results. In Queensland there has been an 18 percent reduction in fatal collisions and a 14 percent reduction in serious accidents. In Austria a 9 percent decrease in alcohol related crashes, in Germany the number of alcohol related accidents more than halved in Cologne and Belgium has seen an 11 percent decrease in fatalities.

**Expected outcomes in New Zealand with a 50mg Blood Alcohol Concentration**

- Based on international results, New Zealand could expect to see a reduction in the number of drink drivers on our roads therefore leading to between 14 - 72 lives saved and between 640 - 1280 serious injuries from alcohol impaired driving. If an intensive advertising and enforcement campaign is done in conjunction with the reduction in the BAC it is possible that more lives could be saved and more injuries prevented.

### **Reducing Blood Alcohol Concentration levels: A mechanism for changing behaviour**

21. A reduction of BAC levels is likely to be of most value when supported by appropriate educational and enforcement initiatives.<sup>xii</sup> In recent years New Zealand has increasingly recognised and invested in its anti drink-driving campaign (through education and enforcement) and, as such, is already an appropriate environment in which to introduce lower BAC levels. Indeed, the existence of significant investment in such initiatives makes the lack of progress towards reducing drink-driving limits (in line with the international trend) both surprising and problematic. That is to say, there is currently a great deal of ambiguity between New Zealand's social marketing message towards the drink-driving problem and its legal response; thus, while public advertising campaigns highlight the dangers of drinking and driving, current BAC levels allow the public to become alcohol impaired and then to drive without fear of sanction. A 0.05g adult limit would reduce this inconsistency, and enforce existing messages about the dangers and undesirability of combining drinking with driving.

#### **Point Zero Five Group**

22. The Point Zero Five group consists of regional road safety stakeholders from Police, Councils, ACC and other groups. The group is being led by Alcohol Healthwatch to:
- Advocate for the BAC to be lowered to 0.05g;
  - Provide information and education about why the BAC should be lowered to 0.05g;
  - Discuss issues relating to alcohol and road safety;
  - Network, share information and collaborate.
23. The Point Zero Five Group supports the lowering of the BAC level to 0.05g. Alcohol Healthwatch is an independent charitable trust working to reduce alcohol related harm. They are contracted by the Ministry of Health to provide research-based information on policy, practice, and public health expertise for inter-agency and community groups who work on alcohol issues.

#### **STRATEGIC CONTEXT**

24. This initiative is directly aligned with Council's strategic priorities of Safe City, and Council's strategic platform of Strong Communities supporting the health and wellbeing of the City's residents, building community pride and local identity. It also aligns with the Citywide Alcohol Strategy, adopted by Council in July 2005.

#### **CONSULTATION**

25. The Point Zero Working Group have presented before the Auckland City Council, and the appropriate committees of Rodney District and North Shore City councils. They have received the support of all the above mentioned councils.
26. There has been no public consultation within Waitakere on the issue to date. Local Police have had extensive involvement in the development of the Point Zero Five Group presentation.
27. The Waitakere Licensing Trust has been consulted on this issue and have recorded their support for the initiative. The Portage Licensing Trust do not meet until next month and therefore have not yet been consulted.

28. The Waitakere City Council Road Safety team has been consulted and is fully supportive of this initiative.
29. The Chief Executive Officers of the Accident Compensation Corporation and the Alcohol Advisory Council have publicly announced recently their support for lowering the BAC level to 0.05g.

## RESOURCES

30. There are no resource implications other than staff time.

## IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

31. There are no implementation issues.

Report prepared by: Roy Hunt, Alcohol Project Leader, Safe Waitakere.

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- iv Alcohol Healthwatch briefing paper 2003, p.7.
- v For example, see speech by Hon Paul Swain, 16 December 2003; also speech by Hon Harry Duynhoven, 6 September 2004: <http://www.beehive.govt.nz>
- vi 2010 road safety targets are no more than 300 deaths and 4,500 hospitalisations per year; see MOT document *Road Safety to 2010*, 2003.
- vii R.P.Compton, R.D.Blomberg, H.Moskowitz, M.Burns, R.C.Pack, D.Fiorentino (2002) 'Crash risk of alcohol impaired driving', in D.R.Mayhew & C.Dussault (eds) *Proceedings of alcohol, drugs and traffic safety: 16th annual conference on alcohol, drugs and traffic safety, August 4-9, 2002, vol.1*, Montreal, Canada: International Council on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety. Cited in Fell and Voas, 'effectiveness', p.241; see also Chamberlain & Solomon 'case', p.5.
- viii Chamberlain & Solomon 'case', p.10
- ix For example, in a 2003 briefing paper Alcohol Healthwatch emphasised the importance of a lowered New Zealand adult limit, stating, 'Alcohol Healthwatch recommends that the legal blood alcohol concentration is lowered from 80mg/100ml blood to 50mg alcohol/100ml blood'; see Alcohol Healthwatch briefing paper (2003) *Reducing the Legal Blood Alcohol Concentration in New Zealand*, p.4.
- x For example, see 'Cross roads', *Consumer Magazine*, December 2006, 465, pp.17-19; *New Zealand Herald*, 12 May 2007; TVNZ news report on drink-driving, 6pm edition, Saturday 7 July 2007; *Dominion Post*, 9 July 2007
- xi 2006 Ministry of Transport Public Attitudes to Driving Survey reports that only 8 percent of people did not acknowledge that drink driving was not a risky behaviour, while 24 percent of drivers said that they had driven while slightly intoxicated. See MOT website for summary of survey results.
- xii Chamberlain and Solomon, 'case', p.6.



## 7 WAITAKERE WELLBEING COLLABORATION PROJECT UPDATE

### GLOSSARY

Waitakere Wellbeing Collaboration Project	(WWCP)
Collaboration Strategy Group	(CSG)
Long Term Council Community Plan	(LTCCP)

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the Waitakere Wellbeing Collaboration Project (WWCP) and the current status of the Calls to Action under its umbrella.

It reports on the transition to a Social Partnering Group which will guide the development of the proposed Social Plan for the City. This proposed Citywide plan will build on the Council's internal Social Strategy which is currently under development. An outline of the changes is presented along with a timeline of key milestones to achieve this transition in 2008.

### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Culture and Community Committee resolve to:

**Receive** the Waitakere Wellbeing Collaboration Project Update report.

### BACKGROUND

1. The WWCP was initiated in 2002 as a three way partnership between the community sector, central government agencies and the Council to improve social wellbeing in Waitakere through identifying key areas for collaborative planning and action. A Collaboration Strategy Group (CSG), made up of representatives from each sector was formed as the steering group for the overall process. At the Wellbeing Summit held in December 2002, participants mandated a set of 'Strategic Outcomes' and 'Focus Areas' that would benefit from a collaborative approach through designated 'Call to Action' working groups. Calls to Action were established in identified priority areas where gaps existed. They were made up of representatives from the community sector, the Council and Central Government and have worked on a wide range of initiatives from 2003 to 2008. The numbers of Calls to Action has varied from nine to the current number of seven.
2. A series of Summits over the past five years has provided the opportunity to update on progress and identify and mandate future directions. At the October 2005 Wellbeing Summit, there was general agreement that the three year old process, was operating well. Positive impacts were occurring in many Calls to Action areas and it was recommended that the WWCP continue. In 2006 the Waitakere community outcomes were identified with a significant number directly relating to the social wellbeing area. Partnering agencies in the CSG agreed to provide support (including some funding) for a further three years from 2006-2009 transitioning into the next phase of development to be undertaken by the WWCP manager with the CSG. This next phase is to develop an appropriate structure and processes leading to a new citywide collaborative framework, a Social Plan for the City. The Social Plan for the City will be a community-wide response to the Social Strategy.
3. The purpose of the Social Plan for the City is to provide an integrated inter-sectoral process and a comprehensive programme of action to improve the social wellbeing outcomes for the people of Waitakere. This concept was presented in previous WWCP reports to the City Development Committee in 2006 and 2007.

4. The 2007 Wellbeing Summit provided a clear signal to community stakeholders of the proposed transition from the existing WWCP structure to a new Social Plan for the City. The Social Plan for the City will also deliver on the outcome areas of the Council's Social Strategy, the Local Services Mapping Report produced by the Family and Community Services Section of the Ministry of Social Development, and Community Outcomes. This would broaden the scope and extend the work of the WWCP with a continued collaborative, cross-sector approach but with a tighter focus on aligning work programmes and resources for agreed priority areas and outcomes.
5. Recommendations were made at the 2007 Wellbeing Summit to base the proposed new framework on a partnership approach consistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and tikanga Maori and to engage Maori in this process. As a first step, a hui was organised by a Maori planning team and the Council Maori Issues manager in March 2008. Its purpose was to address Maori Social Wellbeing with the intent of using hui outcomes to guide the formation of any new Social Partnering structure. It recommended that a working party be established with a terms of reference to further develop a partnership approach for Maori Wellbeing in Waitakere, to sit under the umbrella of Te Aho Tumanako, the draft Maori wellbeing policy. It is likely that following Te Taumata Runanga's meeting on 16 June 2008, a working party will be set up that will help inform further development of the infrastructure and partnering processes for the Social Plan for the City.
6. A timeline of key milestones has been drawn up with the goal for a new inter-sectoral Social Partnering Group to lead the Social Plan for the City by the end of 2008.

## DECISION MAKING

### Issues

#### Calls to Action

7. There has been an emphasis on further development of capacity/skills building as identified in earlier reviews to support the work of the current Calls to Action, strategic brokers and the collaborative projects involved in addressing social wellbeing. This includes Results Based Accountability planning workshops held with members of six of the seven current Calls to Action and further planning and evaluation training planned over the next few months.
8. Discussion has taken place with members of all the Calls to Action on whether they have fulfilled their initial purpose or in what direction or realm they will continue their work. All are clear that their issues and actions can continue within the proposed new collaborative Social Plan framework or independently within host organisations or networks.
9. There were still nine Calls to Action at the time of the July 2007 Wellbeing Project Summit. Following the Summit two Calls to Action, *Infotech* and *Culture of Inclusion* decided they had achieved initial goals set and that their roles and ongoing work could be more effectively incorporated into relevant initiatives such as waitakereonline and the Disability Information Waitakere Network. A further two Calls to Action, *Educators and Communities* and *New Out West* are now well established with significant projects underway or achieved – *Educators and Communities* (the Citywide Learning Plan) and *New Out West* (Settlement Support Services and the Waitakere Ethnic Board).

10. Two other Calls to Action, *Every Waitakere Resident has Access to Affordable Appropriate Housing* and *Active Waitakere*, are still in an early development phase. The major focus within the Housing Call to Action has been on Secure Tenure and they currently have a Rental Affordability Forum (Issues and Solutions) planned for July 2008, a Secure Home Tenure study underway and a local Tenancy Advocacy Service starting soon. The Waitakere Physical Activity Plan and Te Waka Ki Mua (Maori action plan) produced in conjunction with Active Waitakere are comprehensive plans, and have been developed with extensive consultation and well received by key stakeholder organisations. They are now at the implementation stage with evaluation measures being developed alongside.
11. *Early Childhood Education Access* is in a new planning phase exploring initiatives to reach and strengthen the most vulnerable population groups and centres. This is a change in emphasis from its previous focus on awareness-raising and connecting key stakeholders in the early childhood network through its iconic Toddlers Day Out/Great Parenting Fair, Night Forums and Early Childhood Express website and provider network breakfast meetings.
12. The remaining Calls to Action, *Te Korowai Manaaki* and *Violence is Reduced to Women and Children* are either in recess or inactive and both are currently without coordinators. Their future is being reviewed within the context of a wider review of the family violence sector in Waitakere.

### **Transition**

13. The WWCP Manager and CSG are currently guiding this transition from the WWCP to the Social Plan for the City during 2008. This will build on and increase the scope of the work of the Calls to Action which have provided a wealth of experience of collaborative processes as well as making considerable progress in significant areas.
14. A new inter-sectoral structure will be developed with the proposed Social Partnering Group to replace the CSG. It will also reflect a new model of partnering with Maori that encompasses Treaty of Waitangi principles and Maori aspirations and approaches.
15. The intent of the Social Plan for the City is to develop a comprehensive framework of significant initiatives to address community visions and achieve effective social wellbeing results. These will be integrated with economic, environmental and cultural outcomes across the City. There will be a more robust focus on agreed common priorities, strategic alignment of work programmes/resources and the planning and implementation of collaborative projects.
16. Recent discussion papers have been written for key stakeholder audiences (e.g. the Maori hui) outlining the rationale, aims and processes for the transition. Major drivers for new directions in the social wellbeing area are the priorities identified through:
  - The Community Outcomes process and baseline report;
  - The Local Services Mapping report (Ministry of Social Development);
  - The 2005 and 2007 Wellbeing Summit recommendations highlighting key areas such as poverty/equity, social inclusion, sustainability and Treaty based partnering processes to support Maori aspirations and approaches that work best for Maori;
  - The development of the Council Social Strategy with a broad social wellbeing framework which will underpin the Social Plan for the City.

17. The aims of the Social Plan for the City are:
- To expand the scope of the current Wellbeing Collaboration project to coordinate access to the full spectrum of wellbeing in a more holistic and connected approach;
  - To facilitate partnering to contribute to the achievement of the Community Outcomes;
  - To engage with Maori in a partnering process that is inclusive of and supports, their kaupapa (policies/principles) and mahi (work);
  - To provide an operational structure that will support the Social Plan for the City, which is phase two of the Social Strategy and make it easier to get the right people at the right table at the right time;
  - To clarify mutually beneficial relationships with partners and provide a better focus on effective strategies for achieving social outcomes;
  - To involve other key sectors such as young people and older people's networks and non-governmental organisations;
  - To enable community voice through more inclusive participatory processes;
  - To provide a platform for increased brokerage, leverage of resources and advocacy;
  - To mediate any conflicts that occur amongst the sectors;
  - To enable Waitakere to more fully participate at a regional level addressing key sustainable development themes such as those in the Auckland Sustainability Framework.
18. The following timeline outlines proposed transition milestones to an inter-sectoral Social Partnering Group to lead the Social Plan for the City by the end of 2008:

**June/July 2008**

- Maori Social Wellbeing hui report-back with recommendations to Hui planning group and Hui participants;
- Maori Wellbeing Working Party (named by Te Taumata Runanga) established to develop a terms of reference to further develop a partnership approach for Maori Wellbeing in Waitakere (under the umbrella of Te Aho Tumanako);
- WWCP Report to Culture & Community Committee;
- Update to CSG Meeting;
- Distribution of Community Outcomes baseline report;
- Update Forum to Stakeholder Groups on Community Outcomes Measures /Social Strategy/Maori Hui and WWCP transition to Plan for the City.

**August/September 2008**

- Maori Working Party report back to CSG on recommended partnering approach;
- CSG Transition Development Group reconvened to advise on structure, processes and potential priorities;
- Non-Government Organisations' Forum - convened to discuss and provide input to and mandate the proposed framework for the Social Plan for the City;
- Development of Terms of Reference, processes for mandated representation of different sector groups.

### October/November 2008

- Presentation to a Waitakere Leaders Forum - convened to discuss and provide input to and mandate proposed new Social Plan for the City framework;
- Presentation to Network for Community Action (network of community organisations in Waitakere) - convened to discuss and provide input to and mandate proposed new Social Plan for the City framework;
- Presentation to Maori Social Wellbeing Forum - convened to discuss and provide input to and mandate proposed new Social Plan for the City framework;
- Partnering Agreements initiated between key stakeholders.

### December 2008

- Social Plan Partnering Group established as kaitiaki (guardian) of the Social Plan for the City.
19. The Community Outcomes and their measures will be an integral part of the proposed Social Plan for the City along with the Council's Social Strategy. The benefits will be to provide a more focused and integrated approach linked to the economic, environmental and cultural wellbeings. A results based accountability approach and Maori partnering process will be more effective in achieving social wellbeing outcomes. The cost of this transition is not predicted to change in the short-term – until July 2009. However, there may be future proposed partnering / collaborative initiatives developed under this new framework with costs attached that would be appropriately contributed to by the Council.

### Consideration of Community Views

20. A consultative approach has underpinned the development of the WWCP and the proposed Social Plan for the City. There have been a series of meetings with its Calls to Action (who canvass community views) as well as key community service networks such as the Community Wellbeing Network and its successor the Network for Community Action. The 2007 Wellbeing Summit provided an interactive opportunity for feedback and recommendations reflecting community perspectives through its pre-Summit meetings with Maori, the Waitakere Pacific Board, the Waitakere Ethnic Board and the Summit workshops. The pace of the transition has also been modified to ensure Maori stakeholders are engaged.

### STRATEGIC CONTEXT

21. Central to the Council's eco city vision is the aim of improving the level of wellbeing of residents. Council has taken a facilitative role brokering relationships between service providers and the community and encouraging communities to take greater responsibility for their own health and wellbeing. This role is a key element of Agenda 21 and has been developed through establishing a range of collaborative partnerships with government agencies and community organisations.
22. The Council's participation in the WWCP project is embedded in the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP), particularly in the 'Strong Communities' and 'Active Democracy' Platforms. In the 'Strong Communities' Platform the Council has committed to a number of actions that will serve to ensure local services meet changing needs and that responses to wellbeing issues are developed in partnership with the relevant community and central government agency partners. The Local Services Mapping undertaken with the Ministry for Social Development is an example of this approach.

23. The WWCP is closely aligned with the LTCCP and Community Outcomes process. Existing focus areas of partnering have been integrated into the Community Outcomes process. This alignment will continue in the Social Plan for the City. It will provide an ongoing mechanism for consultation with community organisations and government agencies on social wellbeing issues that can be fed into the implementation of the Social Strategy, Community Outcomes and the Long Term Council Community Plan process into the future. The relevant Community Outcomes areas in the social wellbeing domain are:
- Strong communities;
  - Working together;
  - Healthy lifestyles;
  - Urban and Rural Villages.
24. The WWCP was the first important stage in a concerted collaborative approach by the three sectors, central government, the community sector and the Council to improve social wellbeing in Waitakere. There is now a well documented readiness to move beyond the WWCP into the next phase of the development of the Social Plan for the City taking an "outcomes focused" integrated partnering approach to achieving social wellbeing.

## CONSULTATION

25. Consultation on the proposal to develop a Social Plan Partnering Group and Social Plan for the City has previously taken place with key Council staff working on the Council's Social Strategy, Community Outcomes and LTCCP, the Maori Issues Manager, the CSG, the Community Wellbeing Network / Network for Community Action and Calls to Action.

## RESOURCES

26. Council funding of \$50,000 for coordination, \$25,000 for the Collaboration Funding Pool and \$10,000 for project expenses was allocated in the 2007/2008 Annual Plan. The same amounts have been allocated in the 2008/2009 Annual Plan. A consortium of four government agencies, Ministry of Health, Waitemata District Health Board, Ministry of Social Development and Housing New Zealand Corporation has provided \$40,000 towards the project this financial year; it is anticipated that a similar amount will be contributed by these agencies in the 2008/2009 financial year.
27. Calls to Action already access considerable funding for individual projects from multiple sources. The newest Call to Action, Active Waitakere has just been granted over \$300,000 for the next three years by the Sport and Recreation Council of New Zealand. It is anticipated that funding for significant collaborative projects will continue on this basis and with collaborative planning undertaken through the Social Plan for the City, resources can be optimised with closer alignment of work programmes.
28. It is noted that some strategic brokers are operating on fixed short-term contracts based largely on philanthropic trust grants and this has proved unsatisfactory with continuity of funding and programmes disrupted. Some improvement may be forthcoming with the Ministry of Social Development's Pathways to Partnership full costing of essential services and the move towards closer cooperation between the philanthropic trusts to streamline funding.

## IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

29. The implementation of these milestones will require cooperation from the major stakeholders and timeliness of key meetings with groups such as the Maori working party.

Report prepared by: Kim Conway, Manager: Waitakere Wellbeing Collaboration Project.



## 8 HISTORIC PEAR TREES - UPDATE

### GLOSSARY

Sustainable Living Centre (SLC)

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council's awareness of its orcharding past has been raised over the years by former Councillor Gordon Sunde and more recently by Community Board Members Elizabeth Francke and Elizabeth Grimmer.

This has culminated in Council propagating cuttings from its heritage pear trees at Cranwell Park to ensure the long term survival of those heritage fruit trees. The trees at Cranwell Park are part of the original plantings made by the Cranwell family who lived on Buscombe Ave at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

There are approximately 40 heritage fruit trees that are planned to be planted in sites around Henderson and Te Atatu that have historic significance such as Cranwell Park, Tui Glen, St Michael's Chapel at the Corban Estate and the former McCormick's cottage on Te Atatu Peninsula.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Culture and Community Committee resolve to:

1. **Receive** the Historic Pear Trees - Update report.
2. **Agree** that the pear trees be planted at Tui Glen, Cranwell Park, the Corban Estate and Harbourview Estate.
3. **Direct** the Parks Manager to erect a small plaque at Cranwell Park to commemorate the planting.
4. **Invite** the Chairman of the Henderson Community Board, the Chairman of the Waitakere Community Board and Elizabeth Francke to attend the planting of the heritage trees in July 2008.

### BACKGROUND

1. Waitakere City's heritage is based largely on extractive industries such as timber milling, gum digging, and ceramics. As suitable land was cleared at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, farming, orcharding and viticulture became the predominant land uses. Waitakere was the "fruit bowl" for the rest of Auckland up until the 1960s when the demand for housing started to fragment the existing orchards and vineyards.

2. Robert Cranwell was born in Grantham, Lincolnshire in 1835. Robert and his young wife Elza came to New Zealand under the Albertland scheme aboard the Matilda Wattenbach arriving in September 1862. Port Albert, however, was not their home for very long and they moved first to Parnell, then to Valley Road, Mt Eden where they raised their family. Trained in England as a cabinet-maker, he became head of Cranwell and Co in Auckland and later in 1877 a partner in the firm of Garlick and Cranwell, well-known furniture makers. Robert, together with Dr Thomas Bell and George Harden (also Albertlanders) established the "Pomaria Orchards" in Waitakere City.
3. The former Cranwell House was built on what was then Lincoln Road, and the original house, containing heritage trees was listed as a Category II building by the Council about two years ago. The Pomaria Orchards was one of the first orchards planted between 1889-1891 by Mr Cranwell. The purchase and subdivision of 900 acres of land immediately to the north-east of Henderson township offered a chance for Cranwell to re-coup his losses from investments in companies shaken by the Auckland business crisis of the 1880s.
4. Between 1890-1891, a hundred acres of orchard were established: apples, pears, peaches, plums, figs, apricots, oranges and lemons. Cranwell moved back to the city in about 1906, leaving his children each with 25 acres of frontage onto Lincoln Road. The Cranwell holdings extended for a mile along Lincoln Road. Cranwell died in 1916 and his wife in the 1920s. A grand-daughter, Dr Lucy Cranwell, became an internationally known botanist, and was for many years botanist to the Auckland War Memorial Museum.

## DECISION MAKING

### Issues

#### Orcharding Past

5. Few of the City's original orchards remain and the demand for housing and lifestyle blocks in Henderson and Oratia has meant that only remnants of these remain in Henderson and Oratia. However, the memory and associations of that era remain strong and are a key part of the City's cultural heritage. Many Councillors (past and present) have an association with viticulture or orcharding.
6. Former Councillor Gordon Sunde (deceased), whose family is synonymous with orcharding and viticulture in the City raised the importance of preserving and propagating the pear trees in Cranwell Park and Parrs Park as a tangible link with the past. The preservation of these trees on public land means that they can continue to have a relevance to the community today.
7. Community Board members Elizabeth Francke and Elizabeth Grimmer requested that the trees on Cranwell Park should be propagated two years ago and approximately 40 trees are now ready to be planted.
8. The Community Board members have specifically requested that the trees be planted in appropriate historic locations such as Cranwell Park near the Elvis Statue, Tui Glen (the country's first caravan park), the glades at the Corban Estate near St Michael's Chapel and in the vicinity of McCormick's Cottage.
9. Two trees should also be donated to the Sustainable Living Centre/Ecomatters Trust as a way of demonstrating the close connection between self-sufficiency last century and sustainability, which is at the core of the eco-city vision.

### Consideration of Community Views

10. A few of the pear trees have been planted at the Waitakere Domain through a community planting day at the request of Elizabeth Francke. There is growing interest in heirloom/heritage varieties of trees and Koanga Gardens and other orchards have developed niche markets for these older varieties. The project to propagate heritage pear trees has support from the heritage sector.

### STRATEGIC CONTEXT

11. The City's cultural heritage is related to the strong communities platform to strengthen the relationship between the community and built and natural heritage.

### RESOURCES

12. Funding to implement the planting and construction of a plaque at Cranwell Park to commemorate the plantings of the historic pear trees can be provided through the Parks 2008/2009 Annual Plan.

### IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

13. It is anticipated that the majority of the trees will be planted in July 2008, once the 2008/2009 Annual Plan has been approved.

Report prepared by: Alina Wimmer, Principal Advisor: Heritage.



## 9 UPDATE ON THE HENDERSON RAILWAY STATION

### GLOSSARY

Henderson Railway Station	(the Station building)
New Zealand Railways Corporation	(ONTRACK)
New Zealand Historic Places Trust	(NZHPT)
Henderson Heritage Trust	(HHT)
Auckland Regional Transport Authority	(ARTA)
Auckland Regional Council	(ARC)

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Henderson Heritage Trust (HHT) own the historic Henderson Railway Station (the Station building) and wish to restore it for use as office space. In order to secure funding from charitable trusts such as ASB, Lotteries and "The Trusts", owners of historic buildings must be able to demonstrate that they either own the land or have a long term lease over it. Efforts to negotiate a suitable lease for the land that the Station building sits on have ground to a halt. New Zealand Railways Corporation (ONTRACK) refuses to enter into a lease agreement until it has established its operational requirements for electrification. This is likely to take at least two years.

Council has worked in partnership with the HHT to achieve the successful restoration of buildings such as the Falls Hotel and more recently St Michael's Chapel. The HHT have the expertise to restore the Station building in due course when an appropriate lease can be entered into between the parties. A grant of \$50,000 at this stage will mean that the Station building can be re-roofed to keep it weathertight.

It is recommended that Council bring forward the \$50,000 that it has agreed to give to the HHT to assist with making some essential repairs to the Station building that will ensure that the Station building remains weathertight and structurally sound in the interim. The Council can also continue to offer the HHT support by raising the lease issue with central government.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is recommended that the Culture and Community Committee resolve to:

1. **Receive** the Update on the Henderson Railway Station report.
2. **Agree** that Council should make \$50,000 funding available to the Henderson Heritage Trust forthwith for the purpose of re-roofing the historic Henderson Railway Station.
3. **Direct** the Principal Advisor: Heritage to report back to the Culture and Community Committee on progress on lease negotiations by August 2008.

### **BACKGROUND**

1. The Station building was originally planned to be relocated to the Corban Estate as part of the overall development of the Civic Centre together with the transport interchange. The HHT acquired the Station building for a nominal fee. The Council entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the HHT at that time, which gave some undertakings from Council. The broad principles of that agreement were:
  - Council agreed to pay for the relocation of the Station building onto the Corban Estate;
  - Council would apply for a resource consent to achieve the relocation;
  - Council would then enter into a lease with the HHT once the Station building was relocated;
  - The HHT would then have the responsibility of restoring the building.
2. The development of the Civic Centre went ahead as planned but the application to relocate the original Station building, listed in the District Plan as a Category I building was opposed in the publicly notified application by the NZ Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) and the Auckland Regional Council (ARC). The opposition was founded on the fact that Station building has meaning and history in its original location as a cultural icon. Relocation would detract from its heritage significance as a railway station in Henderson.
3. The Commissioner hearing the application considered that at best, the station could be relocated 30 metres south of its original location. Council then sought an opinion from a heritage architect on the relocation option and revised its position. Given the costs of relocation and the public opposition, the plan to shift the Station building was abandoned. NZHPT stipulated that the canopy of the Station building could only have a maximum of 1.3 m cut back.
4. Council's heritage staff initiated a meeting with ONTRACK and ARTA in December 2006 and reached an agreement in principle. That agreement provided for a long term lease of the land that the building stands on.
5. In 2007 the Station building was re-painted. The paint was donated free of charge by Jacobson Manufacturing, a local firm. This has been a quick "makeover". Significant work on the Station building is required to halt its decay and to restore it to its former glory.

6. A draft lease agreement was circulated to the HHT in 2007 but there were outstanding issues concerning the term of the lease, the amount payable annually to ONTRACK, responsibility for cutting back the canopy and potential relocation.
7. This culminated in a request for a meeting between the Mayor, HHT and ONTRACK staff. ONTRACK cancelled the meeting at short notice and stated that there was little point in issuing a lease until the engineering requirements for electrification were established some two years from now. The Mayor wrote to ONTRACK in response to the cancellation of the meeting but has not yet received a response in writing from that organisation.

## DECISION MAKING

### Issues

8. Council has mutually benefited from the work of the HHT. The Falls Hotel and the restoration of St Michael's Chapel on the Corban Estate are outstanding achievements in heritage preservation. However, the key factor to the success of both projects has been Council's ability to provide a working partnership with the HHT. As the landowner of the Falls Park and the Corban Estate, Council was able to lease land to the HHT thereby enabling them to seek external funding from Charitable Trusts for the costs of restoration. The public are able to use, visit and enjoy some of Henderson's earliest buildings within easy walking distance of public transport.
9. The Station building is at the heart of major investment in the Henderson Town Centre, rail corridor and roading network. The Council, ARTA and ONTRACK have made significant investment in the rail network and the Henderson Transport Interchange has \$15 million worth of public investment. The Station building is a key building in the town centre and is listed as a Category I heritage item. It has the potential to be a stunning reminder of Victorian achievement in the development of rail, sitting alongside 21<sup>st</sup> century achievements. The Council, ARTA and ONTRACK have built an integrated public transport system, air bridge and office development in close proximity to the station. The high speed fibre optic cable runs through the rail corridor making it available for an office use.
10. Council has a role to play in heritage protection and advocacy through provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991. Given that the Station building is situated on land owned by ONTRACK, the ability to grant a lease lies with a central government agency. However, Council can make an appreciable difference to the long term viability of the station by offering its support in negotiating a lease and granting the Trust \$50,000 to re-roof the Station building. It is considered that making \$50,000 of the heritage fund available to the HHT for re-roofing the Station building will avoid it deteriorating to a crisis point, or worse the loss of another significant heritage item.
11. The funding should be brought forward to enable the Station building to be left in a weathertight state while the lease is sorted out.
12. The HHT met with Chris Carter, Member of Parliament (MP) on Friday, 20 June 2008 at his electorate office, and provided him with a summary of events to date regarding the Station building and sought his support. Chris Carter has offered to facilitate a meeting between the HHT, the Mayor and senior staff at ONTRACK.

### Options Identified

13. Council has two options over the future of the Station building: either advocate for the lease to be granted for the Station building and make a grant of \$50,000 to the Trust for re-roofing or else do nothing.

### Assessment of Options

14. There are relatively few risks for making a grant of \$50,000 to the HHT to re-roof the historic Station building thereby preserving one of the City's heritage icons. The HHT is in a difficult position because without a long term lease of the Station building, it cannot seek external funding for the Station building's restoration.
15. If Council refuses to assist the HHT at a practical level, the HHT may be forced to abandon the Station building, leaving it open to vandalism and loss.
16. The following table highlights some of the wider issues:

	Option 1 - provide \$50,000 for re-roofing		Option 2 - do nothing	
	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages
Social	nil	Will enable the community to see progress on the Station building.	No progress	nil
Economic	nil	The heritage fund has to be spent on supporting worthwhile projects.	The Station building will decay further with deferred maintenance and will impact on mainstreet programme.	nil
Cultural	nil	The Council will be able to demonstrate tangible support for heritage in a timely manner.		
Environment	nil	The Station building will be aesthetically more pleasing if it is adequately maintained.		

### Consideration of Community Views

17. Council has consulted with the West Auckland Historical Society who are supportive of practical efforts to save the Station building. The Chairman of the HHT was warmly welcomed by the West Auckland Historical Society when recently making a presentation to that group on the HHT's activities and restoration projects around Henderson.

A1-A4

18. The HHT has received enquiries from the Signal Gallery in Swanson earlier this year and more recently from West of Auckland Tourism Incorporated wanting to use the Station building. However, it requires a complete restoration and refurbishment in order to adaptively re-use the Station building for office/commercial purposes. The interior of the Station building is "run-down" and

has a tenant living in the building as a condition of insuring the structure. The Station building is thus in a “holding pattern” until a long-term lease can be achieved. Photos of the Station building in 2006, current photos and those of other heritage projects undertaken by the HHT are attached at pages A1 to A4.

### Preferred Option

19. The preferred option is option 1 because it is most likely to result in the long term preservation of one of the City’s remaining Category I heritage buildings.

### STRATEGIC CONTEXT

20. The retention and adaptive re-use of the historic Henderson railway station is important to draw together key investments in the town centre revitalisation, public transport infrastructure and celebrating the City’s cultural heritage.
21. Henderson station forms the gateway to the Waitakere Ranges and is the connection between the urban part of the City and the Ranges. Its place is therefore significant. The successful restoration of the building would demonstrate the resilience of the Waitakere’s heritage.
22. Council has a constructive relationship with ARC, ARTA and ONTRACK with its support for compact urban growth and development of a sustainable city.

### CONSULTATION

23. Consultation has occurred with Chris Carter, M.P and HHT. Chris Carter has offered to get the parties together to progress the lease issue. This support is welcomed.

### RESOURCES

24. There is \$100,000 in the heritage budget for 2008/2009. It is considered that \$50,000 of that budget be used immediately to make a grant to the HHT for the re-roofing of the Station building. Other resources include staff time, already covered by existing budget. The impact of making a grant to the HHT is that the contestable heritage fund will have \$50,000 for other projects.
25. The complete restoration of the Station building is likely to cost around \$750,000, which could be sourced externally provided that a long term lease is achieved.

Report prepared by: Alina Wimmer, Principal Advisor: Heritage.



## 10 LEISURE SERVICES PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS UPDATE

### GLOSSARY

Leisure Facility Partnership Fund	(LFPF)
Suburbs New Lynn Cricket Club and Lynn Avon United Football Club	(the Clubs)
Green Bay High School	(Green Bay HS)
Waitakere College	(the College)
Marina View School	(Marina View)
Henderson High School	(Henderson HS)
Ministry of Education	(MOE)
Waitakere Regional Hockey Turf Trust	(WRHTT)

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to update the Culture and Community Committee on the progress of the Leisure Services partnership projects.

The Council has entered into a number of partnerships with community organisations for the development of facilities which will increase the leisure and recreation opportunities for local communities. By entering into these partnerships the Council is securing community access to these facilities.

Council officers have learnt a lot about partnership projects through working with community groups and in particular the time it takes to develop these projects and the level of funding required to ensure the project progresses to completion.

This report provides the Culture and Community Committee with an update on the progress of a number of these partnership projects and a brief overview of the learnings to date.

### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Culture and Community Committee resolve to:

**Receive** the Leisure Services Partnership Projects Update report.

### BACKGROUND

1. The Council has entered into a number of partnership projects with community groups, in particular schools and sports clubs, to develop leisure and recreation facilities. Traditionally Council responded to such capital development requests on an ad hoc basis. This raised the potential risk that worthy projects may have gone unsupported for the simple reason that they were presented before the Council at an inopportune time.
2. The Council adopted the Leisure Facility Partnership Policy in 2006 with the first round of the Leisure Facility Partnership Fund (LFPF) available in the 2006/2007 financial year.
3. In any given year an amount of \$500,000 is available to support the projects of successful applicants. This funding is contested with final allocation being solely at the Council's discretion. The Council may choose not to fund any of the proposed projects in a given year or alternatively may forward fund in another year.

4. The Council's funding is used to secure access to facilities for community use. Funding is only available for capital development projects (new facilities and expanding / refurbishing existing facilities) and specifically excludes debt servicing, annual maintenance, Council owned assets and operational funding. The fit out of facilities is not generally eligible however a single chattel costing more than \$100,000 will be considered, for example floodlighting of sports pitches.

#### **DECISION MAKING**

5. The Council enters into partnership projects for a number of reasons. One of the primary reasons is the inability of the Council to fully fund all community facilities requested or required by the community. By partnering with community organisations the Council is able to provide start up funding which will let the organisation leverage further funding to complete the project.
6. Schools remain the most preferred organisation to partner with as they utilise the facility during school hours, with opportunities for the community to use it after school and during weekends, which is when other facilities traditionally have the greatest pressure on them. Schools also have an income stream which enables them to firstly contribute a significant amount to the construction of the facility and secondly fund the ongoing maintenance and operational costs of the facility. Finally schools own large amounts of land in strategic locations throughout the City so by partnering with schools the Council is able to gain access to land that it otherwise would not be able to utilise. Entering into partnerships with schools appears to be a win/win situation for both the Council and the school.
7. The Council enters into a funding and access agreement with the community organisation prior to funding being handed over. The access agreement outlines the expected community use, the times the facility is to be made available to the community and the expected pricing levels. It also requires the partnering organisation to actively market the space as a community facility.

#### **Issues**

8. Below is a summary of the partnership projects Leisure Services are currently involved with.

#### **Current Partnership Projects**

9. **Ken Maunder Park - Indoor Training Facility and Club Amalgamation**  
Suburbs New Lynn Cricket Club and Lynn Avon United Football Club (the Clubs) have been allocated \$250,000 from the 2006/2007 LFPF to build an indoor training facility and to renovate the cricket clubrooms to accommodate the Clubs. The project has received resource consent and the Clubs are now in the process of forming a Trust. Funding applications will be submitted in July 2008 and construction of the indoor training facility is planned for late 2008 or early 2009. The Clubs are already sharing the cricket clubrooms and will renovate the clubrooms upon securing additional funds. The Clubs are also working with Parks Assets in upgrading the park and this work is intended to take place in late 2009. Council officers are about to begin drawing up the funding and access agreement which will outline the community access to this facility.

- A5-A6
10. **Green Bay High School (Green Bay HS) - School Auditorium.**  
Green Bay HS has been allocated \$250,000 from the 2006/2007 LFPF. There have been some changes to Green Bay HS's initial plan to renovate and upgrade their existing auditorium, see attached pages A5 to A6 for the new concept design. The cost to upgrade that facility came back well in excess of their budget so an alternative plan that meets budget has been developed. In discussion with Council officers Green Bay HS have developed a new plan which will see a new auditorium built alongside the existing auditorium to create two performing spaces. The new auditorium will be staged and seat over 600 people. Construction is expected to start in late 2008 early 2009 and Green Bay HS has secured funding from the Portage Licensing Trust and are in the process of applying to both Lotteries New Zealand and the ASB Trust for the remaining funding. Council officers are about to begin drawing up the funding and access agreement which will outline the community access to this facility.
- A7
11. **Waitakere College (the College) - All Weather Training Surface**  
The College has been allocated \$250,000 from the 2007/2008 LFPF. The College are anticipating being in a position to go out for tender in October 2008. Construction of the training surface will commence, along with an overall upgrade of the College's sport and recreation facilities, in December 2008. The College has developed concept plans, see attached page A7, and an architect and project manager have been appointed to drive this project forward. The College is contributing significant funding itself and an application to the Waitakere Licensing Trust for the remainder of funds has been submitted. The project will go ahead in December 2008 regardless of the outcome of the funding application. However, the all weather facility will not be covered unless additional funding is secured.
12. **Marina View School (Marina View) - Gymnasium**  
Marina View has been allocated \$250,000 from the 2007/2008 LFPF to build a school gymnasium. Marina View is in the process of appointing a project manager and architect and a concept design will be developed shortly. Discussions are being held with the YMCA about partnering in this project which will see the YMCA run after school activities for the community from this facility. Marina View require funding from outside agencies to complete the facility therefore the timeline for construction is dependent on securing the remaining funds. Marina View plans to have the facility completed before winter 2009.
13. **Starling Park Sports Club - Clubrooms**  
Starling Park Sports Club was granted \$15,000 from the 2007/2008 LFPF to redevelop concept plans for the proposed clubrooms. The current design is not financially viable so the Council has provided additional funding for the club to redevelop the concept to something more achievable. Council officers are working with the Club on this and it is expected that it will reapply to the LFPF in 2008/2009.
14. **Henderson High School (Henderson HS) - Hockey Turf**  
The Council allocated \$1.8 million in the 2007/2008 Annual Plan for the development of a full sized artificial wet turf located at Henderson HS. Council officers have been working with Henderson HS, the Ministry of Education (MOE) and Kensington Swan to develop the legal documents to enable the formation of the Trust and the facility to be located on MOE land. These documents are drafted and are awaiting final approval from all stakeholders. Once approved, Henderson HS will start recruiting Trustees to form the Waitakere Regional Hockey Turf Trust (WRHTT). The Council will enter into a funding agreement with WRHTT, upon formation of the Trust. WRHTT will be expected to raise the additional funding required to complete the facility. The construction of the turf itself is likely to start by the middle of 2009.

15. **Laingholm Primary School - School Hall**  
Prior to the adoption of the LFPF the Council entered into a partnership with Laingholm Primary School to build a school hall. The Council allocated \$100,000 for community rooms in this facility. Construction has commenced on this facility and an access agreement has been negotiated and will soon be signed off by both parties. Funding will be distributed once the facility reaches key milestones in its construction.
16. **Kelston Boys High School - Auditorium and Performing Arts Facility**  
Council entered into a partnership with Kelston Boys High School in 2005 to develop a school auditorium and performing arts facility. Council contributed \$200,000 towards the project and in return secured community access to the facility between the hours of 4.30pm and midnight Monday to Friday and 8.00 am to midnight in the weekends. The facility has been up and running for over two years and has established a range of regular community users.

#### **Learnings from Partnership Projects**

17. One of the key lessons learned from partnership projects the Council has been involved in is the length of time it takes to develop the project. It can often take between 18 and 30 months for the project to go from a concept to reach a stage where it is ready for construction. This is due to a number of reasons. Firstly, very few of these community organisations have the ability to dedicate a specific person to drive the project and it often falls upon volunteers or part time staff to drive it forward. Secondly, even with Council funding, very few of the organisations have sufficient funds themselves to complete the project therefore require external funding. Most of the major funding agencies now have an annual funding round and either require the project to have secured resource consent or have secured at least 50% of the funding for the project before applying. Most projects take at least 12 months to reach that stage and then, depending on the timing of the funding round, may have to wait up to 6 months to get confirmation from funding agencies. Only then can the detailed design, tender and construction process begin.
18. There is also a need to develop and build relationships with the key partners which is key to a successful partnership. The Ken Maunder Park project for example required substantial discussions between the two clubs before coming to an agreement to move into the cricket clubrooms. This takes time and the importance of this should not be underestimated.
19. Funding remains a major issue for partnership projects. Almost all of these projects require additional funding from outside agencies, and with greater demand being placed on these funds it is becoming more difficult to secure the required funding. In allocating funds through the LFPF the Council has to decide if it is better to spread the \$500,000 amongst a number of projects or only fund one or two projects to a higher level. From experience it appears to be better to allocate a larger amount to one or two projects as this will ensure they progress and are completed sooner. If funding is spread across a number of projects there is a risk that none of the projects will get off the ground.

#### **Consideration of Community Views**

20. Community organisations have the opportunity to apply to the LFPF for assistance in capital development projects that increase leisure and recreation opportunities for the community.

## STRATEGIC CONTEXT

21. Through the Strong Communities platform, the Council outlines its commitment to undertaking initiatives that will contribute to making Waitakere a safe, informed and healthy place to live and to improving local leisure and recreation opportunities and choices. Through adoption of First Call for Children, the Council has also stated its commitment to proactively supporting children, young people and their families in Waitakere. Direct financial assistance to organisations providing facilities and activities to get people more active, assists the Council's commitment to these policies.
22. Waitakere City is one of the least active cities in New Zealand. New facilities create more opportunities for residents to participate in sport and or physical activity and will complement the initiatives being implemented through the Active Waitakere 'Move It Waitakere' Action Plan.

## CONSULTATION

23. The Leisure Services team are involved with these partnership projects at differing levels. Consultation about funding LFPF is carried out annually as part of the Annual Plan in the Long Term Council Community Plan process every three years.

## RESOURCES

24. The Council currently allocates at least \$500,000 each year through the LFPF to partner community organisations in developing leisure facilities.
25. A dedicated position in the Leisure Services team works closely with any partnership project from the initial concept stage through until completion and continues the relationship through the monitoring of the access agreement.

## IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

26. It is important that the Council continues working closely with community organisations on partnership projects. Council officers are able to provide a lot of advice and guidance in the development of a successful community facility especially in the early stages of development.
27. The Council needs to continually assess the level of funding provided to support partnership projects through the LFPF to ensure it is sufficient to enable projects to get off the ground. Under-funding a partnership project will almost surely result in the project either not happening or taking longer than 30 months to be completed.

Report prepared by: Rob McGee, Leisure Planner.



11 **AUCKLAND REGIONAL PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SPORT STRATEGY 2007/2008 UPDATE**

**GLOSSARY**

Auckland Regional Physical Activity and Sport Strategy	(ARPASS)
Sport and Recreation New Zealand	(SPARC)
Draft Auckland Regional Physical Activity and Sports Strategy	(the Strategy)

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The purpose of this report is to update the Culture and Community Committee on the progress of projects the Auckland Regional Physical Activity and Sports Strategy (ARPASS) is advancing on behalf of the partners of ARPASS in the 2007/2008 financial year.

ARPASS is playing an important role in the Auckland region through co-ordinating and producing regional views and actions which benefit the ARPASS partners and consequently the people of the region.

The purpose of ARPASS, as per the Memorandum of Understanding, is *“To contribute to improved health, economic, social and community development outcomes for the region through regional approaches to increasing participation in physical activity and improving sporting success across the Auckland region”*.

To achieve this purpose the ARPASS strategy is broken into four strategic areas, Regional Collaboration, Participation, Sport and Facilities. This report will update the Culture and Community Committee on the progress against these strategic areas and as an ARPASS partner recommends endorsement of the key ARPASS recommendations.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

That the Culture and Community Committee resolve to:

1. **Receive** the Auckland Regional Physical Activity and Sport Strategy 2007/2008 Update report.
2. **Agree** to support the three Auckland Regional Physical Activity and Sport Strategy recommendations:
  - “a. *Council supports the findings of Phase 1 – specifically the facility definitions and the priority sports identified to provide an integrated sport facility development plan.*
  - b. *That Council supports the findings of the Draft ARPASS Evaluation 2008 report and endorses the priorities for the future implementation of ARPASS through to June 30 2010.*
  - c. *Council supports ARPASS to begin design of a regional project that identifies regional function to support planning and investment to agreed regional priorities post 2010.”*

**BACKGROUND**

1. In January 2001 a ministerial taskforce produced a report defining a vision for sport, fitness and leisure in New Zealand for the next 25 years. This report included many recommendations and in February 2002 Sport and Recreation New Zealand (SPARC) was formed to implement these recommendations. SPARC was formed as a merger of the Hillary Commission, the New Zealand Sports Foundation and the policy arm of the Office of Tourism and Sport.

2. SPARC developed the following mission statement:

*“By 2006 to be recognised as world leading in our approach to sport and physical recreation measured by: (1) being the most active nation, (2) having the most effective sport and recreation systems and (3) having athletes and teams winning consistently in events that matter to New Zealanders.”*

3. SPARC identified a number of key strategies for achieving this mission, one of which was:

*“The need for more effective regional coordination in the planning and provision of sport, recreation and leisure. Improved collaboration and cooperation across regions was identified as a priority to create a regional view that would bring the issues of the region into focus, reduce fragmentation of effort, leverage skills, grow leadership capability and better utilise resources.”*

4. The four Auckland Regional Sports Trusts had already identified the need for a coordinated approach and as a result formed the Auckland Regional Sports Trust Alliance. The need for improved integration in the Auckland region was put to the 7 Auckland city and district councils, the Auckland Regional Council, the Regional Sports Trusts and the Ministry of Health by SPARC. In 2003 these organisations came together and signed a Memorandum of Understanding that defined how they would work together as partners to develop a regional sport and recreation strategy for the Auckland region.

5. The City Development Committee made the following resolutions at their 13 May 2002 meeting:

- “1. That Waitakere City approves the Terms of Reference for the Auckland Regional Sport and Recreation Strategy in principle.*
- 2. That Waitakere City commits staff time as outlined in the Agenda report for the coming financial year towards the development of the Strategy.*
- 3. That regular reports on the progress of the development of the strategy be provided to the City Development Committee.*
- 4. That it be recommended to Council that \$10,000 be included in the Annual Plan process for the Auckland Regional Sport and Physical Activity Strategy.”*

886/2002

6. In March 2005 the draft Auckland Regional Sport and Recreation Strategy (the Strategy) was presented to the City Development Committee and the following resolutions were made:

- “2. That the City Development Committee supports the Auckland Regional Sport and Recreation Strategy being put out for stakeholder consultation.*
- 3. That the City Development Committee recommends to the Long Term Council Community Plan and Annual Plan Special Committee that funding for the implementation of the Strategy to the value of \$19,184 per annum for the next five years starting 1 July 2005 be included in the final deliberations of the 2005/2006 Annual Plan.”*

324/2005

7. Consultation took place over four weeks and included the Strategy being sent to all identified stakeholders inviting feedback either through written response or through a number of workshops held around the Auckland region. Public notification occurred through the New Zealand Herald and Council's internet and intranet sites. The stakeholder consultation resulted in the Strategy evolving to reflect the feedback and as such there have been a number of format and content changes. One particular change was the title of the Strategy changed from the Auckland Regional Sport and Recreation Strategy to that of Auckland Regional Physical Activity and Sport Strategy.
8. The Strategy has been endorsed by the Project Group, the Reference Group, SPARC and the project Sponsor.
9. The Strategy is now in year three of implementation.

### DECISION MAKING

10. In 2007/2008 the ARPASS Implementation has made progress against the following strategic goals:

<b>Strategic Goal</b>	<b>Activities and Projects in 2007/2008</b>
Regional Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional review of sport support services;</li> <li>• LTCCP seminars with sports groups and Council officers;</li> <li>• Rugby World Cup steering group;</li> <li>• Funding alignment workshop with Council's and ASB Charitable Trust;</li> <li>• SPARC and MSD alignment project;</li> <li>• Commonwealth Games landscape report.</li> </ul>
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sport and physical Activity Participation project;</li> <li>• Inclusive Fitness project;</li> <li>• Green Prescription expansion;</li> <li>• Walking and Cycling strategy support;</li> <li>• PlayDay improvements;</li> <li>• Maori, Asian and Pacific Island specific projects;</li> <li>• Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Mapping Project has identified areas of interest.</li> </ul>
Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coach Force consolidation project;</li> <li>• Organisation development toolkit;</li> <li>• Agenda Auckland forum;</li> <li>• National Sports Organisations chief executive forum.</li> </ul>
Regional Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater Auckland facilities project;</li> <li>• Disabilities audits;</li> <li>• Regional aquatics facilities strategy;</li> <li>• Regional netball project;</li> <li>• Auckland region paddling and rowing facilities strategy;</li> <li>• Ministry of Education facility partnership guidelines.</li> </ul>

## Current Significant Projects

### Greater Auckland Region Sports Facilities Study

11. One of the more significant projects being undertaken by ARPASS at present is the Greater Auckland Region Sports Facilities Study. This project will develop a plan which will identify and prioritise regional and national sporting facilities required within the greater Auckland region over the next 20 years.
12. Successful planning and management of regional sports facilities is one of the most fundamental challenges facing greater Auckland in the sport and recreation field. To support this, the development of a set of regional facilities principles that record a framework to assist agencies plan, develop and manage regional facilities will be developed. This will include a clear process for evaluating regional facility proposals.
13. This current piece of work is part one of a possible two piece set of work. Part one focuses on formal sport codes and structures whereby part two (a future separate project) should focus on more urban / rural and non formal activities i.e. mountain biking, skateboarding, bridle tracks, etc.
14. The Strategic Partners Group (on which Councillor Dallow currently represents Council), joined by representatives of Auckland Plus, Tourism Auckland, ASB Charitable Trust and regional representation oversees the governance of the study.
15. An Inception Report was developed which identified the initial planning for the study and establishes the project scope by phase, timing, deliverables and cost. The knowledge gained from this exercise will be of invaluable assistance to councils, the community, the sport sector and investors as a basis for informed future decision making.
16. A consulting team of SGL Group and Beca Carter have been appointed to carry out this project. The project is in 4 phases with Phase 1 nearing completion:

#### Phase 1

- Literature review of existing regional research and plans from project partners to centralise the information;
- Define the significant issues in respect of regional facilities provision across the Auckland Region and reported solutions;
- Develop criteria and definitions for assessing and differentiating between regional and national facility standards.

#### Phase 2

- Determine a hierarchical network plan for facilities across the greater Auckland region that meets identified programmes and events.

#### Phase 3

- Provision of a plan that prioritises and quantifies proposed developments including indicative capital costings and provisional operational costs.

#### Phase 4

- Test the viability of proposed facilities with regard to accessibility, transport links, growth nodes, etc. and provide regional governance models for collaborative governance and management arrangements.

17. A summary of key sports strategy success factors were identified from the review and in all studies the two same success factors were identified:
  - *new regional governance and*
  - *new regional funding schemes were; “more effective contributors to the delivery of a strategic approach to regional sport facility development, when undertaken in tandem”.*
18. Though the review indicates each region has its own unique structure and stakeholders impacting on facility development decisions, there is evidence of local authorities working together rather than being opportunistic and competing with other local authorities for the rights to develop strategically important infrastructure.
19. In the successful strategy studies there is generally clear and defined governance (and associated policy development) across authorities whilst with this governance comes more guaranteed funding as the key funders are prepared to strategically target funding to regionally agreed priorities.
20. The working party noted:

*“it is critical to the ongoing success of ARPASS’s work that local and regional funders, such as the various Trust’s are encouraged to support the strategic approach proposed and that national and regional sporting groups are clear on the project’s intent and active participants.”*
21. The phase one study findings found regional sport facilities are likely to service or attract participants from across the greater Auckland region (and beyond) as opposed to the view that facilities will service specific authority boundaries and related communities.
22. The project working party adopted the following definitions in relation to international, national and regional sport facilities and is seeking ratification of these definitions:
  - International sport facility standards require that a facility meets international event competition requirements (or with temporary infrastructure can meet the requirements of the international sport) to conduct an event at an international level either being world championship standard or capable of hosting international standard events other than world championships;
  - National sport facility standards are identified as facilities that meet the requirements of the national sporting organisation to conduct an event or training at a national level. Regional sport facility standards are major sports facilities in the region of its activity type that meets the highest competition/event standards compared to all other facilities of similar type in the region.
23. The main outcome of the project phase one work was to complete an initial regional sport facility gap analysis using an inventory of priority national sports in the Auckland region. To assist in the selection of these sports for gap analysis the consultant team completed an inventory of the 90 national and regional sports organisations located in the region and then used a process to create a priority list for initial regional facility and event gap analysis and future detailed review. Each organisation was then listed under two main categories to assist in reviewing initial gaps in sport facility provision.

**Category A** - include SPARC high performance sports that are given a national priority for funding support “due to their importance to New Zealanders”. Added to this group were compulsory or elective sports for any future New Zealand Commonwealth Games bid.

**Category B** - major and minor sports category covered all the other national codes in greater Auckland.

**Recommend Priority Sports for Detailed Regional Facility Gap Analysis table:**

<b>Category A Regional Sports</b>						
Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Basketball	Bike NZ/Cycling	Boxing	Bowls
Cricket	Diving	Hockey	Gymnastics	Martial Arts/Judo/ Taekwondo	Netball	Rugby League
Rugby Union	Rowing	Shooting	Soccer	Squash	Swimming	Table Tennis
Tennis	Triathlon	Yachting	Weight Lifting	Wrestling		
<b>Category B Regional Sports</b>						
Canoeing and Kayaking	Curling	Equestrian	Ice Hockey	Ice Skating	Kartsport	Motorcycling
Motorsport	Waka Ama	Softball	Speedway	Touch	Volleyball	

24. ARPASS seeks from Council support for the findings of Phase 1 - specifically the facility definitions and the priority sports identified to provide an integrated sport facility development plan

**ARPASS Implementation Evaluation 2008**

25. A purpose of the ARPASS Evaluation 2008 was to learn from the previous two and half years in order to maximise what can be achieved in the next two and a half years for ARPASS. To achieve this, interviews and focus groups were conducted by an independent body, to elicit feedback based on the following questions:
- a) What value does ARPASS currently provide its partners?
  - b) What, therefore, should ARPASS prioritise in the future?
  - c) What regional functions are required after 2010?
26. Recommendations have been made regarding how ARPASS can maximise the value it creates for its partners in the next two and a half years and what regional functions should be developed for long term (post-2010) planning.
27. The evaluation revealed that ARPASS has established a solid foundation in terms of establishing credibility and trust, and in creating an awareness of its purpose and functions. The message has been a positive one and requisite support has developed.
28. ARPASS’ priorities, as recommended from the Draft ARPASS Evaluation 2008 report, between now and 2010 should be:
- a) Move from message to action – utilise foundations established to deliver greater tangible outcomes based on ARPASS’ quality information, with a community focus, prioritised by greatest need, decided through transparent formal processes, and delivered collaboratively;

- b) Royal commission submission – an independent voice for physical activity and sport in the Auckland region (the submission has already been provided to the Royal Commission);
- c) Advocacy, alignment, and coordination of funding of physical activity and sport in the Auckland region e.g. to priorities identified from the Auckland Regional Facilities project identified above;
- d) Regionalisation – research and evaluate what can be regionalised for the benefit of the greater Auckland community including programme delivery, management and administration;
- e) Address process and communication issues including:
  - I. stimulating engagement from the ARPASS Board,
  - II. establishing greater ‘partnership’ with SPARC on delivering the Strategy,
  - III. ensuring alignment in the activities of ARPASS and its partners, and
  - IV. facilitating inter-council communication at multiple levels
- f) Progressing current projects through to optimum value i.e.
  - I. Greater Auckland Region Sports Facilities project,
  - II. Sport Development,
  - III. GRx,
  - IV. CoachForce,
- g) Establishment of Strategy Director’s role as a regional information hub that identifies and instigates projects and initiatives for the partners to collaboratively deliver.

A8-A25

29. The report outlines the benefits ARPASS provides to its partners and poses some questions about the few activities that are seen as negative or of questionable value. Areas that create confusion are highlighted. A discussion about what ARPASS’s functions should be post-2010 is necessary. ARPASS can be a source of regional information, an advocate for decision-making aligned with a regional strategy, a champion for regional thinking and provide focus on meeting the community’s greatest needs. The Draft ARPASS Evaluation 2008 report is attached at pages A8 to A25.

30. ARPASS has provided a recommendation to Council:

*“That Council supports the findings of the Draft ARPASS Evaluation 2008 report and endorses the priorities for the future implementation of ARPASS through to June 30 2010.”*

### **Regional Review**

31. As highlighted in the Draft ARPASS Evaluation 2008 report it is considered a priority to design a process that identifies agreed regional functions that enhance the physical activity and sport sector planning, investment and delivery post-2010. This should include a planning and policy perspective and also a regional delivery perspective such as putting regional plans and recommendations into action.
32. This project should be Strategic Partners and ARPASS Board led and provide the basis for what regional functions are identified for the physical activity and sport sector across greater Auckland.

33. The outcomes of this process would be to:
- a) identify the key regional functions for the greater Auckland physical activity and sport sector;
  - b) filter into the outcomes of the Royal Commission;
  - c) identify a mechanism/model that ensures these regional functions are actioned across the Council/Regional Sports Trust sectors;
  - d) lead regional decision making and investment for the sector and importantly inform the level of development, scale and investment required for similar projects locally;
  - e) prevent duplication of projects, facilities and fragmented investment across the region; and
  - f) encourage parallel investment by external providers into regionally agreed priorities.
34. This process will need input from the sector, and strategy partners. ARPASS is positioned to provide a platform whereby significant action can be delivered across the region if this process is designed and the resulting recommendations implemented alongside the outcomes of the Royal Commission on Auckland Governance.
35. ARPASS has provided the following recommendation to Council:

*“ARPASS seeks from Council support to begin design of such a regional project that identifies regional function to support planning and investment to agreed regional priorities post-2010.”*

### Options Identified

36. **Support ARPASS recommendations**  
Supporting the ARPASS recommendations will allow the Greater Auckland Region Sports Facilities project to progress onto Phase 2, will allow the Draft ARPASS Evaluation 2008 report to be finalised and allow ARPASS to progress with strategic planning for post-2010. Advantages are:
- Social - Clear plans for delivery to community into the future;
  - Economic - Co-ordinated approach gives options for cost saving and regional opportunities;
  - Cultural - Opportunities maximised for areas of high need; and
  - Environment - Reduction in duplication and a clear plan for facilities based around transport issues.
37. **Non support for ARPASS recommendations**  
Not supporting the ARPASS recommendations will most likely have little impact on the work moving forward since Waitakere is only one voice out of the many partners of ARPASS however the feedback would shape ARPASS actions in some way. If there is a majority movement of non support from the partners then ARPASS will be forced to act accordingly. Disadvantages are:
- Social - May miss out on opportunities to maximise services to community;
  - Economic - Ongoing financial support for ARPASS and hence the region will cease after 2010 e.g. No SPARC funding;
  - Cultural - Lost opportunities for areas of high need which tend to be Maori, Pacific Island and new migrant communities; and
  - Environment - May lead to further duplicated facilities and services which is a drain on resources.

### Consideration of Community Views

38. Community views are being coordinated through the ARPASS process and stakeholder consultation.

### Preferred Option

39. The preferred option is that Council supports the ARPASS recommendations as the work over the next two years will provide the strategic partners of ARPASS valuable information and options to determine continued support for ARPASS generated regional projects beyond 2010.

### STRATEGIC CONTEXT

40. SPARC identified, as a strategic priority, the need for more effective regional coordination in the planning and provision of physical activity and sport across the Auckland region to bring the issues into focus, reduce fragmentation of effort, leverage skills, grow leadership capability and better utilise resources.
41. The Strategy sets out to achieve two outcomes:
- a) Where working together on an issue will achieve greater outcomes than working individually.
  - b) To work on issues that cross boundaries that can be better resolved by working in a collaborative manner.
42. Leisure Services has identified its core Strategic Priorities as being Strong Communities, Urban and Rural Villages, Active Democracy and Green Network whilst the principal Community Outcomes for Leisure Services are Strong Communities, Urban and Rural Villages, Working Together and Healthy Lifestyles.
43. Leisure Services main goal is to provide for the wellbeing of the community by providing leisure, recreation and community opportunities for the people of Waitakere. Many of the projects and initiatives are done in partnership as this has long been the "Waitakere Way". It is also a methodology which has seen many projects delivered in the City which may not have been possible without a partnership.

### CONSULTATION

44. ARPASS is consulting with strategic partners through the Strategic Partners Group, officer working parties and reports such as this to determine a way forward.

### RESOURCES

45. Council has budgeted \$23,000 per year (from 2005/2006) for the five year implementation of the Strategy in the Long Term Council Community Plan.
46. Council has also committed Council officer time to work on ARPASS working parties and attend meetings

### IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

47. There are currently no implementation issues and projects are being managed through ARPASS.

Report prepared by: Louis Rattray, Leisure Services Manager

