

Rodney Local Board workshop programme

Date: 14 August 2024
Time: 10.30am – 3.15pm
Venue: Rodney Local Board Office, 3 Elizabeth St, Warkworth
Apologies: No apologies received

Local Board Services / Members only administrative time 9.45 – 10.00am					
Item	Time	Workshop item	Presenter	Governance role	Proposed outcome(s)
1	10.30 – 11.30am	Auckland Transport & Auckland Council's Joint Review of Auckland's traffic-related bylaws Supporting information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation 	Joemier Pontawe (Principal Policy Advisor) Magda Findlik (Senior Policy Advisor) Paul Wilson (Senior Policy Manager) Annabelle Wrigley (Senior Specialist Communications) Pippa Sheppard (Transport Planner)	Keeping informed	An opportunity to receive an update on the Auckland Transport & Auckland Council's Joint Review of Auckland's traffic-related bylaws
2	11.30 – 12.15pm	Auckland Transport - Time of Use Charging Supporting information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation 	Beth Houlbrooke (Elected Member Relationship North) Graeme Gunthorp	Keeping informed	An opportunity to receive and update on Auckland Transport's time of use charging programme

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAQs 	(Programme Director, City Centre Transport Integration) Mark Lambert (Executive General Manager Integrated Networks)		
	12.15 – 1.00pm	Break			
3	1.00 - 1.45pm	Open Space and Physical Activity Framework Supporting information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memo Presentation 	Aubrey Bloomfield (Senior Policy Advisor) Carole Canler (Senior Policy Manager) Rachel O'Brien (Principal Policy Advisor) Saana Judd (Policy Advisor) Katie Kim (Policy Advisor)	Keeping informed	An opportunity to receive an update on the Open Space and Physical Activity Framework programme
4	1.45 – 2.45pm	Lake Tomarata - Regional Pest Management Plan 2030 Supporting information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation 	Dr Imogen Bassett (Principal Advisor Biosecurity) Yasmin Hall (Relationship Advisor) Megan Young (Senior Conservation Advisor)	Keeping informed	An opportunity to receive a general update on the Lake Tomarata Regional Pest Management Plan 2030

5	2.45 – 3.15pm	Tapora Community Hall - renewal works Supporting information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memo • Final ISA report • Structural assessment report • Hall condition assessment 	Aaron Pickering (Senior Project Manager) Geoff Pitman (Area Operations Manager)	Keeping informed	An opportunity to receive an update on the Tapora Community Hall renewal works
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Role of Workshop:

- (a) Workshops do not have decision-making authority.
- (b) Workshops are used to canvass issues, prepare local board members for upcoming decisions and to enable discussion between elected members and staff.
- (c) Members are respectfully reminded of their Code of Conduct obligations with respect to conflicts of interest and confidentiality.
- (d) Workshops for groups of local boards can be held giving local boards the chance to work together on common interests or topics.



AT and AC Joint review of traffic- related Bylaws



Agenda

What we are discussing	What we need from you
Scope of the bylaw review	Awareness
Findings report	Awareness
Draft options per topic	Input and feedback
Draft recommendations for local board input	Input and feedback
Timeframes and next steps	Awareness



Scope of the bylaw review



Traffic-related Bylaws

The review covers three traffic-related Bylaws of Auckland Transport and Auckland Council

- The traffic-related Bylaws are the Auckland Transport Traffic Bylaw 2012, Auckland Council Traffic Bylaw 2015, and the Auckland Council Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 (for vehicles on beaches only)
- Staff covered 18 topics that apply to the Auckland transport system and council-controlled land
- The Bylaws provide a “framework” for 12 topics and “self-contained” controls for six topics
- Staff conducted workshops, surveys, scans of regulatory approaches, literature reviews and data analysis to inform the findings report
- **The review does not cover the specific location, nature or condition of traffic and parking controls.**



Bylaw topics covered

1. One-way travel directions and turning restrictions.
2. Special vehicle lanes.
3. Unformed roads .
4. Vehicles on beaches.
5. Cycle paths, shared paths and shared zones.
6. Cruising and light-weight vehicle restrictions.
7. Engine braking.
8. Speed limits on council-controlled land (for legacy speed limits).
9. Parking (including zone parking), designating parking place or transport station, or prescribing conditions of use
10. Parking vehicles off a roadway (for example, berm parking)
11. Mobility parking (parking for disabled persons)
12. Residents' parking
13. Broken down vehicles on a road or public place
14. Vehicle repairs on a road
15. Parking for display or sale (sole purpose is advertising or sale)
16. Special events
17. Leaving machinery or goods on a road or public place
18. Unsuitable (including heavy) traffic

The review does not cover the specific location, nature or condition of traffic and parking controls.



Findings Report



The findings report was completed in June 2024

We completed the findings report after a year of doing research and engagement. The key findings are:

- The Bylaws that regulate vehicle use and parking controls by enabling controls to be set 'if and where' required to manage the use of the road space in Auckland have been particularly helpful
- The Bylaws that regulate vehicles on beaches and off-road parking could be improved to be more effective and efficient
- The Bylaws that regulate activities involving vehicles have not been used
- A bylaw can no longer regulate new speed limits (speed management plans are required to be used instead)
- Consideration should be given to the possible benefits of replacing the Bylaws with a single bylaw made by both Auckland Transport and Auckland Council.



Draft options per topic



Five possible options are proposed for each topic

These are aligned with the statutory options to respond to the Bylaw review findings – retain, amend, replace and revoke

- Option 1: **Retain** current Bylaws (status quo)
- Option 2: **Amend** current Bylaws
- Option 3: **Transfer** to better aligned Bylaws
- Option 4: **Replace** current Bylaws with a joint AT and AC Traffic Bylaw
- Option 5: **Revoke** current Bylaws and rely on other regulatory powers.



Draft recommendations for Local Board input



Draft Recommendations by topic for local board input

Significant proposed changes

- Vehicles on beaches
- Parking vehicles off a roadway (e.g., berm parking)
- Unsuitable (including heavy) traffic.

No significant changes – consolidate into one Bylaw

- One-way travel directions and turning restrictions
- Unformed roads
- Cruising and light-weight vehicle restrictions
- Engine braking
- Mobility parking (parking for disabled persons).

Minor changes – consolidate into one Bylaw

- Special vehicle lanes
- Cycle paths, shared paths and shared zones
- Parking (incl zone parking), designated parking places or prescribing conditions of use
- Residents' parking
- Special events.

Revoke / Transfer – rely on better existing legislation

- Speed limits on council-controlled land
- Broken down vehicles on a road or public place
- Vehicle repairs on a road
- Parking for display or sale
- Leaving machinery or goods on a road or public place.

We need your input and feedback about Vehicles on beaches

- The problems are dangerous driver behaviour on beaches that causes public safety risks (including deaths), public nuisance, damage to the environment (for example, harm to native flora, fauna and sand dunes) and public property (for example, gates, barriers)
- Problems are generally low in frequency (except on **Muriwai and Karioitahi beaches**) and high in impact on public safety and damage to the environment.

Draft recommendations for local board input

- Continue to prohibit or restrict the use and parking of a vehicle on a beach
- Only allow vehicles to launch boats, to park in areas intended for vehicles and to obtain an approval (beach driving permit) to travel in a vehicle on Muriwai Beach and Karioitahi Beach.



We need your input and feedback about Parking vehicles off a roadway

- The problems are obstructions to pedestrians or other vehicles, damage to land (for example, a grass berm) and safety risks from poor visibility caused by vehicles parked off a roadway.

Draft recommendations for Local Board input

- Prohibit parking vehicles off a roadway in areas where there is a formed kerb and channel or in areas planted with grass, plants or any vegetation not intended to be a carpark.



We need your input and feedback about Unsuitable (including heavy) traffic

- The problems are damage to roads, footpaths and other public places (for example, heavy vehicles accessing development sites) and public safety risks and nuisance (for example, from poor visibility) caused by unsuitable traffic or heavy vehicles parked on roads, including potentially AC roads and public places.

Draft recommendations for Local Board input

- Add parking-related controls and other Land Transport Act 1998 powers to regulate heavy traffic, including, for example, the power to require security under LTA 1998.
- Amend Part 2: Street Damage of the AT Activities in the Road Corridor Bylaw 2022 to help address problems related to the use of heavy vehicles accessing development or construction sites on private lands, causing damage to nearby roads.



Timeframes and next steps



Our next steps

- Early engagement on draft options and proposal
- Resolution from local boards

- Regulatory and Community Safety Committee meeting adoption of options and proposal
- AC Governing Body meeting adoption of the proposal
- AT Board meeting adoption of the proposal

- Full public consultation

- Local board views on public feedback
- Bylaw Panel deliberations
- Decision on the proposal (including the adoption of a new bylaw)

July and August 2024
16 September 2024

08 October 2024

24 October 2024

29 October 2024

November to December 2024

February 2025

March 2025

April 2025





**Thank you
Kōrero / Discussion
Pātai / Questions?**



Detailed draft options and draft recommendations



Draft options and recommendations for each Bylaw topic for Local Board input

Bylaw topic	Draft Options	Description of Recommended Option
<p>1. One-way travel directions and turning restrictions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain • Replace (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New single AT and AC Bylaw that provides the power to set one-way travel directions and turning restrictions. • Continue to set controls through resolutions by AT TCC and AC RCSC. • Continue to seek Local Board views when resolutions are drafted and finalised (where appropriate).
<p>2. Special vehicle lanes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend • Replace (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New single AT and AC Bylaw that provides the power to create and regulate special vehicle lanes and includes a new clause about busways. • Continue to set controls through resolutions by AT TCC and AC RCSC. • Continue to seek Local Board views when resolutions are drafted and finalised (where appropriate).

Draft options and recommendations for each Bylaw topic for Local Board input

Bylaw topic	Draft Options	Description of Recommended Option
3. Unformed roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain Replace (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New single AT and AC Bylaw that provides the power to create unformed road restrictions on legal roads and any other place accessible to the public. Continue to create restrictions through resolutions by AT TCC and AC RCSC. Continue to seek Local Board views when resolutions are drafted and finalised (where appropriate).
4. Vehicles on beaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend Replace (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New single AT and AC Bylaw that continues to prohibit or restrict the use and parking of a vehicle on a beach. Continue to only allow vehicles to launch boats, to park in areas intended for vehicles and to obtain an approval (beach driving permit) to travel in a vehicle on Muriwai Beach and Karioitahi Beach.

Draft options and recommendations for each Bylaw topic for Local Board input

Bylaw topic	Draft Options	Description of Recommended Option
5. Cycle paths, shared paths and shared zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend Replace (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New single AT and AC Bylaw that provides the power to regulate cycle paths, shared paths and shared zones while removing reference to their “establishment.” Continue to set controls through resolutions by AT TCC and AC RCSC. Continue to seek Local Board views when resolutions are drafted and finalised (where appropriate).
6. Cruising and light-weight vehicle restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain Replace (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New single AT and AC Bylaw that provides the power to set cruising and light-weight vehicle restrictions. Continue to set controls through resolutions by AT TCC and AC RCSC. Continue to seek Local Board views when resolutions are drafted and finalised (where appropriate).
7. Engine braking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain Replace (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New single AT and AC Bylaw that provides the power to establish engine braking restrictions or prohibitions. Continue to set controls through resolutions by AT TCC and AC RCSC. Continue to seek Local Board views when resolutions are drafted and finalised (where appropriate).

Draft options and recommendations for each Bylaw topic for Local Board input

Bylaw topic	Draft Options	Description of Recommended Option
8. Speed limits on council-controlled land (for legacy speed limits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revoke (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revoke the current Bylaw but retain speed limits set under the legacy bylaws. • Set new or change speed limits on council-controlled land in accordance with the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits Rule 2024 (once approved).
9. Parking (including zone parking), designating parking place or transport station, or prescribing conditions of use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend • Replace (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New single AT and AC Bylaw that provides the power to regulate parking (including zone parking), parking places and transport stations while removing clauses about the 'establishment' of parking places and transport stations, adding a clause about busway stations and separating clauses for 'restricting' from 'prohibiting' parking. • Continue to set controls through resolutions by AT TCC and AC RCSC. • Continue to seek Local Board views when resolutions are drafted and finalised (where appropriate).

Draft options and recommendations for each Bylaw topic for Local Board input

Bylaw topic	Draft Options	Description of Recommended Option
10. Parking vehicles off a roadway (for example, berm parking)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace (Recommended) • Revoke 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New single AT and AC Bylaw that prohibits parking vehicles off a roadway in areas where there is a formed kerb and channel or in areas planted with grass, plants or any vegetation not intended to be a carpark.
11. Mobility parking (parking for disabled persons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain • Replace (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New single AT and AC Bylaw that provides the power to create and regulate mobility parking. • Continue to set controls through resolutions by AT TCC and AC RCSC. • Continue to seek local board views when resolutions are drafted and finalised (where appropriate).



Draft options and recommendations for each Bylaw topic for Local Board input

Bylaw topic	Draft Options	Description of Recommended Option
12. Residents' parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend Replace (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New single AT and AC Bylaw that provides the power to regulate residents' parking while aligning the terminology with the Parking Strategy 2023, removing clauses about residents' only parking and specifying additional controls, for example to set fees. Continue to set controls through resolutions by AT TCC and AC RCSC. Continue to seek Local Board views when resolutions are drafted and finalised (where appropriate).
13. Broken down vehicles on a road or public place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revoke (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revoke the current Bylaws. Continue to rely on existing regulatory powers under section 356 (removal of abandoned vehicles from roads) of the Local Government Act 1974 and clause 6(3) (abandoned vehicle in a public place) of the AC Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 to address broken down vehicles left on a road or public place.

Draft options and recommendations for each Bylaw topic for Local Board input

Bylaw topic	Draft Options	Description of Recommended Option
14. Vehicle repairs on a road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer the clause to the AT Activities in the Road Corridor Bylaw 2022 and the AC Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013. • Bylaws to prohibit repair or modification of vehicles in any road or public place that can affect the intended use of the road corridor or the public place.
15. Parking for display or sale (sole purpose is advertising or sale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revoke (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revoke the current Bylaws. • Continue to rely on existing general parking controls and the AC and AT Signs Bylaw 2022 to regulate parking for display or sale. • Amend (for the avoidance of doubt) clause 18 of the AC and AT Signs Bylaw 2022 to explicitly refer to a person (other than a motor vehicle trader) offering a vehicle for sale and to delete the related information note.

Draft options and recommendations for each Bylaw topic for Local Board input

Bylaw topic	Draft Options	Description of Recommended Option
16. Special events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend Replace (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New single AT and AC Bylaw that provides the power to establish temporary vehicle and parking controls for special events (including filming) and the power to suspend existing controls already in place for the duration of a special event. Continue to set controls through resolutions by AT TCC and AC RCSC.
17. Leaving machinery or goods on a road or public place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revoke (Recommended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revoke the current Bylaws. Continue to rely on the AT Activities in the Road Corridor Bylaw 2022, the AC Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaw 2013 and the Local Government Act 1974 (s 357) to regulate machinery or goods left on roads and public places.



Draft options and recommendations for each Bylaw topic for Local Board input

Bylaw topic	Draft Options	Description of Recommended Option
18. Unsuitable (including heavy) traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amend• Replace (Recommended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New single AT and AC Bylaw that provides the power to regulate unsuitable traffic while incorporating parking-related controls and other Land Transport Act 1998 powers to regulate heavy traffic.• Amend the AT Activities in the Road Corridor Bylaw 2022 to address problems related to heavy vehicles accessing development or construction sites on private lands causing damage to nearby roads. The amendment would enable AT to conduct pre- and post-work inspections and monitor whether any building work causes road damage.• Continue to set controls through resolutions by AT TCC and AC RCSC.• Continue to seek Local Board views when resolutions are drafted and finalised (where appropriate).

Summary of draft recommendations for local board input

In response to the review findings, we recommend to:

- **Replace** the current Bylaws with a single Traffic Bylaw made jointly by Auckland Transport and Auckland Council for most topics (**13** of 18).
- **Revoke** the current Bylaws and rely on other existing legislation and bylaws to better address the problems for some topics (**4** of 18).
- **Transfer** the current Bylaws to better aligned Bylaws for vehicle repairs or modification (Topic 14).





Time of Use Charging

An introduction to the programme

Next steps



Contents

- **Problem with congestion**
 - Where is the congestion?
- **How we got here**
 - The Congestion Question
- **Building on international experiences**
- **Policy framework**
- **Scheme options**
- **Social impacts and equity policy considerations**
- **Timeline**
 - Next steps



We need to fix Auckland's congestion problem



A negative impact on the Auckland economy

“We estimate the benefits of decongestion to the current network capacity in Auckland would be between \$0.9 billion to \$1.3 billion (1% to 1.4% of Auckland's GDP).”

- NZIER, 2017

A negative impact on Auckland's livability

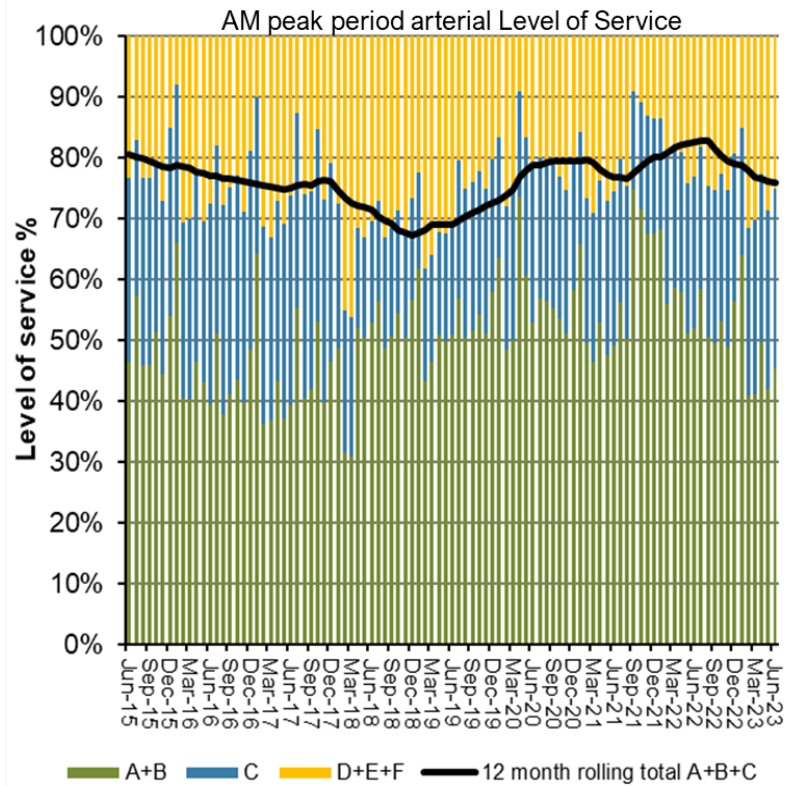
- Lost time spent in traffic
- Reduces quality of life
- Creates anxiety and frustration

A negative impact on business productivity

- Costs added to consumer goods and services
- Greater delivery costs for freight and couriers
- Fewer work visit completion opportunities

Why is this happening and where is the congestion?

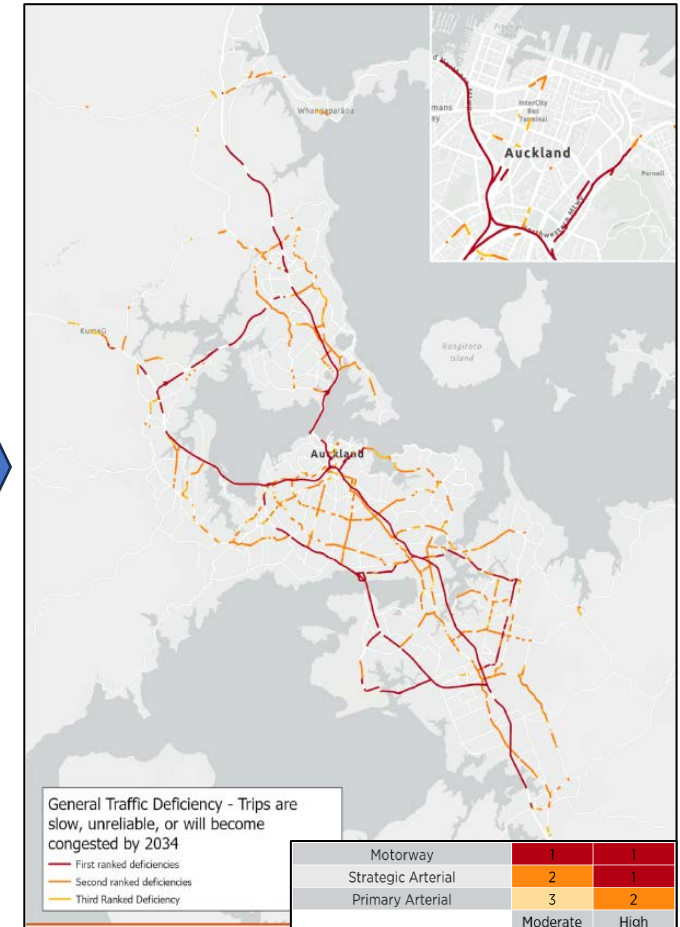
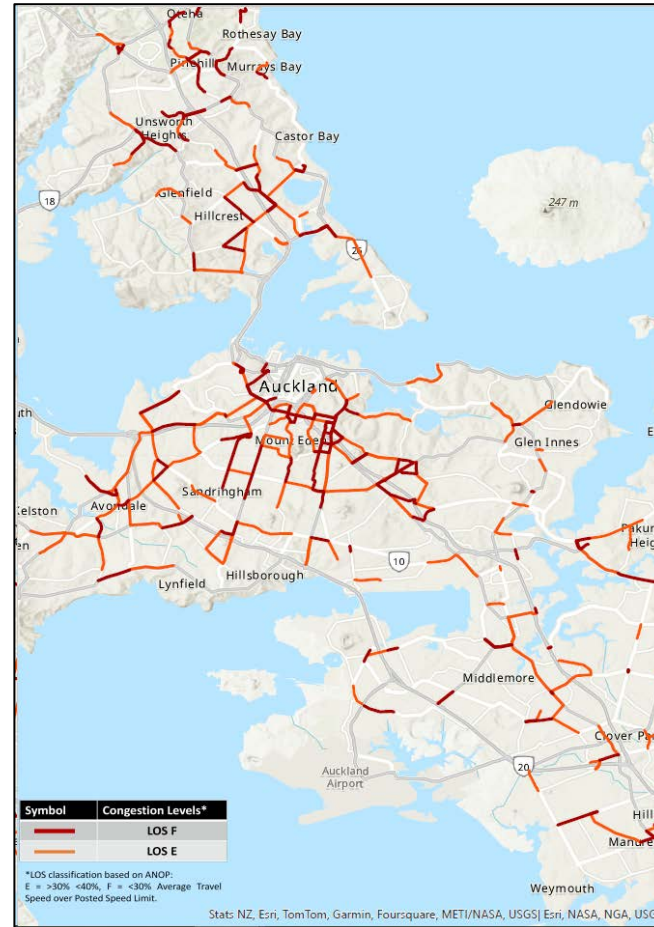
Auckland arterial roads – Level of service E and F



**10-30% travel speeds @
less than 50% posted
speed limit**



2034 Forecast congestion (ranked)



Background leading up to *The Congestion Question*

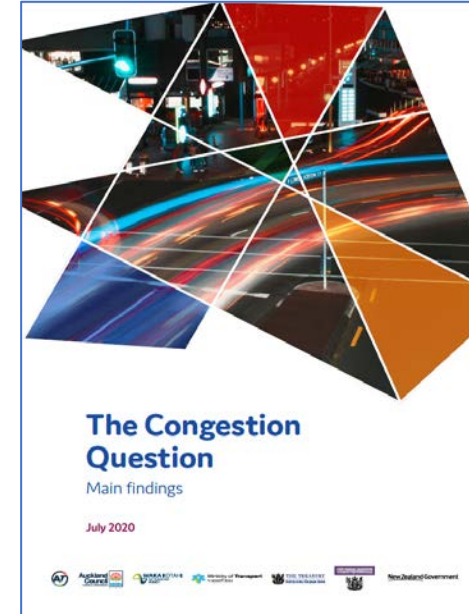
2006 Auckland Road Pricing
Evaluation Study

2008 Auckland Road Pricing
Study

2014 Future Auckland Transport
Funding

2016 Auckland Transport
Alignment Plan

2020 *The Congestion
Question*



City Centre Cordon and inner isthmus strategic corridors

- Potential 8%–12% reduction in congestion
- Improvement in traffic to levels similar to those in school holidays
- Align to corresponding public transport improvements.



Building on international experience

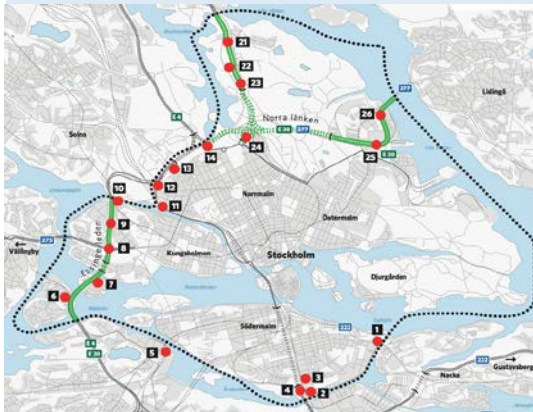
Cordon

Stockholm

Charge for entering/exiting

Travel within the cordon is free

Variable fee based on time

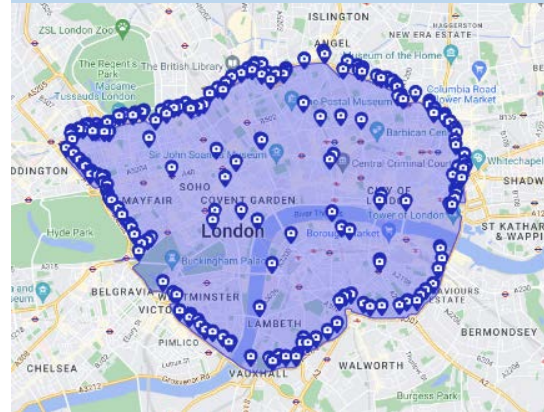


Area

London

Larger \$ for travel in area

Doesn't vary by congestion

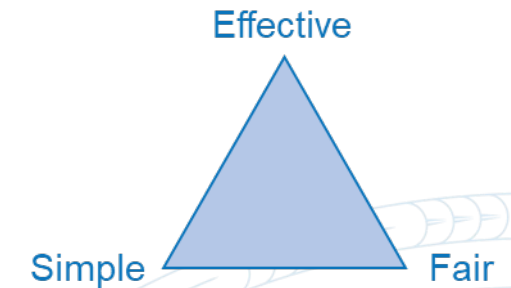


Corridor or Point

Singapore

Particular corridor(s)

Cumulative (point charges) or single (access charges)



- 1) Primary objective = congestion reduction
- 2) Effective congestion reduction
- 3) Simple to understand
- 4) Impacts on vulnerable user groups avoided or managed (without adding complexity)
- 5) Alternative travel options
- 6) Traffic diversion managed
- 7) Technical feasibility using available technology



Mandate and direction to date

March – August 2021 Select Committee Inquiry

- a) Progress legislation to enable New Zealand cities to use congestion pricing as a tool in transport planning.
- b) Implement a congestion pricing scheme in Auckland as described in *The Congestion Question* (2020) report.

Transport and Infrastructure Committee Nov 2023

- a) Endorse creation of a joint AT/ AC programme team to progress Time of Use Charging as soon as practicable.
- b) Report back on progress on the planning and design including the benefits and disbenefits on communities and wider issues of equity.
- c) Invite NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi to contribute to relevant workstreams as appropriate.
- d) Endorse formation of a political reference group.



Mandate and direction to date

AT Board May 2024 and Transport and Infrastructure Committee Jun 2024

Primary objective

To manage travel demand to achieve an improvement in road network performance by reducing congestion, increasing the throughput of people and goods, and improving the reliability of the road network

Secondary outcomes

- Revenue generation
- Public transport mode shift
- Public health through emissions reduction.

Minimising unwanted consequences

- Diversion impacts
- Community severance
- Major differences in user net costs and benefits
- Increases in transport deprivation.



Scheme options

Update The Congestion Question recommendations

1. City centre cordon
2. Strategic corridors: inner isthmus



3. Existing highly congested locations: motorways and/or arterials

- ✓ Builds upon previous work undertaken
- ✓ Avoids repetition
- ✓ Builds baseline for analysis and decision making

- ✓ Targeted assessment of existing and forecast congestion
- ✓ Supports TCQ updated analysis
- ✓ Builds on strategic corridors of TCQ
- ✓ Permits scalability

Policy framework

Primary objective

To manage travel demand to achieve an improvement in road network performance by reducing congestion, increasing the throughput of people and goods, and improving the reliability of the road network

Secondary outcomes

- Revenue generation
- Public transport mode shift
- Public health through emissions reduction.

Minimising unwanted consequences

- Diversion impacts
- Community severance
- Major differences in user net costs and benefits
- Increases in transport deprivation.

Secondary outcomes

- PT and active modes
- Reducing emissions
- Improving air and water quality.

Assessment criteria

- Network
- Social impact
- Economic impact
- Practical assessment
- Cost benefit analysis
- Environmental assessment.

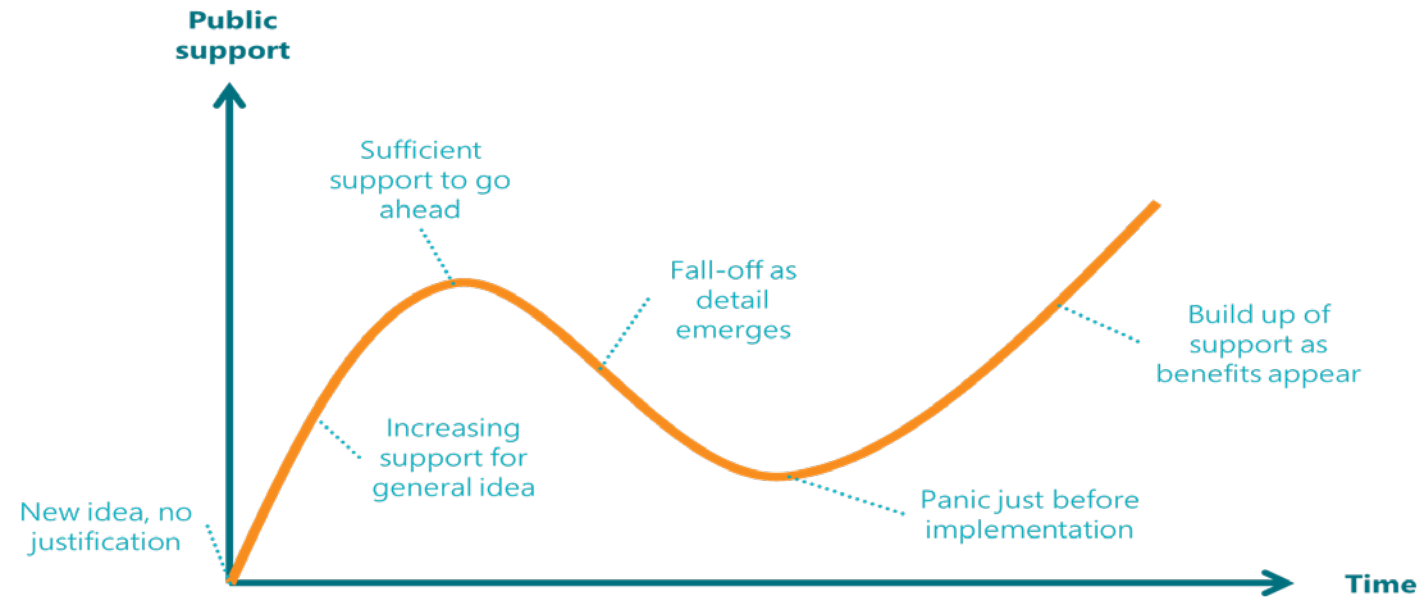
Core policy principles

- **Effective:** Improve network performance
- **Fair:** Minimise/mitigate adverse social impacts and ensure benefits and costs are fairly distributed across users
- **Simple:** Be understandable and avoid complexity

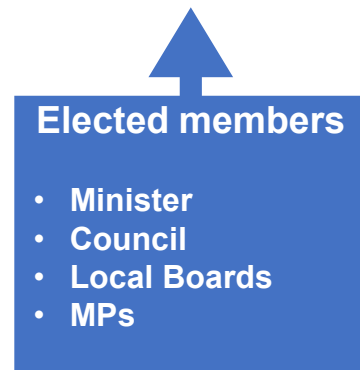
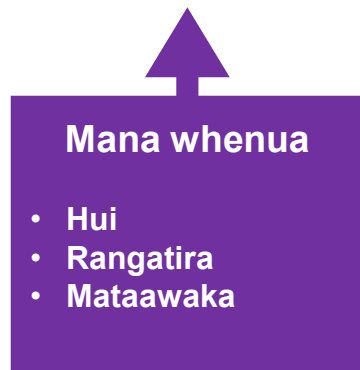


Engagement next steps

Public and stakeholder support is crucial



Eliasson, Jonas. (2012) Public acceptability of road-use pricing. *Just Economics, Brookings Institute*.



- ECONOMICS simple – price discourages low value travel
- TECHNOLOGY not a barrier – is operating successfully around the world
- PUBLIC ACCEPTABILITY is the barrier to implementation
- DESIGN and TIMING needs to address public concerns.



Next steps with local board engagement

What	When
Workshops with all local boards	August 2024
Local boards provide feedback	October 2024
Further local board engagement	2025 onwards





Thank you



Information on Time of Use Charging

What is Time of Use Charging?

- Time of use charging helps to ease congestion on roads by reducing demand and therefore travel time at the busiest times of the day and on the most congested parts of the network.
- It charges road users for using specified roads at times when those roads are likely to be busy.
- Time of use charging can be targeted to areas, such as the centre of a city, or it can be applied to individual congested roads like a motorway, or it can be a mix of both.
- By charging road users, it encourages people to think about their travel choices, to where possible to change time of travel, use public transport or work from home.
- For people that can't change their travel patterns, the roads are less congested and so journey times are faster and more reliable.

Why is time of use charging being considered for Auckland?

- Auckland has a congestion problem and it costs our economy more than \$1 billion annually¹.
- The costs of congestion are already being borne by all of us, including businesses and their customers, through additional cost of transport, and additional cost of travel time or increased costs of freight, goods and services.
- In addition, our population is growing; another 600,000 people are forecast to live here by 2048, which will put more pressure on our land and road space, leading to more congestion and longer travel times.
- AT wants to design and deliver a scheme that is developed with Auckland's issues in mind.
- Reducing the demand for road space at the busiest times on specific roads creates several benefits through reduction in journey times and improved reliability for road users, improving the volume of people and goods moving through the network and therefore making for the best use of our existing road infrastructure.
- [The Congestion Question](#) (TCQ) report led by the Ministry of Transport in 2020 found that time of use charging would be an effective way to reduce congestion in Auckland.
- This was accepted by the August 2021 Parliamentary Transport and Infrastructure Select Committee report [inquiry into congestion pricing in Auckland](#).

What are the decisions have been made to date?

- In November 2023, the Auckland Council Transport and Infrastructure Committee (TIC) endorsed a programme to progress Time of Use Charging as soon as practicable, along with an indicative work programme.
- In March 2024, Government signalled support for Time of Use Charging in Auckland through the Draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport. Enabling legislation is expected to be developed in 2024 and enacted in 2025. AT is seeking to inform the legislation being drafted.
- In June 2024, the TIC endorsed the programme's primary objective which is to manage travel demand to achieve an improvement in road network performance by reducing congestion, increasing the throughput of people and goods, and improving the reliability of the road network.
- TIC noted that AT and Auckland Council will undertake detailed analysis of the recommended options from [The Congestion Question](#) report: a city centre cordon, and strategic corridors on the inner isthmus; as well as studying highly congested locations across the motorway and arterial network.
- Additionally, the Government has signalled intent for an Auckland Time of Use Charging scheme through the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport.

1

https://www.nzier.org.nz/hubfs/Public%20Publications/Client%20reports/nzier_report_on_auckland_benefits_of_decongestion.pdf

Information on Time of Use Charging

What options are Council and AT investigating?

- Following the recommendations from [The Congestion Question](#), which were to introduce a phased approach with a city centre cordon, before expanding outwards into strategic corridors, Council and AT are investigating three options:
 - City centre cordon: *charging points on access roads around the city centre.*
 - Strategic corridors: inner isthmus - *charging points on key roads and motorways in the isthmus closest to the city centre.*
 - Highly congested locations: motorways and/or arterials – *charging points outside the inner isthmus where congestion is worst.*

How will AT engage with Local Boards?

- **August 2024:** Workshop with all Local Boards with subject matter experts from both organisations attending.
- **September 2024:** Local Boards provide feedback about the proposed plan. This will assist with scheme design and preparation of public engagement.
- **Further Local Board engagement:** Following public engagement feedback will be analysed and summarised. Local Boards will then be asked for further feedback, which will inform the AT Board and TIC decisions.

How is AT engaging with its Treaty Partners?

- AT has concluded the first round of Mana Whenua hui in June – June 2024 with the Central, Southern and Northwestern hui.
- A mataawaka specific engagement plans is current being designed.
- AT plans to engage with Rangatira and Iwi Chairs.
- These engagements will be on-going and regular as the scheme design progresses.



Memorandum

18 June 2024

To: Chairperson and members of the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee
Subject: Draft directions for the new open space, sport and recreation policy framework
From: Carole Canler, Senior Policy Manager, Community Investment

Purpose

1. To update the committee on how the development of Auckland Council's draft open space, sport and recreation policy is progressing.

Summary

- Staff are developing a new policy framework for open space, sport and recreation that responds to the eight challenges and opportunities reported to this committee in April 2024 via a memo ([here](#)). It contains three sections: our strategic directions, our investment case and our policies and tools.
- The draft policy framework adapts and simplifies Te Ora ō Tāmaki Makaurau, the wellbeing framework developed with the Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum in response to Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri. It speaks to the role that open space, sport and recreation play in contributing to four dimensions of wellbeing (oranga): tāngata, whānau, whenua, wai.
- It sets five directions of where we are heading:
 1. Make all of Tāmaki Makaurau our backyard
 2. Deliver innovative open spaces in high-density areas
 3. Enhance our response to climate disruption
 4. Protect and enhance our environment, biodiversity and heritage
 5. Support Aucklanders to live healthy, active lives.
- It sets how we will get there based on the four investment principles adopted as part of the Thriving Communities Strategy Ngā Hapori Momoho 2022-32. These principles form the basis of the investment case.
- It is underpinned by a single value that will guide implementation: manaakitanga, the te ao Māori process of showing respect, generosity and care for resources and for others.
- Staff continue to work with our advisory groups to develop the policy framework. We will seek direction from the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee and local board chairs at a workshop in July 2024 focused on open space provision policy options and the investment case.
- The draft framework will be presented for the committee's consideration later in 2024.

Context

Staff are delivering an approved programme of work to refresh and consolidate open space, sport and recreation policy

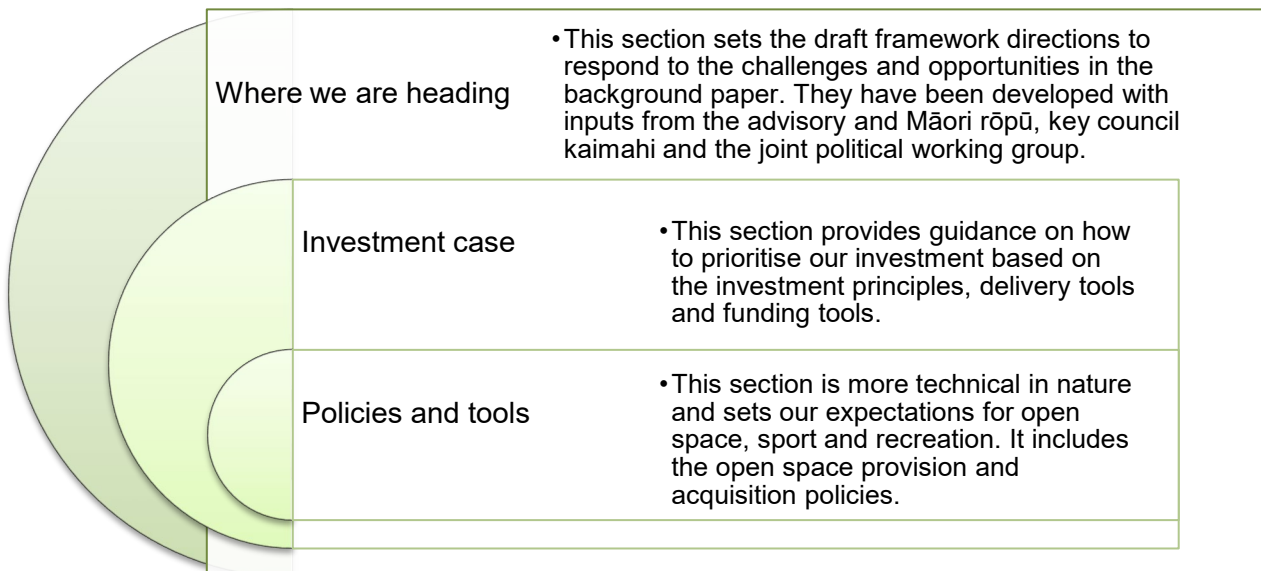
2. Staff are consolidating and simplifying the five policies and plans that make up Auckland Council's open space, sport and recreation policy, as approved in 2022 by the Parks, Arts, Community and Events Committee [[PAC/2022/68](#)].
3. As reported in a memo to the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee in April 2024, the discovery phase revealed eight challenges and opportunities to pay attention to, organised around three themes:
 - Focus on wellbeing and resilience: we can increase Auckland's and Aucklanders' oranga by encouraging our communities to be more active more often and taking an ecosystem approach in the face of climate change.
 - Make the most of what we have: we can make better use of Aucklanders' many assets to deliver multiple benefits for people and the environment.
 - Work within budget constraints: this calls for different responses, such as focusing more on services and less on assets, working with partners and the community and prioritising our efforts where they deliver the most value.
4. Staff are now drafting the new policy framework in response to the challenges and opportunities.
5. A joint political working group as well as an advisory and Māori rōpū (with mana whenua, mātāwaka and sector representatives) continue to provide input and guidance into this phase of work. Staff are also engaging with local boards.

Discussion

Clear expectations of what success look like have been set

6. As agreed in the programme scope, the new open space, sport and recreation policy framework aims to:
 - retain Auckland Council leadership of the framework
 - enable collaboration with open space, play, sport and recreation interests and sectors
 - enable integration using a te ao Māori framework
 - reflect changes in Auckland Council's legislative, strategic and fiscal environment
 - align the components of the framework to achieve better coordination of long-term decision-making and forwarding planning.
-

7. The policy framework is being developed in three main sections:



A draft framework on a page is being socialised

8. The draft policy framework is summarised in a single page (refer Appendix A).

- It builds on and simplifies **Te Ora ō Tāmaki Makaurau**, the wellbeing framework developed with the Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum in response to Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri. It speaks to the role that open space, sport and recreation play in contributing to **four dimensions of wellbeing (oranga)**: tāngata, whānau, whenua, wai.
- It sets **five directions** of where we are heading in response to identified challenges and opportunities. Each of the five directions is detailed on a page that sets out what we will do to make it happen and our implementation focus.
- It sets how we will work based on **four investment principles** adopted as part of the Thriving Communities Strategy Ngā Hapori Momoho 2022-32. These principles form the basis of the investment case.
- It is underpinned by **a single value** that will guide implementation: manaakitanga, the te ao Māori process of showing respect, generosity and care for resources and for others.

9. We have received the following feedback and direction from the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Joint Political Working Group:

- emphasise the role of parks, sport and recreation for wellbeing, including mental wellbeing
- support for the five draft directions and framework on a page
- support for the te ao Māori integration through the simplified Te Ora ō Tāmaki Makaurau wellbeing framework
- note that community access to school grounds and facilities is increasingly limited due to safety concerns
- add reference to the inequitable barriers to access for some communities and the requirement to be responsive to different needs, for example of the disabled community, under direction five.

10. Those have now been incorporated into the draft framework.

Next steps

11. Staff continue to develop the draft policy framework with input from the programme's advisory groups and guidance from the joint political working group.

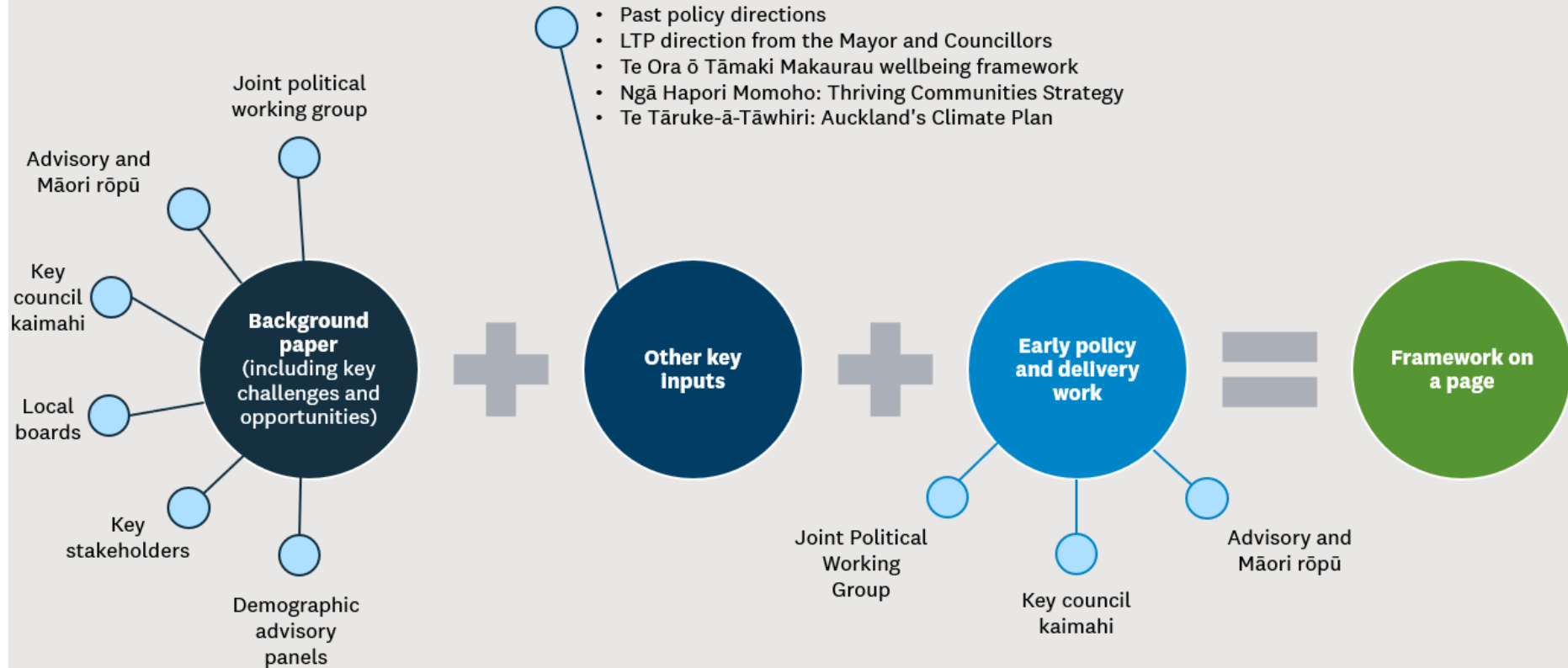
12. Staff will seek direction from the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee and local board chairs at a joint workshop in July 2024 on open space provision policy options and the investment case.
 13. Staff will report a draft policy framework for the committee's consideration later in 2024.
-

Outline

- **Key inputs:** to the development of the draft framework
- **Draft framework on a page:** consolidated and simplified approach
- **Te Ora ō Tāmaki Makaurau:** adapted and simplified as suggested by the Māori rōpū
- **Directions:** where we are heading
 - Why it matters
 - What we will do to make it happen
 - Our implementation focus



Key inputs into our draft framework on a page



Draft framework on a page



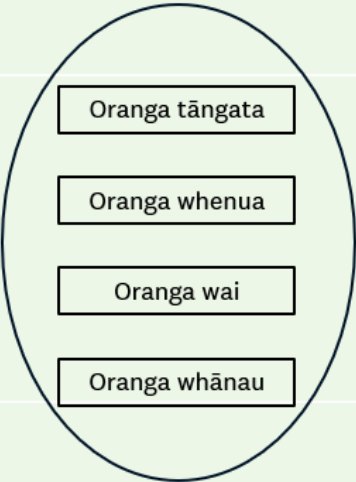
Te ora ō Tāmaki Makaurau
The health of Tāmaki Makaurau

Draft - Will be designed

Where we are heading

- Make all of Tāmaki Makaurau our backyard
- Deliver innovative open spaces in high-density areas
- Enhance our response to climate disruption
- Protect and enhance our environment, biodiversity and heritage
- Support Aucklanders to live healthy, active lives

The wellbeing we are contributing to



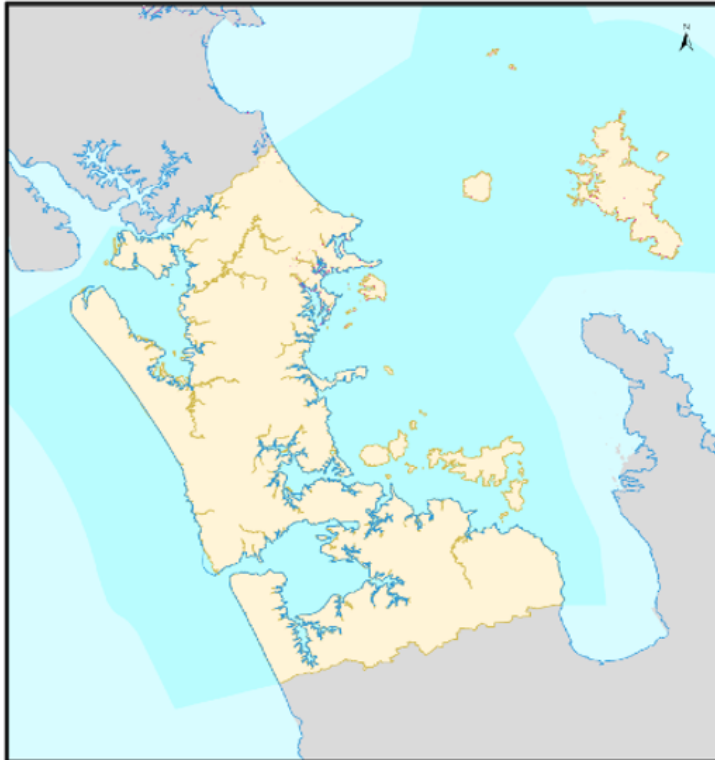
How we will get there

- Take a benefit-led approach to improve the holistic wellbeing of people, places and planet
- Invest based on evidence of need and the voices of Aucklanders
- Honour our Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations
- Work together to secure the future, using all our resources

Manaakitanga will be at the forefront of open space, play, sport and recreation to achieve the oranga outcomes for our whānau and communities

Te Ora o Tāmaki Makaurau





Te Ora ō Tāmaki Makaurau

The health of Tāmaki Makaurau

Tāmaki Herenga Waka

Tāmaki Herenga Tāngata

Tāmaki the joining place of many canoe

Tāmaki the joining place of many people

Tāmaki Makaurau

Tāmaki desired by all

The four wellbeing dimensions are key to the health of Tāmaki Makaurau

The use of oranga in this context speaks to the health and wellbeing of Māori, mana whenua, mātāwaka and all Aucklanders living within Tāmaki Makaurau.

Oranga sits at the centre of open space, play, sport and recreation.

Note: the following are not a direct translation.

Oranga Tāngata	Health of tāngata: reconnecting and reactivating relationships between individuals, communities and the natural environment through wellbeing-focused activities.
Oranga Whānau	Health of your whānau: whakawhanaungatanga – the intergenerational mutually beneficial relationships.
Oranga Whenua	Health of the whenua: mindful of the iwi connections to the area. Through knowledge comes care, responsibility of the place and the surrounding environments.
Oranga Wai	Health of the water: mauri o te wai, mauri o te tāngata. The wellbeing of the water ensures the vitality and wellbeing of people.

Manaakitanga is at the forefront of open space, play, sport and recreation

Manaakitanga

- Manaakitanga means hospitality, kindness, generosity and support.
- It is the process of showing respect, generosity and care for resources and others.
- Manaakitanga fosters community connections, supports caring for the land and for each other, and promotes a spirit of unity. It contributes to the oranga of our whānau and communities that are whānau centred and whānau driven.

Examples of how we manaaki (care for and protect)

- Embed and action manaakitanga across all roles in open space, play, sport and recreation, from planning and administration to coaching, officiating and advocacy.
- Acknowledge and support the many dedicated volunteers who are instrumental in delivering open space, play, sport and recreation services and contribute to unifying and uplifting communities.
- Deliver open spaces and play, sport and recreation services that reflect the cultural heritage of mana whenua and address the specific needs of mātāwaka Māori who lack access to marae and tūrangawaewae.
- Foster reciprocal relationships between tāngata, whānau, whenua and wai.

Directions



Make all of Tāmaki Makaurau our backyard

Enable equitable access to all our open spaces, whether they be green, blue or grey, to better meet the needs of Aucklanders.



Why this matters

We are taking a wide view of open space to better reflect the places and spaces Aucklanders use and value. This means opening up community access to Tāmaki Makaurau’s extensive network of green, blue and grey open spaces for relaxation, connection, finding respite in nature, physical activity, work and much more.

What we will do to make this happen

- Partner with other providers of open spaces and places to enable better community access
- Continue to improve the quality and functionality of our open space network to deliver equitable recreation opportunities for Aucklanders and showcase Māori identity and culture as a point of difference in the world
- Continue to provide new high quality open spaces to keep pace with growth and reflect and celebrate our cultural landscapes
- Continue to develop paths in our blue-green network as we expand it
- Work closely with Auckland Transport to enable safe and easy movement by people across our parks and streets for recreation as well as active transport

Implementation focus
Embed emerging practices
Do differently
Continue
Do more

DRAFT

Deliver innovative open spaces in high-density areas

Make the most of all open spaces and places to provide more opportunities for Aucklanders to enjoy nature, socialise and be active.



Why this matters

Auckland is becoming a more compact city: more people live closer together, private green space is becoming scarcer and our opportunity to deliver more parks is limited by financial constraints and land availability. In high-density areas, streets play a critical role in providing open space. There is also potential to better use our buildings. We need to make the most of all our opportunities to provide space for Aucklanders.

What we will do to make this happen

- Work with Auckland Transport to embed and accelerate emerging practices that enable using civic squares, streets and carparks for people-centred activities and greening the city
- Prioritise acquiring new parks in high-density areas where capacity is low
- Investigate how private developments can better provide private open space, such as rooftops for play, sport and recreation

Implementation focus

Embed emerging practices

Do differently

Continue

Do more

DRAFT

Enhance our response to climate disruption

Better plan and design our open spaces and places network to enhance its contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation and build resilience.



Why this matters

Tāmaki Makaurau is already experiencing significant climate impacts and extreme weather events. We need to make changes to respond to climate disruption and build resilience in our open spaces and places network. This means prioritising our investment to make Auckland greener and spongier.

What we will do to make this happen

- Develop our blue-green network to better manage stormwater as well as to deliver benefits for people and nature
- Accelerate the utilisation of nature-based solutions in our parks and other open spaces, as well in our built environment, to increase their contribution to water capture and storage, greening the city and reducing temperatures in urban areas
- Increase the application of mātauranga Māori together with Western approaches to respond to climate disruption
- Improve the performance of our open spaces and facilities to reduce negative environmental impacts, including carbon emissions
- Adapt our open spaces and facilities on the coast and in flood-prone areas using the most considerate response, ranging from no active intervention to managed realignment

Implementation focus

Embed emerging practices

Do differently

Continue

Do more

DRAFT

Protect and enhance our environment, biodiversity and heritage

Take an ecosystem approach to manage our open space network in ways that increasingly benefit the environment and indigenous biodiversity, as well as Aucklanders, and protect our historic and cultural heritage.



Why this matters

The health of Auckland's environment is improving but challenges remain. Auckland's growth, along with associated habitat loss and other threats such as invasive pest species and diseases, is putting pressure on the environment and biodiversity, threatening indigenous species and ecosystems. Our open spaces also play an important role in protecting Auckland's historic and cultural heritage.

What we will do to make this happen

- Continue planting, applying mātauranga Māori, to accelerate the restoration of indigenous ecosystems in parks and other open spaces
- Partner with others to increase indigenous tree canopy cover across the city and to continue delivering the Urban Ngahere (Forest) Strategy
- Preserve significant natural areas and connect open spaces and habitats to support indigenous biodiversity
- Continue to ensure our open spaces and places reflect and celebrate mana whenua cultural heritage, narratives and names
- Continue to protect and care for the significant ecological, natural, cultural and historic heritage in our open space and places

Implementation focus

Embed emerging practices

Do differently

Continue

Do more

DRAFT

Support Aucklanders to live healthy, active lives

Support Aucklanders to be more active more often through programmes, spaces and places that manaaki whānau and communities and can adapt to future needs.



Why this matters

Regular physical activity, whether it be play, sport or recreation, provides significant health and wellbeing benefits. While many Aucklanders are physically active, not everyone is getting enough physical activity in their lives and some are missing out as they face barriers to participation. As Aucklanders' preferences and behaviours change, we need to evolve our existing open spaces and facilities to provide a wide range of opportunities. We also need to target our investment to support those who need it the most and adopt flexible delivery approaches.

What we will do to make this happen

- Deliver a diverse range of play, sport and recreation opportunities across our open space network
- Accelerate the transition to multi-use and adaptable spaces and facilities to deliver multiple benefits for our communities and clubs
- Target programmes and resources to support Aucklanders who are less physically active and face barriers to access, with a stronger focus on community and intergenerational participation
- Plan for a regional sport and recreation facilities network, with clear investment priorities to support more equitable participation
- Support and enable communities to deliver services, including Māori-led services where appropriate
- Partner with others to improve community access to non-council sport and recreation assets such as school fields and facilities
- Work with community and mana whenua to design spaces and facilities that are welcoming, safe and inclusive, deliver on their needs, foster a sense of belonging and celebrate mana whenua identity

Implementation focus

Embed emerging practices

Do differently

Continue

Do more

DRAFT

Kia Manaaki Tātou i te Ora o Tāmaki Makaurau

DRAFT Auckland Open Space, Sport and
Recreation Policy Framework

Local board workshops

August 2024



Agenda

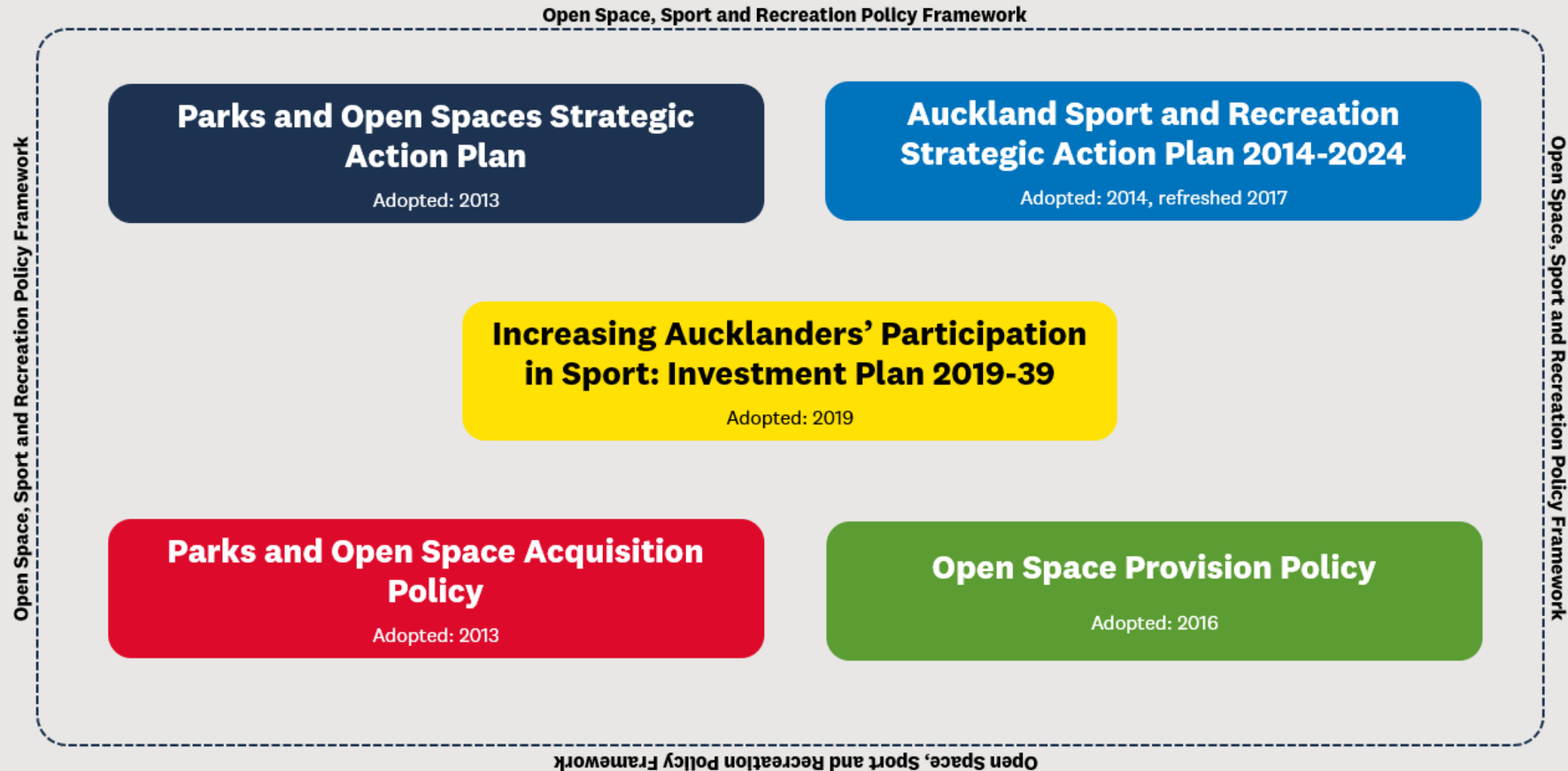
- 1) Scope and progress to date.
- 2) Part 1: Where we are heading – our strategic directions.
- 3) Part 2: How we will get there – our approach to investment.
- 4) Part 3: Our expectations for delivery – policies and guidelines.
- 5) Next steps.



Scope and progress to date



We are delivering a mandated programme of work to refresh and consolidate the existing policy framework



Our work is being supported by a programme advisory structure providing input and direction

Joint political working group

- Cr Filipaina (chair)
- LB member Watson (deputy chair)
- Cr Fletcher
- LB member Coney
- Houkura member Renata

Advisory and Māori rōpū

- Mana whenua, mātaawaka and sector representatives

Community of interest

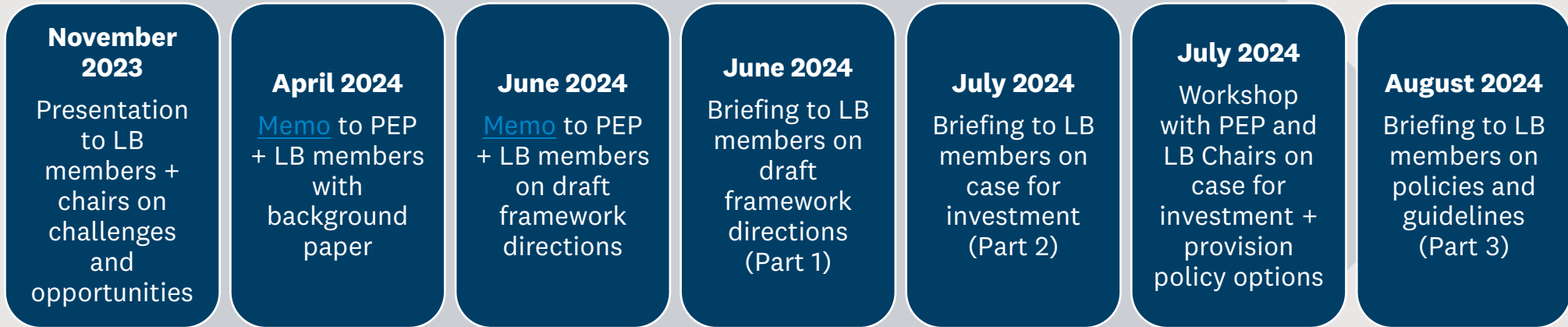
- Council staff whose work relates to open space, play, sport and recreation

Key stakeholders and partners have also provided feedback into the work



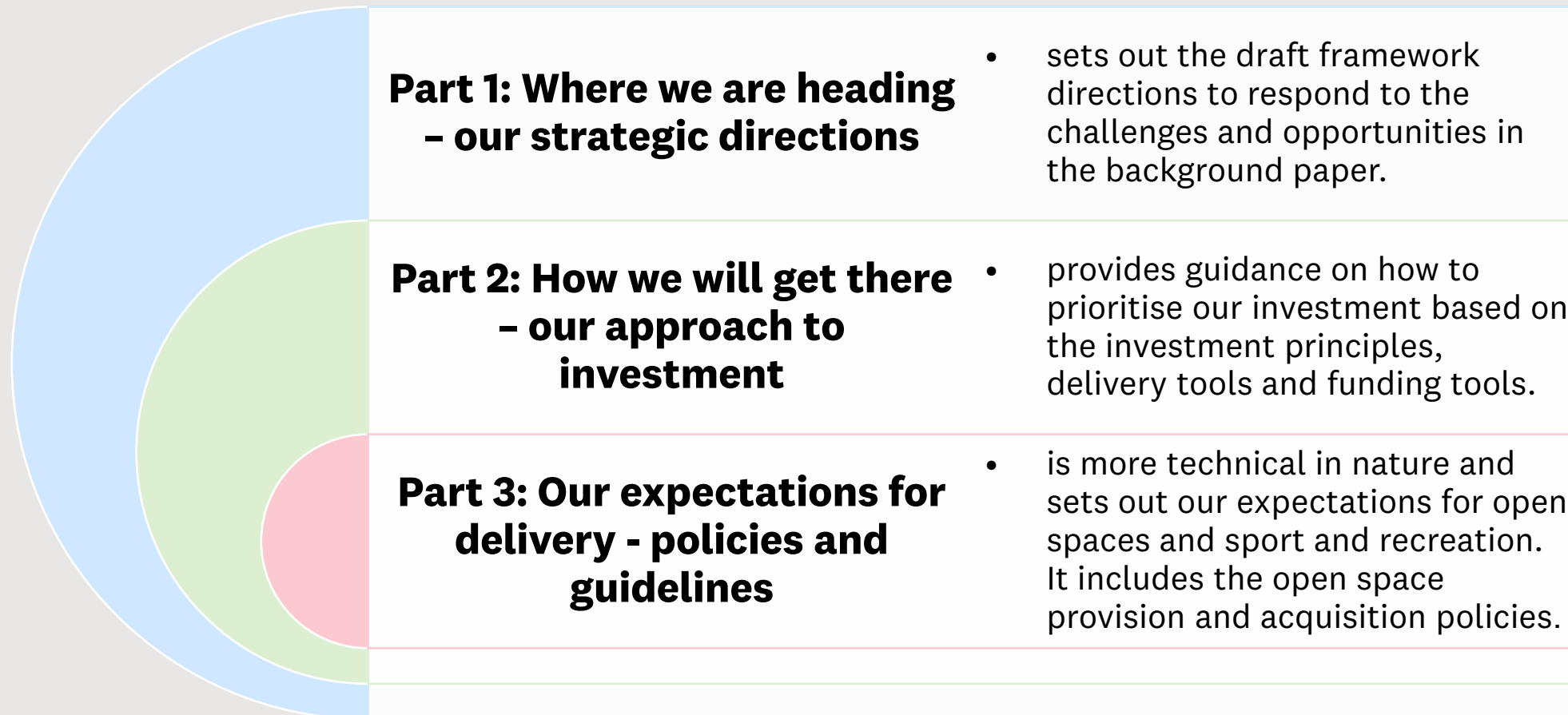


We have engaged with local boards throughout the process



The new policy framework outlines how we will provide open spaces and sport and recreation opportunities to benefit all Aucklanders

The framework contains three main parts:



Part 1: Where we are heading – our strategic directions

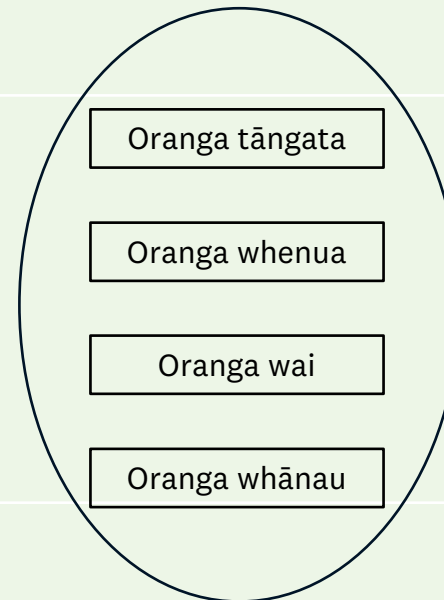
Presented at Local Board Members Briefing on 24 June 2024



Where we are heading

- Make all of Tāmaki Makaurau our backyard
- Deliver innovative open spaces in high-density areas
- Enhance our response to climate disruption
- Protect and enhance our environment, biodiversity and heritage
- Support Aucklanders to live healthy, active lives

The wellbeing we are contributing to



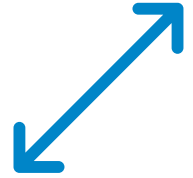
How we will get there

- Take a benefit-led approach to improve the holistic wellbeing of people, places and planet
- Invest based on evidence of need and the voices of Aucklanders
- Honour our Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations
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Manaakitanga will be at the forefront of open space, play, sport and recreation to achieve the oranga outcomes for our whānau and communities

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Implementation focus

Embed emerging practices

Do differently

Continue

Do more

DRAFT

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Implementation focus

Embed emerging practices

Do differently

Continue

Do more

DRAFT

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Implementation focus

Embed emerging practices

Do differently

Continue

Do more

DRAFT

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The health of Auckland's environment is improving but challenges remain. Auckland's growth, along with associated habitat loss and other threats such as invasive pest species and diseases, is putting pressure on the environment and biodiversity, threatening indigenous species and ecosystems. Our open spaces also play an important role in protecting Auckland's historic and cultural heritage.

What we will do to make this happen

- Continue planting, applying mātauranga Māori, to accelerate the restoration of indigenous ecosystems in parks and other open spaces
- Partner with others to increase indigenous tree canopy cover across the city and to continue delivering the Urban Ngahere (Forest) Strategy
- Preserve significant natural areas and connect open spaces and habitats to support indigenous biodiversity
- Continue to ensure our open spaces and places reflect and celebrate mana whenua cultural heritage, narratives and names
- Continue to protect and care for the significant ecological, natural, cultural and historic heritage in our open space and places.

Implementation focus

Embed emerging practices

Do differently

Continue

Do more

DRAFT

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Regular physical activity, whether it be play, sport or recreation, provides significant health and wellbeing benefits. While many Aucklanders are physically active, not everyone is getting enough physical activity in their lives and some are missing out as they face barriers to participation. As Aucklanders' preferences and behaviours change, we need to evolve our existing open spaces and facilities to provide a wide range of opportunities. We also need to target our investment to support those who need it the most and adopt flexible delivery approaches.

What we will do to make this happen

- Deliver a diverse range of play, sport and recreation opportunities across our open space network
- Accelerate the transition to multi-use and adaptable spaces and facilities to deliver multiple benefits for our communities and clubs
- Target programmes and resources to support Aucklanders who are less physically active and face barriers to access, with a stronger focus on community and intergenerational participation
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Implementation focus

Embed emerging practices

Do differently

Continue

Do more

DRAFT

Part 2: How we will get there – our approach to investment

Presented at Local Board Members Briefing on 22 July 2024



We will invest in Auckland and Aucklanders, based on four key principles

With the increasing cost of delivering services and assets, limited resources and council's commitment to deliver value for money for rate payers, our effort and investment must be targeted.

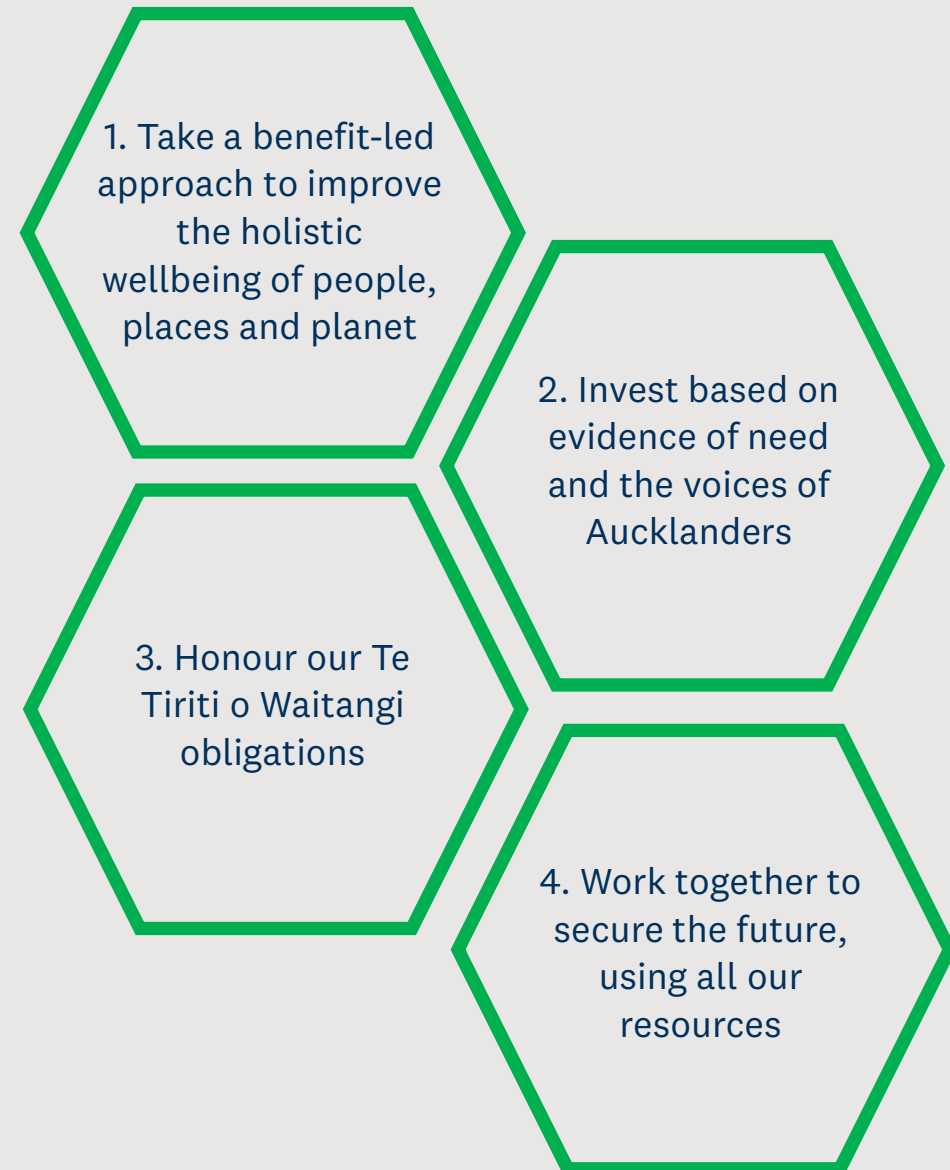
To get where we are heading, we will prioritise our investment based on four principles.

This will enable us to:

- apply a robust investment approach that is focused on increasing benefits to people, places and planet
- compare different projects consistently
- target our resources where they are the most needed and make the biggest impacts
- support decision-makers to make evidence-based decisions
- better deliver for Auckland and Aucklanders using all our resources.

The four key principles are based on those adopted as part of the Thriving Communities Strategy, Ngā Hapori Momoho 2022-32. The first three are unchanged, while the fourth has been adapted to specifically respond to the open space, play, sport and recreation delivery and funding environment.

Our investment principles



Supporting elected members in their decision-making

Both the Governing Body and local boards have decision-making responsibilities for open spaces and play, sport and recreation opportunities.

Applying our four investment principles will support decision-makers. Together they form a robust and consistent investment approach that will help to:

- develop evidence-based and consistent advice to inform priorities in local board plans and regional work programmes
- design initiatives to deliver multiple benefits, hence increasing their value for money
- identify a wider range of potential funding sources for priority initiatives
- consider a full range of delivery options
- prioritise investments through the annual plan and long-term plan processes
- clearly signal to local and regional delivery partners how we will invest over time.



Example - what would this look like?

To better enable delivery of their open space, play sport and recreation priorities, local boards could consider additional delivery and / or funding tools, such as:

- set a targeted rate
- provide access grants
- leverage community lease conditions (e.g. to provide 1 day a week of public access)
- use proceeds from service property optimisation.



Principle 1: Take a benefits-led approach to improve the holistic wellbeing of people, places and planet

Why this matters

Our investments in open spaces and play, sport and recreation opportunities often require significant funding. They also deliver significant benefits to people, places and planet. By better understanding both long-term costs and benefits, we can make better decisions for current and future generations.

What this looks like

- We optimise the design of our investment and delivery to deliver multiple benefits across our four oranga. For example, our recreation parks may also be able to support water management
- We assess the monetarised and non-monetarised benefits potential interventions may have by using a benefits framework specific to the open space, play, sport and recreation context
- We take a holistic view of benefits that recognises the interconnectedness of people, places and planet
- We take a long-term view of costs and benefits, to recognise that investment decisions may impact multiple generations
- We consistently compare investments and prioritise those with the highest value for money, when and where they are needed most
- We continue to improve data collection and reporting on outcomes so that we can invest more strategically and with greater confidence.



Principle 2: Invest based on evidence of need and the voices of Aucklanders

Why this matters

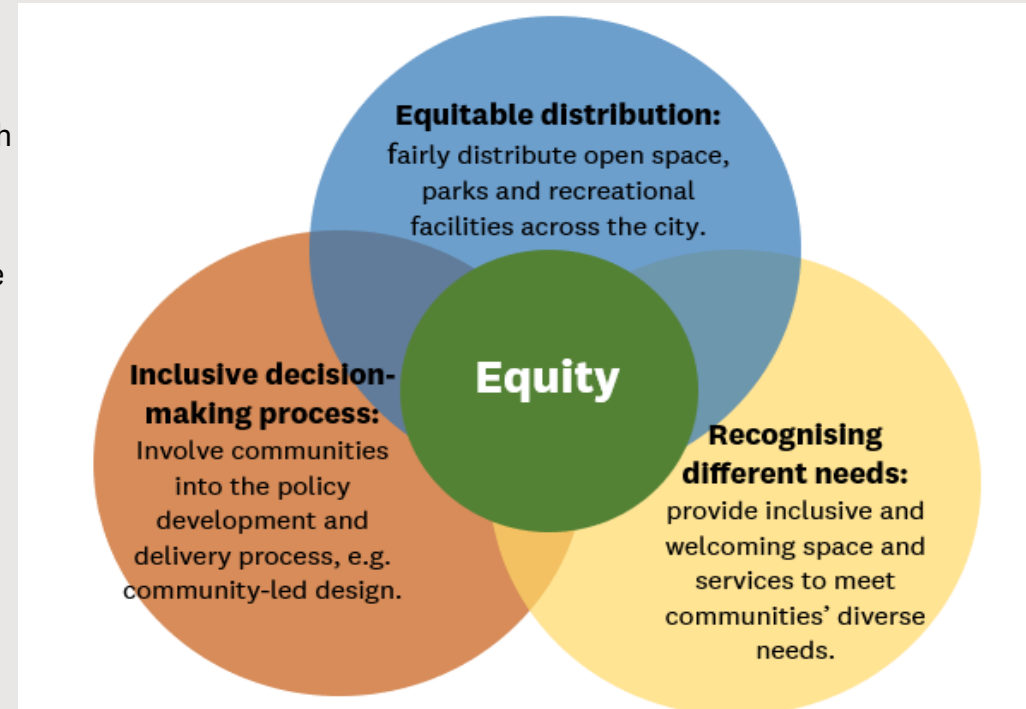
Not all Aucklanders benefit equitably from open spaces and play, sport and recreation opportunities. Some communities might face disparities and barriers and have less access to high quality opportunities.

By putting equity at the heart of what we do, we enable better outcomes for people and places with the most need. We respond to diverse needs and focus on supporting communities who face barriers to participation.

Ensuring all Aucklanders benefit equitably from open spaces and play, sport, and recreation opportunities means targeting investment to communities most in need.

Applying an equity lens across the framework looks like this

- **Assets and services planning:** We focus our investment on areas with the lowest level of provision per capita and develop our network of open spaces and facilities to ensure all Aucklanders have access to a wide range of play, sport and recreation opportunities
- **Planning from an intergenerational perspective:** We consider the costs and benefits of our investments across multiple generations, reflecting on what legacy we want to leave for future generations
- **Investment prioritisation:** We prioritise our investment to communities most in need and to ensure that Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau enjoy the same open space, play sport and recreation opportunities as other Aucklanders
- **Assets and services design:** We provide inclusive and welcoming spaces and services to meet diverse needs. We enable community-led design
- **Community-centred delivery:** We work with communities to deliver local services and spaces. We empower them to deliver their own services and spaces
- **Monitoring for equitable outcomes:** We regularly monitor key indicators in communities across Tāmaki Makaurau to understand whether they have equitable access to our assets and services.



Principle 3: Honour our Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations

Why this matters

Te Tiriti o Waitangi is our nation's founding document and recognises the special place of Māori in Aotearoa. We are committed to engaging and working with Māori in ways that are consistent with Te Tiriti.

We are committed to honouring our Te Tiriti obligations through respecting rangatiratanga, tikanga and mātauranga Māori and celebrating Tāmaki Makaurau's unique Māori identity.

Our investment approach will honour Te Tiriti by focusing on:

- **Rangatiratanga** – the duty to recognise Māori rights of independence, autonomy and self-determination
- **Partnership** – the duty to interact in good faith with a sense of shared enterprise and mutual benefit
- **Active protection** – the duty to proactively protect the rights and interests of Māori
- **Mutual benefit** – recognising that both Māori and non-Māori should enjoy benefits and share in the prosperity of Aotearoa. This includes the notion of equality in different areas of life
- **Options** – recognising the right of Māori to choose a direction based on personal choice. To continue their tikanga as it was or combine elements of traditional and new and walk in both worlds
- **The right of development** – the active duty to assist Māori in developing resources and taonga for economic benefit.

What this looks like

- We invest to ensure that Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau enjoy the same level of open space, sport and recreation opportunities as other Aucklanders
- We invest to deliver on our existing commitments to mana whenua and mātaawaka in Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau – Tā mātou anga hei ine I te tutukitanaga o ngā putanga Māori, our Māori outcomes framework
- We respect rangatiratanga, including by investing in by-Māori-for-Māori solutions, actively building the capacity and capability of mana whenua and mātaawaka, and continuing our commitment to co-governance and co-management under Te Tiriti
- Partner with mana whenua to co-design our spaces and places to ensure they are welcoming and promote and protect tikanga, taonga, and mātauranga Māori
- We support the revitalisation of traditional Māori sports and play
- We support te reo Māori to be seen, heard, spoken and learned throughout the places and spaces of Tāmaki Makaurau
- Mana whenua and Māori are active partners and participants in decision-making to provide open spaces, play, sport and recreation opportunities across Tāmaki Makaurau.



Principle 4: Work together to secure the future, using all our resources

Why this matters

By pulling our resources together and working towards a common future, we are better able to deliver on our five strategic directions. We also ensure that our finite resources are well-used: this means making the most of what we collectively have to deliver multiple benefits to Auckland and Aucklanders.

What this looks like

- We recognise the many roles council plays: from provider, to partner, enabler, funder, advocate and regulator
- We make use of the full range of delivery methods and funding tools available to us
- We enhance collaboration and strengthen partnerships for delivery to maximise opportunities for Aucklanders
- We are flexible in our use of different delivery and funding models in response to changes in demand over time
- We support community-led and Māori-led delivery to respond to local needs
- We look at opportunities for our network to generate additional revenue to help sustain itself, while acknowledging that general rates and development contributions will continue to provide most of the funding.



Provider - providing and maintaining a variety of open spaces and play, sport and recreation facilities, as well as programmes, services and events. Investment and delivery is solely provided by council.



Partner - working with others, including mana whenua, community and developers, to collectively deliver for Auckland and Aucklanders. Investment and delivery are shared.



Facilitator - facilitating delivery by others through access to council facilities, including community leases at below market rates. Council owns or manages the asset and services are delivered by community groups or organisations.



Funder - supporting others to deliver including through funding for sector organisations, sports clubs and conservation groups. Investment is provided by council but delivery is by a third party.



Advocate - advocating for the needs of Auckland and Aucklanders, including to central government and the private sector.



Regulator - regulating the activities of itself and others, including what can be built and where and the uses of open spaces.



Our opportunities to use a wider range of delivery methods and funding tools

Opportunities to deliver differently include:

- **Work more closely with schools** to open up public access to play, sport and recreation assets (see case study 1)
- **Widen the range of potential partners**, by building their capacity and delivery capability and enabling more equitable access to procurement, grant and community lease processes (see case study 2)
- **Expand our partnerships with mana whenua and mātaawaka**, consistent with Te Tiriti
- **Work more closely with large developers** on provision of community infrastructure
- **Utilise trusts, community or iwi-based delivery models** to leverage local initiatives, consolidate services, programmes and/or assets under a capable community partner(s), and allow access to revenue streams that council may not be eligible for (see case studies 3 and 4)
- **Look more closely at the potential for private partnerships** by determining situations in which it may be viable and effective (see case study 5)
- **Reframe how success is measured** by developing clear performance measures for the outcomes we want to see for Auckland and Aucklanders as well as financial performance.

Opportunities to use a wider range of funding sources include:

- **Amend our development contributions policy** to better reflect the growth-related infrastructure we deliver (e.g. sports assets) that support a well-functioning urban environment
- **Create alternative revenue streams** to support provision of community services, programmes and assets. This could include offering leases of small areas of parks or other open space for commercial activities like coffee carts or bike rentals (see case study 4)
- **Proactively seek out philanthropic funding** by developing consistent processes for responding to, seeking out and managing funding opportunities. This includes developing a 'menu' of the opportunities available to potential funders (e.g. tree planting, greening the city projects, sponsorships, naming rights etc)
- **Leverage third party funding and finance** (private organisations, trusts, etc). This is more likely to reflect bespoke approaches in certain circumstances rather than a blanket approach across open space, sport and recreation
- **Pursue potential broader funding, partnering and joint planning opportunities** with central government e.g. Kāinga Ora, Waka Kotahi, Ministry for Business, Innovation and Economic Development (major events), Department of Conservation
- **Make greater use of user-charging** where users are able to pay and where the desired community benefits can still be achieved
- **Make greater use of service property optimisation** to fund land acquisition or open space development within the same local board area.





**Any questions or
feedback?**



Part 3: Our expectations for delivery – policies and guidelines

Presented in part at Local Board Members Briefing on 5 August 2024



Part 3 is split into three sections and outlines our policies and guidelines

Section 1: Our expectations for making the most of our open spaces

- This section sets expectations for making the most of our existing network of green, blue and grey spaces to meet the needs of Aucklanders.

Section 2: Our expectations for open space provision and acquisition

- This section sets expectations for planning and providing a high-quality open space network for Aucklanders to enjoy nature, socialise and be active now and in the future.

Section 3: Our expectations for play, sport and recreation

- This section sets expectations for providing a range of play, sport and recreation opportunities to support Aucklanders to live healthy, active lives.



Today we will focus on:

new guidance to support local boards to make the most of our existing open spaces (section 1)

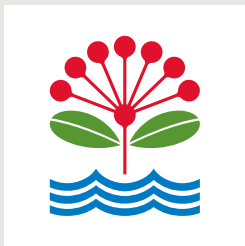
proposed changes to provide and acquire new open spaces (section 2)



Guidance: Making the most of our existing open spaces



The existing open space network has a significant role in achieving the five framework directions



Guidance on how open spaces can deliver multiple benefits without compromising their primary purpose

Objective: Deliver multiple benefits from our assets

Tools:

Guidance on primary and secondary purposes for different types of open spaces

Guidance on risk appetite

Te Kaitaka/Greenslade Reserve



Guidance on how to improve the quality of our existing open spaces

Objective: Develop quality open spaces highly valued by Aucklanders

Tool: Guidance on four drivers of quality, and the need for consideration of local knowledge from mana whenua, local boards and communities

An accessible space that is easy to get to and easy to get through

A space where people are engaged in activities

A welcoming and resilient space that reflects local culture and community

A sociable place where people meet and connect



Guidance about delivering a range of recreation opportunities in open spaces

Objective: Provide a diversity of recreation opportunities accessible to all

Tool: A new tool to guide planning and investment prioritisation, with associated performance criteria



Policy: Provision metrics for open space

Your views on five packages of options



Scope

Council's open space provision policy sets council's expectations for the quantity and quality of open space. It informs the council's investment, asset and acquisition activities in open space, and guides spatial planning by both the council and the private sector. The policy is delivered as budget allows.

Staff are investigating improvements following a fit-for-purpose review of council's open space provision policy.



What did we learn from the review of our existing policy?

Council's open space provision policy is generally consistent with good practice:

Reflects vision and intent of Auckland Plan

Provides good qualitative guidance

Delivers good distribution and proximity outcomes

Provides strong network principles

But there is room for improvement and innovation.

The policy is not working effectively in high-density urban areas and is delivering low capacity in greenfield areas.

- **Fast growth is occurring in high-density urban areas such as metropolitan, town and local centres and along major transport corridors. An increasing number of Auckland urban residents are living closer together and they have no, or limited, private open space**
- **Large areas of greenfield land are being developed, creating new communities with no or limited existing open spaces. Significant investment is required to provide parks to similar service levels as in existing urban areas.**

Our challenges:

- high levels of growth across the Auckland region
- less private provision of open space and more people relying on public open space
- land scarcity and high land costs, creating challenges acquiring the land we want
- a tight fiscal environment where council has to make investment trade-offs.

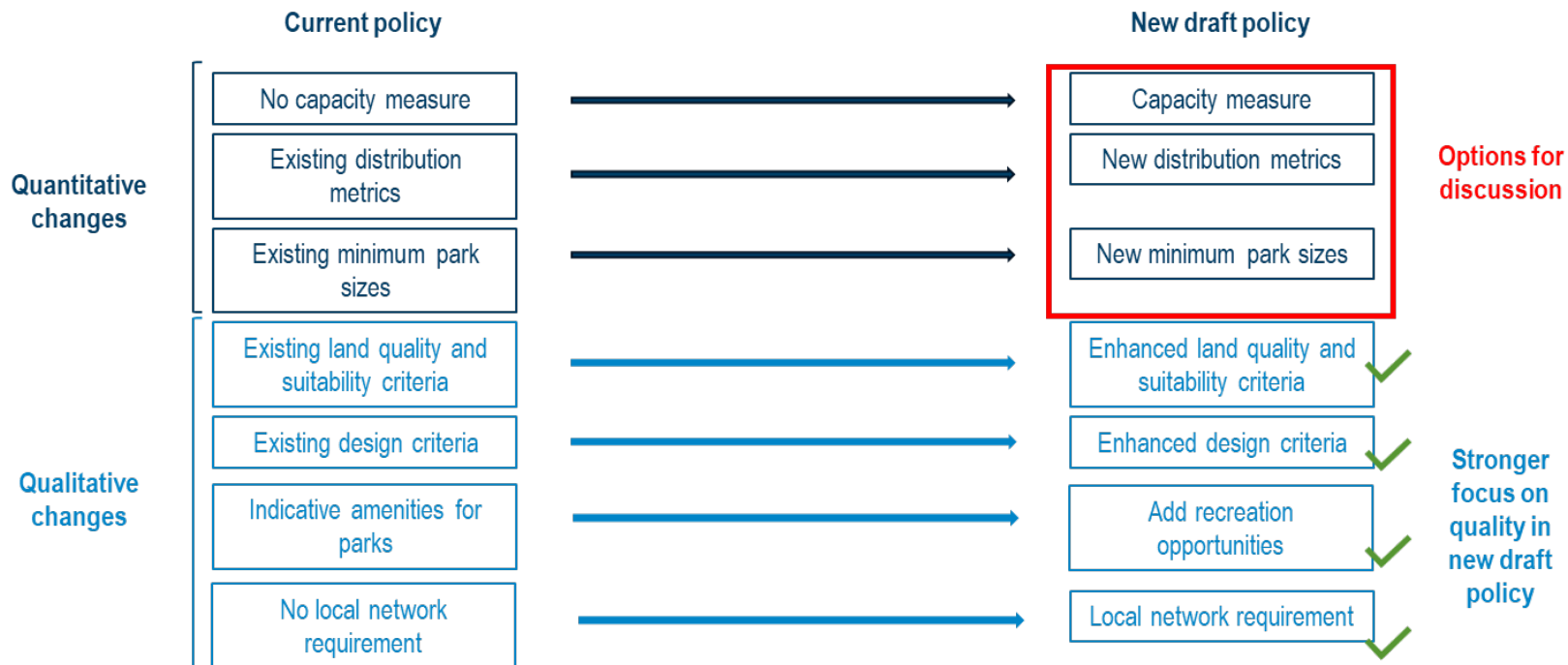


Improvements we are investigating

We are looking at:

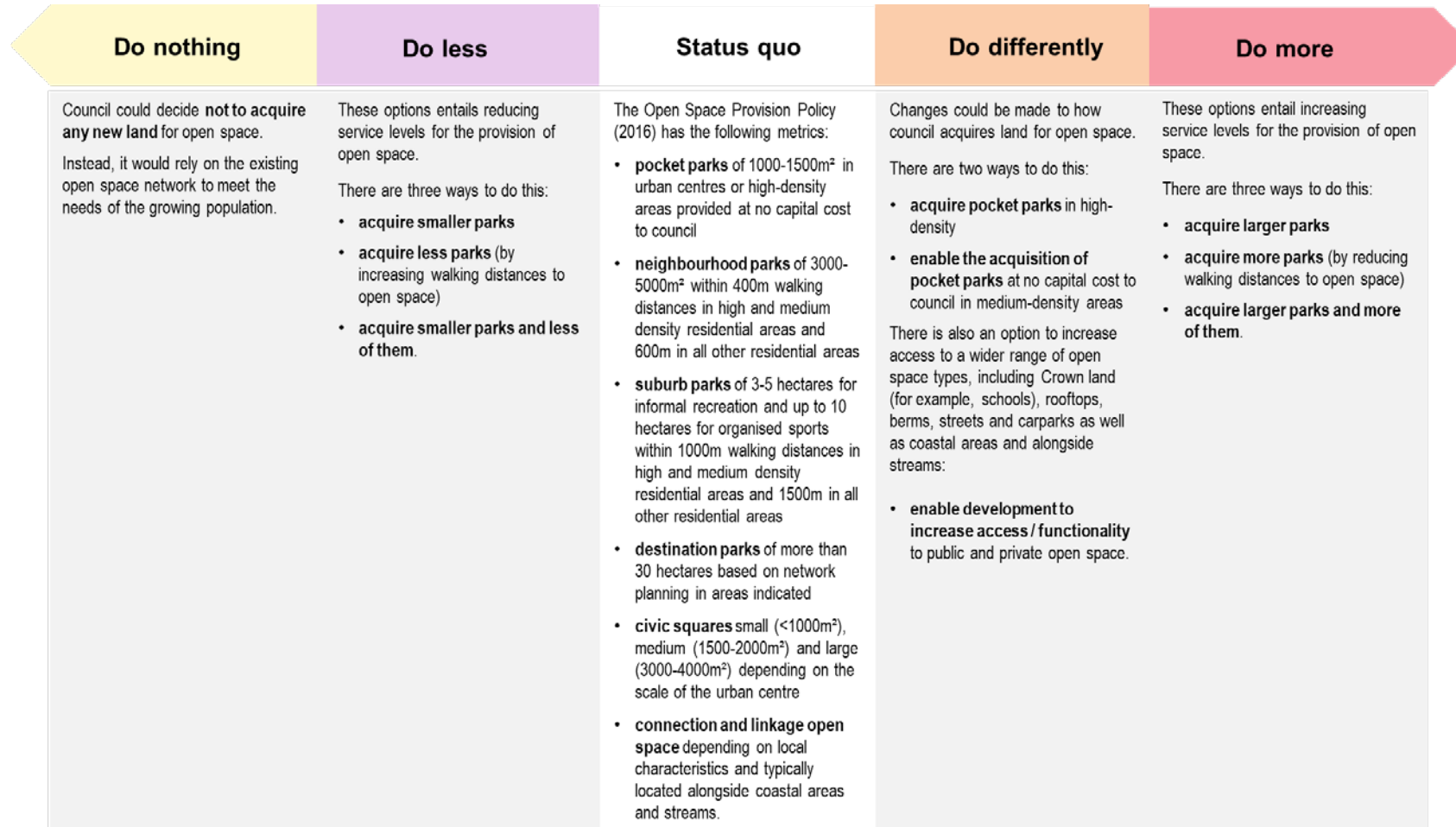
- 1) providing stronger quality measures for land, including access, location, permeability and shading.
- 2) changing quantitative aspects of the policy.

The strategic directions in the draft policy framework also speak about making the most of a wider range of open space types, including access to Crown land, rooftops, berms, streets and carparks as well as coastal areas and alongside streams.

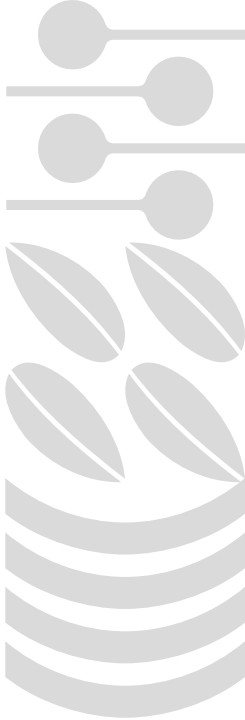


Twelve options to vary the quantity of open space

We have considered a range of options to respond to our problem definition. They are situated along the following policy continuum:



These options are not all mutually exclusive. There could be a combination of options and they could vary according to the density of development.



We have identified five options packages

We identified a long list of 12 options covering park types, the optimal sizes of these parks and the distribution of these parks. These options were analysed and assessed against two greenfield and two brownfield working examples.

This led to the identification of **five different combinations of options**, depending on circumstances and/or what elected representatives seek to achieve.

1. High-density focused	2. Capacity focused	3. Budget focused	4. Doing things differently	5. Consolidating and simplifying
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 7: Acquire pocket parks (high density) Option 9: Enable development to increase access / functionality Option 10: Acquire larger parks (high density). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 7: Acquire pocket parks (high density) <u>in areas of moderate or low capacity</u> Option 9: Enable development to increase access / functionality Options 2, 5 and 10: Acquire parks <u>and vary their size based on capacity</u> (parks and civic space per capita). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 1: Do not acquire new land for open space Option 8: Enable the acquisition of pocket parks (medium density) Option 9: Enable development to increase access / functionality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 7: Acquire pocket parks (high density) Option 8: Enable the acquisition of pocket parks (medium density) Option 9: Enable development to increase access / functionality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 6: Maintain existing provision metrics Option 7: Acquire pocket parks (high density) Option 9: Enable development to increase access / functionality.



The packages are combinations of various shortlisted options

Seven of the original options feature in the five options packages.

The status quo is used for comparative purposes.

Do nothing	Option 1: Do not acquire new land for open space in areas assessed as having high levels of open space capacity
Do less	<p>Option 2: Acquire smaller parks (M/L-D): Neighbourhood parks of 2000m² in medium and low-density</p> <p>Option 3 Acquire less parks (M-D): Neighbourhood parks within 500m walking distance in medium-density</p> <p>Option 4: Acquire smaller parks and less of them (M/L-D): A combination of Options 2 and 3</p> <p>Option 5: Acquire smaller parks (H-D): Neighbourhood parks of 2000m² in high-density</p>
Status quo	Option 6: Maintain existing provision metrics
Do differently	<p>Option 7: Acquire pocket parks (H-D): Pocket parks of 1500m² in high-density</p> <p>Option 8: Enable the acquisition of pocket parks (M-D): Pocket parks of 1000-1500m² in medium-density at no capital cost to council</p> <p>Option 9: Fund development to increase access / functionality to public and private open space</p>
Do more	<p>Option 10: Acquire larger parks (H-D): Neighbourhood parks of 5000m² in high-density</p> <p>Option 11: Acquire more parks (H-D): Neighbourhood parks within 300m walking distance in high-density</p> <p>Option 12 : Acquire larger parks and more of them (H-D): A combination of Options 10 and 11</p>

L-D: Low-density
M-D: Medium-density
M/L-D: Medium and low-density
H-D: High-density



Which options package scored consistently well?

Options package **2. Capacity focused** scored consistently well across all four working examples.

Options package **4. Do differently** scored well in two working examples but was discarded in two greenfield working examples due to low capacity.

Options package **3. Budget focused** was discarded in two greenfield working examples due to low capacity.

Options packages **1. High-density focused** and **5. Simplifying and consolidating** largely delivered that same results across all four working examples and, therefore, scored the same.



Recommendations

Draft

Based on an assessment of eight working examples, we recommend changes to the metrics in the Open Space Provision Policy as follows:

Pocket parks of:

- 1000-1500m² in urban centres or high-density areas with moderate or low capacity
- 1000-1500m² in medium-density areas provided at no capital cost to council.

Neighbourhood parks of:

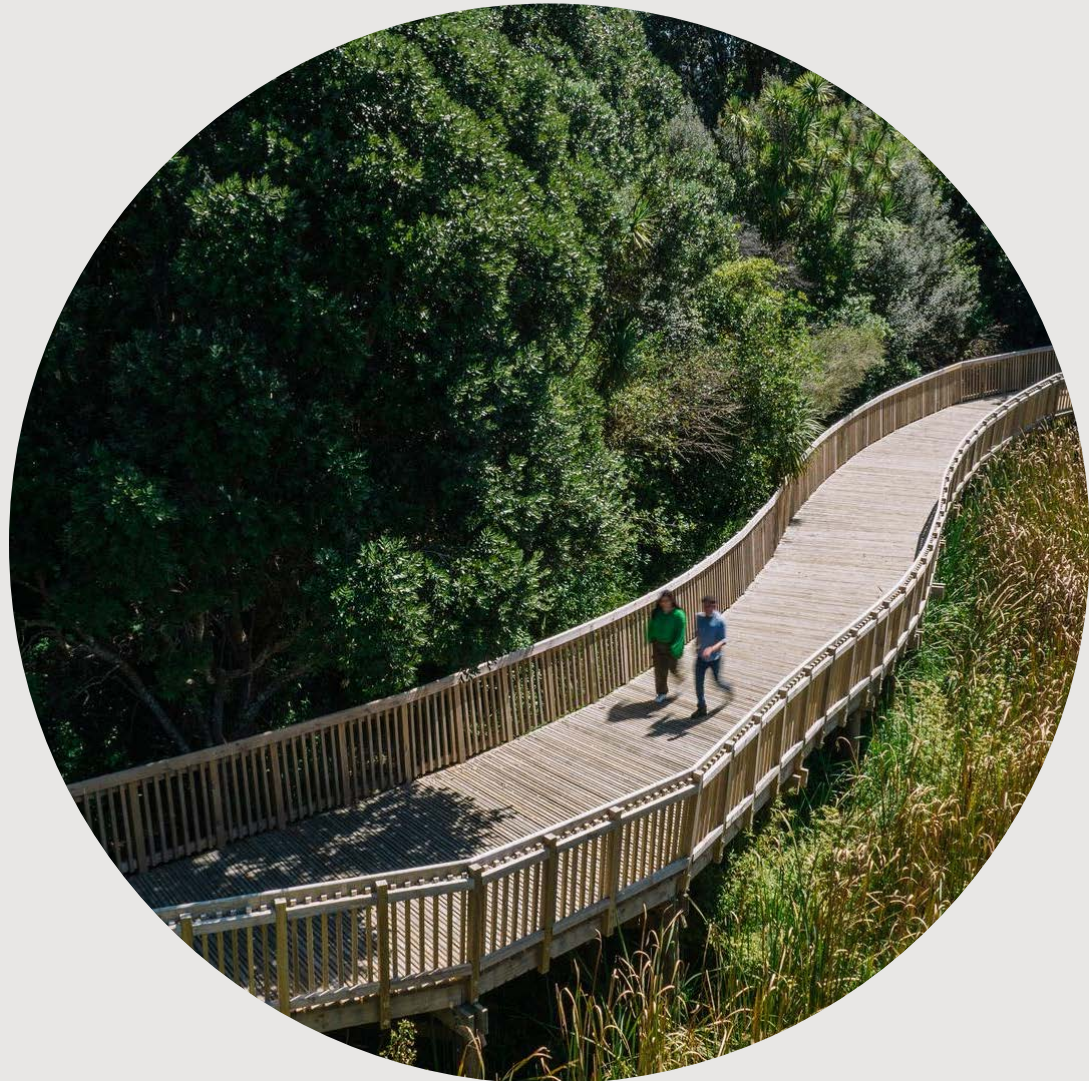
- 2000m² within 400m walking distances in high and medium-density residential areas with high capacity
- 3000m² within 400m walking distances in high and medium-density residential areas with moderate capacity
- 5000m² within 400m walking distances in high and medium-density residential areas with low capacity
- 3000m² within 600m walking distances in all other residential areas.

We recommend that council retains the current metrics for:

- suburb parks
- destination parks
- civic squares
- connection and linkage open space.

We also recommend that funding is allocated to increase access / functionality to public and private open space.

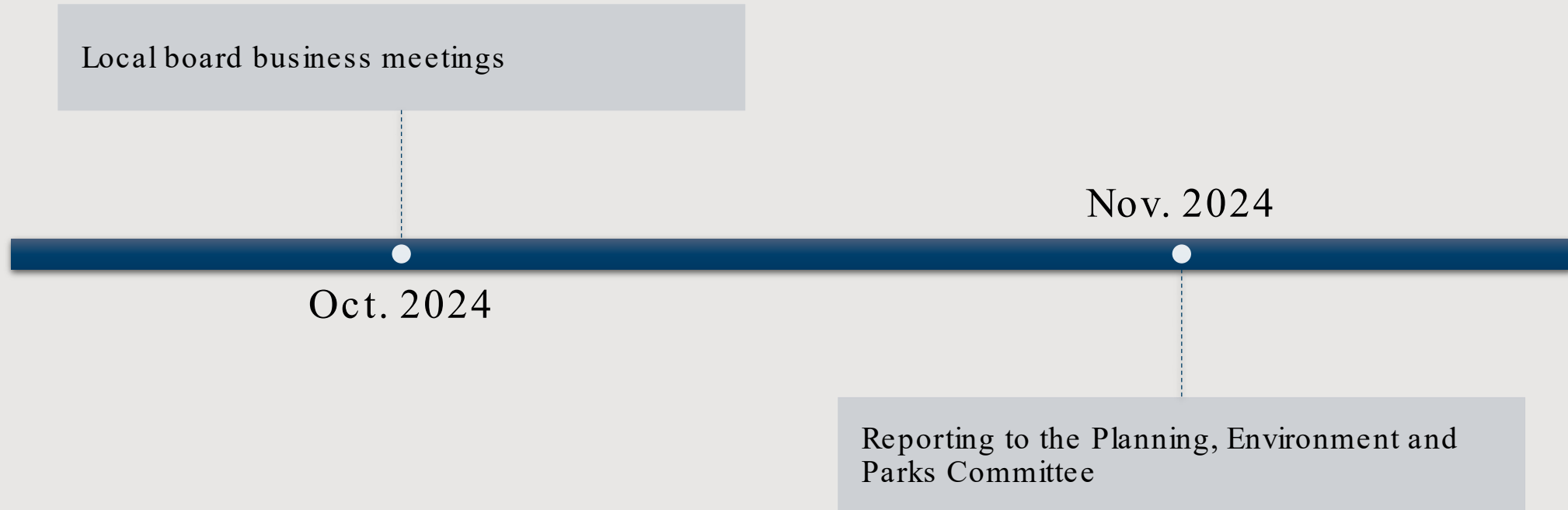




Any questions or feedback?



Next steps for the policy framework



Appendix:

working examples 5 to 8



Working example 5: High/medium-density brownfield (Central)

The fifth working example is a brownfield development in Central Auckland.

The following provides key contextual information:

- population of 20,978 people in 2022
- estimated population of 30,445 in 2052 based on full buildout (**increase of 9467 people**)
- the area is well developed and is **predominantly high/medium-density**
- **existing open space network of 23 parks and civic spaces** (653,478m²) leading to **high capacity** (21.4) in this location
- there is an additional **129,789m² of connection and linkage open space** (a further 4.3m² per person).



Working example 5: High/medium-density brownfield (Central)

The following table illustrates the impact the different options packages in terms of open space, capacity and cost.

Options packages	Current policy	1. High-density focused	2. Capacity focused	3. Budget focused	4. Doing things differently	5. Consolidating and simplifying
No. of parks and civic spaces	28	36	28	23	31	36
Land area	668,478m ²	682,478m ²	663,478m ²	653,478m ²	665,478m ²	680,478m ²
Difference from status quo	5NP 15,000m ²	5NP 8PP 29,000m ²	5NP 10,000m ²	-	8PP 12,000m ²	5NP 8PP 27,000m ²
Capacity Parks and civic spaces	21.9	22.4	21.8	21.4	21.8	22.3
Total cost acquisition & development	\$35.6M	\$61.1M	\$28.5M	\$4.7M	\$20.7M	\$56.3M
Difference from current policy		+\$25.5M	-\$7.1M	-\$30.9M	-\$14.9M	+\$20.7M

Under current policy and practice council would acquire five new 3000m² neighbourhood parks

NP: Neighbourhood park
PP: Pocket park



Initial assessment: High/medium-density brownfield (Central)

We have scored the options packages against the assessment criteria.

Options packages ↓	Aligns with plans and budget	Delivers outcomes	Responds to growth	Value for money	Can be implemented
1. High-density focused	-	☑☑☑	☑☑☑	☑	☑
2. Capacity focused	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑
3. Budget focused	☑☑☑	☑	☑	☑☑	☑☑☑
4. Doing things differently	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑☑	☑☑
5. Consolidating and simplifying	-	☑☑☑	☑☑☑	☑	☑

Key
☑ Low
☑☑ Medium
☑☑☑ High



Initial analysis: High/medium-density brownfield (Central)

Staff tested the options packages using this working example.

1. High-density focused	<p>Under this options package council would deliver five new neighbourhood parks that are strategically located to address gaps in the current open space network. One of these new neighbourhood parks would be 5000m² and located in an area of high-density. The other parks are in medium-density and are 3000m².</p> <p>Eight pocket parks (1500m²) would also be acquired in high-density areas where most of the population growth is expected to take place. These pocket parks are located to address open space access issues created by major roads and the railway line.</p> <p>Funding of \$4.7M is allocated to enable council to increase access to, and functionality of, existing open space to better respond to growth. Funding also allows for investment in new amenities, including play.</p> <p>This options package scores well in terms of delivering open space outcomes and responding to expected growth of 9467 people with increased capacity (22.4m² per person).</p> <p>However, it did not score in terms of strategic alignment and budget. Scores were also low for value for money and ability to be implemented.</p>
2. Capacity focused	<p>This options package would deliver five 2000m² neighbourhood parks in the same locations as above.</p> <p>Smaller parks are proposed due to existing high capacity in this development area (21.4m² per person). Nevertheless, the five new parks would increase capacity to 21.8m² per person at full buildout.</p> <p>Funding to increase access to, and functionality of, existing open space would also be provided.</p> <p>This options package scores consistently across all five assessment criteria.</p>
3. Budget focused	<p>Under this options package council would not acquire any land for new parks in this development area and would rely on the existing open space network to accommodate growth. However, funding to increase access to, and functionality of, existing open space would be provided.</p> <p>This combined option is feasible due to existing high levels of open space capacity which would remain high (21.4m² per person) after development.</p> <p>This options package scores well in terms of budget and implementation.</p>



Initial analysis: High/medium-density brownfield (Central)

4. Doing things differently	<p>This options package would deliver eight pocket parks (1500m²) in high-density areas where most of the population growth is expected.</p> <p>The location of these pocket parks is the same as proposed under options package 1. High-density focused.</p> <p>The options package also includes funding to increase access to, and functionality of, existing open space.</p> <p>It scored well in terms of value for money as well as scoring consistently across the four other assessment criteria.</p> <p>Accordingly, it was <u>the highest scoring options package when applied to this working example.</u></p>
5. Consolidating and simplifying	<p>Under this options package council would deliver five new 3000m² neighbourhood parks and eight 1500m² pocket parks.</p> <p>The location of these pocket parks is the same as proposed under options package 1. High-density focused.</p> <p>As with all other options packages, it also includes \$4.7M is allocated to enable council to increase access to, and functionality of, existing open space.</p> <p>This options package scores well in terms of delivering open space outcomes and responding to growth.</p> <p>However, it did not score in terms of strategic alignment and budget and its scores for value for money and ability to be implemented were low.</p>



Working example 6: Medium-density greenfield (South)

The sixth working example is a greenfield development in South Auckland.

The following provides key contextual information:

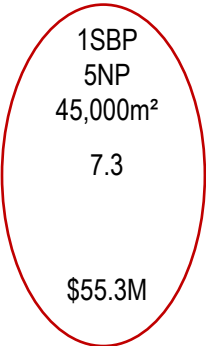
- population of 540 people in 2022
- estimated population of 6948 in 2052 based on full buildout (**increase of 6408 people**)
- initial stages of development
- **predominantly medium-density**
- **two neighbourhood parks already acquired** (5984m²) leading to **low capacity** in this location
- there is an **additional 89,626m² of connection and linkage open space** (a further 12.9m² per person).



Working example 6: Medium-density greenfield (South)

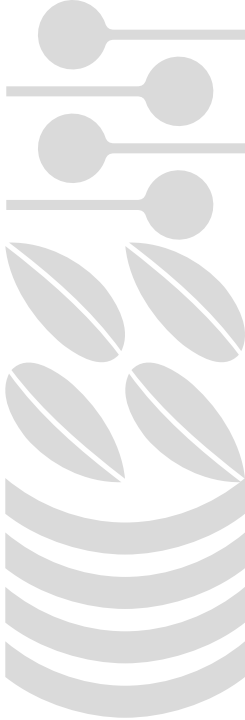
The following table illustrates the impact the different options packages in terms of open space, capacity and cost.

Options packages	Current policy	1. High-density focused	2. Capacity focused	3. Budget focused	4. Doing things differently	5. Consolidating and simplifying
No. of parks and civic spaces	8	8	8	2	2	8
Land area	50,984m ²	50,984m ²	60,984m ²	5984m ²	5984m ²	50,984m ²
Difference from status quo	1SBP 5NP 45,000m ²	1SBP 5NP 45,000m ²	1SBP 5NP 55,000m ²	-	-	1SBP 5NP 45,000m ²
Capacity Parks and civic spaces	7.3	7.3	8.7	0.9	0.9	7.3
Total cost acquisition & development	\$55.3M	\$60.0M	\$76.2M	\$4.7M	\$4.7M	\$60.0M
Difference from current policy		+\$4.7M	+\$20.9M	-\$50.6M	-\$50.6M	+\$4.7M



Under current policy and practice council would acquire five new 3000m² neighbourhood parks and one 30,000m² suburb park

SBP: Suburb park
NP: Neighbourhood park



Initial assessment: Medium-density greenfield (South)

We have scored the options packages against the assessment criteria.

Options packages	Aligns with plans and budget	Delivers outcomes	Responds to growth	Value for money	Can be implemented
1. High-density focused	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑
2. Capacity focused	☑	☑☑☑	☑☑☑	☑☑	☑☑
3. Budget focused	☑☑☑	☑	-	☑	☑☑☑
4. Doing things differently	☑☑☑	☑	-	☑	☑☑☑
5. Consolidating and simplifying	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑

Key
☑ Low
☑☑ Medium
☑☑☑ High



Initial analysis: Medium-density greenfield (South)

Staff tested the options packages using this working example.

1. High-density focused	<p>Under this options package council would deliver one suburb park (30,000m²) and five new neighbourhood parks (3000m² each).</p> <p>This is the same level of provision and distribution as council would provide under current policy and practice.</p> <p>Funding of \$4.7M is allocated to enable council to increase access to, and functionality of, existing open space. This funding seeks to maximise the 89,626m² of connection and linkage open space in this location.</p> <p>This options package scores consistently across all five assessment criteria.</p>
2. Capacity focused	<p>This options package would deliver one suburb park (30,000m²) and five new neighbourhood parks (5000m² each). Larger neighbourhood parks are proposed due to low capacity in this location.</p> <p>These larger neighbourhood parks increase capacity to 8.7m² per person at full buildout (compared to 7.3m² under current policy and options packages 1 and 5) .</p> <p>This option also includes funding to increase access to, and functionality of, existing open space (as above).</p> <p>This options package scores well in terms of delivering open space outcomes and responding to expected growth of 6408 people. With a total cost of \$76.2M it did not score particularly well from a budget perspective.</p> <p><u>It was the highest scoring options package when applied to this working example.</u></p>
3. Budget focused	<p>This options package was discarded due to low capacity in this location (0.9m² per person).</p>
4. Doing things differently	<p>This options package was discarded due to low capacity in this location (0.9m² per person).</p>
5. Consolidating and simplifying	<p>This option delivers the same open space as options package 1 so it scores the same - consistently across all five assessment criteria.</p>



Working example 7: Medium-density brownfield (South)

The seventh working example is a brownfield development in South Auckland.

The following provides key contextual information:

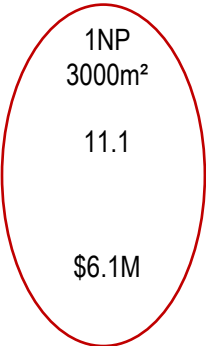
- population of 7300 people in 2022
- estimated population of 11,922 in 2052 based on full buildout (**increase of 4622 people**)
- the area is well developed and is **predominantly medium-density**
- **existing open space network of four parks** (129,694m²) leading to **moderate capacity** (10.9m²)
- there is an additional **30,298m² of connection and linkage open space** (a further 2.5m² per person).



Working example 7: Medium-density brownfield (South)

The following table illustrates the impact the different options packages in terms of open space, capacity and cost.

Options packages	Current policy	1. High-density focused	2. Capacity focused	3. Budget focused	4. Doing things differently	5. Consolidating and simplifying
No. of parks and civic spaces	5	5	5	4	4	5
Land area	132,694m ²	132,694m ²	133,694m ²	129,694m ²	129,694m ²	132,694m ²
Difference from status quo	1NP 3000m ²	1NP 3000m ²	1NP 4000m ²	-	-	1NP 3000m ²
Capacity Parks and civic spaces	11.1	11.1	11.2	10.9	10.9	11.1
Total cost acquisition & development	\$6.1M	\$10.8M	\$12.8M	\$4.7M	\$4.7M	\$10.8M
Difference from current policy		+\$4.7M	+\$6.7M	-\$1.4M	-\$1.4M	+\$4.7M



Under current policy and practice council would acquire one new 3000m² neighbourhood park

NP: Neighbourhood park



Initial assessment: Medium-density brownfield (South)

We have scored the options packages against the assessment criteria.

Options packages	Aligns with plans and budget	Delivers outcomes	Responds to growth	Value for money	Can be implemented
1. High-density focused	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑
2. Capacity focused	☑☑	☑☑☑	☑☑☑	☑☑	☑☑
3. Budget focused	☑☑☑	☑	☑	☑	☑☑☑
4. Doing things differently	☑☑☑	☑	☑	☑	☑☑☑
5. Consolidating and simplifying	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑

Key
☑ Low
☑☑ Medium
☑☑☑ High



Initial analysis: Medium-density brownfield (South)

Staff tested the options packages using this working example.

1. High-density focused	<p>Under this options package council would deliver one new 3000m² neighbourhood park.</p> <p>This is the same level of provision as council would provide under current policy and practice.</p> <p>Funding of \$4.7M is allocated to enable council to increase access to, and functionality of, existing open space. This funding might be best used for investment in new amenities, including play as there is a limited amount of connection and linkage space (2.5m² per person) and some paths have already been developed. Development could also improve access to schools in this location.</p> <p>This options package scores consistently across all five assessment criteria.</p>
2. Capacity focused	<p>This options package would deliver one new 4000m² neighbourhood park. A larger neighbourhood park is proposed due to moderate capacity in this location.</p> <p>This options package also includes funding to increase access to, and functionality of, existing open space (as above).</p> <p>There are marginal differences between this options package and what would be delivered under options packages 1 and 5. For example, the larger park increases capacity to 11.2m² per person (compared to 11.1m²).</p> <p>The additional 1000m² of open space led to it scoring comparatively better in terms of delivering open space outcomes and responding to expected growth. <u>Accordingly, it was the highest scoring options package when applied to this working example.</u></p>
3. Budget focused	<p>This options package would deliver \$4.7M to increase access to, and functionality of, existing open space.</p> <p>This may not be sufficient to meet the open space needs of an expected population increase of 4622 people.</p> <p>This options package scores well in terms of budget and implementation.</p>
4. Doing things differently	<p>This option would deliver the same as options package 3 above, so it scores the same.</p>
5. Consolidating and simplifying	<p>This option delivers the same open space as options package 1 so it scores the same.</p>



Working example 8: Medium/high-density greenfield (South)

The eighth working example is a greenfield development in South Auckland.

The following provides key contextual information:

- population of 1684 people in 2022
- estimated population of 19,504 in 2052 based on full buildout (**increase of 17,820 people**)
- initial stages of development
- **predominantly medium-density** residential with some areas of high-density
- **three existing neighbourhood parks** (11,086m²) leading to **low capacity**
- an additional **215,691m² of connection and linkage space** (a further 11.3m² per person).



Working example 8: Medium/high-density greenfield (South)

The following table illustrates the impact the different options packages in terms of open space, capacity and cost.

Options packages	Current policy	1. High-density focused	2. Capacity focused	3. Budget focused	4. Doing things differently	5. Consolidating and simplifying
No. of parks and civic spaces	16	19	19	3	6	19
Land area	102,086m ²	106,586m ²	126,586m ²	11,086m ²	15,586m ²	106,586m ²
Difference from status quo	2SBP 10NP 1CS 91,000m ²	2SBP 10NP 3PP 1CS 95,500m ²	2SBP 10NP 3PP 1CS 115,500m ²	-	3PP 4500m ²	2SBP 10NP 3PP 1CS 95,500m ²
Capacity Parks and civic spaces	5.3	5.6	6.6	0.6	0.8	5.6
Total cost acquisition & development	\$121.4M	\$133.9M	\$168.3M	\$4.7M	\$12.5M	\$133.9M
Difference from current policy		+\$12.5M	+\$46.9M	-\$116.7M	-\$108.9M	+\$12.5M

Under current policy and practice council would acquire 10 new 3000m² neighbourhood parks, two 30,000m² suburb parks and a 1000m² civic space

SBP: Suburb park
NP: Neighbourhood park
PP: Pocket park
CS: Civic space



Initial assessment: Medium/high-density greenfield (South)

We have scored the options packages against the assessment criteria.

Options packages	Aligns with plans and budget	Delivers outcomes	Responds to growth	Value for money	Can be implemented
1. High-density focused	☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑
2. Capacity focused	-	☑☑☑	☑☑☑	☑☑	☑
3. Budget focused	☑☑☑	-	-	☑	☑☑☑
4. Doing things differently	☑☑☑	☑	☑	☑☑	☑☑
5. Consolidating and simplifying	☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑☑	☑

Key
☑ Low
☑☑ Medium
☑☑☑ High



Initial analysis: Medium/high-density greenfield (South)

Staff tested the options packages using this working example.

1. High-density focused	<p>Under this options package council would deliver 15 new parks and one civic space. The new parks consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• two suburb parks (30,000m² each)• 10 neighbourhood parks (3000m² each)• three pocket parks (1500m² each) in high-density. <p>Funding of \$4.7M is allocated to maximise 215,691m² of connection and linkage space (11.3m² per person) in this location.</p> <p>Despite this investment capacity would remain low in this location (5.6m² per person). This is due to the scale of expected growth (17,820 additional people).</p> <p>This options package scores relatively consistently across all five assessment criteria.</p>
2. Capacity focused	<p>Under this options package all of the neighbourhood parks would be 5000m² because of low capacity in this location. Increased investment would raise capacity to (6.6m² per person).</p> <p>Funding to increase access to, and functionality of, existing open space would also be provided.</p> <p>This options package scores well in terms of delivering open space outcomes and responding to expected growth.</p> <p>However, it did not score in terms of strategic alignment and budget. Despite this, it <u>was the highest scoring options package when applied to this working example.</u></p>
3. Budget focused	<p>This options package was discarded due to low capacity in this location (0.6m² per person).</p>
4. Doing things differently	<p>This options package was discarded due to low capacity in this location (0.8m² per person). This is despite the options package delivering three new pocket parks in high-density.</p>
5. Consolidating and simplifying	<p>This option delivers the same open space as options package 1 so it scores the same.</p>



Regional Pest Management Plan review:

Beginning the process of creating a new RPMP by 2030

Dr Imogen Bassett, Principal Advisor Biosecurity
Environmental Services

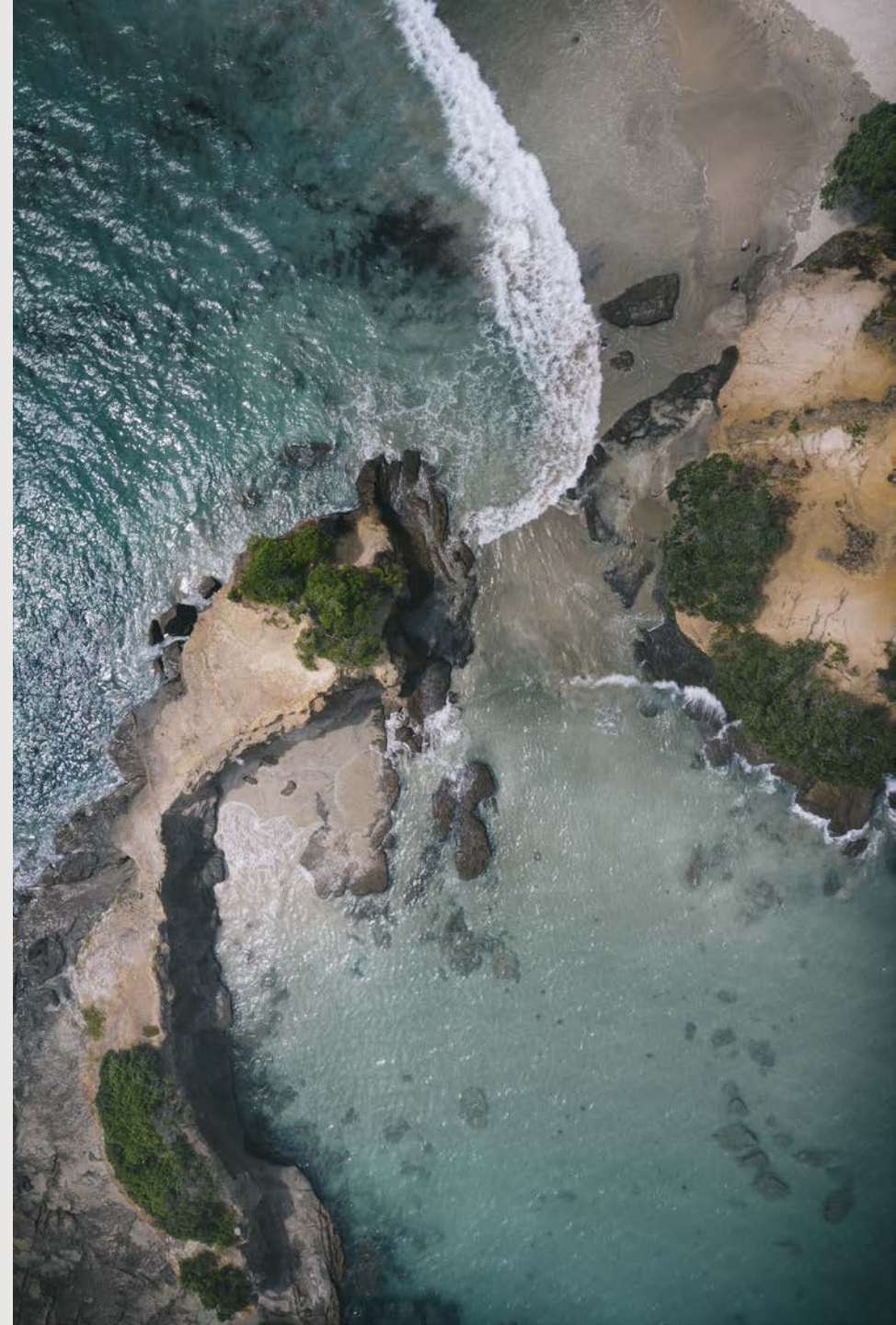
14 August 2024



Purpose of today's briefing

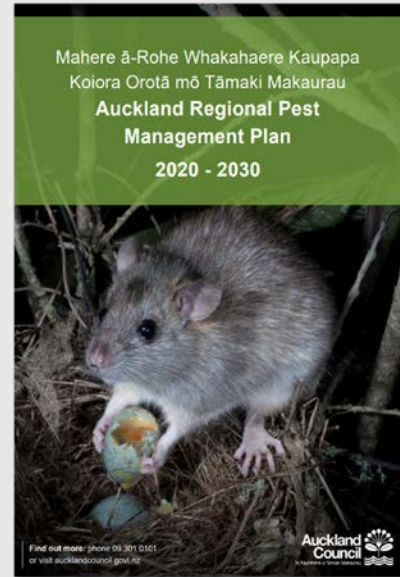
Provide information about the Regional Pest Management Plan review:

- background
- timeline and process
- topics for early public engagement, particularly preventing the spread of freshwater gold clam to Tomarata.



What is the RPMP?

- Regulatory document, created under the Biosecurity Act
- Gives effect to regional council leadership role under the Act
- Identifies priority regional values for *coordinated* protection from pests (e.g. threatened species and ecosystems, cultural values, primary production, critical infrastructure)
- Sets outcomes for named pests, supported by rules and powers e.g. for inspection, property access and enforcement
- Can cover any type of exotic species, from weeds, to possums, kauri dieback disease and freshwater gold clam.



What the RPMP isn't



- Doesn't cover situations where private individuals or businesses could manage pests effectively on their own land for their own benefit
- Doesn't include all our non-regulatory support to community conservation
- Doesn't specify control methods.



Why do we need to start making a new RPMP?

- Current plan expires in 2030
- Biosecurity Act processes are very lengthy!
- New pest pressures emerging due to factors such as:
 - International trade
 - Climate change
 - Changing land use.
- Community views on existing pests evolving too.



- PEP** PEP workshop to seek initial direction, June 2024
- Local boards** Local board chairs briefed, July 2024
- Staff** Public engagement materials finalised, July 2024
- PEP** PEP meeting to approve early public engagement materials, 12 Sept 2024
- Public** Early public engagement, Oct-Dec 2024
- Local boards** Local board reports, submissions summary from constituents, feedback, mid-2025
- PEP** Summary of public submissions presented to PEP, mid-2025
- PEP** PEP workshops on content to inform plan drafting, 2025-2026
- PEP** PEP (or equivalent) meeting to approve proposed plan, late 2026
- Local boards** Local boards briefed, late 2026
- Public** Public consultation on proposed plan, March 2027
- Local boards** Local board workshops, reports, feedback, early 2028
- PEP** PEP (or equivalent) workshops on submissions, resultant changes, 2028
- PEP** PEP (or equivalent) meeting to adopt new plan, public notification, late 2028
- Staff** Environment Court appeals period, 2029
- Staff** Plan made operative, 2030

Stakeholder engagement

Collaboration with mana whenua



Initial engagement process

- Test views on:
 - New pests not in current plan
 - Existing pests where more info needed on Aucklanders' current views.
- Done through:
 - Elected member engagement
 - Mana whenua engagement (already underway)
 - Public engagement (Oct-Dec 2024)
 - Stakeholder engagement
 - Technical inputs.
- Inform drafting of proposed plan, for full consultation in 2027.





Proposed early public engagement topics



Proposed topics for early public engagement



- **Cat management**
- Predator-free islands and beyond
- Preventing the spread of caulerpa seaweed and other marine pests
- **Preventing spread of freshwater gold clam to Tomorata and Rototoa**
- Pest management for climate resilience
- Open-ended question.



Proposed topic 1: Cat management for wildlife protection



Current state:

- Limited live trapping of *unowned* cats
- No cats allowed in intensively managed sites
- Subsidised desexing and microchipping.



Proposed topic 1: Cat management for wildlife protection



The issue:

- Predation by *owned* cats unmanaged
- Owned vs unowned can be difficult to tell apart
- Mana whenua and community asking for more cat management
- National context is constraining
- Diverse range of public views
- Responsible cat ownership benefits cats **and** wildlife.



Proposed topic 1: Cat management for wildlife protection

Test public views on options for managing cats for wildlife protection

Types of possible intervention:

- Microchipping, registration on Companion Animal Register
- Desexing
- Restrictions on movement of owned cats to certain islands
- Containment to owner's property
- Increased trapping at threatened species sites.

Possible locations of interventions:

- Aotea
- Rakino
- Other islands
- Within 1km of mainland threatened species hotspots
- Whole region.



Proposed topic 4: Preventing the spread of freshwater gold clam and managing other freshwater pests

Current state:

- Focus on preventing pest spread, especially to Aotea, Tomarata and Rototoa
- Pests in Tomarata and Rototoa actively managed.



Proposed topic 4: Preventing the spread of freshwater gold clam and managing other freshwater pests

The issues:

New pest:

- Freshwater gold clam not in RPMP
- Gear must be disinfected and dried for 48 hours between waterbodies
- Wake boats impossible to dry, other motorised craft also high risk.

Existing pests already widespread, limited management:

- 72 lakes in the region, only 2 actively managed.



Proposed topic 4: Preventing the spread of freshwater gold clam and managing other freshwater pests

Test public views on:

- Banning wakeboats and other motorised craft from Tomarata and Rototoa
- Investing in managing pests at 1-2 additional lakes.



Next steps

- Mana whenua engagement on-going
- Engagement materials approved, September PEP Committee
- Public engagement period, late Oct to early Dec
- We'll bring you a summary of submissions relating to your local board area to inform your feedback, mid-2025.



Memorandum

7 August 2024

To: Rodney Local Board

Subject: **Tapora Community Hall – Renewal Options**

From: Aaron Pickering – Senior Project Manager, Parks and Community Facilities

Purpose

1. To provide the local board with an overview of the condition assessment and use of the Tapora Community Hall, receive feedback, and direction on further investigation of the renewal options that will determine the future of this facility.

Summary

2. The local board first approved funding via resolution RD/2023/95 to enable an investigation and design process for the Tapora Community Hall during financial year 2023/2024.
3. The outcome of the investigations has identified several significant structural failings that require consideration when developing longer-term options for the future of this facility.
4. The hall has been a venue for community activities for close to 60 years. Its primary use may have changed over time, but it remains a key focal gathering point for the local area.
5. Condition and structural engineering assessments have been carried out that have identified five high-level options to be further investigated:
 - Option 1: aesthetic refurbishment and partial repairs
 - Option 2: comprehensive refurbishment and repairs including accessibility and public access to toilets
 - Option 3: demolish and rebuild the hall (like for like)
 - Option 4: demolish and re-design a similar sized and fit for purpose new hall
 - Option 5: do nothing.
6. The professional assessments conclude that remediation of the current hall (options 1 and 2) is not fiscally recommended. Any long-term solution requires the building to be demolished. Replacement and or renewal of this building is likely to be a significant investment.
7. Staff advise further engagement with the community will be required to better understand the demand and likely future usage of the hall. This will inform further investigation of the design and functionality of the building.

Context

8. The Tapora Community Hall has been assessed as having significant structural failings coupled with a very high seismic risk rating.

9. The local board approved funding via resolution RD/2023/95 to enable an investigation and design process on the hall during financial year 2023/2024.
10. The outcome of the investigation has identified several significant structural failings that require decision consideration when developing the longer-term options for the future of this facility.
11. Two independent engineers reviewed the building, regarding its longer-term future. Backed up with geotechnical information, both parties have presented findings that highlight multiple structural elements concerning the building.

Image below: Tapora Hall circled



Tapora Hall – community facility

12. The Tapora hall has been a venue for community activities for close to 60 years. Sited with the Tapora Recreation Reserve, the hall remains a key component of the community infrastructure, with bookings and use managed by the Tapora Hall Committee.
13. In years gone by the hall has served many uses including providing a library book exchange and a pre-school children venue.
14. While use of the facility has reduced during and since the COVID-19 pandemic, it is the first place the community, and the adjacent school, call upon for meetings, public events, privately booked events, and during times of emergency.
15. The hall does not currently provide accessible access to users. The entrances and single ramp are well outside the recognised compliance for accessibility. The hall generally meets the community's needs and can continue to be used in its current condition.
16. While the hall's use seems infrequent and less than in earlier times, its absence would likely have a profound impact on the community. An increasing prevalence of significant weather events may lead to a demand for community facilities like this to provide support and protection.

17. Council is looking to undertake a wider portfolio review of community facilities which may lead to recommendations that impact the future design or replacement of this building.

Discussion

Tapora Hall - condition and structural engineering assessments

18. Visual evidence of building movement, blockwork, and exterior cladding failure triggered the need to undertake a more detailed condition assessment of the building.
19. Indications are the initial building was built in the early 1960's, consisting of the main hall, foyer, and kitchen area. Further additions were constructed in the 1980's that include an inside play area, library space, and front entry toilets. It is understood that community labour supported the initial creation of the hall.

Asbestos assessment

20. The council asbestos specialists assessed the building and have identified the presence of asbestos in some building elements. The risk rating has been assessed as being low. The assessment identified that the building contains asbestos materials in some areas but with low risk.

Seismic assessment

21. An initial seismic assessment was undertaken by Aireys Consultants in 2023 and recorded the building as 'Grade E' - very high seismic risk. Its initial rating of 19 per cent is well below the minimum acceptable rating of 34 per cent NBS (Attachment A). A detailed seismic assessment has not been commissioned.
22. However, having been classified as an earthquake prone building, it presents earthquake risks to users, and will continue to retain this risk until either a detailed assessment contradicts this, or remediation is undertaken. The combined poor seismic and structural assessments highlight that a further expensive detailed seismic assessment will not add further benefit to the findings.

Geotechnical assessment

23. Hutchinsons Consulting Engineers were engaged to complete a geotechnical investigation along with a general structural building assessment to complement and establish a broader view of the building's condition.
24. The geotechnical findings confirmed highly expansive soils and an organic layer that will necessitate deep piling requirements for any significant remediation work. (Attachment B)

Summary

25. The findings of the investigations portray a building with significant structural and seismic issues that does not support a remedial course of action. Any remedial or renewal investment will need to carefully consider these findings (refer to Attachment C engineering inspection correspondence).
26. Consideration was given to make the hall accessible from a building compliance perspective, while investigating the potential for toilet facilities to be made available for public use and independent of hall use. The structural findings of the building have halted any further investigation into these developments.

Community engagement

27. A meeting was held in August 2023 with members of the hall community and the Tapora school principal. Discussions centered around the collective use of the hall, its history, importance within the community, and the concerning findings outlined in the reports received.
28. A suggestion to consider a future shared or combined community / school facility, or the utilisation of current school facilities for some hall functions was raised but not supported by the school.
29. The Tapora school welcomes the ongoing use of the hall and holds its annual school prize giving, occasional gymnastics, and school fund-raising events. The car park also provides a site for the Life Education van and mobile dental van to park and connect to power.
30. The community would like the hall to offer greater support during emergency situations through the provision of showers and a generated power solution. The isolated nature of the community is challenged during extreme weather events and when power can go down for longer periods of time.
31. Further community engagement would follow an internal review of rural hall and service provision. Council staff will look to establish a consultation process that involves the wider Tapora community and Iwi in capturing and further defining the future needs of the hall.

Options

32. The options identified acknowledge the failing state of the hall and the need to consider significant investment if we are to ensure an appropriate community facility is available for use in the future.
 - Option 1: aesthetic refurbishment and partial repairs
 - Option 2: comprehensive refurbishment and repairs including accessibility and public access to toilets
 - Option 3: demolish and rebuild the hall (like for like)
 - Option 4: demolish and re-design a new hall of a similar size
 - Option 5: do nothing.
33. The table below provides high-level analysis and cost estimates for each option.

Options	Risks and Implementation	CAPEX (preliminary estimate only)	OPEX (preliminary estimate only)	Comments
Option 1 Aesthetic refurbishment and partial repairs	High risk of future failure and inadequacy of use. Largely deferred maintenance and not expected to significantly extend the life of the building.	\$0	Ongoing maintenance and refurbishment required	Continuous maintenance and refurbishment required No major structural concerns addressed Poor structural capacity. Uncertifiable on completion Non-compliant construction elements Long term durability issues This option is not recommended

<p>Option 2 Undertake comprehensive refurbishment and repairs. Provide and accessibility and publicly accessible toilets</p>	<p>High risk of future building failure A significant renewal process that will not provide a long-term solution.</p>	<p>\$1.5m -\$2m</p>	<p>Lower maintenance costs over the medium term</p>	<p>Likelihood of scope increasing as a result of timber rot, steel corrosion etc Poor structural capacity Non-compliant construction elements Long term durability issues Feasibility of existing foundation remediation still to be determined This option is not recommended</p>
<p>Option 3 Demolish and re-build like for like</p>	<p>Low risk but high financial implications. New building</p>	<p>\$1.5 -\$2.0m</p>	<p>Reduced maintenance costs in the medium term</p>	<p>Matches existing character and provides for comparable and historic use Higher build costs but provides long-term option</p>
<p>Option 4 Demolish and re-design and new hall</p>	<p>Low risk but high financial implications New custom designed building</p>	<p>\$1.5m +</p>	<p>Has the potential to provide the most reduced ongoing maintenance and operational costs</p>	<p>Provides long term solution. Durability detailing can minimise future maintenance costs Opportunity to redesign to better suit community requirements</p>
<p>Option 5 Do nothing</p>	<p>High risk with certain building failure No renewal works</p>	<p>\$0</p>	<p>Increasing maintenance costs leading to substantive renewal</p>	<p>This option is not recommended</p>

34. The engineering assessment report does not support remedial works (Options 1 and 2) therefore further investigation into Options 3 and/or 4 is more realistic at this early stage.
35. Further investigations to reach a recommended option will consider the structural and engineering assessments carried out so far, community and stakeholder engagement feedback, as well as the Portfolio Review currently underway which will assess such matters as the amount of investment needed and the relative value of the asset for the service it provides. The findings of the review won't be available before the end of 2024.

Next steps

36. Staff will continue to explore possible building renewal options for wider consultation and review with council specialists.
37. Further community engagement will follow the Portfolio Review findings on rural hall and community service provision.
38. Staff will report back to the local board on stakeholder and community engagement, the collective findings and design options.

Attachments

- A. Tapora Community Hall – Final ISA Report –21.04.23
- B. Tapora Community Hall Structural Assessment Report Rev A.
- C. Tapora Community Hall Condition Assessment .