



KOMITI HAPORI AHUREA NGĀ RANGAPŪ COMMUNITIES, CULTURE AND PARTNERSHIPS COMMITTEE

25 June 2024

Order Paper for the meeting to be held in the
Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt,
on:

Wednesday 3 July 2024 commencing at 2:00 pm

The meeting will be livestreamed on Council's YouTube page.

Membership

| | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Cr K Brown (Chair) |
| | Cr K Morgan (Deputy Chair) |
| Mayor C Barry | Cr G Barratt |
| Cr J Briggs | Deputy Mayor T Lewis |
| Cr C Parkin | Cr N Shaw |
| Cr G Tupou | |

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Have your say

You can speak under public comment to items on the agenda to the Mayor and Councillors at this meeting. Please let us know by noon the working day before the meeting. You can do this by emailing DemocraticServicesTeam@huttcity.govt.nz or calling the Democratic Services Team on 04 570 6666 | 0800 HUTT CITY

KOMITI HAPORI AHUREA ME NGĀ RANGAPŪ COMMUNITIES, CULTURE AND PARTNERSHIPS COMMITTEE

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Chair: | Cr Keri Brown |
| Deputy Chair: | Cr Karen Morgan |
| Membership: | <p>Mayor Campbell Barry Deputy Mayor Tui Lewis Cr Glenda Barratt Cr Josh Briggs Cr Chris Parkin Cr Naomi Shaw Cr Gabriel Tupou</p> <p>Refer to Council's Standing Orders (SO 31 Provisions for Mana Whenua)</p> |
| Quorum: | Half of the membership |
| Meeting cycle: | Meets on an eight-weekly basis or at the requisition of the Chair |
| Reports to: | Council |

OVERVIEW:

This committee assists Council to ensure healthy, vibrant and resilient communities through partnerships and the development and management of relevant plans, strategies and functions.

The committee is aligned with the Neighbourhoods and Communities Directorate and Te Tira Māori.

Its areas of focus are:

- Major neighbourhoods and communities projects
- Arts and culture
- Community funding
- Community development
- City/community safety
- Emergency management
- Housing needs
- Open spaces and places (parks and reserves, sport and recreation, community facilities and hubs)
- Social procurement
- Relationships with the seven marae
- Te Ao Māori
- Treaty partnerships
- Rangtahi | Youth engagement
- Oversight of the Pito-one projects
- Oversight of the Disability Advisory Group (if established)

PURPOSE:

To develop, implement, monitor and review strategies, policies, plans and functions associated with community, social and cultural activities. This includes making the city a desirable, safe and attractive place, providing facilities and recreational opportunities that support quality living and healthy lifestyles, and supporting the cultural well-being of residents.

DELEGATIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE'S AREAS OF FOCUS:

- All powers necessary to perform the committee's responsibilities including the activities outlined below.
- Develop required strategies and policies. **Recommend draft and final versions to Council** for adoption where they have a city-wide or strategic focus.
- Implement, monitor and review strategies and policies.
- Oversee the implementation of major projects provided for in the Long Term Plan (LTP) or Annual Plan.
- Oversee budgetary decisions provided for in the LTP or Annual Plan.
- Advocate for strong relationships with Council's Mana Whenua partners as outlined in the Tākai Here agreements ensuring the outcomes of the committee are in line with the aspirations of the partners.
- Advocate for the best interests of Māori communities in Lower Hutt having regard to the committee's goals.
- Ensure the committee is operating in a way that is consistent with various pieces of legislation that provide for Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- Oversee the development and implementation of plans and functions associated with community, social and cultural activities.
- Oversee the social/broader outcomes through the delivery of Council's contracts.
- **Recommend to Council** the brief (alignment of projects, opportunity, community engagement) for the Pito-one projects.
- Maintain an overview of work programmes carried out by Council's Neighbourhoods and Communities Directorate.
- Advocate in conjunction with relevant community organisations on matters related to housing needs and the health and social/cultural well-being of communities.
- **Recommend to Council** the acquisition or disposal of assets unless the acquisition or disposal is provided for specifically in the LTP.
- Approve and oversee monitoring around Community Funding Strategy grants.
- Matters arising from the activities of Community Houses, other than those in the Harbour and Wainuiomata Wards, which are delegated to the community boards in those areas.
- Conduct any consultation/engagement processes required on issues before the committee.
- Approve and forward submissions (other than those delegated to the District Plan Review Committee).

- Any other matters delegated to the committee by Council in accordance with approved policies and bylaws.
- The committee has the powers to perform the responsibilities of another committee where it is necessary to make a decision before the next meeting of that other committee. When exercised, the report/minutes of the meeting require a resolution noting that the committee has performed the responsibilities of another committee and the reason/s.
- If a policy or project relates primarily to the responsibilities of the Komiti Hapori Ahurea me ngā Rangapū | Communities, Culture and Partnerships Committee, but aspects require additional decisions by the Komiti Hanganga | Infrastructure and Regulatory Committee and/or Komiti Kaupapa Taiao | Climate Change and Sustainability Committee, then the Komiti Hapori Ahurea me ngā Rangapū | Communities, Culture and Partnerships Committee has the powers to make associated decisions on behalf of those other committees. For the avoidance of doubt, this means that matters do not need to be taken to more than one of those committees for decisions.

Additional Parks and Reserves Delegations:

- Adopt, and agree amendments to, open space or reserve management plans.
- Make any decisions under open space or reserve management plans that are not otherwise delegated.
- Grant leases, licences, rights of way and easements in terms of Council policy for Council owned properties that are either open space under the District Plan or reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. This delegation, except the granting of leases and licences to Council owned community houses/centres in the Harbour and Wainuiomata Wards, is sub-delegated to the community boards in those areas.
- Official naming of parks, reserves and sports grounds within the provisions of Council's Kaupapa Here Tapanga Naming Policy, other than those in the Harbour and Wainuiomata Wards, which are delegated to the community boards in those areas, except where the sites have a high profile, city-wide importance due to their size and location and/or cross ward or community boundaries.
- Removal and/or planting of street trees within the provisions of Council's Operational Guide for Urban Forest Plan, other than those in the Harbour and Wainuiomata Wards, which are delegated to the community boards in those areas.

HUTT CITY COUNCIL

KOMITI HAPORI AHUREA ME NGĀ RANGAPŪ
COMMUNITIES, CULTURE AND PARTNERSHIPS COMMITTEE

Meeting to be held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road,
Lower Hutt on
Wednesday 3 July 2024 commencing at 2:00 pm.

ORDER PAPER

PUBLIC BUSINESS

1. OPENING FORMALITIES - KARAKIA TIMATANGA

Kia tau ngā manaakitanga a
 te mea ngaro
 ki runga ki tēnā, ki tēnā o
 tātou
 Kia mahea te hua
 mākihikihi kia toi te
 kupu, toi te mana, toi te
 aroha, toi te Reo Māori
 kia tūturu, ka whakamaua
 kia tīna! Tīna! Hui e, Tāiki e!

*Let the strength and life force of our
 ancestors
 Be with each and every one of us
 Freeing our path from obstruction
 So that our words, spiritual power, love,
 and language are upheld;
 Permanently fixed, established and
 understood! Forward together!*

2. APOLOGIES

No apologies have been received.

3. PUBLIC COMMENT

Generally up to 30 minutes is set aside for public comment (three minutes per speaker on items appearing on the agenda). Speakers may be asked questions on the matters they raise.

4. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

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

5. COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST UPDATE - KAI

Report No. CCPC2024/3/162 by the Community Facilitator

8

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

“That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed.”

6. PARKS AND RESERVES WORK PLAN 2024-2025

Report No. CCPC2024/3/164 by the Head of Parks and Reserves 83

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

7. CITY SAFETY - SIX MONTHLY UPDATE

Report No. CCPC2024/3/163 by the City Safety Manager 90

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

8. INFORMATION ITEMS

a) Whakatupu Ngaengae

Memorandum dated 10 June 2024 by the Project Manager (Naenae) 98

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the memorandum be endorsed."

b) Neighbourhoods and Communities Director's Report

Report No. CCPC2024/3/70 by the Director Neighbourhoods & Communities 107

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the report be endorsed."

c) Communities, Culture and Partnerships Committee Forward Programme 2024

Memorandum dated 13 June 2024 by the Democracy Advisor 125

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendation contained in the memorandum be endorsed."

9. QUESTIONS

With reference to section 32 of Standing Orders, before putting a question a member shall endeavour to obtain the information. Questions shall be concise and in writing and handed to the Chair prior to the commencement of the meeting.

10. CLOSING FORMALITIES - KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA

Mai te tohi rangi, ki te tohu
nuku,

Tiaho I roto, mārama I
roto,

Tupu mauri ora ki te whai
ao ki tea o Mārama

Haumi e, hui e tāiki e

Of heavenly and terrestrial
blessings may it twinkle and shine
within me and allow my being to
grow out into the work of life and
light

Draw together!

Affirm!

Vanessa Gilmour
DEMOCRACY ADVISOR

10 June 2024

Report no: CCPC2024/3/162

Communities of Interest update - kai

Purpose of Report

1. To update the Committee on Council's approach to kai and the development of a Regional Food System Plan (RFSP).

Recommendations

That the Committee:

- (1) receives and notes the information including the Regional Food System Plan and Phase one report attached as Appendix 2 to the report; and
- (2) notes that Council officers will continue to work with the regional group in Phase 2 and identify local projects to support.

For the reason that Council has identified a need to support and enable the development of a sustainable and resilient kai system as part of a thriving city.

Background

2. The Neighbourhoods and Communities Strategic Framework outlines our commitment to working with place-based neighbourhoods and communities of interest, such as those defined by ethnicity, culture and demography. Kai is a key area of focus and Council is one of the few councils with a dedicated relationship lead in this area.
3. Council's work is guided by the community's vision of creating a local food system that is equitable, sustainable and resilient. Our Community Facilitator works to connect kai organisations to each other and to relevant Council teams (including funding) and to harness the collective impact of all those on the ground.
4. Council officers have been supporting the development of a regional approach since its origins in 2020. Early reports produced by Healthy Families Hutt Valley have been key inputs to this work: [KAI — Healthy Families Hutt Valley](#)

5. This report provides an update on Phase One of the RFSP and the role of councils within that, attached as Appendix 2 to the report. Tessa Ackerson from Te Whatu Ora is leading this work and will attend the meeting to discuss.

Kai Portfolio Update

6. The need for kai in our city continues to trend upwards and has increased in recent months, likely due to the cost of living crisis. In late 2023 the Lower Hutt Foodbank reported distributing an average 540 packages per month. In May 2024 they distributed approx. 1000 parcels. Other kai organisations are reporting a similar trend.
7. Council continues to support kai organisations and create an equitable, sustainable and resilient food system in the following ways:
 - a) embed consideration of the food system in policies, plan and strategies - consideration of mara kai is being woven into District Plan, Spatial Plan, Reserves Investment Strategy and Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy;
 - b) food system mapping exercise – this is being progressed and identifies initiatives and suitable land for mara kai and community stewardship. One active example of this is land at Hawthorne Reserve in Stokes Valley which was made available to He Pua Wai Trust for a pilot Mara Ora project;
 - c) supporting the development of 15-minute community kai hubs and utilise our spaces and places to support community initiatives – this work is ongoing and Koraunui Stokes Valley is an example of this;
 - d) the provision of \$54,025 relating to kai initiatives in the annual community finding round. The detailed list is attached as Appendix 1;
 - e) through the Low Carbon Acceleration Fund, He Puāwai Trust have been provided funding for an electric van to transport locally produced food across the city;
 - f) development of a city kai resilience plan – this has been discussed by Council and community previously, however the focus has now shifted to utilising the RFSP to guide and support local collaboration and action;
 - g) use of Council volunteer days to support foodbanks and Pataka - there are several staff that volunteer regularly with kai organisations and others have utilised volunteer days for this; and
 - h) supporting the emergency preparedness asset mapping exercise and strengthen the link between kai providers and the emergency response system – this work started in a collaborative exercise with community and has yet to be completed.
8. Additionally, last year Council officers provided support to Stokes Valley Foodbank to find new premises when its building was sold.

Regional Food System Plan

9. The development of a regional plan is being led by Te Whatu Ora (Regional Public Health), supported by the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee as part of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework. Officers have been involved and contributed to this development since it began in 2020.
10. The objective is to foster a sustainable, locally based and equitable food system that aim to:
 - create an actionable plan that prioritises food security, food sovereignty, economic opportunities and community wellbeing through sustainable and local methods that benefit all aspects of health;
 - strengthen community, iwi and Council partnerships across the region;
 - embed mātauranga Māori and Te Ao Māori concepts of food sustainability. Support opportunities for the Māori food economy as determined by Māori; and
 - inform future policy on aspects such as urban development, economic planning and climate change.
11. The project deliverables are to:
 - produce a spatial plan of the region's productive land;
 - develop and deliver engagement and workshops to support project deliverables;
 - develop an approach to prioritise local, seasonal and low carbon food and achieving food affordability, security and resilience;
 - develop a food system plan; and
 - Regional Food System Strategy.
12. Phase One of the RFSP has been completed and the Phase One Report is attached as Appendix 2 to the report. It provides a vision 'to forge a sustainable, equitable and locally led food system that centres the well-being of the environment and people' and a future state where:
 - sustainable growing and agroecology are the norm, powered by a skilled, growing workforce;
 - food production supports biodiverse, thriving ecosystems and high animal welfare;
 - we have a de-carbonised, zero-waste food system, operating fully on renewable energy;
 - Mana whenua are key leaders and decision-makers in the governance of our regional kai systems;
 - our food system supports and builds capacity of small/medium scale and locally owned food operations. They are enabled to access land, produce and distribute good food;
 - our population is healthy; all communities can easily access good food, including local and home-grown produce;
 - we have strong food literacy across our population and institutions;
 - we meet most of our region's kai needs with locally grown, locally sourced and locally produced kai; and

- we invest in, share, and celebrate the kai traditions and stories unique to our region;

13. Phase Two of the RFSP includes:

- piloting projects and prototypes across the region to shift the food system; and
- refining key interventions based on mana whenua, community and stakeholder feedback.

14. One of the local pilots takes place at Arakura School (Wainuiomata) who are piloting a school meals initiative, which is an internal model where food is gathered and grown by students and prepared on site.

15. Phase Two will be finalised in 2024 and through the pilots will look to define the roles of all stakeholders in the system. The goal is for these actions to be integrated into ongoing work programmes, including those of Council.

16. To aid this approach, Te Whatu Ora and the Regional Kai Network are developing of a 'food lens' resource for Councils to apply to decision. Activities includes:

- mapping green spaces available for communal growing of fresh kai;
- include provision of green space for growing in planning and development;
- ensuring land-use planning, such as District Plans support local food production and supply;
- access to nutritious food within walking and/or active transport distances (15 minute neighbourhoods);
- making provision for rainwater harvesting and storage in urban new builds;
- utilising topsoil from new developments;
- support spaces for local farmers' markets along active transport routes;
- support composting and distribution of local food waste;
- support a local food economy, especially small and medium scale growers and producers;
- use Council procurement and catering to support local businesses and producers; and
- support Māori-led kai sovereignty and food security initiatives.

Discussion

17. While most of our work programme overlaps with the proposed focus areas of the RFSP, there are actions that can be included and/or strengthened.

18. This will be considered in developing the kai work programme for 2024/25, in line with the priorities set down by Council in the Long Term Plan.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

19. The matters addressed in this report have been considered in accordance with the process set out in Council's Climate Change Considerations Guide.

20. One of the aims of the plan is to have a kai system that has minimal impact on, and does minimal harm to, the environment. Kai production supports a biodiverse and thriving ecosystem.

Consultation

21. There has been no specific consultation on this paper however we are in regular contact with our kai partners.

Legal Considerations

22. There are no legal considerations in this report.

Financial Considerations

23. There are no financial considerations in this report. The annual community funding round will take place in September/October 2024.

Appendices

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| 2 ↓ | Appendix 2 - Regional Food System Plan: Phase One Report | 14 |

Author: Barry Gall
Community Facilitator

Author: Lagi Moananu
Head of Connected Communities

Approved By: Andrea Blackshaw
Director Neighbourhoods and Communities

| Mouri ora funding 2023 | | | |
|---|----------|-------------|---|
| Organization | \$ | Multiyear | Comments |
| He Puawai Trust | \$25,000 | | Māra Ora's aim is to reimagine community food allotments with a te ao Māori approach. He Puawai aims to continue to learn from their partnership model with Kokiri at the Pataka Kai, then develop a further three more sites including the emerging Stokes Valley initiative over the next two years. |
| Hutt City Life Trust (Oasis) | \$20,000 | | To support Kai sovereignty in our local communities by creating sustainable gardens in private or rental properties (in agreement with landlords and Kainga Ora) throughout Te Awa Kairangi |
| Kaibosh Charitable Trust | \$10,000 | Year 1 of 2 | By collaborating with food producers & retailers and the charitable sector, Kaibosh will ensure that quality, nutritious foodstuffs reach those in our community who would otherwise be extremely restricted in their choices and ability to secure and maintain a nutritionally balanced diet. |
| Pomare Taita trust | \$50,000 | Year 2 of 3 | Te Aroha Kai - support for those struggling to gain access to healthy, affordable kai and to provide/share knowledge and resources of food sovereignty and how community can start making changes to build their own supply |
| Tākiri Mai te Ata Whānau Ora Collective | \$49,120 | Last year | To enable tamariki to further grow pātaka kai in Wainuiomata where the community can learn and share new concepts related to food |
| Community Engagement Fund | | | |
| Nourish Trust | | | Hampers in Petone (\$1574.88) Eastbourne (\$596.72) Wainuiomata (\$2000) |
| Community Garden Group Projects | 800 | | Poole Cres fruit trees x 2, removal of rubbish ie tip fees, plants and shrubs purchase, fertilisers and spray purchase, weed eater running costs, annual plants purchase |
| Kākano Fund | | | |
| Hutt Timebank | 4000 | | The aim of this project is to pilot a scheme that enables people to use Timebank credits to part-pay for produce packs from the Fruit and Vegetable-op. Enhancing access to affordable kai is an important part of Hutt Timebank's wider initiatives around building kai resilience. By part-paying for kai with time credits rather than dollars, we also hope to generate wider interest in Timebanking participation in the Hutt Valley. |



Regional Food System Plan: Phase One Report

Stakeholder/ Partner Engagement, Data and
Baseline Information for Wairarapa-Wellington-
Horowhenua Region

Health New Zealand
Te Whatu Ora
Capital, Coast, Hutt Valley and Wairarapa

 **Wellington**
Regional Leadership Committee

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Acknowledgements

This report is a continuation of the passion, engagement, and advocacy around food that has been occurring for generations in our region. It adds to decades of ideas, dedication, and knowledge from mana whenua, community, government, and thought leaders who deeply care about food in their communities.

We are thankful to mana whenua of our region, whose leadership, knowledge, and generosity in sharing their aspirations and wisdom have been instrumental in advancing and sustaining this plan. We acknowledge and appreciate the time, hearts, and intentions of the iwi/hapū rūpū, which included representatives from:

- Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust representing Rangitāne o Wairarapa Inc. and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui a rua
- Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc. representing Ngāti Toa Rangatira
- Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust representing Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika
- Muaūpoko Tribal Authority representing the seven Muaūpoko hapū
- Te Rūnanga O Raukawa Inc. represented by Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki
- Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust.

Thank you to the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee and Secretariat for the resourcing and support of Phase One of the Regional Food System Plan. Their recognition of the importance of food for community and environmental well-being sparked this work to develop further.

Thank you to the Community Advisory Board, who drove this work alongside the iwi/hapū rūpū, and who have fearlessly advocated for food security and food sovereignty in their communities. Thank you to the Regional Kai Network for their pivotal role in pushing this work forward from the very beginning, and for their valuable contributions throughout the past year.

We acknowledge the growers in the region and thank those who participated in interviews or surveys for this report. Their contributions have been crucial in providing insight on how this work can better support their needs for the future.

We thank our research partners and consultants, Ahikā Consulting and Litmus. Ahikā Consulting invested countless hours in collecting and analysing data for this report, demonstrating a palpable passion for this work. Litmus played a crucial role in guiding Phase One, providing strategic oversight and supporting the approach that mana whenua and community perspectives remain at the heart of this work.

We are grateful for the valuable contributions of council members who consistently provided considered advice and lent their efforts to furthering this work in their respective spaces. Additionally, we gained crucial insights and direction from our Technical Advisors, whose support and passion were evident throughout Phase One.

This report was written by the members of the Healthy Communities team of Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora National Public Health Service - Capital, Coast, Hutt Valley and Wairarapa, who appreciates the support of the internal governance group.

Glossary of te reo Māori used in this report

Adapted from Te Aka Māori Dictionary (1)

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Aroha | Love, affection, caring |
| Atua | Ancestor with continuing influence, god, deity, supernatural being |
| Hapū | Section of a large kinship group and the primary political unit in traditional Māori society |
| Hui | Gathering, meeting, assembly, seminar, conference |
| Iwi | Extended kinship group, tribe |
| Kai | Food/meal |
| Kaimoana | Food gathered from the sea |
| Kaitiaki | Trustee, minder, custodian, guardian, caregiver for the environment |
| Kaitiakitanga | The process and practices of protecting and looking after the environment |
| Kōkiri | Advance or move forward. To champion, promote, advocate, lead. |
| Kotahitanga | Unity, togetherness, solidarity, collective action |
| Mahinga kai | 'To work the food'. Relates to Māori traditional values of food resources as well as their ecosystems and the practices involved in producing, procuring, and protecting these resources. |
| Manaakitanga | To support, take care of, give hospitality, protect, show respect and generosity to others |
| Mana taurite | Equal status, equity, equality |
| Mana whenua | Power associated with possession and occupation of tribal land. The tribe's history and legends are based in the lands they have occupied over generations and the land provides the sustenance for the people and to provide hospitality for guests. |
| Marae | The open area in front of the wharenui, where formal greetings and discussions take place. Often also used to include the complex of buildings around the marae. |
| Mātauranga Māori | Māori knowledge - the body of knowledge originating from Māori ancestors, including the Māori world view and perspectives, Māori creativity and cultural practices. |
| Mauri | Life force |
| Moana | Ocean, sea |
| Mokopuna | Grandchildren |
| Ōritetanga | Equality, equal opportunity |
| Pou | Post, support, pillar |
| Rangatiratanga | Chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy |
| Rohe | Boundary, district, region |
| Rōpū | Group, party of people |
| Taiao | The natural world that contains and surrounds us – land, water, climate and living beings. The interconnection of people and nature. |
| Tamariki | Children |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Taonga | Treasure, anything prized – includes socially or culturally valuable objects, resources, phenomenon, ideas and techniques |
| Tangata Whenua | Local people, hosts, indigenous people. People born of the whenua. |
| Te ao Māori | The Māori world |
| Te tuāpapa | Foundation |
| Tuanui | Roof |
| Tupuna | Ancestors, grandparents |
| Wai | Water, stream, creek, river |
| Whakapapa | Genealogy, lineage, descent |
| Whānau | Family group or extended family |
| Whare | House |
| Wharehau | Meeting house, main building at the marae |
| Whenua | Land |

Glossary and key concepts used in this report

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Agroecology | Sustainable farming that works with nature (2). |
| Foodshed | The geographic location or region where food is produced, processed, distributed, and consumed (3). |
| Food security | When people have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences (4). |
| Food sovereignty | The right of people to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems (5). |
| Food system | The food system is comprised of all the components (environment, population, resources, processes, institutions, infrastructure and other activities) involved in the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food. It also includes the impact of these activities on health and nutrition, equity, environmental sustainability and socioeconomic growth (6). |
| Informal food system | A non-commercial food system including community gardens, food swaps, and various other communal practices for sharing and distributing food amongst the community. |
| Kai sovereignty | Kai sovereignty is the freedom and responsibility of Tangata Whenua to protect their ancestral food systems, to protect the cultural knowledge, practices and ceremonies associated with the production, distribution, and consumption of food (7). |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Local | For the purpose of this report, local refers to the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region. |
| Local food | Raw food including fruit, vegetables, meat, poultry, dairy and fish that is produced, grown, caught or hunted close to the place where it is sold. Also includes lightly processed food where the main ingredient is supplied from nearby. In this report local food refers to food produced, grown, caught or hunted, as well as food processed within the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region (3). |
| Local food economy | Local food economies encompass the economic and social systems involved in growing, processing, distributing, and consuming food within a specific locality (3). |
| Producers | Producers of primary produce including fruit, vegetables, meat, poultry, dairy and fish. This includes farmers, growers, game and fisheries, workers and processors (dairy producers, egg producers, flour millers, bakers etc.) (3). |
| Retailers | Food outlets/sellers of food through shops, farm shops, markets, box schemes, food cooperatives, supermarkets, and food delivery services. |
| Social determinants of health | The social determinants of health (SDH) are the factors that influence health outcomes that sit outside of the scope of the health system. They are the conditions or circumstances in the environment where people are born, live, learn, work, and age. These include factors such as housing, transport, education, employment, discrimination, and access to food. SDH are also a wider set of forces and systems affecting these circumstances such as the economy, social norms and political systems (8). |
| Stakeholders | The businesses, organisations, groups, and individuals that influence the local food economy and are affected by changes to it. |
| Sustainable | A sustainable food system is one that delivers food security and nutrition for all and includes economic sustainability (it is profitable throughout), social sustainability (it has broad-based benefits for society), and environmental sustainability (it has positive or neutral impact on the natural environment) (9). |

List of acronyms used in' this report

| | |
|---------|--|
| CAB | Community Advisory Board |
| CSA | Community-supported agriculture |
| FAOSTAT | Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GHG | Green House Gas |
| LFE | Local Food Economy |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| MPI | Ministry of Primary Industries |
| NPHS | National Public Health Service |
| REDP | Regional Economic Development Plan |
| RFSP | Regional Food System Plan |
| RKN | Regional Kai Network |
| WRGF | Wellington Regional Growth Framework |
| WRLC | Wellington Regional Leadership Committee |

Section 1: Executive summary

1.1 Executive summary

As our region prepares for an estimated 200,000 more people in the next 30 years, we need to plan for how we will feed a growing population in a way that is in harmony with the environment, nourishes our communities, celebrates our diverse cultures, and strengthens our local economy.

The need for a regional plan is set against the backdrop of a global and national food system grappling with profound challenges, such as:

- 1 in 5 children live in households that run out of food sometimes or often in Aotearoa New Zealand. For Māori and Pacific children, more than 1 in 3 live in households that run out of food sometimes or often, highlighting the unacceptable inequities within our food system.
- This lack of access to affordable, healthy food, alongside food environments that enable accessibility and marketing of highly-processed foods can lead to diet-related diseases that cause 1 in 5 deaths globally.
- Our industrialised food system creates a disconnect between people, the land, and the food they eat.
- One third of our regional greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions come from our agriculture sector.
- The COVID-19 pandemic, recent severe weather events and global conflicts have highlighted supply chain vulnerability and sustainability risks. These events also impacted food prices, which rose in 2023 at a pace not seen in 30 years.
- A supermarket duopoly in Aotearoa New Zealand reduces competition and consumer choice, while taking over \$1million per day in profits. Supermarket arrangements are difficult and costly for medium and small-scale growers, and consumer expectations of “perfect produce” drive food waste.
- Nationally, we throw away over 122,547 tonnes of per annum: enough to feed around 262,917 people, or about half the population of the region.
- National and regional policies and regulations favour export models for food and provide hurdles for the local sale of food.

Phase One of the Regional Food System Plan (RFSP) has been developed through strong connections with mana whenua, community members, and pivotal stakeholders within the food system. The RFSP is firmly rooted in the guiding principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Te Tirohanga Whakamua (described in section 2.4, page 13). This collaborative methodology to our partner and stakeholder engagement and data collection, ensures due reverence for mana whenua rights and aspirations, establishing a values-driven foundation for the plan.

This report describes the strengths, challenges, and opportunities for a future food system that prioritises sustainability, equity, and local leadership. There are complex interconnections and tensions that exist between food and climate change, housing, urban intensification and the economy.

Over half of the region's land is dedicated to food production, suggesting capacity to meet much of our region's nutritional needs and resilience to the ever-changing global supply chains. We heard from local growers about the support they need to be part of our local food economy. The region boasts a dynamic network of community initiatives and local food businesses, signalling a substantial opportunity to build upon existing initiatives. While there is growing momentum for a national food system strategy in Aotearoa New Zealand, we know solutions and actions must begin at local and regional levels today.

At the end of Phase One the overarching vision for this work is *to forge a sustainable, equitable, and locally-led food system that centres the well-being of the environment and people.*

The RFSP envisions a future state where:

- Sustainable growing and agroecology are the norm, powered by a skilled, growing workforce
- Food production supports biodiverse, thriving ecosystems and high animal welfare
- We have a de-carbonised, zero-waste food system, operating fully on renewable energy
- Mana whenua are key leaders and decision-makers in the governance of our regional kai systems
- Our food system supports and builds capacity of small/medium scale and locally owned food operations. They are enabled to access land, produce and distribute good food
- Our population is healthy; all communities can easily access good food, including local and home-grown produce
- We have strong food literacy across our population and institutions
- We meet most of our region's kai needs with locally grown, locally sourced and locally produced kai
- We invest in, share, and celebrate the kai traditions and stories unique to our region

The RFSP will aim to pilot projects and prototypes in Phase Two, refining key interventions based on mana whenua, community and stakeholder feedback. Phase Two, to be finalised in 2024, will look to define the roles of each partner and stakeholder as we develop actions aimed at fostering a sustainable, equitable, and locally-led food system in the region. These actions should be integrated into council work plans and other initiatives happening across the region. This work will continue to acknowledge the critical role of the food system in promoting the health and wellbeing of communities, supporting local economies, and mitigating environmental impact.

Section 2: The purpose and background of this report

2.1 What is the purpose of this report?

This report provides an overview of the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua regional food system for the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC), comprised of mana whenua and community input, data collection and research. It concludes Phase One of the development of a Regional Food System Plan (RFSP) that embeds the vision of a regional food system that is sustainable, equitable and locally-led for the wellbeing of the environment and our people.

A food system is everything that is involved in keeping people fed. Food systems around the world are facing a triple challenge: ensuring food security and nutrition for a growing population; supporting the livelihoods of millions of farmers, food producers and others in the food chain; and doing so in an environmentally and economically sustainable way (10). As our region grows, it is projected there will be an additional 200,000 mouths to feed within the next 30 years (11). With population growth and the predicted changing climate, it is essential to understand the current food system context in order to plan and prepare for the region's future food needs.

For a food system to be sustainable we consider how we are growing, processing, transporting, consuming, and disposing of food across our region in a way that is in balance with the environment, while remaining financially sustainable. This includes ensuring growers are supported to produce food that does not degrade our natural resources, but rather regenerates and replenishes them, and that our growth planning protects the land where we grow food.

For a food system to be equitable we aim to ensure that everyone in our region has access to the food that supports their cultural, spiritual, physical, and mental health needs. They should have a choice in what they eat, have the ability to be involved in their local food system, and live in a region that cultivates food sovereignty. Our collective responsibility is to ensure that food is valued and that those who produce and grow the food in our region are also valued and fairly compensated. People in our region deserve their human right to healthy food to be upheld, no matter their age, gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or geographic location. How a food system is designed is a strong determinant of the food security and food sovereignty of our communities.

For a food system to be locally led we look to mana whenua as key leaders within the food system. We are learning from and building upon community organisations on the ground. Small and medium growers have fair and profitable markets within the region. We centre the people in our region who produce and consume the food and build an infrastructure that empowers them to sell and buy locally, with attractive career paths.

To realise the vision of a regional food system that is sustainable, equitable, and locally-led and to understand how to achieve this, we need to first understand what is happening in the region.

This document provides an overview of how the region uses land in relation to food production, how much food is currently produced within the region, how much we will need to produce to feed the growing population, how supply chains are oriented, and what our current local food economy looks like. It also begins to describe some of the voices and visions of mana whenua and community in the region. **There is more work to do**, more to learn and test, and all stakeholders and partners are invited to continue to feed into this work with their respective expertise and perspectives.

This document will inform Phase Two, the Regional Food System Action Plan. It will assist in understanding how baseline data alongside information gathered through partner and stakeholder engagement and further research can come together and lay the foundations for an actionable plan that helps us begin the shift we want to see.

2.2 Why focus on food?

Food is central to all of our lives and our wellbeing. It is part of our identity, linking us to our cultures, traditions, environment, and our communities. Food nourishes our bodies, our minds, and our spirits. Healthy food and access to healthy food is the foundation of living a healthy life and preventing disease. Food produced in this region is essential to the livelihoods of many. When discussing the food system in this document, we are referring to the systems and components that keep us fed. For the purposes of this report, we will focus mostly on fresh foods (fruit, vegetables, meat and poultry, dairy and fish), predominantly those grown on land, while recognising the importance of seafood.

Kai is about more than just food. When we refer to “kai” in this document and work, we intend a much deeper and broader meaning, drawing wisdom from local indigenous knowledge systems. In te reo Māori, kai often means “food consumed through the mouth”, but it can also include all things that we absorb into our bodies, like knowledge and energy (12). Kai is embedded in our whakapapa (genealogy), connecting us to those who came before us (tupuna | ancestors), to those who will come after us (mokopuna | descendants), to the atua (deities), whenua (land), and to te taiao (environment) around us. Kai is what brings people together. It is an act of aroha (love) and manaakitanga (expressing care and consideration of others).

2.3 Where did this work come from?

2.3.1 The Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

The Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) is a partnership between councils, iwi and central government who are working together on the region’s biggest challenges and opportunities for the next 30 years (see Figure 1 page 11). The Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua Future Development Strategy sets out a long-term vision and plan for how the region will work to deliver well-functioning urban environments in our towns and cities over the next 30 years. The Future Development Strategy builds upon and will replace the work previously achieved within the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF) (11).

Challenges and opportunities that have been a focus for the WRLC include housing, transport, economic development, iwi capacity, and climate change. To address the challenge of climate change, the region is working on both mitigation (reducing GHG

emissions and environmental impact) and adaptation (adjusting to the changes that are already in motion and building resilience) opportunities. Because the food system both contributes to and is harmed by climate change (13) (explained further in section 4.2.1, page 18), the RFSP has been placed under the region's climate priorities and sits alongside the Regional Climate Change Impact Assessment, the Regional Emissions Reduction Plan and the Regional Adaptation Plan (14). Together, these will act as a coordinated regional approach to support the transition of our region to a low carbon and climate resilient region (see Figure 2 page 12). It is also important to note the role of the Regional Kai Network (RKN), who advocated for this work to be included in the WRGF. For more details about the RKN, see Section 4.1.2.

The WRLC, as a union of regional partners, is well situated to address food system challenges and foster solutions.

Mana whenua can help lead the direction, knowledge and action of the Food System Plan. Indigenous worldviews and knowledge is foundational for a regenerative and resilient food system.

Local governments need to prioritize the integration of food into all planning and policy development processes. This includes transportation, land use planning that supports local food production and supply, urban growth and city planning strategies that foster food access within 15 minutes, research and data to understand community wellbeing indicators linked to food, and the facilitation of local initiatives and partnerships aimed at promoting food sustainability, equity, and resilience.

At a national level, Central government need to introduce and maintain national policies that support a local food economy, incentivise sustainable growing, and support initiatives that help make nutritious food more affordable and accessible to all.



Figure 1: Partners and priorities of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee



Figure 2: Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Climate Change projects

2.3.2 Health NZ | Te Whatu Ora National Public Health Service

The WRLC has commissioned Health NZ | Te Whatu Ora National Public Health Service (NPHS) Capital, Coast, Hutt Valley and Wairarapa to lead Phase One of the RFSP, understanding that a health and equity lens will be applied to the plan.

Food security is a social determinant of health. Having continual access to nutritious, safe, and affordable food is essential for a person's health and wellbeing. Without access to healthy food, people are more likely to suffer from dietary-related chronic disease, with food insecurity often being associated with poor health outcomes, reduced learning in schools, and higher costs to the healthcare system (8). Healthy food is foundational to physical, mental, spiritual, and whānau wellbeing.

The NPHS Capital, Coast, Hutt Valley and Wairarapa has statutory obligations under the Pae Ora Act (2022) (15) and the Health Act (1956) (16) to improve, promote and protect the health of people and communities within the region. We have a particular focus on improving the health of Māori, Pacific and disabled people. To meet our obligations as Crown agents, Health NZ | Te Whatu Ora is building a health system that embeds Te Tiriti o Waitangi as its foundation. This means placing Te Tiriti o Waitangi at the forefront of thinking and providing opportunities to enact Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles and articles to improve health outcomes for Māori.

2.4 Te Tirohanga Whakamua

Te Tirohanga Whakamua stands as a statement, a visionary compass, and a kōkiri or driving force crafted by the iwi partners of the WRLC for the Future Development Strategy, generously gifted to each project encapsulated within the WRLC portfolio (11). Te Tirohanga Whakamua acts as a pathway to honouring our Te Tiriti o Waitangi responsibilities and also serves as a blueprint for achieving enhanced outcomes across our diverse communities and the environment when envisioning the future development of our region. Te Tirohanga Whakamua possesses its own intrinsic mauri (life force) transforming it into a living document that evolves organically over time.

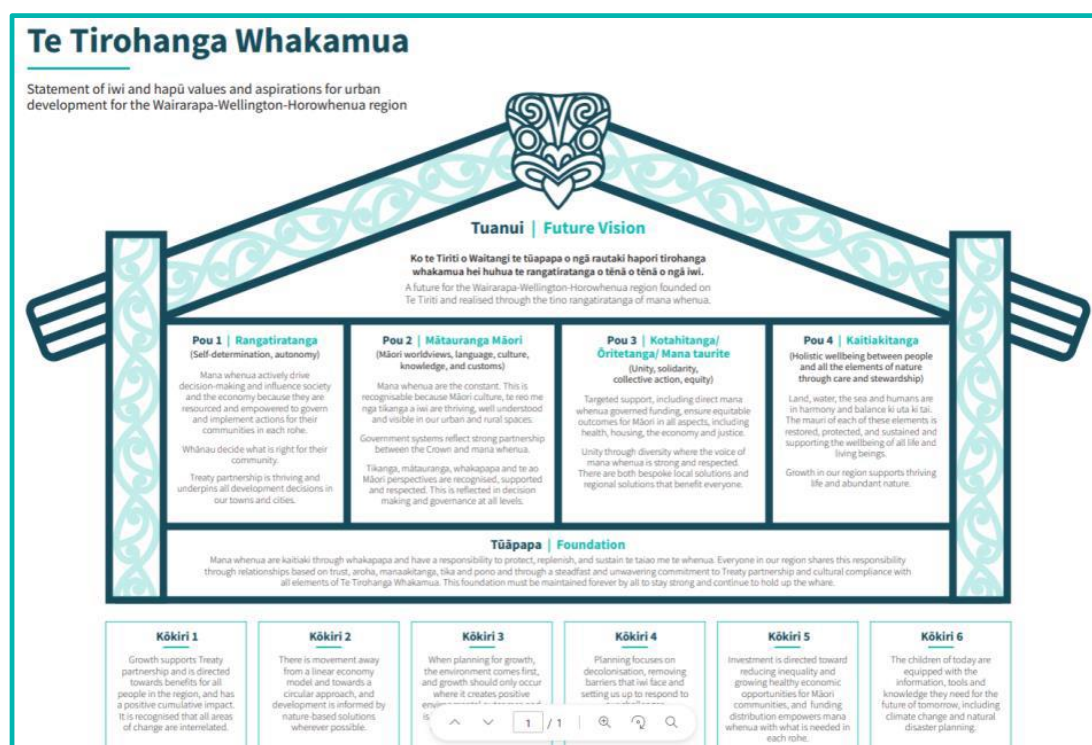


Figure 3: Te Tirohanga Whakamua

Source: Wellington Regional Leadership Committee. *Future Development Strategy*. 2023

Te Tirohanga Whakamua is based around the structure of a whare. Each element of the whare depends on and supports the other, and all are needed for the whare to stay standing. Much like these structural components of a whare, the components of Te Tirohanga Whakamua work in harmony, with their synergy being indispensable for the overall coherence of the structure. This holistic approach is key in bringing to fruition the aspirations and values that mana whenua hold for the region. For a larger graphic of Te Tirohanga Whakamua see Appendix 1 (page 62).

Te Tirohanga Whakamua encompasses the following:

- Te tūāpapa or the foundation of the whare emphasising the role of mana whenua as Kaitiaki for our region and the responsibility everyone has to protect, replenish and sustain te taiao me te whenua, the environment and the land.

- Upon the foundation, four pou support the whare. These pou are important concepts of Te ao Māori, speaking to elements such as self-determination, Māori worldviews and knowledge, equity and unity, and holistic wellbeing. They are the central pillars of what sustains and holds up mana whenua and our communities into the future:
 - **Pou tahi:** Rangatiratanga
 - **Pou rua:** Mātauranga Māori
 - **Pou toru:** Kotahitanga/ Ōritetanga/Mana taurite
 - **Pou wha:** Kaitiakitanga
- **Te tuanui** (the roof) sits atop the four pou, representing the future vision 'Ko te Tiriti o Waitangi te tūapapa o ngā rautaki hapori tirohanga whakamua hei huhua te rangatiratanga o tēna o tēna o nga iwi'. This statement emphasises aspirations of mana whenua for the future of the region as one founded on Te Tiriti and realised through the tino rangatiratanga of tangata whenua.
- The whare is supported by six kōkiri or driving principles. These are value statements to guide and provide consistency in the way we plan for and make decisions on the future of our region. This includes supporting Te Tiriti partnerships, circular economy models, sustainable growth, removing barriers for iwi, investment that reduces inequality and promotes economic growth and equipping future generations to face challenges, such as climate change.

Further discussion around how the values of this framework are embedded in the work are found in Section 5 (page 26).

Section 3: The food system and the local food economy

3.1 What is a food system?

A food system includes everything that is needed to keep people fed. It begins with the whenua (land), soil, and seed during the production phase, progresses through various stages of processing and distribution, is accessed by consumers through venues such as supermarkets, local shops and restaurants, ultimately reaching our mouths for nourishment and enjoyment. Additionally, it encompasses the management of food waste (17), see Figure 4 (page 15).

It is important to highlight the existence of a non-commercial food system, or an 'informal food system.' This encompasses community and backyard gardens, food swaps, and various other communal practices for sharing and distributing food among community members. This system incorporates activities such as hunting, gathering, and cultivation/distribution outside the realm of commercial markets. Moving forward, there is a crucial need for research and a deeper understanding of this informal, non-commercial food system within the region, as it is not covered within this report.

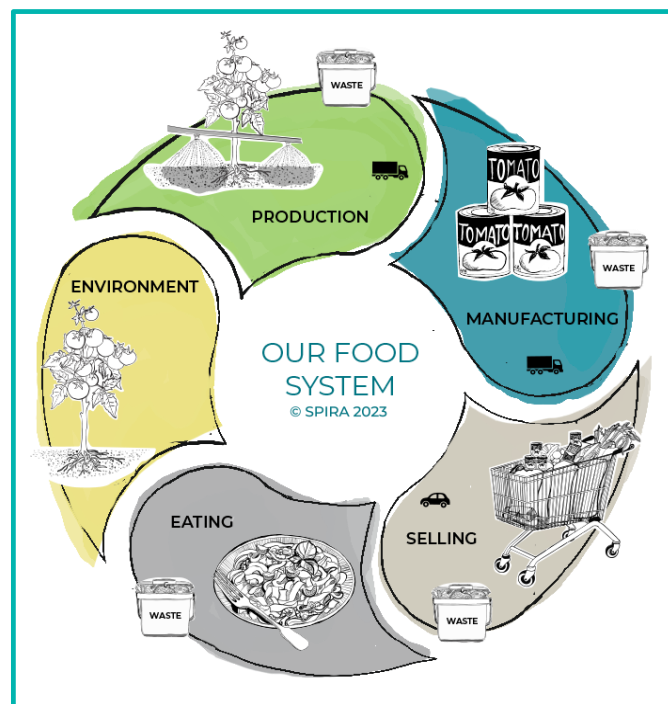


Figure 4: Food System Diagram

Source: Spira. *Our Food System*. 2023

3.1.1 Why a systems approach?

Because we are all part of the ecosystem, not in charge of it, we must understand our role and how our actions affect all parts of the ecosystem (in this case the food system). It is important to address the entire food system, as all parts of the food system are intricately connected. Applying siloed initiatives to singular components of the food system (i.e. just production or just waste) leads to less impactful (and sometimes conflicting) outcomes, and often does not take into account the social, economic, cultural, and environmental impacts of the entire system. Working in a systems-led approach also acknowledges the many stakeholders and partners within the food system and fosters collaborative solutions to address the complex issues. It allows for small shifts to compound to larger changes. Finally, a whole systems approach allows us to work more “upstream,” directing efforts towards root causes of our issues that can be prevented and understanding that changes in one part of the system can have cascading effects on other parts.

3.1.2 Why is a regional approach important?

Collaborative efforts at a regional level are vital to shaping a resilient and sustainable food system. The region's unique geography, climate, and cultural diversity requires a locally tailored approach that addresses specific challenges and leverages regional strengths. By working together, stakeholders and partners (ranging from iwi to local farmers and producers to policymakers to community groups and the retail sector) can use their collective expertise and resources to develop actions that align with the region's distinctive needs. This collaborative approach fosters a sense of shared responsibility, ensuring that the resulting food system solutions are not only effective, but also culturally appropriate and socially

inclusive. Local knowledge and initiatives can help inform regional efforts, and regional findings and actions can help influence national plans.

3.2 What is a local food economy?

A local food economy (LFE) makes up the economic and social systems related to the growth, processing, distribution, and consumption of food within a specific local area. LFEs can play a crucial role in boosting social capital and resilience within farming communities, positively influencing the local economy. By promoting collaborative processes, LFE initiatives strengthen community cohesion and deepen consumer understanding of food and farming systems (18, 19).

The emphasis on local systems also supports agricultural diversity and biodiversity in crops and livestock. This diversity serves as a protective mechanism, guarding against crop failures and bolstering the overall resilience of the food system. LFEs lend themselves well to adopting circular economies, which prioritise the elimination of waste, keeping products in circulation, and regenerating natural living systems (20).

Beyond its positive economic and environmental impact, an LFE fosters community engagement and connection by encouraging direct relationships between producers and consumers. Initiatives like farmers' markets, community-supported agriculture (CSA) programmes, and local food events create opportunities for individuals to connect with those responsible for growing their food, cultivating a sense of community. The focus on local food preservation also contributes to the safeguarding of traditional food practices and culinary heritage, particularly in regions with unique food traditions and cultural identities (18, 19).

Supporting local agriculture also translates into job creation within the community, spanning from farm work to the processing, distribution, and marketing of local products. This not only bolsters economic prospects but also strengthens the social fabric of the community. Local food systems offer educational opportunities, serving as platforms for learning about farming practices, sustainability, and nutrition. This educational aspect fosters a greater understanding and appreciation of the origins and production processes of food, promoting a holistic approach to local food systems.

The RFSP recognises the significance of Aotearoa New Zealand's food export market. The emphasis will be on capitalising on local opportunities within the region, with the belief that these opportunities can enhance, rather than diminish, the prosperity of farmers and growers.

Section 4: The regional food system: strengths and challenges

4.1 What are the strengths of our regional food system?

4.1.1 Abundant opportunities

Rich soils in Wairarapa, Kāpiti, and Horowhenua support thriving food production in our region. Wairarapa is known for its crops, orchards, farms, artisan products and is the world's largest mānuka honey producer (21). Kāpiti is a thriving area for organic growing, innovative local brands (including plant-based protein companies) and a strong dairy production industry. Horowhenua is our horticulture haven and a driver of dairy as well. It is home to one of Aotearoa New Zealand's largest vegetable growing areas and is estimated to supply up to 30% of the country's leafy green vegetable supply (22). Our peri-urban spaces boast innovative retailers and infrastructure for our foods alongside smaller-scale community growing operations. Porirua hosts mushroom production, orchards, and a prosperous food company headquarters. Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta (Upper Hutt) and Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai (Lower Hutt) host various local brand producers, orchards and regenerative farms, and strong neighbourhood growing initiatives. The heart of our country's capital city, Pōneke (Wellington) is home to unique cultures, diverse restaurants, and claims more cafes per capita than New York City. It has progressive solutions to food waste via compost hubs and local supermarket alternatives.

The strengths of our region have immense potential for further innovation and local opportunities. The food and fibre industry contributed nearly \$2 billion to our regional GDP in 2021 and provides employment opportunities to over 13,000 people (23).

4.1.2 Communities passionate about kai

Over 75 community organisations and marae across the region play a vital role in supporting access to kai by growing, harvesting, cooking, and distributing kai to community members. We have a successful local fruit and vegetable cooperative with 40 pickup hubs across our region that distributed nearly 71,000 packs in 2023. To minimize food waste, local food rescue organisations help to rescue and redistribute quality surplus food to charities and community groups that support the demand for food. Kaibosh, for example, rescues over 75,000kg of surplus food each month (24).

Hua Parakore, developed by Te Waka Kai Ora, is the world's first indigenous and globally recognised verification system for food, applying tikanga deeply grounded in te ao Māori. Our region is lucky to have this non-profit kaupapa organisation headquartered in Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta (Upper Hutt). This framework is used across the country, and aligns with closed systems of production, prioritising zero or minimal inputs and operating in harmony with nature. Practices foster self-reliance and self-sustainability, supporting indigenous food security and food sovereignty in Aotearoa New Zealand (25).

[The Regional Kai Network](#) (RKN), a group of community organisations, growers, and individuals passionate about kai in their communities, was formed in 2020, facilitated by NPHS and community-based organisation, Common Unity. Over 130 members meet bi-monthly to work collaboratively towards their mission of *'together we're growing a food-resilient region where everyone has access to good food'*. Members focus on advancing food security and food sovereignty in their communities, and have contributed significantly to the vision of the RSFP. The RKN played a leading role in advocating for food systems work to be integrated into the WRLC portfolio. For an interactive map of the community initiatives and organisations involved in the RKN see the following link: [Regional Food Network Map](#).

4.2 What are the tensions and challenges that exist in our regional food system?

While it is important to acknowledge the strengths of our region, it is equally vital to address the significant challenges and tensions that hinder the development of a robust regional food system. These issues extend beyond our region, encompassing global and national tensions that necessitate comprehensive solutions.

Navigating the intricacies of the food system, with its inherent complexities, poses a significant challenge for decision-makers and stakeholders within the food system. Understanding the available opportunities to reorient the food system and identifying collaboration points is crucial to addressing these complex challenges.

4.2.1 Food and climate change

The food system plays a dual role in the context of climate change. It is a significant contributor of GHG emissions, while also being vulnerable to impacts and disruptions caused by climate change, such as temperature shifts, extreme weather events, floods and droughts (13). Approximately 1/3 of the Wellington region's emissions come from agriculture (26), see Figure 5 below (note this figure does not include Horowhenua).

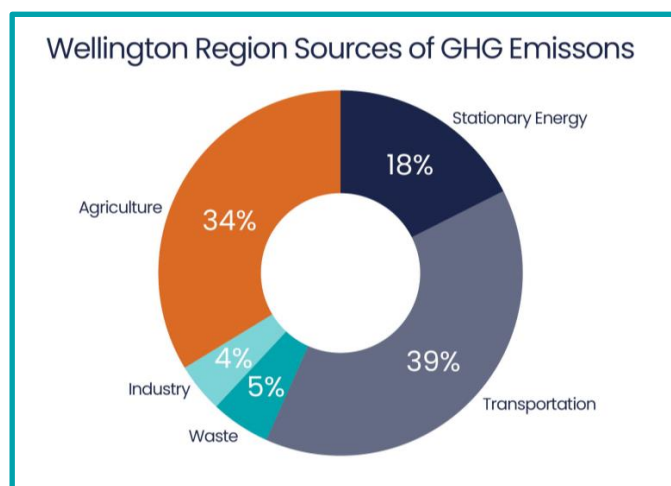


Figure 5: Wellington Region Sources of GHG Emissions

Source: Greater Wellington Regional Council. *Wellington Region Greenhouse Gas Inventory*. 2019

Key emitting activities throughout the food system include livestock agriculture, the use of fertilisers and pesticides, deforestation, energy-intensive food processing, transportation, and food waste (13). For an example, see Figure 6 below for a depiction of emissions produced from both tomato and beef production, based on a meta-analysis of global data. Food production is also the largest consumer and contaminator of fresh water, a resource that is limited and holds cultural significance to many (27). Economic interests can take precedence over environmental concerns, making it difficult to manage these impacts on our climate.

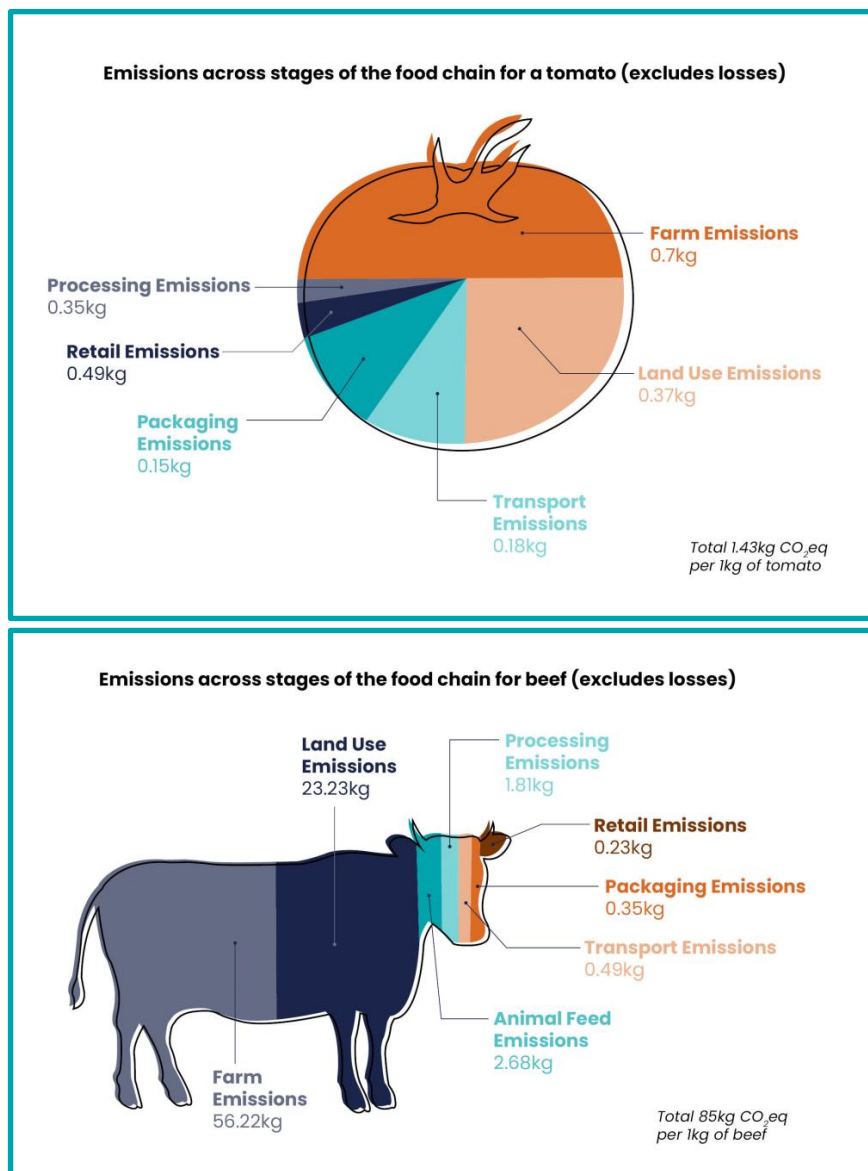


Figure 6: Emissions across stages of food chain for tomato and beef

Source Adapted from: Emily King, *Re-Food*. 2023

Consumption patterns also influence climate, with sustainable eating patterns not always aligning with our country's primary industries (such as meat and dairy). There is growing research identifying how sustainable diets in Aotearoa New Zealand can improve population health while aligning with environmentally sustainable practices (28).

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) the impacts of climate change on food insecurity will be most significant in the near to medium future (29). The downstream effects of climate change including temperature shifts, extreme weather events, water scarcity, drought, sea level rise, saltwater intrusion, and biodiversity loss negatively impact multiple layers of the food system, leading to production challenges, decreased nutrient density, and disruptions in distribution and supply chains. These disruptions, in turn, affect the growth, price, quality and availability of, and access to food, causing humanitarian and economic repercussions (29).

The relationship between the food system and climate change in conjunction with predicted trends in population growth creates a dangerous feedback loop that puts increasing pressure on natural resources. This loop is depicted below in Figure 7: a growing population requires a greater agricultural and food production output, agriculture and food production outputs contribute greatly to climate change and climate change negatively impacts agricultural and food production outputs (13).

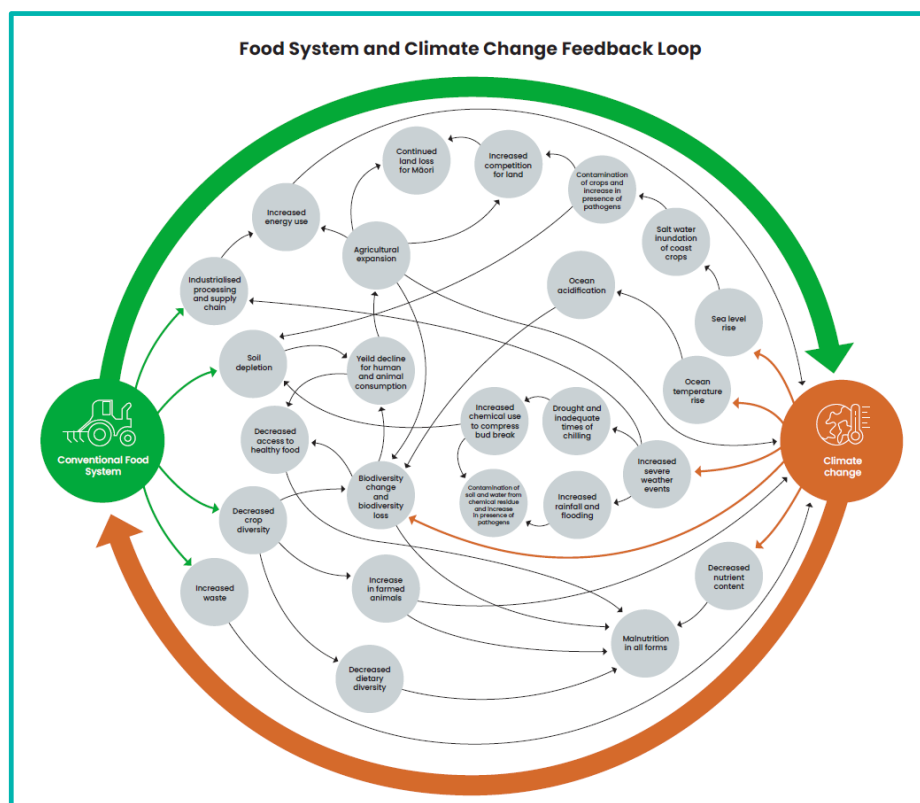


Figure 7: Food system and climate change feedback loop

In Aotearoa New Zealand the impacts of climate change threaten the whenua, the wai and taonga species for Māori with traditional practices related to kai and wellbeing already being impacted. Signs used to forecast natural changes in the environment are becoming less reliable, impacting mahinga kai. A diminished abundance of kai not only impacts health and wellbeing but has long lasting impacts on cultural identity and the ability to manaaki (30).

4.2.2 Food and Soil

Soil is the foundation of the food system. Soil microbiomes are thriving ecosystems, home to millions of microorganisms, bacteria, and nutrients that are crucial to plant life. Nutrient-rich soil is crucial to growing nutrient-rich food. Ninety-five percent of food production relies on topsoil (2). Soil stores more carbon than the atmosphere and all the trees and forests on the planet. It is the largest reservoir of carbon in the terrestrial biosphere, making it the foundation of a healthy, thriving, and climate-smart food system. When a food system uses large, industrial agriculture to grow food, it can degrade soil health and erode topsoil (2).

4.2.3 Food waste

Food waste occurs through:

- On farm losses, inadequate harvest times, climatic conditions, harvest and handling practices, challenges with positioning in the marketplace
- Poor household purchase and meal planning
- Losses through supply chains, inadequate storage, inadequate handling practices and long wait times
- Over supply, lack of demand and procurement gaps

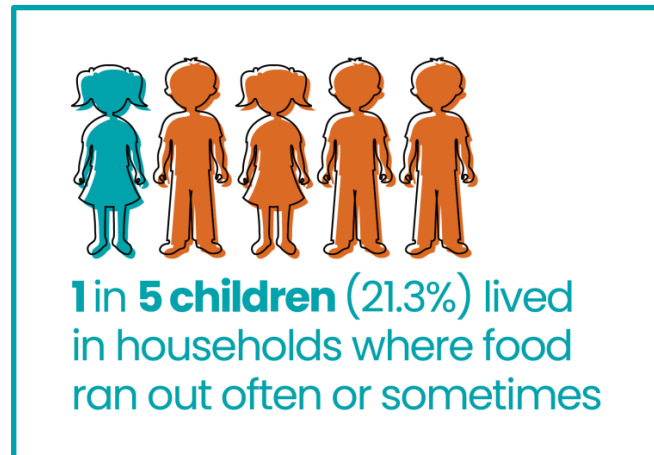
Food waste contributes to GHG emissions. In 2018, Love Food Hate Waste found that New Zealanders throw away over 122,547 tonnes of food a year – enough to feed around 262,917 people, or about half the population of the region for 12 months (31). Food rescue and redistribution offsets carbon emissions. For example, in our region, the aforementioned 75,000kg/month of rescued equates to a 22,425 reduction in carbon emissions. (24). It is important to note that while food rescue is a helpful short-term solution to reduce food waste, it should not be relied upon as a long-term solution. Investing in food rescue over food system change perpetuates our reliance on charity models. Currently, however, food rescue is very helpful in supporting those who are food insecure.

“We throw away over **122,547 tonnes of food** a year – enough to feed around **262,917 people**, or half the population of the Wellington region for 12 months.”

Source: *Wellington City Council. Food Waste in New Zealand. 2023* (32)

4.2.4 Food insecurity and community wellbeing

Food insecurity in Aotearoa New Zealand is defined as “a limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited ability to acquire personally acceptable foods that meet cultural needs in a socially acceptable way” (33, 34). Food insecurity has significant adverse effects on health, wellbeing, and development, especially among children.



Source: Ministry of Health. *Children Household Food Insecurity Data*. 2023

Recent New Zealand Health Survey 2022/2023 data reveals that nationally, 21% of children lived in households where food ran out often or sometimes, up from 14%, which is the largest increase on record for children in food insecure households (33). The most recent Growing Up in New Zealand study found that one in six 12-year-olds experienced food insecurity (35).

Among Māori and Pacific children, the numbers are even higher, with over one in three, or 35.1% and 39.6%, respectively, living in food insecure households (33).

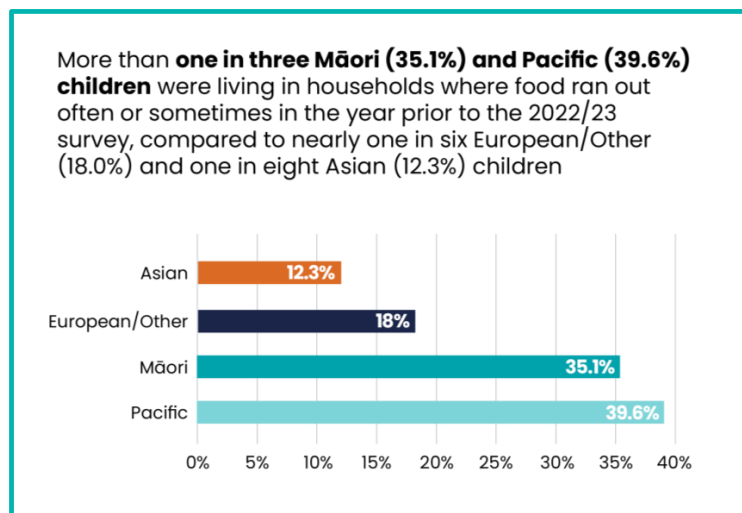


Figure 8: Children Household Food Insecurity

Source: Ministry of Health. *Children Household Food Insecurity Data*. 2023

Furthermore, 14% of children relied on food grants or food banks, with higher percentages for Māori children (25.6%), Pacific children (34%), and those in the most deprived areas (32%) (33). There is no regionally specific food security data, which is a vital next step to this work.

New Zealand Health Survey nutrition data (2017–2020) for the Wellington region indicates that most children (74%) meet the recommended daily fruit intake, but less than half (47%) consume the recommended vegetable intake. Among adults in the region, just over half meet the recommended daily fruit (51%) and vegetable (56%) intake (36).

In the most deprived areas of the region, 38% of adults meet the recommended daily fruit intake, and 44% meet the recommended vegetable intake; this is lower than national figures for the most deprived areas (36). The rising cost of food, in combination with the inflated cost of living, will influence nutrition patterns (37). In addition to this, healthy food is often more expensive than processed, less nutrient-dense foods, meaning the healthy choice is often not the easiest choice.

The effects of food insecurity result in poor nutritional intake, which in turn can increase the risk of obesity, cancer, and cardiovascular diseases (38, 39) experiences of emotional distress (40, 41), declined cultural and spiritual wellbeing (42, 43) and negative impacts on child health, schooling, behaviour, and development (44, 45).

To effectively address hunger and ensure access to healthy food in our region, it is imperative that we have detailed food security data. Without this knowledge, providing crucial assistance becomes challenging, and evaluating the impact of our efforts in shifting the food system remains uncertain. It is therefore key to gather high-quality, current, and regionally specific data on food insecurity and nutrition. This comprehensive dataset should encompass qualitative information, with a specific focus on Māori and Pacific families, who currently face significant inequities compared to the general population. Additionally, we anticipate insights from the next National Nutrition Survey (currently being scoped) which will contribute valuable information on eating patterns across the country.

For a more comprehensive overview of food insecurity in the region and country see Appendix 2 (page 63).

4.2.5 Food, housing and highly productive land

In planning for expected population growth in our region, it is crucial to include the accessibility of healthy food alongside urban development and housing availability. We need to consider how changes in land use affect the ability to produce and access nutritious food, and the subsequent impact this has on our health and wellbeing. The RFSP is a vital addition to ongoing regional initiatives such as the draft Future Development Strategy, Emissions Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Plans. This plan also needs to be considered in the context of relevant National Policy Statements including Urban Development, Highly Productive Land, and Freshwater Management.

Land use for food production should be balanced with the need for safe and affordable housing. Recognising that certain areas are particularly suited for growing specific crops, incorporating the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land into regional planning becomes crucial. This is particularly relevant for the Horowhenua, Kāpiti, and Wairarapa

regions, which contribute significantly to our fresh food supply and are already experiencing pressure on food production due to climate change effects. Considering the cultivation of food at home, in communal spaces or individual households, is equally important. This should go hand in hand with other design considerations aimed at creating healthy, safe, and accessible housing.

Loss of highly productive land, a non-renewable resource, may adversely affects population health by increasing fresh food costs and limiting access. This impact disproportionately affects households already struggling with affordability. A pro-equity perspective on urban planning, recognising the interconnected nature of development, land use, food access, and community health, is fundamental to the success of the RFSP.

4.2.6 Food resilience and supply chain risks:

The COVID-19 pandemic, severe weather events and global conflicts have highlighted supply chain vulnerability and sustainability risks. This has contributed to increased transport and freight costs, resulting in a greater cost to consumers. Cyclone Gabrielle and flooding events have reduced crop yields, further contributing to an 18.4% increase in fruit and vegetable prices from May 2022 – May 2023 (46).

The supermarket duopoly impacts food production and retail supply, and generates over \$1 million in profit daily. This duopoly not only hinders supply chain resilience to external shocks but also limits consumer choice in food selection and reduces opportunity for fair pricing (47). Local food opportunities are impacted by supermarkets and large corporations that dominate profit-driven food systems, while these provide employment they leave local food producers struggling to compete with the capacity that corporate food systems can operate at (48). It is worth noting that locally grown, farmed, and produced food does not always mean cheaper or affordable food.

The supermarket duopoly pulls in
over \$1 million a day in profits
 from consumers, at a time when food
 prices are rising faster than inflation.

Source: New Zealand Government. *Government acts on supermarket duopoly*. 2022

4.2.7 Food policy and regulation

Food-related policies can sometimes have unintended consequences that exacerbate tensions within the food system.

For example, policies aimed at protecting water quality and health can significantly limit growers' capacity to cultivate fresh fruits and vegetables. This becomes especially pertinent when considering the regional balance of food supply and demand (see Figure 19, Section 6.2.2, page 42). Consequently, a tension arises between environmental conservation efforts

and the necessity to maintain food security through ensuring access to affordable and accessible fresh produce (49).

Similarly, many of the regulations governing food production in Aotearoa New Zealand are often designed for international markets, particularly those with stringent food safety and quality standards. While these regulations are essential for ensuring the safety of exported products, they can impose significant compliance burdens on local producers, making it challenging for them to operate in smaller, localized markets (48, 50).

When examining regional food production and distribution models, it's crucial to consider the diverse range of policies and regulatory frameworks that food system stakeholders operate within. Local and regional contexts must be carefully considered to determine the most effective approaches moving forward. These approaches should enable food production practices that meet the needs of our communities while adhering to regenerative and best-practice models that protect both our environment and our people.

Section 5: Vision and approach

Key Shifts:

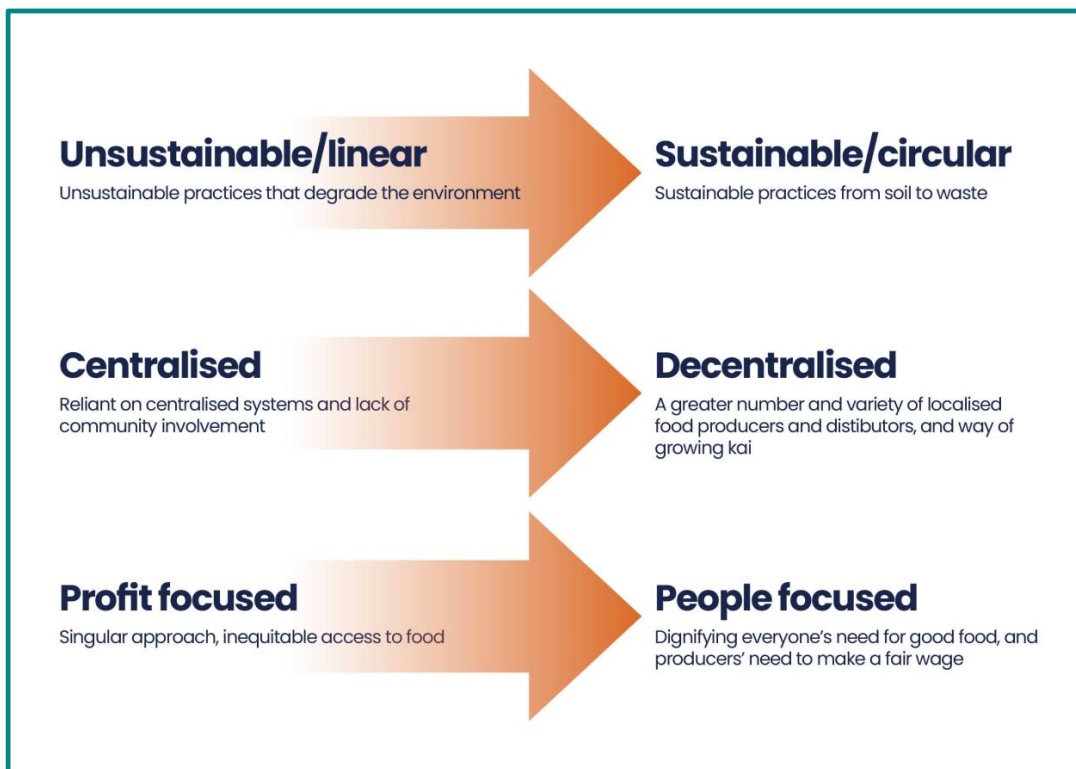


Figure 9: Key Food system shifts for our region, defined with input from partners

5.1 Plan vision

“A sustainable, equitable, and locally-led regional food system that centres the wellbeing of the environment and people.”

The vision statement outlined above was crafted through a collaborative effort involving iwi and the Community Advisory Board (CAB) (described in section 5.2.2). The consensus among partners and stakeholders was that the initiatives aimed at transforming the food system should be grounded in a commitment to prioritise the wellbeing of both the environment and people. This shared understanding underscores the integral role of fostering a symbiotic relationship between human welfare and environmental sustainability in the ongoing efforts to reshape the regional food system.

5.2 What is the approach of the Regional Food System Plan?

5.2.1 RFSP Phases

The RFSP will develop across two distinct phases:

1. Phase One started with mana whenua and community voice bolstered by the guidance of a group of technical advisors, and supported by quantitative and qualitative data from the region. This initial phase serves a dual purpose: firstly to foster the establishment of the iwi/hapū rūpū, the CAB, and the Technical Advisory Group and to support them to work collaboratively so they can drive the plan forward; secondly, to capture both qualitative and quantitative data that can then be used to inform the next phase of this plan.
2. Phase Two aims to include: implementation of pilots and prototypes paving the way for the finalisation of the comprehensive RFSP (scheduled late 2024). Figure 7 below illustrates how the components of Phase One work together to inform the development of the RFSP.

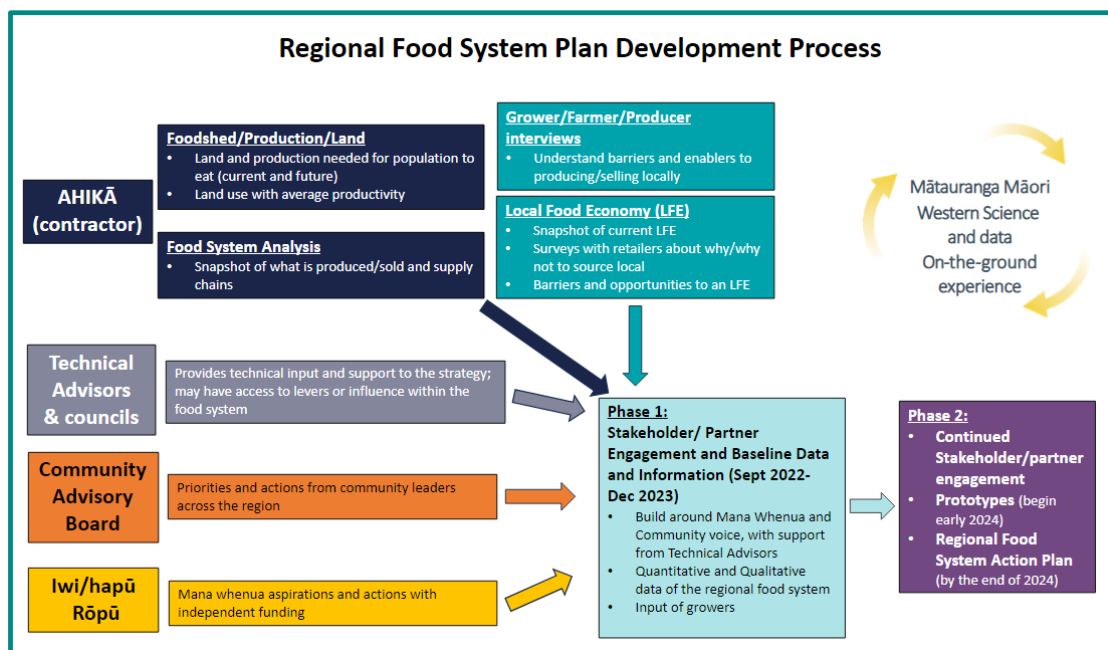


Figure 10: Key Components of Phase One for the Regional Food System Plan

5.2.2 Engagement with partners and stakeholders

Iwi/hapū Rōpū – In alignment with Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Te Tirohanga Whakamua, we initiated Phase One of the RFSP by engaging with and establishing meaningful connections with mana whenua partners. Mana whenua hold customary rights and duties of the land; they are the constant of our region. Mana whenua hold intergenerational mātauranga Māori (indigenous Māori knowledge), which is vital to the protection and preservation of the whenua, as well as a regenerative and resilient food system. The Te Ao Māori worldview sees people as a part of te taiao, and defines the values and practices of living in harmony

with te taiao. Te Ao Māori understands the interconnectedness of all beings and organisms involved in the food system - from soils, to skies, to animals, plants and people, and acknowledges the impact that positive-and negative changes can have on all involved. Mana whenua know their local places intimately, and uphold their responsibility and rights as kaitiaki of the whenua and people, maintaining the social fabric of a kin group, and preserving the unique and life-giving values of the environment.

It is important to mana whenua that all people in their rohe have access to nourishing and affordable food that supports their physical, spiritual, mental, and whānau health. It is also important that whānau have kai sovereignty and have the tools or opportunities to be involved in their local food systems. Kai is not seen as a commodity, rather a taonga from ngā Atua, and a foundation to vital cultural and whanau practices.

Iwi partners, integral members of the WRLC, were allocated dedicated resources so as to exercise tino rangatiratanga within the overarching plan.

The iwi/hapū rūpū has representatives from the following iwi:

- Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust representing Rangitāne o Wairarapa Inc. and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui a rua
- Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc. representing Ngāti Toa Rangatira
- Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust representing Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika
- Muaūpoko Tribal Authority representing the seven Muaūpoko hapū
- Te Rūnanga O Raukawa Inc. represented by Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki
- Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Settlement Trust

We acknowledge Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai who have chosen not to participate in the WRLC or RFSP at this time, and we keep them abreast of developments with the option of joining us, if desired.

Discussions with the iwi/hapū rūpū were layered and nuanced. Some of the themes that emerged include:

- There are deep concerns with the human-induced climate change that is impacting te taiao me te whenua and kai. In particular, how sea level rise, drought, flooding, increasingly hotter temperatures, the pollution of our moana and freshwaters will continue to impact our kai.
- It is unacceptable that people are going hungry and growers receive insufficient value for their produce, while the supermarket duopoly is making excessive profits daily.
- Incentives for growing food through permaculture and organic methods of growing are needed, emphasising crop diversification, exploring vertical gardening, and prioritising regenerative practices (including riparian planting).
- These forms of growing should be linked to alternative markets outside of supermarkets that allow profits to go more directly to growers and allow whānau to more easily afford and access good, healthy kai.
- Education in all forms is essential. It should be rooted in mātauranga Māori and ensure that quality education is centred on kai, te taiao, and food production skills. It should be standard for our tamariki and rangatahi, and strong, enticing careers in food and fibre must be available for the next generation.

- Based on where Aotearoa New Zealand is positioned in the world, and the current global conflicts, we need to continually reduce our reliance on fossil fuels moving forward.
- Urban development should be planned around whānau, te taiao, and kai to ensure land is used appropriately, to protect natural resources, and provide households access to land to grow kai (i.e. papakainga model). Working with city planners is important to achieve this.
- The RFSP should contribute to affordability, sustainability, and financial feasibility for Māori food security within their communities.
- Iwi partners discussed the importance of political advocacy and legislative change: identifying political levers and aligning iwi priorities into a unified voice to drive the necessary changes above.
- Iwi partners have also identified key pilots to contribute to these visions, which will be developed and implemented in Phase Two of the plan.

The Community Advisory Board (CAB) – Alongside the iwi/hapū rūpū, the CAB comprises dedicated community members representing diverse backgrounds across the region. Their valuable contributions involve not only articulating the unique needs of their communities but also championing community-led initiatives integral to the RFSP's foundation. Empowered as decision-makers and key drivers, these two groups play pivotal roles in shaping and steering Phase One.

Discussions with the CAB and the RKN echoed much of the discussions with the iwi/hapū rūpū. Key themes and visions included:

- We can easily access a range of healthy kai options
 - People are food-secure and well nourished, with walking access to affordable healthy kai options.
 - Permanent fresh food markets, not just weekend ones
 - Diversity of markets – not just shopping at the supermarket
- Our growing systems support healthy environments, humans and animals
 - Food production protects our waterways and environment
 - Alternative land use & move towards regenerative growing and organic growing
- We have integrated, community-scale seed and food production, distribution and composting, with local decision-making
 - Marae supported to lead
 - Local groups designing their own food system
 - Circular economy, people-swapping, bartering and giving produce; crop swaps for every neighbourhood
 - Community growing food together on land
 - Food delivery by bike or environmentally-friendly methods
 - Community gardens & compost hubs
 - Hyper-local food sharing and community meals
- We have the skills and knowledge to grow and prepare good kai, eat well and understand the food system
 - Everyone can access education on growing, cooking, preserving, fermenting, composting with the support of dedicated staff, schools, and community workshops

- Marae and community hubs support whānau with kai education
- Link between healthy soils, healthy food and healthy people is well understood, especially by health practitioners and workers
- Value of kai is understood
- Our regulatory environment and economic system supports kai resilience, wellness and fairness
 - Our system centres people over profit
 - Farmers are paid a fair price
 - Focusing on building resilience rather than minimising cost
 - Integration of policy and practice at local, regional, national and international level



Pictured above: A joint iwi/hapū rūpū and CAB meeting, September 23.



Sketch showing how these groups possess the right skills and passion – Sketch from Marama Fox, Ngāti Kahungunu

Growers and producers are central to this plan. Without them, the food system would not operate. Growers and producers have many demands on their time. We invited nearly 100 growers and producers across the region to participate in sub-region workshops, but due to time constraints, individual interviews were conducted instead (results are below in section 6). We will continue to seek input from growers and producers as the plan develops. Their input is vital.

Council representatives working in the environment or food space were invited bi-monthly to provide input and ideas into Phase One's development. Given council's important role in land use, regulations, waste management, economic development, and support for community wellbeing, their partnership is essential to the development and implementation of the RFSP.

Technical advisors were identified for their knowledge, expertise, and roles within the food system. Positioned as supporters of both the iwi/hapū rūpū and the CAB, these advisors play a pivotal role in the project. Their significance lies in their unique perspectives, access to influential levers, and the considerable potential they bring to collaborative efforts.

See Figure 11 below for a stakeholder map and Figure 12 for a summary of engagement activities. For a more detailed list of iwi partners, the CAB and technical advisors invited to the process, see the following link: [RFSS Stakeholder List](#)

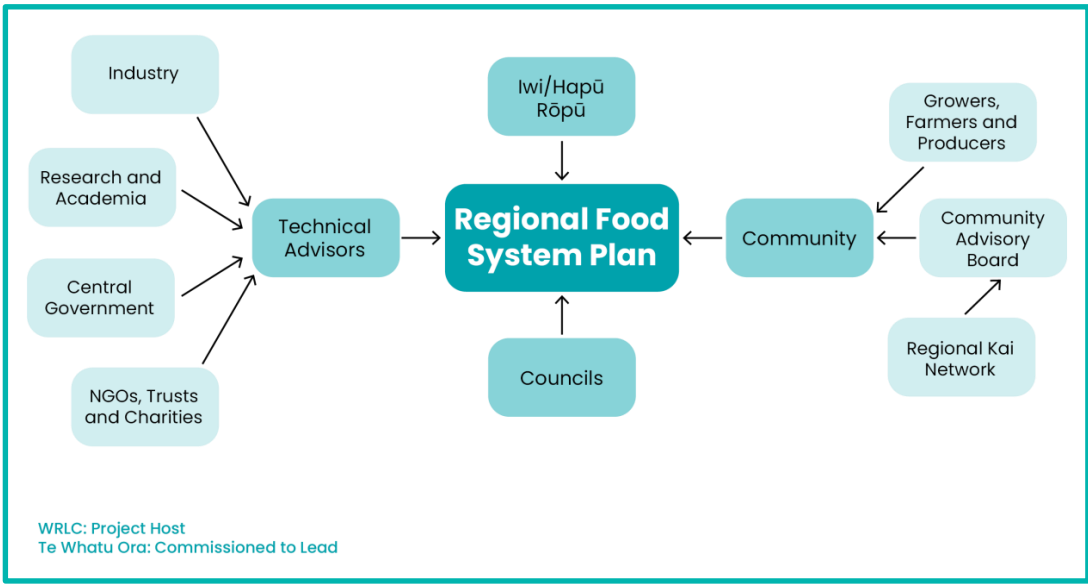


Figure 11: Stakeholder map

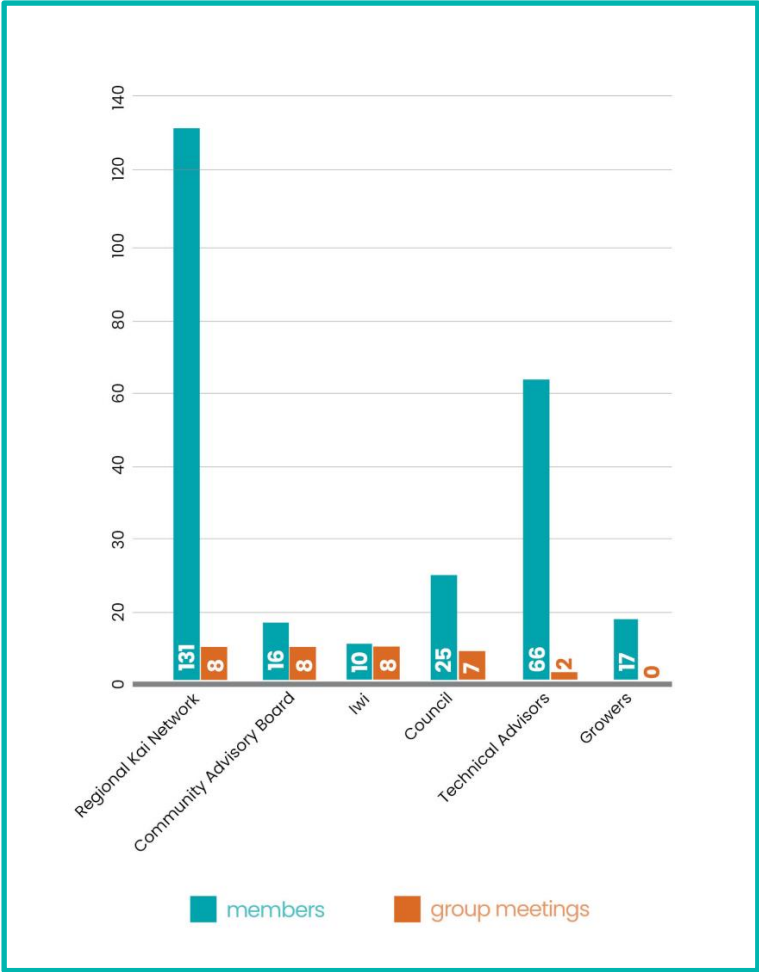


Figure 12: Summary of group members and meetings

Section 6: Key food system data from the region

To effectively identify and develop regional initiatives aligning with the vision of a sustainable, equitable, locally led food system, it is necessary to have a base understanding of our region's food system. We need to know where we are now, to understand where we want to go. To deliver on the qualitative and quantitative data requested by the WRLC, NPHS contracted Ahikā Consulting to carry out research to produce a food production and food economy report for the region. This work is one form of information for Phase One of the RFSP. The ensuing summary encapsulates key insights and data points gathered by Ahikā Consulting (3). Please also refer to Ahikā Consulting's *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District* (2023) (3).

6.1 How is land used in our region, and what does it mean for our food needs?

6.1.1 Land use in the region

The AgriBase® map (Figure 13) provides a snapshot of the region's land use and the type of food produced on any given piece of land. This map provides a tool for spatial analysis, aiding in the formulation and implementation of effective strategies for both food production and urban development. It provides a comprehensive view of existing land use patterns and supports decision-making processes that promote sustainability, efficiency, and the wellbeing of communities.

Using the AgriBase® dataset (a product ofASUREQuality), the foodshed has been mapped and classified into the main land use types of food production. Non-productive uses, unconfirmed and urban areas are also classified. Table 1 (page 35) provides detail about the number of farms associated with each land use, the net area of each land use, and its contribution to the total land area of the region.

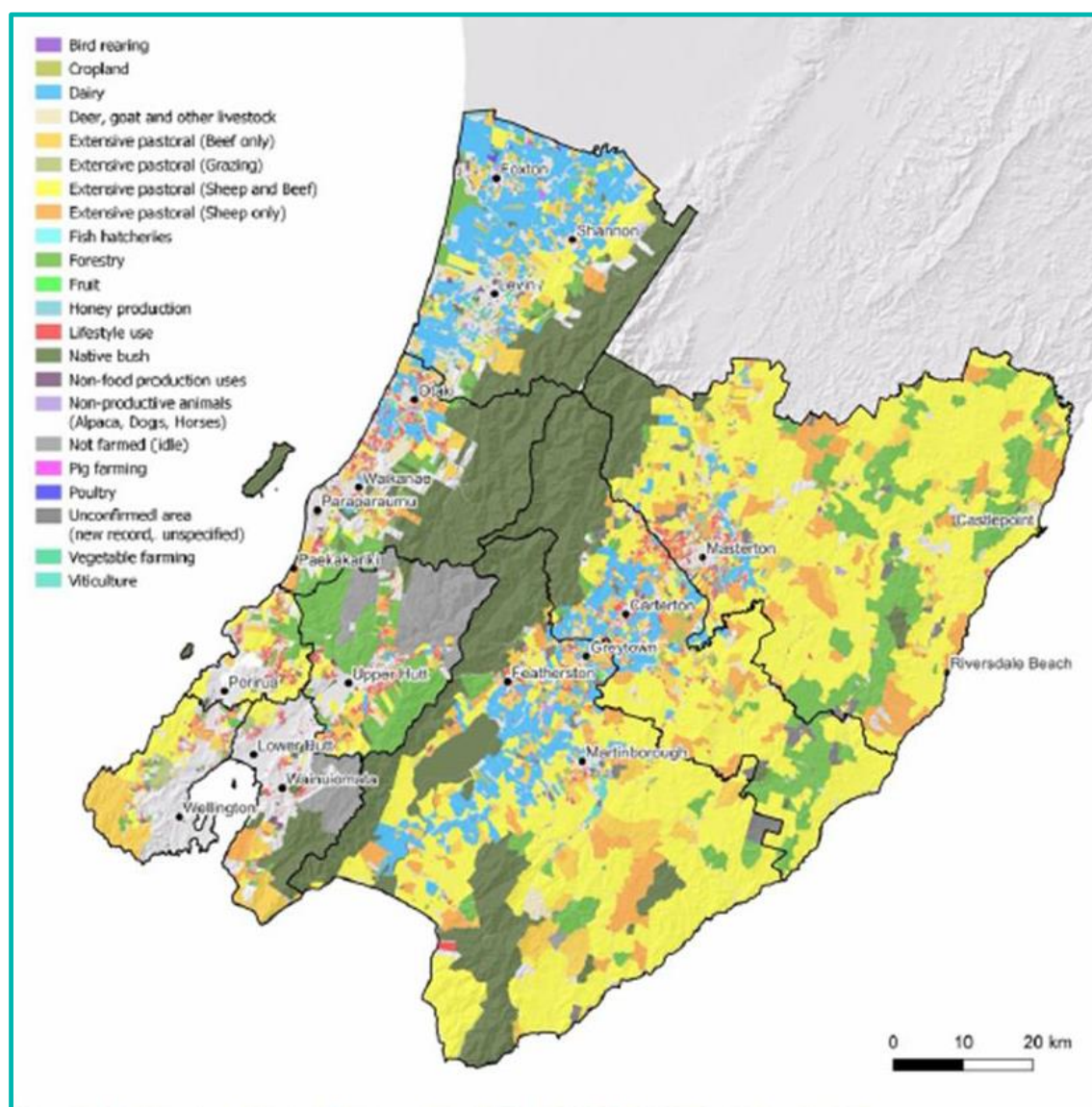


Figure 13: Map showing the overall land use across Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 23: Map showing the overall land use across Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region, pg. 26

| Land use types | Farm count | Total area (ha) |
|---|--------------|-----------------|
| Extensive pastoral (beef only) | 770 | 58,513 |
| Extensive pastoral (sheep and beef) | 747 | 294,358 |
| Extensive pastoral (sheep only) | 381 | 54,872 |
| Dairy | 365 | 67,883 |
| Extensive pastoral (grazing) | 186 | 7,395 |
| Fruit | 104 | 820 |
| Viticulture | 72 | 1,605 |
| Deer and goat and other livestock | 66 | 6,040 |
| Vegetable farming | 60 | 1,353 |
| Cropland | 51 | 3,645 |
| Poultry (meat and eggs) | 48 | 483 |
| Pig farming | 7 | 134 |
| Other food production uses (food processing plants, etc.) | 6 | 84 |
| Bird rearing | 5 | 39 |
| Honey production | 3 | 193 |
| Fish hatcheries, etc. | 2 | 12 |
| Total assumed 'Food Production Land' | 2,873 | 497,428 |
| Other land use types | Farm count | Total area (ha) |
| Lifestyle use | 4,226 | 15,987 |
| Not farmed (idle) | 54 | 24,592 |
| Unconfirmed area | 135 | 10,398 |
| Non-productive animals (alpaca, dogs, horses) | 132 | 1,716 |
| Forestry | 416 | 86,847 |
| Native bush | 77 | 173,275 |
| Non-food production uses | 152 | 2,060 |
| Urban areas, water bodies, road reserves, etc. | | 99,673 |
| Total Land | | 911,976 |

Table 1: Land use in the nine territorial authorities within the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region.

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Table 7: Land use in the nine territorial authorities within the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region, p. 24

At 911,976 hectares, the land area of the nine territorial authorities represents 3.4% of the area of Aotearoa New Zealand. Of this, 497,428 ha (55%) is used for food production while urban areas, waterbodies, road reserves, native bush, plantation forestry, and non-food production uses account for 40%. 2% is lifestyle blocks. The remaining 4% is idle farmland, or of unknown use.

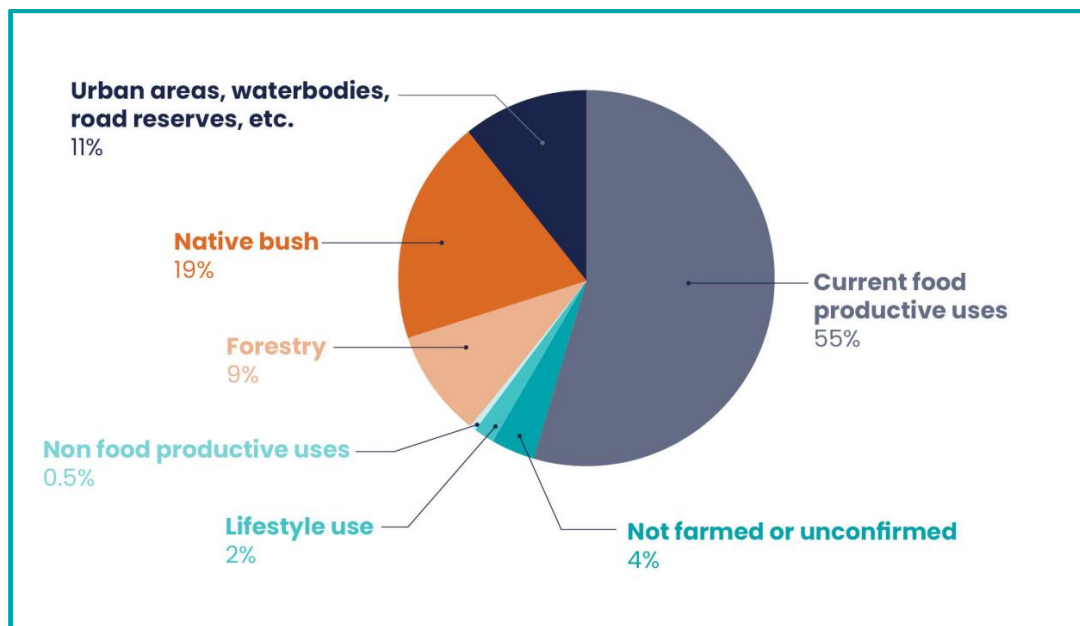


Figure 14: All land use type and area (ha) in the Wairarapa-Wellington Horowhenua region

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 21: All land use type and area (ha) in the Wairarapa-Wellington Horowhenua region, p. 25

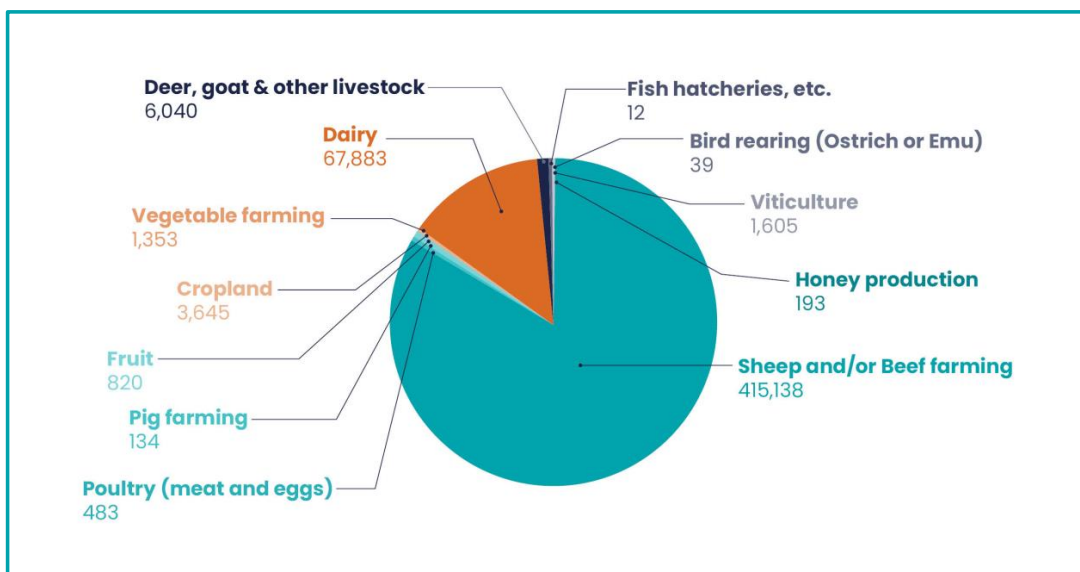


Figure 15: Only food production land use type and area (ha) in the Wairarapa-Wellington Horowhenua region

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 22: Only food production land use type and area (ha) in the Wairarapa-Wellington Horowhenua region, p. 25

6.1.2 Wellington region foodshed

There are four parts to determining what the “foodshed” is for the Wellington Region and Horowhenua District:

1. Understanding the land area of Wellington Region and Horowhenua District.
2. Understanding the population within Wellington Region and Horowhenua District.
3. Understanding the Ecological Footprint calculations per person.
4. Calculating the Foodshed.

The foodshed theoretically required to feed the region's population **today** is 296,075 hectares of food-producing land. Meaning, just under 33% of the total land area of the region is required to feed the population. The foodshed theoretically required to feed the region's population by **2052** (with an assumed population growth of 200,000 people) is 398,075 hectares of food producing land. This equates to 44% of the total land area of the region required to feed the population by 2052, see Tables 2 and 3 below.

| Territorial Authority (TA) | Population estimates at 30 June 2022 (StatsNZ) | X Ecological Footprint 0.511ha / person (Lawton, 2013) | Land area for each TA (StatsNZ) | Deviation |
|----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Wellington City | 213,110 | 108,899 | 28,999 | -79,900 |
| Lower Hutt City | 112,520 | 57,498 | 37,658 | -19,839 |
| Porirua City | 61,610 | 31,483 | 18,248 | -13,235 |
| Upper Hutt City | 47,730 | 24,390 | 53,988 | 29,598 |
| Kāpiti Coast District | 57,610 | 29,439 | 73,148 | 43,709 |
| Horowhenua District | 36,980 | 18,897 | 106,380 | 87,483 |
| Carterton District | 10,270 | 5,248 | 117,950 | 112,702 |
| Masterton District | 28,950 | 14,793 | 229,868 | 215,074 |
| South Wairarapa District | 11,760 | 6,009 | 245,737 | 239,728 |
| TOTALS | 580,540 ppl | 296,656 ha | 911,976 ha | 615,320 ha |

Table 2: Calculating the foodshed based on each Territorial Authority within the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Table 3: Calculating the foodshed based on each Territorial Authority within the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region, p. 5

| Territorial Authority (TA) | Population increases by 200,000 over 30 years (by 2052) | X Ecological Footprint 0.511ha / person (Lawton, 2013) | Land area for each TA (StatsNZ) | Deviation |
|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Wellington City | 286,528 | 146,416 | 28,999 | -117,417 |
| Lower Hutt City | 151,284 | 77,306 | 37,658 | -39,648 |
| Porirua City | 82,835 | 42,329 | 18,248 | -24,081 |
| Upper Hutt City | 64,173 | 32,793 | 53,988 | 21,195 |
| Kāpiti Coast District | 77,457 | 39,581 | 73,148 | 33,568 |
| Horowhenua District | 49,720 | 25,407 | 106,380 | 80,973 |
| Carterton District | 13,808 | 7,056 | 117,950 | 110,894 |
| Masterton District | 38,923 | 19,890 | 229,868 | 209,978 |
| South Wairarapa District | 15,811 | 8,080 | 245,737 | 237,658 |
| TOTALS | 780,540 ppl | 398,856 ha | 911,976 ha | 513,120 ha |

Table 3: Calculating the foodshed based on each Territorial Authority within the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region over the next 30 years

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Table 4: Calculating the foodshed based on each Territorial Authority within the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region over the next 30 years, p. 6

| | Population estimates at 30 June 2022 (StatsNZ) | X Ecological Footprint 0.511ha / person (Lawton, 2013) | Food producing land (AgriBase® dataset) | Deviation |
|--|--|--|---|------------|
| Total current food producing area | 580,540 ppl | 296,656 ha | 497,428 ha | 200,772 ha |

Table 4: Calculating the foodshed based on food producing land within the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua Region over the next 30 years

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Table 4: Calculating the foodshed based on food producing land within the Wellington Region and Horowhenua District, p. 6

6.1.3 Land use and foodshed findings

- The total land area of the region is 911,976 ha. Just over half of this is currently used for food production.
- The estimated food-producing land required to sustain the region's population by 2052 is 398,705 ha. This is still 100,000 ha less than total land available for food production, though there are significant variances between each TA.
- These calculations do not take into account land degradation over time or the diminishing amount of productive land accessible due to external events brought on by a changing climate and housing intensification. It also doesn't take into account improvements in food production technology over the next 30 years.
- We need to use this information moving forward to understand opportunities for diversifying land use and protecting highly productive land.

For further details of the region's foodshed land use type and quantities see **Section 3: Stage 1: Baseline Foodshed Analysis** (pp. 2-33) of *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District* (3).

6.2 What types of food and how much food do we produce in our region?

6.2.1 Food consumption (demand)

The Ministry of Health's (MOH's) model of recommended average food consumption for an average person is used as a basis to calculate the food requirements for the region's population. Data from FAOSTAT (Statistics Division of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and other datasets used by Ahikā Consulting provide the breakdowns of percentages of consumption of different types of milk products and different types of protein products. Based on these datasets, assumptions can be extrapolated to other food categories, including red meat, poultry, legumes (which are grouped with nuts and seeds), eggs, and fish, therefore aligning with food types reported in the FAOSTAT data.

With a combined population of approximately 580,540 individuals residing in the region, the annual consumption of food reaches an estimated 353,401 tonnes. This figure reflects the overall quantity of food necessary to sustain the population of 2022. Looking ahead to the anticipated population growth by 2052 of 200,000 people, the projected annual food requirement for this expanded community is estimated to be 475,150 tonnes. This calculation assumes an average annual food consumption of 609 kg per person within the regional foodshed, see Figure 16 below.

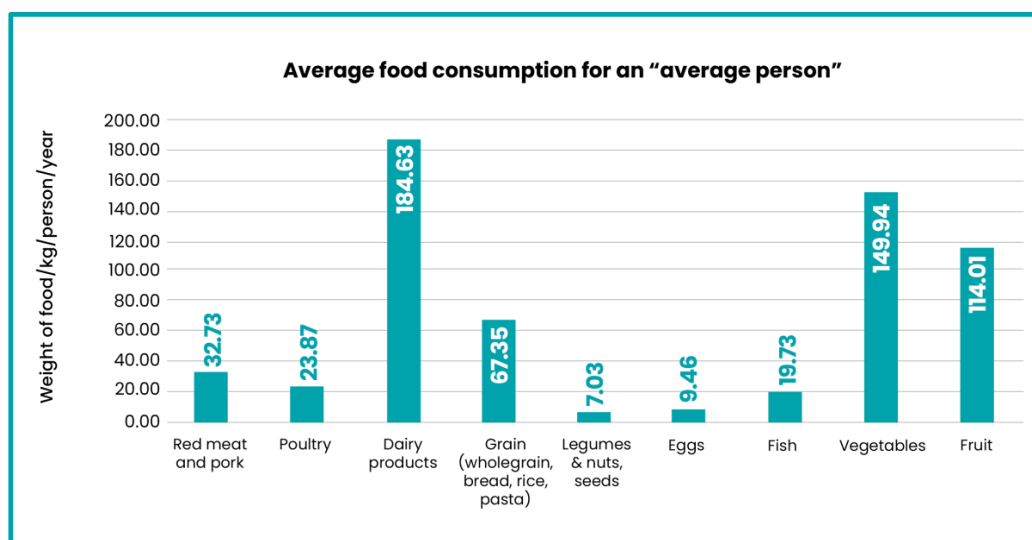


Figure 16: Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region average food consumption

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 18: Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region average food consumption, p. 19

6.2.2 Food production (supply)

To estimate the total region foodshed food supply, the area of each type of land use was determined and multiplied by the volume of food produced. Overall, milk is the most produced food product supplied from the foodshed, despite sheep and/or cattle farming utilising 84% of the food-producing land. The dairy sector utilises 14%, which is 67,883 hectares, see Figure 17 below.

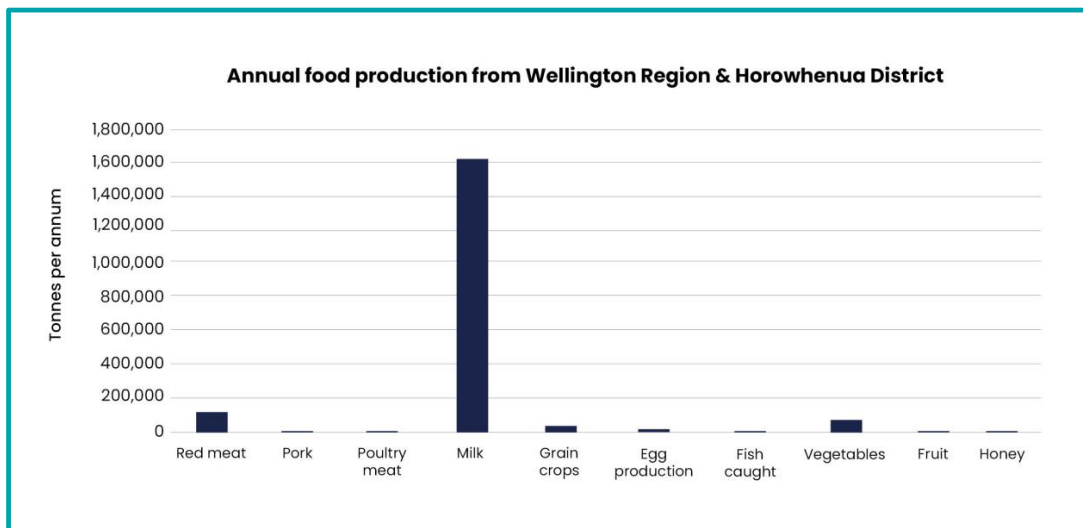


Figure 17: Food supply estimates within the Wellington Region and Horowhenua District foodshed in tonnes per annum

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 25: Food supply estimates within the Wellington Regional foodshed in tonnes per annum, p. 30

Due to the high level of milk production, the graph in Figure 17 (above) is reproduced in Figure 18 below without the milk. The reproduced graph provides a better understanding of the other food types estimated to be grown in the region foodshed. In the reproduced graph, red meat emerges as the second-largest food type produced, estimated at 94,021 tonnes per year. Vegetables follow as the third-largest, with an estimated production of 56,166 tonnes per year. Grain crop production is estimated at 20,046 tonnes per year, and egg production is estimated at 14,976 tonnes.

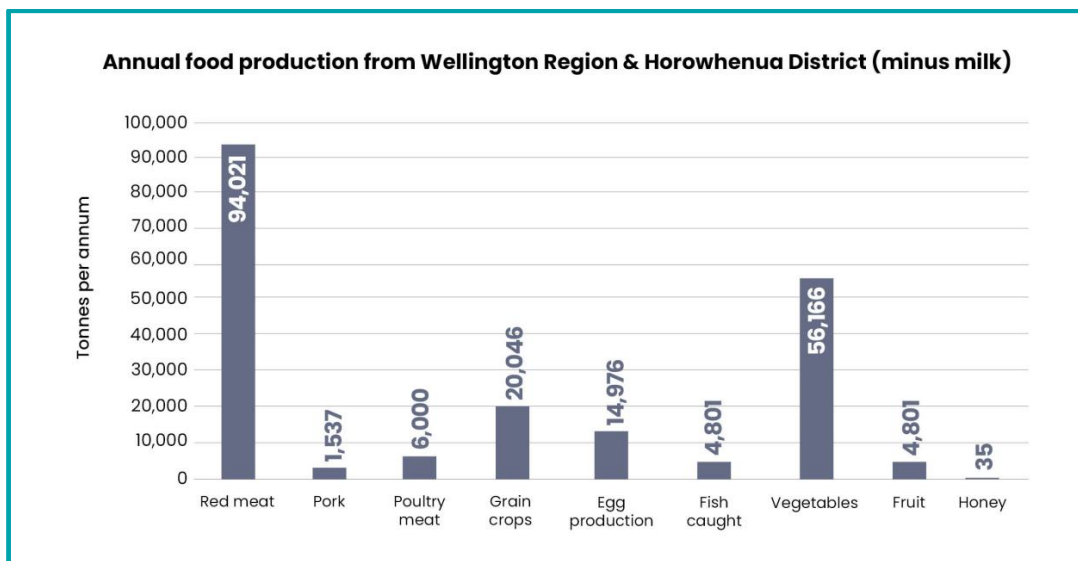


Figure 18: Food supply estimates within the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua regional foodshed in tonnes per annum without milk

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 26: Food supply estimates within the Wellington Regional foodshed in tonnes per annum without milk, p. 31

It is important to note the productivity for each food type. The tables below shows the differences for each of these, to be considered in food production and land use planning.

| | Sheep & beef | Diary culls | Deer & goat | Pork | Poultry meat | Eggs |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| Kg produced per hectare annum | 232 | 133 | 47 | 11,441 | 12,435 | 31,014 |

| | Milk | Vegetables | Fruit | Crops | Fish | Honey |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------------|--------|-------|------|-------|
| Kg produced per hectare annum | 23,868 | 41,500 | 20,801 | 5,500 | 4 | 182 |

Table 5: Food production for the region per kg per ha per annum

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Table 8: Food production modelling data for the Wellington Region and Horowhenua District by food type in kg per hectare per year, p. 26

There are significant contrasts between regional food production and regional demand. This is noticeably more pronounced for some food items than for others. This is illustrated in the graph below (Figure 19).

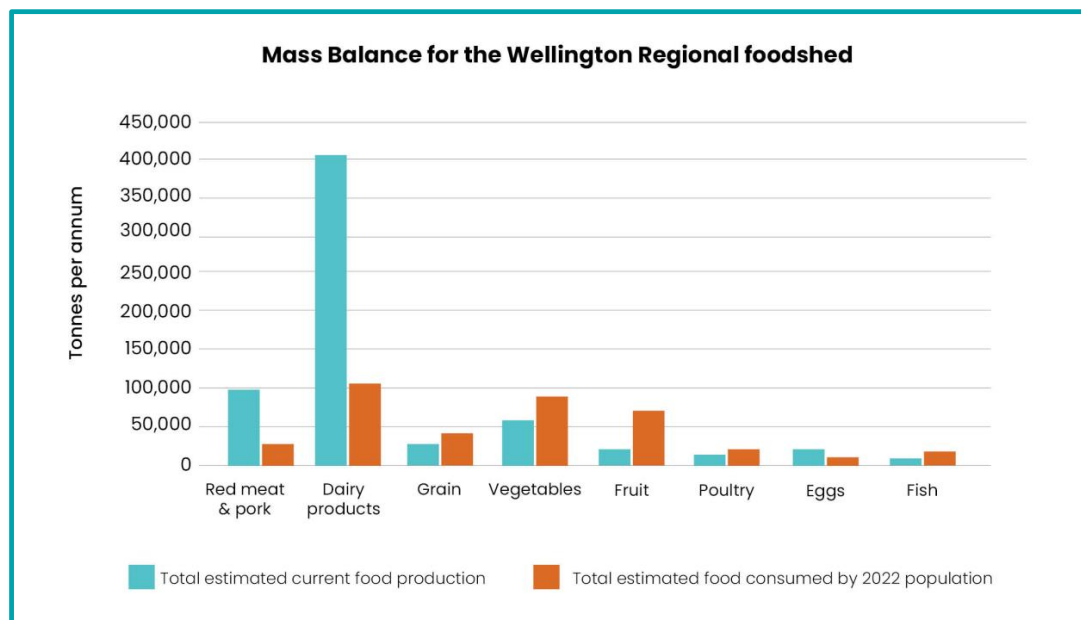


Figure 19: Supply and demand for food produced in the Wellington Regional foodshed

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 27: Supply and demand for food produced in the Wellington Regional foodshed, p. 31

6.2.3 Food production findings

The regional foodshed produces substantial volumes of dairy products and red meat. This output mirrors the export-oriented nature inherent in Aotearoa New Zealand's primary production sector.

- Among the diverse array of food products, milk dominates in terms of sheer productivity despite sheep and/or cattle farming utilising the largest portion (84%) of food-producing land. The surplus of dairy products currently being generated surpasses the local population's immediate demands. Similarly, the current production of meat exceeds the population's present consumption needs.
- Notably, it is the production of red meat that predominantly shapes the landscape and accounts for the majority of land use in this foodshed.
- Conversely the amount of fruit, vegetables, grains, poultry, and fish produced locally is insufficient to meet the needs of the region without additional produce being imported from outside of the region and/or the country.
- On a per hectare per year calculation, vegetable growing is significantly more productive, with 41,500kg/ha compared to free-ranging animals which produce less than 250kg/ha.
- Further research is needed to quantify urban and peri-urban production of food for communities, as well as opportunities for alternative land use.

For further details of the region foodshed supply and food demand see **Section 3: Stage 1: Baseline Foodshed Analysis** (pp. 2-33) of *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District* (3)

6.3 What does our regional local food economy look like?

This section provides an overview of the region's existing food system with insight into the region's LFE regarding the infrastructure, what food stakeholders think of the current food economy, how the current system operates, and geographic maps of food-related businesses.

6.3.1 An overview of food producers in the region

To understand more about the existing food system, interviews with growers were conducted. The following sections provide a snapshot of what is happening within the food system. We asked 17 food growers a series of questions regarding growing food in the region. Seven were vegetable growers, five farm sheep and/or cattle, three have orchards and two produce eggs or milk. The growers interviewed were based in South Wairarapa (nine), Porirua (two) Masterton (three), Kāpiti (one), Horowhenua (two).

Challenges of supplying locally

The primary challenges in supplying the local market stem from both a lack of demand and outdated regulations, particularly in food safety compliance. A number of growers expressed concerns about "limited growth potential." The "lack of demand" aligns with claims of "limited consumer education," where consumers lack understanding of food seasonality and growing methods. This is compounded by the preference for the convenience and affordability of supermarkets over direct support for local growers. One grower emphasised the insufficient local population to sustain their business, which is designed for export and producing more than what the local demand can accommodate. See Figure 20 below for more detail.

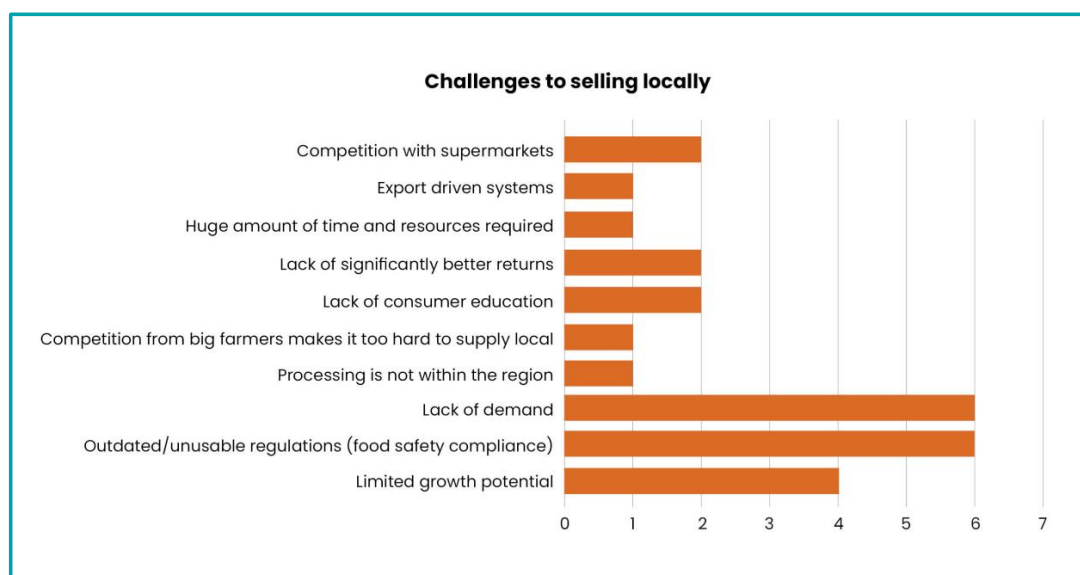


Figure 20: Various answers to what makes it challenging (n=17)

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 37: Various answers to what makes it challenging (n=17), p. 40

Opportunities for local supply

A large number indicated farmers' markets provide the biggest opportunity for local supply of produce as seen in Figure 21 below.

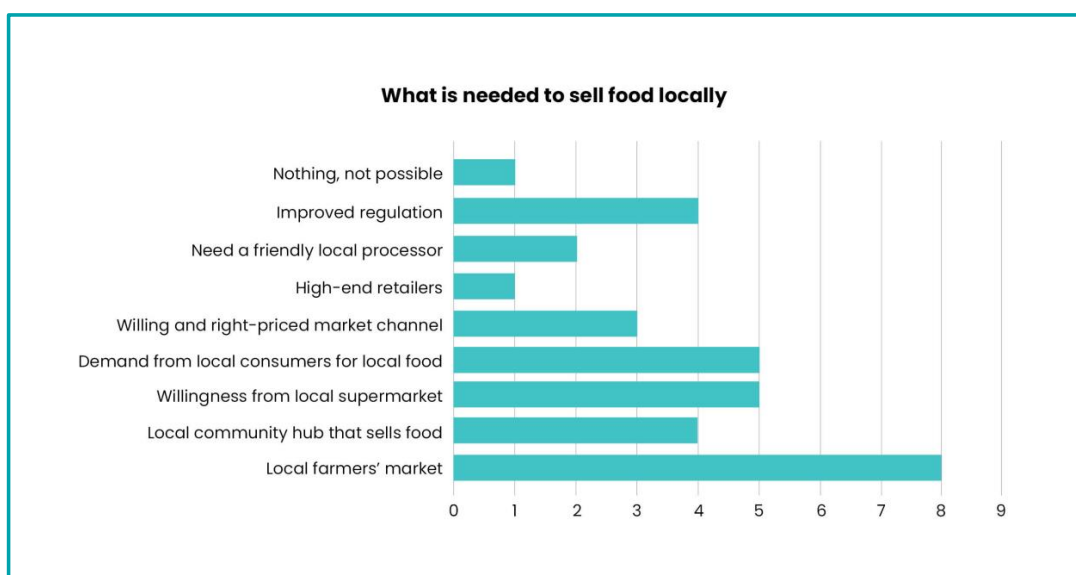


Figure 21: Responses to what opportunities there are to sell locally (n=17)

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 41: Responses to what opportunities there are to sell locally (n=17), p. 41

The primary motivations for growers to sell locally revolve around community values and maintaining local relationships, as can be seen in Figure 2 below.

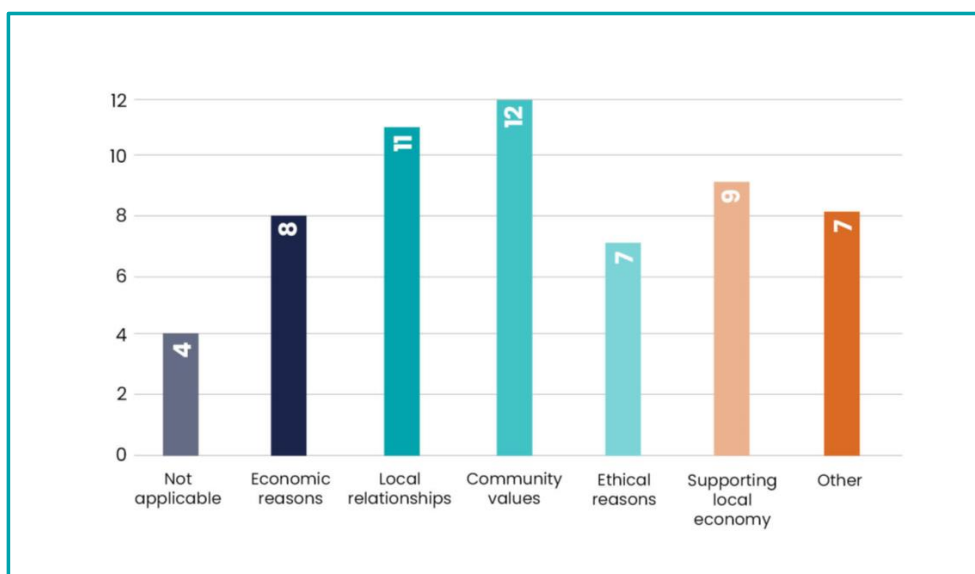


Figure 22: Motivations to supply local (n=17)

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 39: Motivations to supply local (n=17), p. 41

Changes needed to enable the local food economy

The changes needed to facilitate local sales are diverse. The most common requests included:

- "Assistance with marketing of produce" – this highlights the challenges of direct-to-consumer sales.
- "Better consumer education" – this was the second most frequently mentioned improvement
- "Easier regulations from paddock to plate"
- "Other support (e.g., Government subsidies)"
- "Emphasising the role of local councils and the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) in supporting small and local endeavours."

Additional comments included:

- "Diversifying farming is key."
- "Working together more and interlinking different concepts."
- "Removing supermarkets and transportation to improve direct access to consumers."
- "Optimising current resources and supporting local food."
- "Certified or good marketing and clear country-of-origin labelling to counter large importers selling under a New Zealand label"
- "Direct-to-consumer market channel without third-party involvement, ensuring guaranteed sales".

The sentiment is supported by others calling for assistance with marketing, acknowledging these challenges, whether on a local or international scale.

From a financial perspective, ensuring price consistency and profitability are crucial for farmers, emphasising the need for a fair return for the hours worked. A large-scale food grower emphasised the importance of understanding paperwork, regulations, and ensuring a reliable supply for those selling to established food retailers. This underscores the complexity of regulations while highlighting the significance of a consistent supply for food premises, see Figure 23 below.

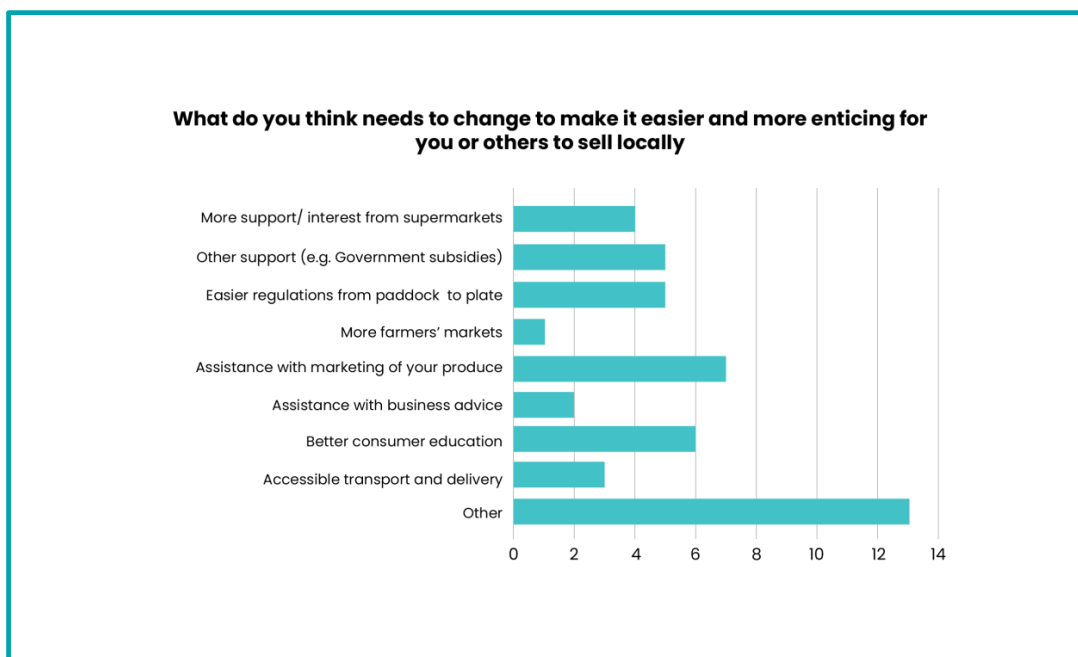


Figure 23: Q: What do you think needs to change to make it easier and more enticing for you or others to sell locally? (n=17)

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 40: What do you think needs to change to make it easier and more enticing for you or others to sell locally? (n=17), p. 42

Additional Comments

Some respondents provided additional comments on the potential local food system:

- One participant mentioned desired activities within the current local food economy are hindered by legal restrictions.
- Another emphasised the need for a framework that ensures the end goal doesn't compromise growers, highlighting the importance of a strong, producer-centric economy and suggesting that supermarkets should better support the community.
- A respondent opposed the idea of selling food for "cheap," suggesting a focus on fair pricing that reflects the inputs of its production.
- A large food grower participates in local supply with a butcher, considering discussions about supplying supermarket butcheries.
- An extra-large scale grower discussed the economic challenges of exclusively growing for Wellington due to compliance costs and the lack of economies of scale.

- Concerns about post-COVID impacts on farmers' markets are expressed, noting a decline in business. The logistical challenges of reaching Wellington city markets are highlighted, questioning the value of the effort.

6.3.2 An overview of food processing, distribution, and supply chain in the region

Outlining food distribution supply chains helps us to understand how food is processed, transported, and distributed in our region. Insight into these can help us identify opportunities to modify supply chains to reduce environmental impact and improve accessibility of food.

Food can be processed on farm, such as an orchard, vegetable farms or egg producers. Others must send their produce to a secondary facility for processing, such as animals at an abattoir. The following sections explore these food processing facilities and the connected supply chains.

Animal product processing

Following its time on the farm, the animal proceeds to an abattoir for slaughter and subsequently moves through the chain, reaching a meat trader, wholesaler, or butcher. Typically, this journey culminates at the butcher, who may be situated within a supermarket or a specialised butcher shop as seen in Figure 20 below. Mobile abattoirs (not pictured) may provide more flexibility and localisation of processing on farm.

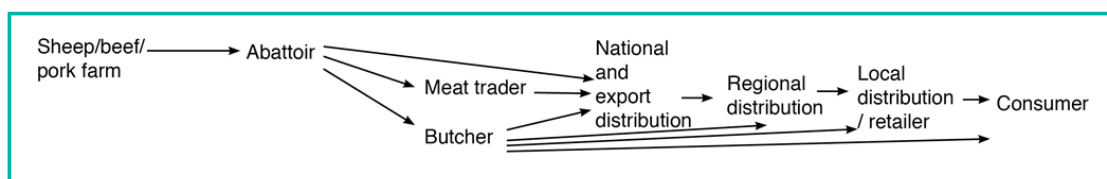


Figure 24: Supply chain for meat

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 41: Supply chain for meat, p. 44

Within the regional foodshed, eight meat processing facilities (abattoirs/meat works) are identified. They range from small processing facilities (e.g. processing 104 tonnes of finished product per year) to large-scale (12,000 tonnes per year) to extra-large processing facilities (processing approximately 36,500 tonnes of finished product per year). The latter takes animals from as far north as Hawke's Bay and West Taranaki. They indicated that while a large amount of product is sold to the region through a meat trader, a larger portion is exported.

A large-scale pork processing company states, "The majority of the product [we process] is pork (95%), we do process a small amount of beef, lamb and chicken". When asked where they source their product from, they responded, "The bulk of our product is imported from Europe and North America. This is received as frozen portioned cuts, which we defrost and process. Approx. 8% of our pork is local, all the non-pork meat used is local".

Dairy processing

From the farm, raw milk is collected by milk processing companies such as Fonterra who heat treat milk and either sell to wholesalers as milk or process further into cheese, yoghurt or milk powder, see Figure 25 below.

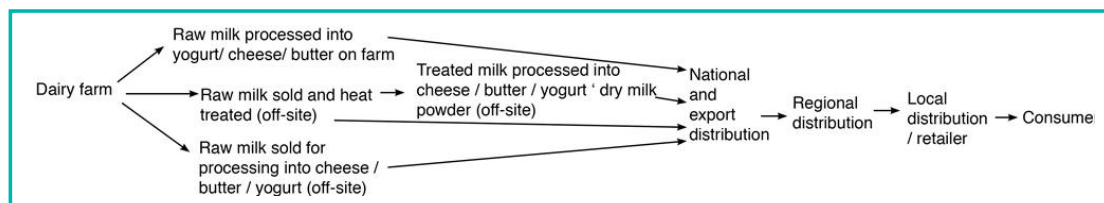


Figure 25: Supply chain for dairy

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 42: Supply chain for dairy, p. 45

Fonterra dominates milk processing in Aotearoa New Zealand at 84%, with other major dairy processors owning 14% of the market. Other large-scale milk processing companies include:

- Open Country Dairy Ltd (6%).
- Synlait Milk Ltd (Synlait) (3%).
- Westland Co-Operative Dairy Company Ltd (3%).
- Tatua Co-Operative Dairy Company Ltd (1%).
- Oceania Dairy Ltd (1%).

The Dairy Companies Association of NZ states there are no significant dairy production factories in our region. The two closest large-scale processing plants are both Fonterra plants, one is in Longburn, and the other is in Pahiatua, in the Manawatū-Whanganui region. This means most of the milk produced locally is trucked outside of the immediate region.

Horticulture processing

Processing of harvested vegetables can include rinsing, trimming, shelling, sorting, packing, storing, and transport; processing of harvested fruit can include sorting, waxing, packing, storing, and transport. There are many different options for how the grower sells their produce; some will do one or more of the options shown in Figure 26 below.

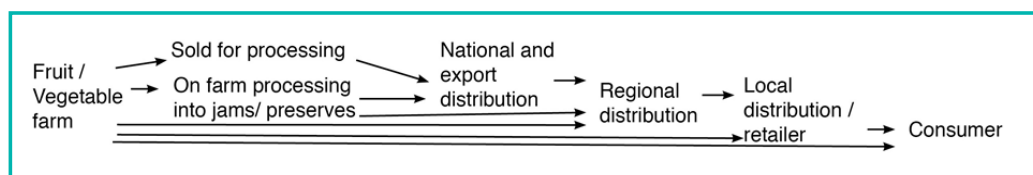


Figure 26: Typical supply chain for horticulture

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 44: Typical supply chain for horticulture, p. 46

One of the large-scale fruit growers within the regional foodshed sells direct for export distribution and all 3,600 tonnes of fruit are exported in 175 x 40-foot containers, every year. For this large-scale grower, no fruit is sold nationally or locally.

Mapping regional food processing

The map in Figure 27 shows the location of all the known food processing facilities, including the two large milk (dairy) processing plants outside of the region.

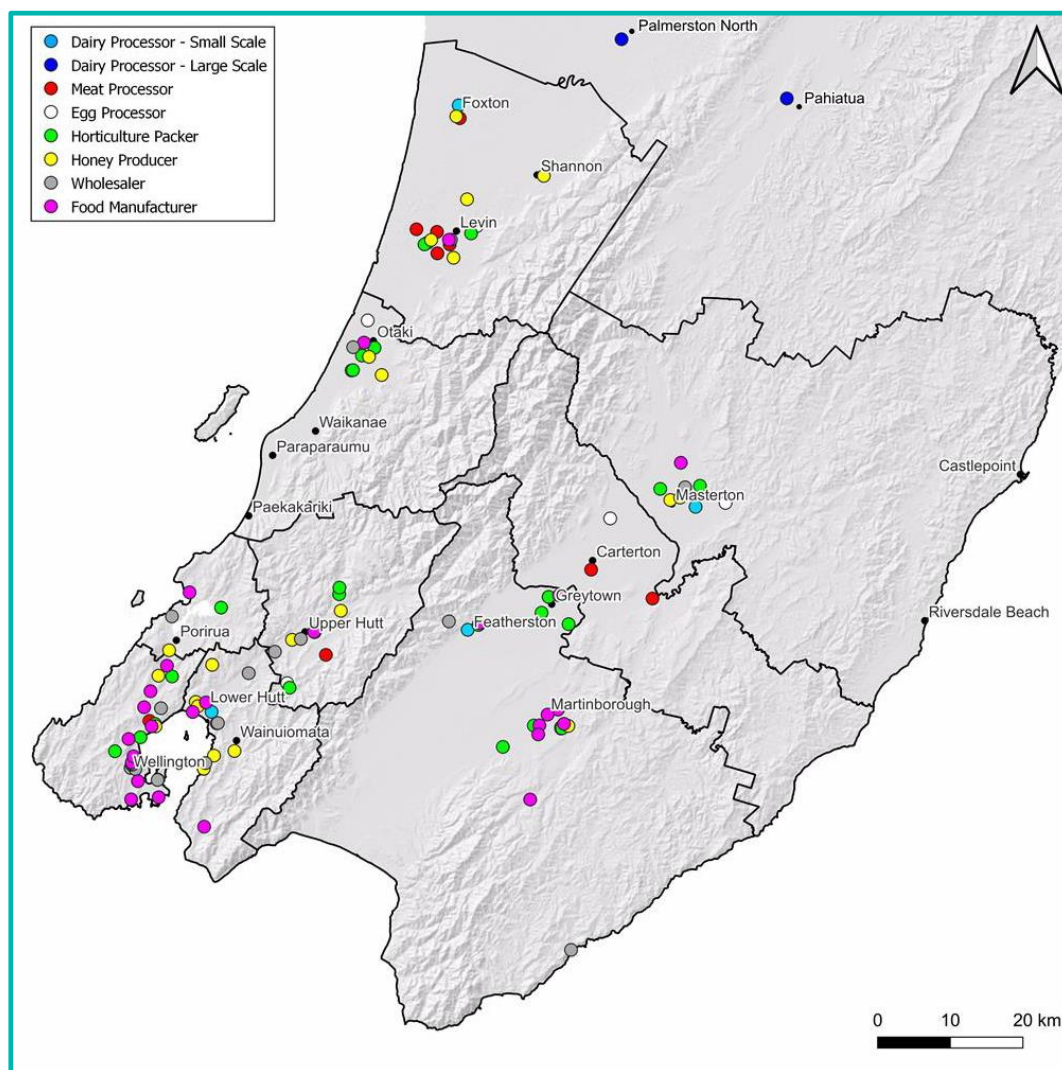


Figure 27: Map of the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region showing food processing facilities

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 47: Map of the Wellington Region and Horowhenua District showing approximate locations of processing facilities, p. 48

The large amount of dairy milk produced in Horowhenua and Wairarapa is predominantly transported north for processing - Horowhenua milk to Fonterra's Longburn facility and those around the Wairarapa to Fonterra's Pahiata facility.

As indicated previously, one of the large-scale meat processors only purchases 8% of their pork from local pig farms. The remaining 82% is imported frozen from Europe or North America. This means 950 tonnes per year of pork meat is purchased for processing locally, while 11,000 tonnes per year comes from overseas.

6.3.3 An overview of food retailers in the region

The following is an introduction to the various food premises across the region.

Mapping food premises

The purpose of mapping food premises is to understand the distribution and types of food premises in the local food economy; helping us to evaluate how people access food. Mapping helps to visually attain how well the region's current food economies could potentially achieve the core requirements of a local food economy, such as:

- Customers having accessible and convenient access to locally produced food
- Producers having reliable distribution options
- Producers having growth opportunities

Figure 28 below shows food premises mapped for the Horowhenua region. Similar maps for each district across the region can be found in **Section 4: Stage 2: Baseline Food System Analysis** (pp. 34-68) of the *Food Economy Report for the Wellington Region and Horowhenua District* (3).

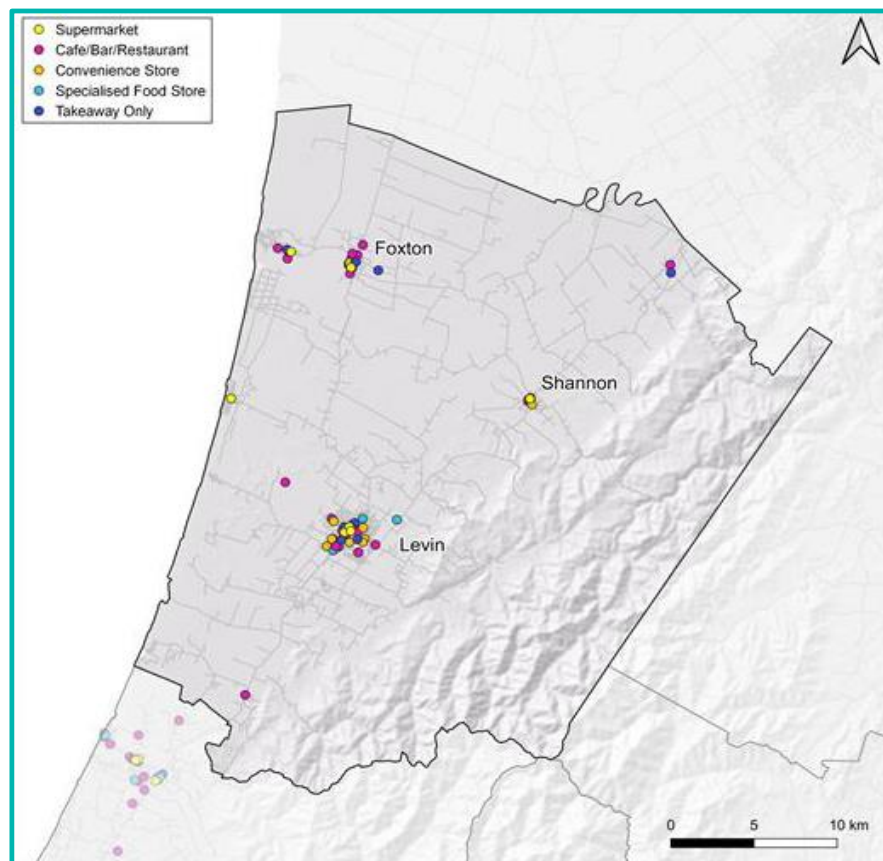


Figure 28: Food premises in Horowhenua region

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 48: Food premises in Horowhenua District, p. 51

How food retailers source their food

To understand how food retailers source their food, data was gathered from food premises across the region via in-person surveys. The majority of responses came from either cafes, restaurants, or wholesale distributors. It is important to note the relatively small sample size. Further research is needed to gain a more comprehensive insight into retailers across the region.

The graph in Figure 29 below describes how respondents source the majority of their food products. Of these, cafés and restaurants are predominantly the ones that shop at the closest supermarket for ingredients.

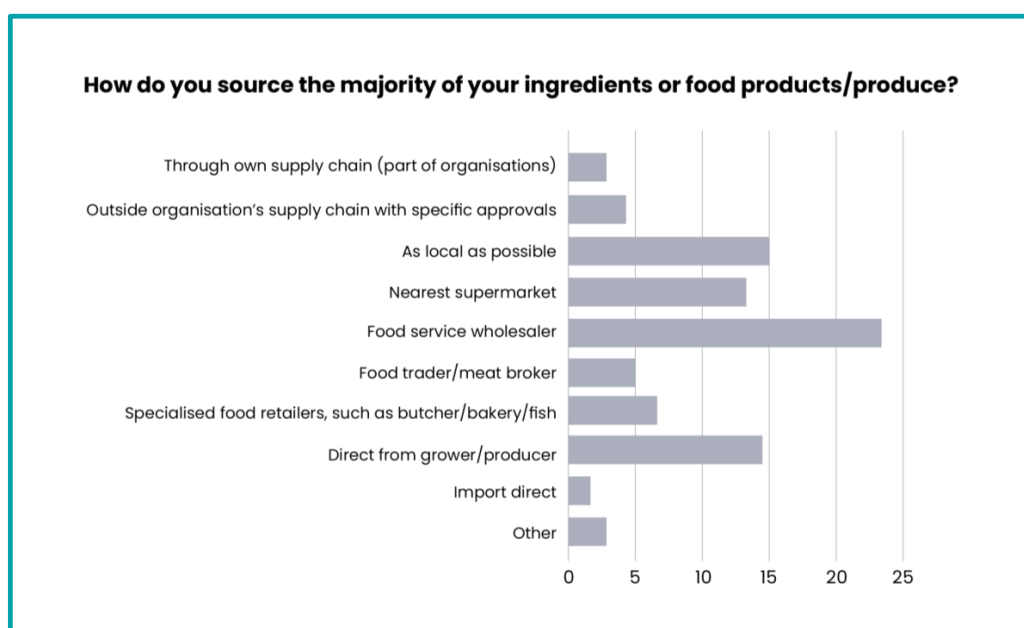


Figure 29: Question asked, "How do you source the majority of your ingredients or food products/produce?" (30)

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 60: Question asked, "How do you source the majority of your ingredients or food products/produce?" (n=30), p. 61

When asked if they source any of their food products locally, a large number indicated they do. Among the establishments that did not source locally, reasons included unavailability, high costs, and a lack of consistent supply or volume. Regarding supply chain preferences, 73% of respondents emphasise the importance of reliability in their responses, see figure 30 below.

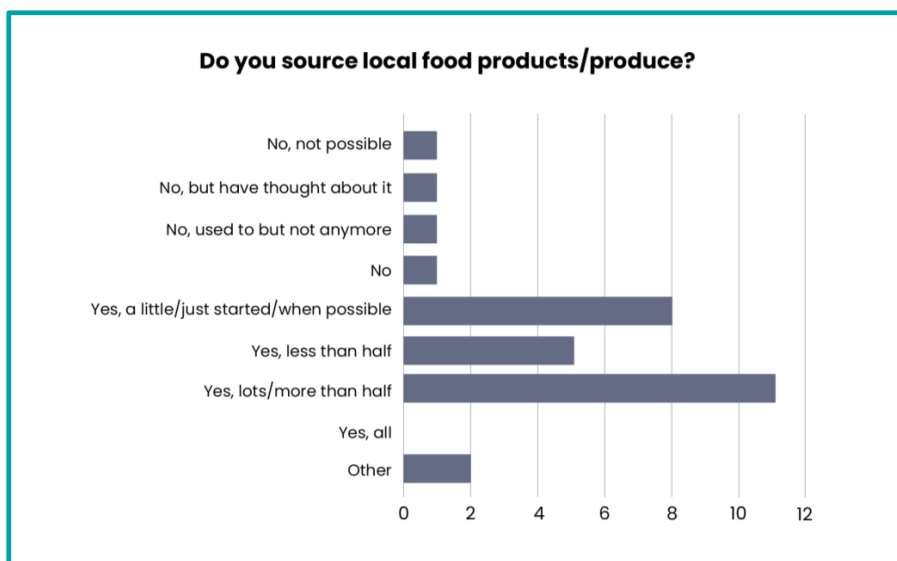


Figure 30: Question asked, “Do you source local food products/produce?” (n=30)

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 62: Question asked “Do you source local food products/produce?” (n=30), p. 62

What is stopping retailers sourcing local food?

Regarding primary barriers to local food sourcing, lack of available produce, lack of consistent supply and logistics complications were the most common barriers for those that chose not to source locally, as can be seen in Figure 31 below.

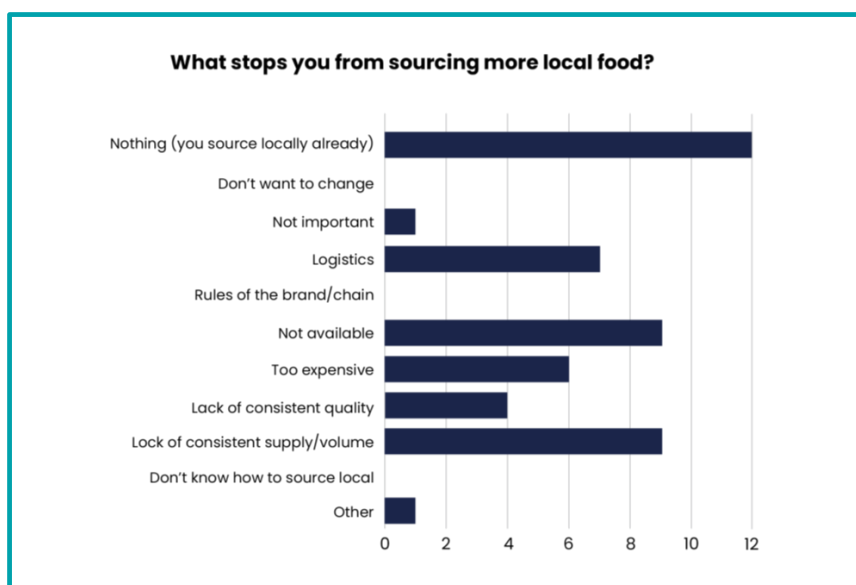


Figure 31: Responses to what stops you from sourcing more local food (n=30)

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 63: Responses to what stops you from sourcing more local food (n=30), p. 63

Barriers to sourcing local food

Nearly half of the food retailers identify steep pricing as the biggest obstacle. The second most common barrier is the perception that big business controls the market. Consistent supply problems were the third-highest barrier as can be seen in Figure 32 below.

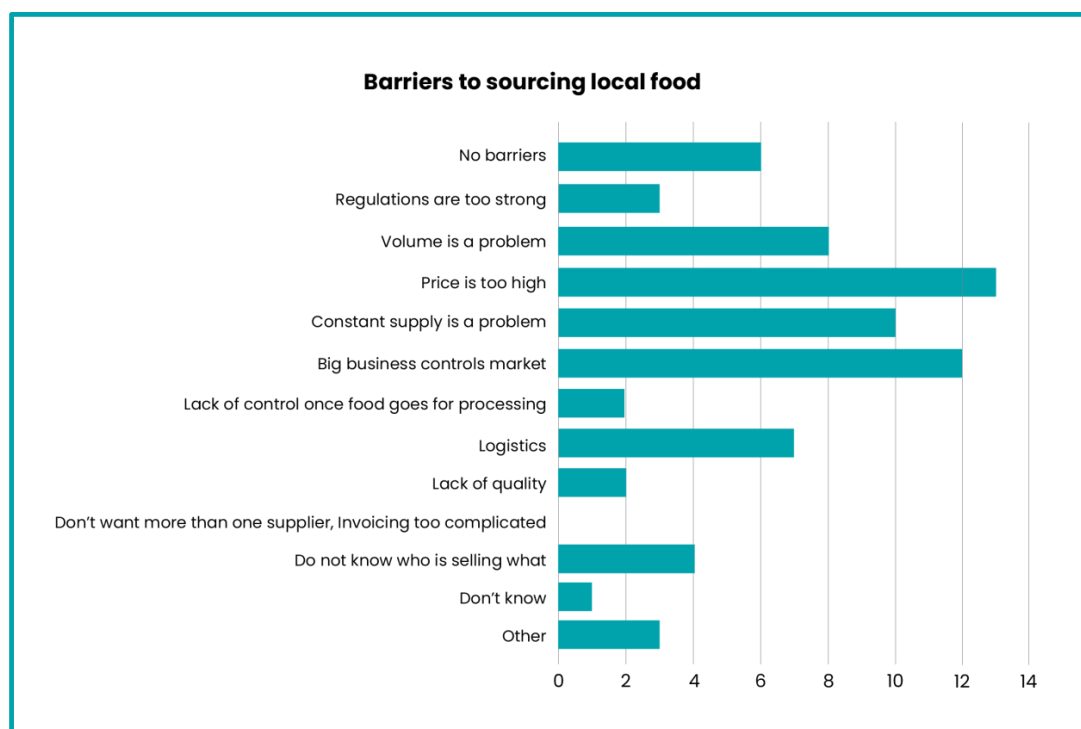


Figure 32: Barriers to sourcing local food (n=30)

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 64: Barriers to sourcing local food (n=30), p. 63

Opportunities to sourcing local food

When asked about the positive impacts of sourcing local food, the majority of food retailers highlight supporting local people/economy as the top benefit. Additionally, two-thirds of the responses mention 'fresher produce,' while more than half emphasise that 'customers are more receptive to local food' and appreciate 'knowing the supplier.' This can be seen in Figure 33 below.

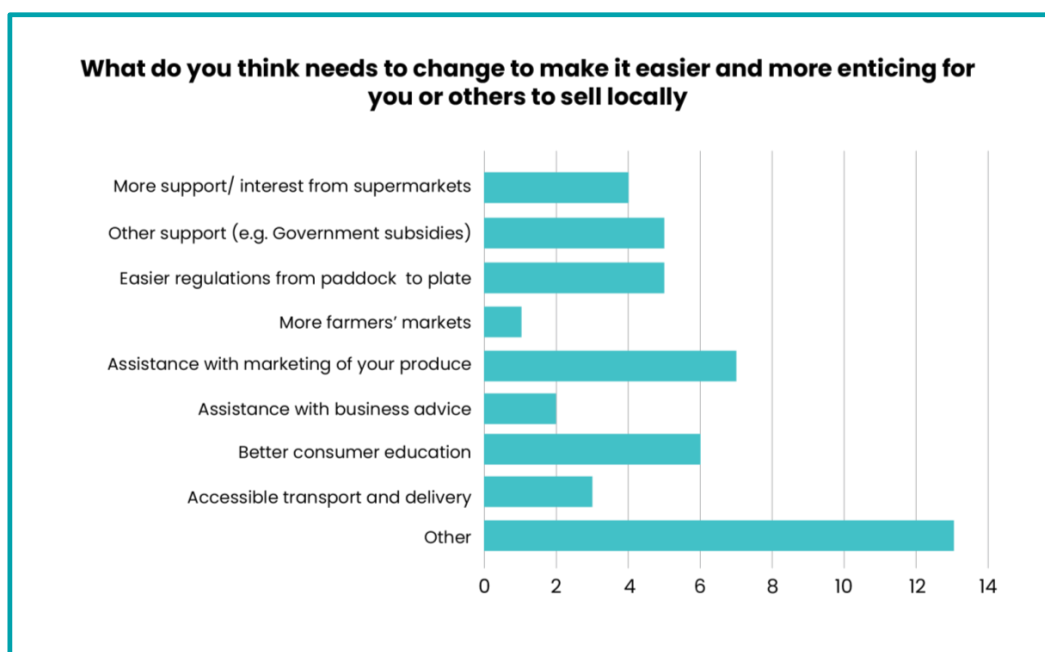


Figure 33: Positives to sourcing local food (n=30)

Source: Ahikā Consulting. *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District*. 2023. Figure 65: Positives to sourcing local food (n=30) p. 64

6.3.4 Local food economy findings

- Small and mid-scale food growers in the region struggle to access distribution through supermarkets, so alternative systems or strong changes within supermarkets are required.
- Food safety regulations are complicated; guidance exists to help food producers through the compliance needs (see MPI website: www.mpi.govt.nz). However, achieving compliance can be costly and doesn't always favour local selling. Supermarkets and central distributors often require further significant compliance, which can be too onerous/costly for small and mid-scale food producers.
- Finding ways to support growers to get their food to the consumers, in a safe and legal manner, is essential for strengthening the local food economy. This is a role that agencies such as councils and iwi can lead.
- For small and mid-scale food growers, producing food in the conventional food economy is not necessarily profitable. Often, much of the profitability within conventional supply chains is claimed by the large distributors (e.g. supermarkets) and/or large wholesalers.
- Local food economies offer small-medium scale producers with considerable opportunity to capture more value from the supply chain.
- To support the LFE, we need to increase demand for buying locally. This could be done through procurement and/or consumer knowledge and income.
- For cafés and restaurants, purchasing local food on a regular basis needs consistency and reliability of supply; they need the same or very similar types of food on a regular basis to provide to their customers.

- Supermarket scale/location/pricing means many consumers seek out convenience over provenance (knowing where their food comes from, who has grown it and processed it) which often occurs when buying at local markets.
- Consumers expect consistency of the foods they eat, regardless of seasonality and availability
- Community hubs can be an important part of an LFE, providing an opportunity to sell food locally, strengthen producer/consumer relationships, and providing skill-based workshops for consumers.

For further details of the region foodshed supply and food demand see **Section 4: Stage 2: Baseline Food System Analysis** (pp. 34-68) of *An Overview of the Regional Food System for Wellington Region and Horowhenua District* (3).

Section 7: Proposed future state of our food system and key shifts

The grounding truths and future state framework below presents the culmination of ideas and key themes that emerged during Phase One. This framework serves as a projection of our envisioned future for the regional food system. It charts a course forward, aiming to effectively integrate the diverse voices and input from our communities while addressing the unique challenges and opportunities in our region. The framework was informed by hui with the iwi/hapū rūpu and CAB and shaped with the support of Litmus, Wellington-based evaluation and design specialists.

Our grounding truths:

- Our taiao and the tangata who work with te taiao to produce food are the foundations of our food system. When they are not thriving, our food system is at risk.
- Kai is a taonga. In Aotearoa New Zealand, our kai system needs to uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- Many elements of our current food system undermine oranga taiao (healthy environment), oranga tangata (healthy people) and Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- We need to transform our food system to ensure a safe food future for generations to come.
- Transformation of our food system requires everyone.

7.1 Our future state of the regional food system

Vision: A regional food system that is sustainable, equitable and locally-led.

Our future state of the Regional Food System

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Future State | Oranga taiao (healthy environment) Te Taiao is flourishing with healthy soils, seas, freshwater bodies and climate. | | |
| How we'll know we got there | Sustainable/ Agroecology is the norm, powered by a skilled growing workforce | Food production supports biodiverse, thriving ecosystems and high animal welfare | We have a de-carbonised, zero-waste food system operating on 100% renewable energy |
| Future State | Oranga tangata (healthy people) Tangata are thriving with resilient livelihoods and access to good kai. | | |
| How we'll know we got there | Our food system supports and builds capacity of small/ medium scale and locally owned food operations. They are enabled to access land, produce and distribute good food | All communities can easily access good food, including local and home-grown produce | Strong food literacy across our population and institutions |
| Future State | Mana motuhake (locally-led) The mana of our region is strong with a self-determined and resilient regional food system. | | |
| How we'll know we got there | Mana Whenua are key leaders and decision-makers in our regional kai systems | We meet most of our regions kai needs with kai that is grown, farmed, and processed locally | We invest in, share, and celebrate the kai traditions and stories unique to our region |

The framework above presents a summarised consolidation of Phase One of this work. The next step is for WRLC and Te Whatu Ora to continue discussions to determine the direction and scope of the RFSP alongside WRLC's other regional projects. The Regional Food System Plan is set to refine on and further develop the initial priorities outlined in this report, in collaboration with partners and stakeholders. This plan is scheduled to be finalised in late 2024.

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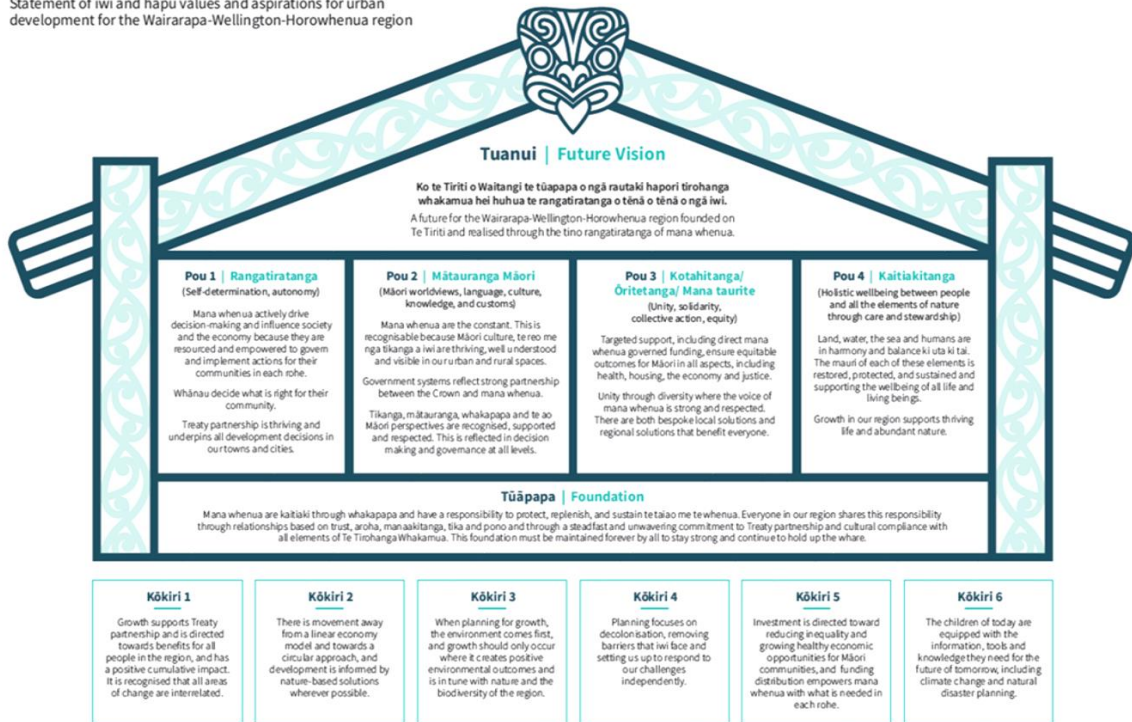
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Section 9: Appendix

9.1 Te Tirohanga Whakamua

Te Tirohanga Whakamua

Statement of iwi and hapū values and aspirations for urban development for the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region



9.2 Food Security in the Greater Wellington Region

Te Whatu Ora
Health New Zealand

Food Security in the Greater Wellington Region

Evidence Summary for Regional Food System Plan

Te Whatu Ora | National Public Health Service – Capital, Coast, Hutt Valley and
Wairarapa

2023

EVIDENCE SUMMARY FOR REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGY PROJECT

KEY FINDING

National data show significant inequities in food security, particularly for Māori, Pacific and people living in high deprivation areas, which is good evidence for regional action to reduce these inequities.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

| Research Question | Key Findings |
|---|--|
| What is the current state of food security? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most recent snapshot data from the Growing Up in New Zealand study show that one in six 12-year-olds experienced food insecurity (1). • Results from the 2020/21 and 2021/22 New Zealand Health Survey (NZHS) suggested a decreasing trend in food insecurity for all children across New Zealand; however, 2022/23 data shows an increase across all indicators (2). The previous years' figures may have been diminished by the impact of COVID-19 and Ministry of Social Development (MSD) grants on data collection and food security status. • Food security fluctuates over time (1) and heavily depends on household income (3,4,5,6,7) |
| What inequities in food security exist? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant food security inequities for Māori, Pacific, and people living in high deprivation areas across the country (2). • Inequities in nutrition for Pacific people and people in high deprivation areas in Wellington (8). • Food insecurity impacts cultural and spiritual wellbeing (6,9). |
| What are the data gaps in food security? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality, up-to-date, region-specific food security data. • Qualitative data on Pacific experiences of food insecurity. • National data on food security in adults. |

Food insecurity in Aotearoa is defined as “a limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited ability to acquire personally acceptable foods that meet cultural needs in a socially acceptable way.” (10,11) The effects of food insecurity include poor nutritional intake, which in turn can increase the risk of obesity, cancer, and cardiovascular diseases (5,12), experiences of emotional distress (13,14), declined cultural and spiritual wellbeing (6,9) and

negative impacts on child health, schooling, behaviour, and development (15,16).

Food security evidence summary

NZHS data from 2022/23 (2) show that in the past year nationally:

- 21.3% of New Zealand children aged 0 – 14 years lived in a household that ran out of food often or sometimes; the percentage is higher for Māori children at 35.1%, higher again for Pacific children at 39.6%, and higher for children living in the most socioeconomically deprived areas at 36.1%.
- There has been a spike across all indicators of food security; the lower figures over the previous COVID-19 years may have been reflecting the effects of MSD food grants (17,18), and a shorter window for data collection (19).
- 14.4% of children lived in households that often or sometimes relied on food grants or food banks; higher for Māori children at 25.6%, higher again for Pacific children at 34.0%, and 31.9% for children in the most deprived areas.
- Children living in the most deprived areas were three times more likely to run out of food or to eat less often or sometimes and six times more likely to rely on food banks or grants often or sometimes compared to children living in the least deprived areas.

Nutrition evidence summary

NZHS nutrition data for 2017–2020 (8) show that for children aged 2-14 years and adults aged 15 years and over in the Wellington region:

- 74.2% of all children eat the recommended daily fruit intake of two servings, but only 47.2% eat the recommended daily vegetable intake (two-three servings depending on age); for Māori children this is 73.8% and 46%, and lower for Pacific children at 68.4% and 32% respectively.
- 51.8% of all adults eat the recommended daily fruit intake, and 56.2% eat the recommended daily vegetable intake; for Māori adults this is 46.6% and 55% and for Pacific adults 46.2% and 52.6%
- Results by ethnicity are overall on par with the national picture of nutrition.

- 38.1% of adults living in the most deprived areas of Wellington eat the recommended daily fruit intake, and 44.4% eat the recommended daily vegetable intake (lower than the national figures for those living in the most deprived areas).
- The regional picture for nutrition may have changed since 2020, particularly with COVID-19 and the near 20% increase in fruit and vegetable prices in the year ending May 2023 (20).

Despite the lack of regionally specific evidence, the available Wellington nutrition data are similar to national findings and the demographic profile of Wellington is comparable to that of Aotearoa as a whole. Therefore, we can extrapolate national food security data for a picture of what regional food security might look like, and we can conclude that public health action to reduce inequities in food insecurity is important to take.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT PHASE OF REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGY ACTION

1. Wellington region food security data collection: To meet the aim of the strategy to be responsive, equitable, and sustainable, quality local level data is necessary both to inform the strategy's development and to evaluate its effectiveness.
2. Mana whenua representation at decision-making and leadership levels for the development and implementation of the strategy to ensure the strategy is Te Tiriti responsive, culturally appropriate and safe, and addresses inequities.
3. Pacific representation at decision-making and leadership levels for the development and implementation of the strategy: to ensure the strategy is culturally appropriate, responsive and safe, and addresses inequities.
4. Pacific qualitative data collection: understanding how Pacific populations are impacted by food insecurity in the Wellington region is important to reduce inequities and build a strategy that is responsive to Pacific peoples' needs.

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Report no: CCPC2024/3/164

Parks and Reserves work plan 2024-2025

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to present the Parks and Reserves work plan for 2024/25 to provide visibility of the tasks the team intends to undertake in line with budgets in the Annual Plan.
2. The report also notes a number of risks which will continue to put pressure on operational budgets in the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2024/34.

Recommendations

That the Committee:

- (1) receives and notes the 2024/25 Parks and Reserve work plan and projects within the report;
- (2) notes that in the 2023/24 Financial Year, Parks and Reserves anticipates delivering 88% of its capital programme, with carry-overs for a number of pieces of work including Point Howard Wharf demolition;
- (3) notes that Parks and Reserves operating budgets will continue to be under pressure and choices will need to be made between increasing budgets or reducing service levels; and
- (4) notes the carry-over of \$1.1M from the Parks Buildings Capital Renewal budget from 2023/24 into 2024/25 has been approved by Council and that the plan is to utilise this funding to further investigate and facilitate the planning, consenting, demolition and landscaping of the Gibbes-Watson, Tutukiwi and Aviary sites in Riddiford Gardens.

For the reason that elected members have awareness of the projects being delivered in 2024/25 and ongoing risks to operational budgets.

Background

3. The Parks and Reserves team presents its work plan annually to elected members to provide visibility of the work the team intends to deliver in line with the Annual Plan and Long Term Plan budgets.
4. In the 2023/24 Financial Year (FY), Parks and Reserves anticipates delivering 88% of its capital programme (minus Point Howard Wharf demolition and the Parks Buildings carry-over).
5. The Point Howard Wharf demolition is being managed by Centre Ports and was delayed due to consent issues arising from Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC). The Point Howard Wharf project is around \$1.9M. The total capital work for 2023/24 before the removal of Point Howard Wharf was therefore around \$10.5M.
6. The planned programme for 2023/24 has been affected by the team carrying vacancies (including the Head of Parks and Reserves) from July 2023 until December 2023. There are a number of roles that remain unfilled and recruitment is continuing.
7. In addition to capital works the team has finished several significant pieces of strategic work in the 2023/24 FY period including:
 - a) Parks and Reserves Asset Management Plan;
 - b) Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy; and
 - c) Reserves Investment Strategy.

Discussion

8. The 2024/25 Parks and Reserves work programme is attached as Appendix 1 to the report.
9. The Annual Plan 2024/25 includes total capital investment of around \$18.3M comprising of:
 - \$1.1M for Riddiford Garden planning and physical works;
 - \$1.1M for sportsfield drainage;
 - \$1.3M for the Atakawara Cemetery development;
 - \$2.9M operational projects (primarily Port Howard Wharf demolition);
 - \$2.4M (approx) on renewals (primarily building renewals);
 - \$7.8M (approx) on developments (primarily relating to the Reserves Investment Strategy); and
 - \$1.7M in other projects.
10. The capital programme has therefore increased by around \$7.8M, or around 74%. Given the difficulties in achieving the capital spend from previous years the Parks & Reserves team has been through a realignment to provide two roles focussed on delivery of capital projects, within the existing team headcount and salary budget. This should see an improvement in monitoring, reporting and delivering the capital programme for 2024/25.

11. In addition, to the upcoming capital works Parks and Reserves is looking to deliver a number of carry-forward pieces of work including some that fell-out of the Reserves Investment Strategy programme for 2023/24.
12. There is also a number of sportsgrounds improvements to complete for 2024/25. Officers have developed a proposal for a programme of drainage works. This sees the investment of 10 million dollars over the next 10 years to lift the presentation and playing hours of natural turf for games and training. There is real need for improvement to support the needs of Rugby league and football. Advice from Nuku Ora has informed the timing of projects.
13. The realignment should also see an improvement in the team's Business as Usual (BAU) given less time will be taken up with the asset management teams having to manage a significant capital programme. This should liberate more time to respond effectively to customer queries including service requests, elected member requests and other BAU.
14. Additional pieces of work identified by Council for 2024/25 include:
 - a) The commissioning of an independent report to consider the options for Petone Wharf, with a maximum budget of \$12M, including the merits of different technology, heritage aspects, lifetime costs and associated risks;
 - b) Report back on options for Petone Recreation Ground Grandstand within a budget cap of \$3M;
 - c) Continue the Mouri Tupu programme which will see an indigenous plant planted for every resident in Lower Hutt; and
 - d) Completion of the Fraser Park work programme with a view to either demolishing or divesting three buildings.
15. The work programme also includes further investigation into the Riddiford Gardens work programme, which will include consenting and demolition of the Gibbes-Watson Conservatory, Tutukiwi Orchid House and Aviary. This work was agreed as part of the Annual Plan 2023/24, in part to mitigate increased contract costs in the Horticulture contract.
16. Officers have started work to progress this. Through this process we have become aware that while the buildings are not heritage structures themselves, they are located in a heritage site. Heritage NZ has indicated it will not oppose the demolition if appropriate interpretational signage and landscaping is installed to recognise the sites as having heritage merit.
17. While exact costs are not yet known, in the LTP 2024-2034 \$1.1M of funding from the Parks Building Renewals budget has been carried over from 2023/24 to 2024/25 and will be utilised to progress this work, including further investigating and facilitating the planning, consents, demolition, disposal, landscaping and the introduction of educational signage.
18. While this process will cost more than was originally anticipated, officers still propose progressing the work, as it aligns with the principles of the Asset Review with the buildings having been assessed at being at the end of their economic lives, and becoming an Health and Safety risk for Park Users.

19. There are a number of capital projects being delivered by other teams in 2024/25 which will require Parks and Reserves input including:
 - a) Avalon Skate Park;
 - b) Moera Reserve improvements;
 - c) the transition of Walter Mildenhall Park into routine maintenance once the project is complete; and
 - d) Akatarawa cemetery upgrade, in partnership with Upper Hutt City Council.
20. There are also a number of projects that are being led by the community and require support from Parks and Reserves. These include the proposed relocation of the Eastbourne Bowls Club and the relocation of an historic jail cell from Williams Park in Eastbourne.
21. Despite the completion of a number of strategic pieces of work last year there are a range of others that will require to be done in the forthcoming year these include:
 - a) audit, review and develop Parks and Reserves assets for the purpose of the Horticulture and Cemeteries contract;
 - b) preparing, tendering and procuring the new Horticulture and Cemeteries contract;
 - c) reviewing, collating and updating the Parks and Reserves leases portfolio with a view to developing a database;
 - d) progress the Indigenous Biodiversity Strategic Work Plan;
 - e) complete the Best Practice Guide for Parks; and
 - f) complete the review of Councils walkways and tracks with the development of the "Making Tracks" plan.
22. The work plan also includes the development of a Reserve Management Plan for Honiana Te Puni Reserve, in partnership with Taranaki Whānui. Taranaki Whānui own the reserve and Council is responsible for ongoing operational maintenance.
23. In light of the planned development of the reserve as part of Te Ara Tupua, Taranaki Whānui is seeking to change the way the area is managed, with a collaborative co-management approach aimed at ensuring the preservation, protection and enhancement of the reserve for future generations. Similar approaches have been used to develop Te Rōpū Tiaki for the Parangarehu Lakes (with GWRC) and for Te Whiti Park (with Council), which reflect a shared commitment to Te Tiriti.
24. Key risks associated with capital investment delivery are:
 - a) Council's capacity to support engagement and consultation with the community during the project planning phases, which may extend project timeframes;
 - b) Uncertainty about the timing and scope for the Petone Wharf and Petone Grandstand projects;
 - c) The timeliness of building and resource consents which are delivered by others;

- d) The availability of consultants and contractors;
 - e) The capacity of the team to deliver. While Parks and Reserves are in the process of recruiting, there may be constraints/delays dependent on the availability and quality of candidates; and
 - f) Additional, as yet unknown, projects which may arise across the financial year.
25. There is an option to direct officers to make changes to the workplan for 2024/25. Any suggested additions would need to be accompanied by direction on what should be removed.

Future Considerations

26. An emerging issue for both Parks and Reserves and the Transport team is the increased level of subdivisions generating street gardens, some of which are required as part of Resource Consents. There is an assumption that Council will pick up ongoing maintenance. Given officers have been directed to work within existing operational maintenance budgets neither team will be in a position to accept new developments. There are a number of options that will need to be considered. These may include one or more of the following:
- a) Existing street gardens being removed to accommodate the new gardens. This will result in an increase in costs of removal, but the reduction in existing street gardens will offset the operational cost of the new ones;
 - b) Council makes provision to increase funding on an annual basis for the maintenance of new street gardens;
 - c) Street gardens within cul-de-sac developments remain the responsibility of the developer as part of a Body Corporate approach. This would need to be stipulated up front in the Resource Consent; and
 - d) In addition to, the development contributions paid by developers they are required to provide a commuted sum for maintenance, or a proportion of development contributions are invested by Council to generate income for operational purposes.
27. Officers are currently investigating options being used by other Councils to inform a recommendation which will come to Council later this year.
28. In addition to the above there are a number of unknowns regarding maintenance and renewals arising from the proposed Riverlink landscape development which will likely require increased budget in future years. Alternately Council could opt to again reduce service levels (remove or reduce the standard of gardens) in other parts of the city.
29. Parks and Reserves are responsible for a number of Public Works of Art located on public land. A report has been completed by the Head of Arts & Culture that identifies a range of artwork requiring regular maintenance and remediation. These have not previously been accounted for in Asset Management plans and were out of scope for the work which informed the 2024-34 LTP budgets.

30. Thirteen of twenty-seven pieces were estimated at \$1,451,998 in 2020 which in 2024 would equate to \$1,748,746. There is currently no defined budget to meet maintenance and renewal needs, which given the value of the installations, community expectation, and aesthetic is problematic. Options for managing this will be presented to Council in the future.
31. Officers are continuing to progress work which will inform the future approach to Parks and Reserves. This includes:
 - a) CAPEX - addressing the long-term affordability of parks and reserves to align with expectations of elected members and the community to provide a range of assets and services in a cost-effective way; and
 - b) OPEX - looking at options to manage the operational budget shortfalls that will occur through growth and the upcoming Horticulture and Cemeteries contract.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

32. The matters addressed in this report have been considered in accordance with the process set out in Council's Climate Change Considerations Guide.
 - a) The Parks and Reserves team's work plan aims to increase carbon sequestration and support biodiversity;
 - b) Planting native vegetation contributes to biodiversity in forest and coastal areas;
 - c) Ongoing dune planting and restoration helps with stabilising the coastline and inland property during storm events;
 - d) Parks and Reserves staff consider materials and practices to help mitigate the negative effects of climate change in new contracts and workstreams;
 - e) Sustainable resources and technology are considered alongside cost-effectiveness, durability, and wider outcomes during the procurement process of both operational and capital programmes;
 - f) Officers engage with suppliers to change delivery methods and use technology to reduce reliance on fossil fuel; and
 - g) Pest animal control work reduces damage to vegetation and helps to reduce emission of carbon from the soil to the atmosphere when the soil surface is exposed. And thriving vegetation on hillsides helps to prevent slips and degradation of waterways.

Consultation

33. The Corporate Leadership Team has been consulted and support the recommendations in this report.
34. Parks and Reserves continues to deliver those projects previously identified by the Western and Eastern Community Panels in 2023/24. In 2024/25 this includes the new path alongside Waiwhetu Stream inside Te Whiti Park and a new sign for the entrance to Stokes Valley which officers will re-engage the community on.

Legal Considerations

35. There are no legal considerations to consider.

Financial Considerations

36. Financial considerations are noted through the report. This work plan outlines the most significant tasks being undertaken by the Parks and Reserves team in 2024/25. Smaller projects and ordinary operational work have not been included in this report.

37. The foundation of this work plan is the Long-Term Plan 2024-34.

Appendices

There are no appendices for this report.

Author: Arthur Nelson
Head of Parks and Reserves

Reviewed By: Karl Chitham
Acting Director Neighbourhoods and Communities

Reviewed By: Jenny Livschitz
Group Chief Financial Officer

Approved By: Jo Miller
Chief Executive

Report no: CCPC2024/3/163

City Safety - Six monthly update

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report to provide a six-monthly update on the city safety portfolio.

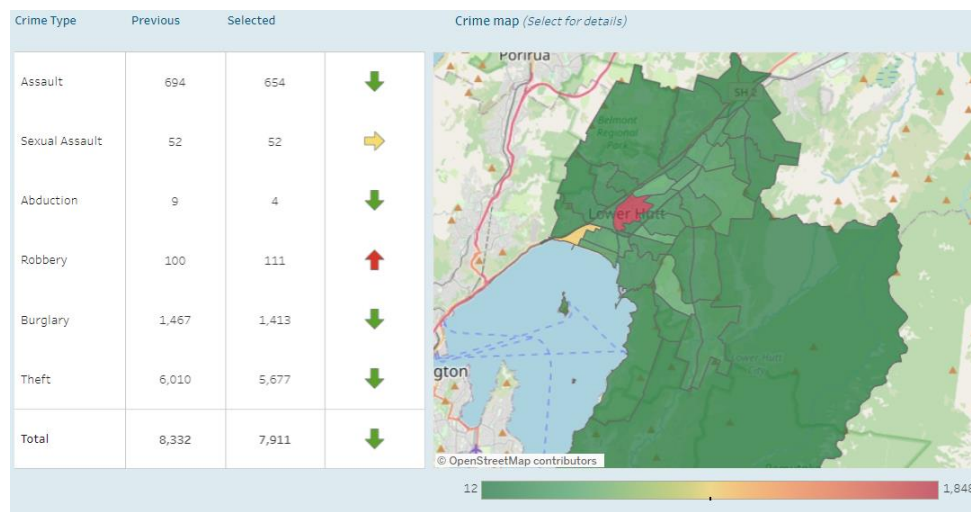
Recommendation

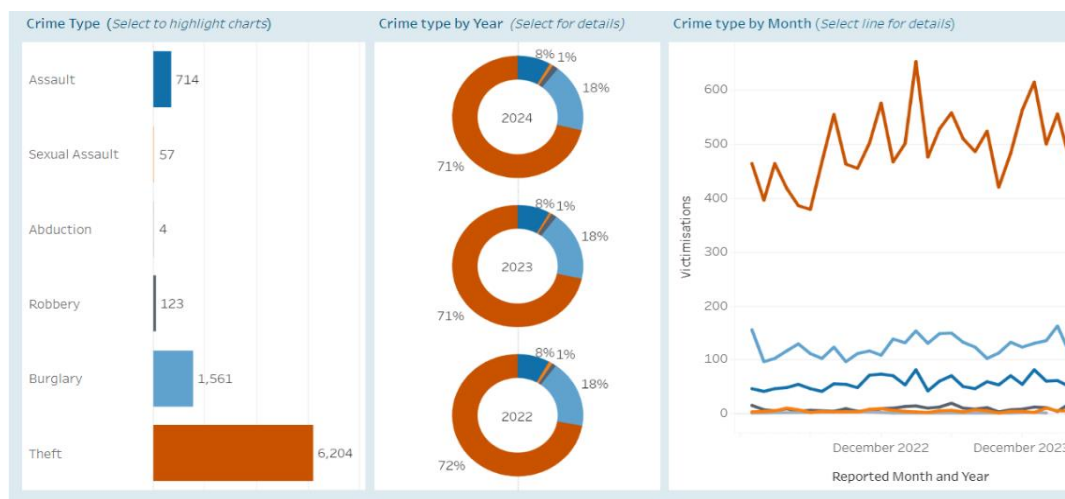
That that Committee receives and notes the information in the report.

Highlights and key issues of the last six months

Crime Snapshot

2. NZ Police website provides data by location on reported crime <https://www.police.govt.nz/crime-snapshot>. The data provides a snapshot of crime victimisations 'reported' in Lower Hutt between June 2023 and May 2024. The table compares victimisations in the selected period with the same period 12 months earlier.
3. Note there will also be a significant amount of crime that goes unreported due to the perception of severity level of crime and the process and time taken to report crime.





4. In summary there were **7,911** crimes reported across Hutt City for a 12-month period ending 31 May 2024. All crime types went down by **421** compared to the previous 12-month period. We note a slight decrease in assaults, abduction, burglary and theft and a slight increase in robbery.
5. Theft and burglary are the highest reported crime types across our city with spikes in Petone and the CBD.

Retail theft and young people

6. Theft volume is affecting the ability of police to respond, with 178 incidents reported from one store in Petone over the past 90-day period consuming considerable Police time and resource. Lower Hutt currently holds the top three of ten retail shops in the Wellington region for recorded theft over the last 90 days (ending May 2024).
7. The Hutt Valley Chamber of Commerce has noted the negative impact of this sort of crime in the city, stating that the behaviour of young offenders has scared businesses and deterred customers.
8. In April 2024, the government announced it is taking action to address the truancy crisis and raise attendance. New Zealand attendance rates are low by international standards. Regular attendance, defined as being in school over 90% of the time, has declined from 69.5% in Term 2 2015 to 39.9% in Term 2 2022. Most recently (September 2023), rates were 45.9%.
9. Police are responding by engaging with whānau and working closely with local agencies. Council officers are supporting by promoting financial assistance available to retailers through Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and Council's Business Support Fund for safety equipment such as fog cannons and CCTV.
10. CCTV Hub observations have also reported an increase in car theft and burglaries from local dairies by a group of repeat youth offenders. Some are aged as young as 12.

11. In response to recent spikes in this activity 10 new CCTV cameras are being added to the network from the 2023/24 City Safety budget, with a focus on Petone and the CBD.
12. The Long Term Plan (LTP) 2024/34 includes increased investment in CCTV (Capex: \$2.18M; Opex: \$1.63M). This will fund CCTV infrastructure enabling enhanced capture and storage of CCTV camera feeds including modern monitoring and search tools. This will support further expansion of the network which will again be informed by crime statistics at that time.
13. Additionally, Council is investing in a retail safety programme to support the city's local retailers and businesses by building capability, confidence and resilience. It includes regular training sessions in safety planning, store design, tactical communication and theft reduction skills. Participants create work-ready, take-home safety plans that are specific to their stores and locations. These sessions will also be designed to develop networks within the business communities. The first of an ongoing series of training sessions hosted by First Retail Group and the New Zealand Police will be held in July 2024.
14. This is supported by the Business Safety Support Fund in the 2023/24 Annual Plan. To ensure the fund has the most possible impact, officers have used a targeted and evidence based approach using crime data and retailer and police testimony collected through our city safety team. This has helped officers to develop criteria such as the type of business and products sold, high density locations, retailer isolation and previous incidents to scope potential businesses for support.
15. Engaging with businesses and specialist advice have pointed to the most effective tools being CCTV, fog cannons and mirrors. Quotes have been sourced for these. We are also identifying and connecting businesses who may be eligible for centrally funded support – such as the renewed New Zealand Police Retail Crime Prevention Programme. Officers are also engaging with local business groups such as Jackson Street Programme (JSP) and South End Business Group to inform these decisions ahead of the fund being distributed in July 2024.

Violent incidents

16. Lower Hutt has seen notable violent incidents in the last six months. This includes a brawl involving 200 youth in Taitā. While the incidents are concerning, they do not represent the overall safety situation in Lower Hutt. These incidents highlight some challenges faced by the Hutt Valley community and the police. The police are committed to ensuring the safety of the community and work hard to respond to and investigate these incidents. For example, increasing presence in the area to provide reassurance to residents after these events and executing search warrants. Police also encourage residents to report any suspicious activities and to cooperate with their investigations.

17. Police note that where you see an increase in the cost of living or more people dropping into poverty, you'll invariably see a rise in crime. This is a complex issue not specific to Lower Hutt that requires a comprehensive approach including social support, education and societal efforts to address underlying economic issues.

City Safety Priorities

18. The LTP 2024/34 signals a change to the priorities for City Safety with the disestablishment of the Safe City Ambassador function and an increased focus on CCTV. CLT's Business plans for 2024/25 also signal a desire to increase Neighbourhood Support's focus on Emergency response and resilience. The other priorities are unchanged.

Relationships with key safety stakeholders to harness collective impact.

19. Cross-agency: The City Safety Manager and CCTV Team Leader attend fortnightly meetings with NZ Police, Kainga Ora, Oranga Tamariki, Probations, Corrections and local NGOs. The collaboration allows for the sharing of resources and information, enhancing the effectiveness of safety strategies. For example, injury prevention, crime prevention, road safety, family violence prevention and alcohol harm minimisation.
20. Retailers: Our Safe City Facilitators – Manu Taki have continued patrols of retail areas, particularly in the CBD, Moera and Naenae. We maintain a regular presence in response to reports of begging and anti-social behaviour in these areas.
21. Council have engaged with the business sector on the **Business Support Fund**. Our Business and Economy team and City Safety team completed mapping, speaking with numerous retailers in two highly problematic areas, Petone and the CBD. There has been a cross-over as we undertake this work, namely police have a national fund (\$23 million) and the JSP have developed their own fund. Due to the cross-over we're widening the scope and scale of the initial fund.

Neighbourhood Support

22. The following table shows the number of accumulative household numbers in Lower Hutt by ward enrolled in Neighbourhood Support.

| Ward | May-23 | Sep-23 | May-24 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Northern Pomare, Taita, Stokes Valley | 2 | 7 | 18 |
| Central Hutt Central, Boulcott, Waterloo, Woburn | 8 | 21 | 29 |
| Harbour Petone, Moera, Eastbourne, Gracefield, Seaview, Korokoro, Ava | 3 | 4 | 17 |
| Wainuiomata | 11 | 24 | 29 |
| Western Western Hills, Alicetown, Melling, Belmont, Manor Park | 8 | 17 | 34 |
| Eastern Naenae, Epuni, Fairfield, Avalon, Waiwhetu | 6 | 13 | 26 |
| Not assigned | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Total Number of NS groups in Lower Hutt | 45 | 87 | 153 |

23. The Neighbourhood Support Coordinator has been actively engaging with key partners and residents across Lower Hutt and bases herself at our Neighbourhood Hubs and the Wainuiomata Police station. This allows for them to be accessible in many of our local community spaces and to learn of community connections.
24. The number of groups and members of Lower Hutt Neighbourhood Support has increased by 50% in the last 6 months.
25. Over the summer months the Neighbourhood Support Coordinator attended multiple events aimed to raise the Neighbourhood Support profile and to register new members. Events included Bunnings crime prevention week, Hutt City FM open day, Christmas in the Nui, Community Resilience expo in Eastbourne, Kelson Community Centre's neighbours' day, Coffee with a Cop and Emergency Management exercises with Wellington Region Emergency Management Office (WREMO).
26. Neighbourhood Support are looking to employ a part time administration member to help with some of the everyday admin to free up the coordinator's time to best help residents with their needs.

27. A region wide survey of Neighbourhood Support members is planned later in 2024 to help identify the needs and wants of the community. This will be factored into the future approach, along with an increased focus on emergency readiness and response, which will be done in partnership with WREMO and Council Emergency Management staff.

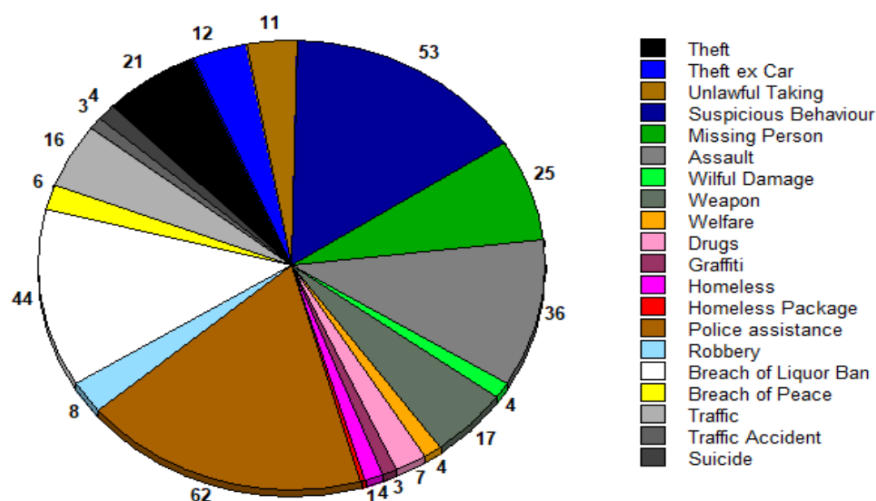
Community Patrols

28. We continue to meet monthly with volunteer patrollers who work in partnership with Council and NZ Police to provide highly visible patrolling in the community to prevent crime and reduce harm.
29. Community Patrols remain operational in Wainuiomata, Petone, Naenae and Stokes Valley. Council continues to invest \$5k per patrol per annum to contribute towards radio transmission equipment and fuel for patrol cars.

CCTV Hub

30. Between 1 January and 31 May 2024, we have recorded **352 incidents** using CCTV cameras. Of these incident reports our CCTV Supervisor was able to lead Police to make 40 arrests.

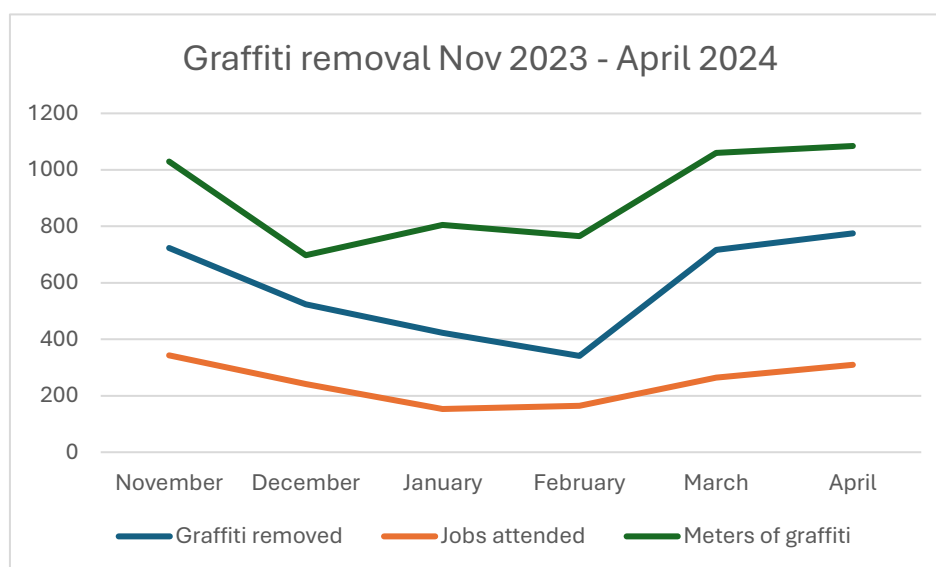
CCTV Incidents 01/01/2024 - 28/05/2024



31. We continue to see volume crime types from the police data – predominately theft and burglary dominated the victimisations. These increases correlate nationally – but the impact of theft and burglary remains high in the CBD and Petone for Lower Hutt.
32. The large police assistance and suspicious behaviour incidents, indicate that we are reacting to live crime incidents where police have initiated the response and CCTV are working in with police.

Graffiti Management

33. MMS is Council's contracted provider who continue to keep the city beautiful, ensuring graffiti, tagging and vandalism is removed soon after occurring. Reported jobs are generally low suggesting graffiti is removed before reports.
34. We receive monthly reports that demonstrate removals and trends.



35. Over the past six months, November 2023 to April 2024, **1,475** jobs were attended removing **3,502** items of graffiti accounting for **5,440m²**. High profile areas of graffiti tend to be in public toilets, parks and signs.

Options

36. There are no options to consider.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

37. The matters addressed in this report have been considered in accordance with the process set out in Council's Climate Change Considerations Guide.

Legal Considerations

38. There are no legal considerations.

Financial Considerations

39. This work programme will continue to be delivered in line with current budgets in the Long-Term Plan 2024 - 2034, noting an increase in investment for CCTV.

Appendices

There are no appendices for this report.

Author: Matthew McKenzie
City Safety Manager

Author: Lagi Moananu
Head of Connected Communities

Approved By: Karl Chitham
Acting Director Neighbourhoods and Communities

TO: Chair and Members



Communities, Culture and Partnerships Committee

FROM: Andrew Quinn

DATE: 10 June 2024

SUBJECT: WHAKATUPU NGAENGAE

Purpose of Memorandum

1. To provide an update to the Committee on the progress and management of the Whakatupu Ngaengae Project (pool and town centre development) since the last update on 1 May 2024.

Recommendations

That the Committee:

- (1) receives and notes the information; and
- (2) notes the following progress that has been made on the Whakatupu Ngaengae project:
 - (a) work on the new Naenae Pool and Fitness Centre is progressing to plan and confidence remains high that the project can be completed within budget;
 - (b) the conversion of Naenae Post Office to community centre is complete and will be handed over to operator Team Naenae Trust prior to public opening on 29 June 2024, on-time and on-budget and to high stakeholder satisfaction; and
 - (c) concept design plans for the Walter Mildenhall Park are being shared with the community at the opening of Te Mako – Naenae Community Centre at Matariki, following extensive community engagement and endorsement by the Naenae Community Advisory group.

Naenae Pool and Fitness Centre

2. The pool project is progressing well and the roof membrane over the gym and reception area is now largely complete. In parallel work continues inside the main pool hall, the leisure pool hall and the plant room areas.
3. The topping slab between the main pool concourse and the leisure pool hall has been poured, the tiered bleachers are ready for pouring and the air conditioning ducts in the main pool hall are awaiting delivery of the transition section.

4. The 50m pool liner and movable floor are nearing completion. The leisure and toddler pool construction has also progressed along with the hydro-slide installation which has now been paused to enable other works to progress.
5. Exterior window frame installation has commenced and exterior framing in advance of the façade and soffit system install is well advanced. The design application for the Green Star certification has been submitted to the reviewer.

Community Centre

6. Fit out of the new Community Centre is nearing completion and an inspiring blessing ceremony led by Mana Whenua and attended by members of Council, the community and the project team was held at dawn on 17 May 2024.
7. Outstanding works include some interior items; some exterior refurbishment works and overall defect remediations. Completion of the building's exterior works has been delayed by the need to remove a live mains cable from the rear yard. This work was expedited and completed on 20 May 2024.
8. Team Naenae Trust has been confirmed as the lead tenant to operate the Community Centre ahead of an official opening scheduled to coincide with Matariki on 29 June 2024. Council officers were working with Team Naenae Trust to support the community-led opening event.
9. Following a recommendation from the Naenae Community Advisory Group, supported by Mana Whenua, Council have endorsed the new name of "Te Mako – Naenae Community Centre". This was endorsed at the Council meeting on 27 May 2024 and advised by media release shortly afterwards.

Walter Mildenhall Park

10. Stage 1 engagement with the Community is now complete and a concept design for the park is progressing. The outcome of the engagement has informed the spatial plan concepts. This is the collaborative design process is what was envisaged at the start of the project and should encourage further feedback from the community.
11. A site investigation report for the park redevelopment based on soil sampling undertaken in May 2024 is being prepared to further inform landscape design decisions.
12. Concept design plans for the landscaping of Walter Mildenhall Park are being shared with the community at the opening of Te Mako – Naenae Community Centre at Matariki, following extensive community engagement and endorsement by the Naenae Community Advisory group. Images are attached as Appendix 2 and 3 to the report.

Transition to Operations

13. Regular meetings have been established with five complementary workstreams to guide Council's operational teams through the transition to operations. The representative workstreams are FF&E, IT/AV, pool operations, asset management/maintenance and event/communications.
14. Each workstream has produced a Workstream Plan of activity leading to opening day and beyond. A high-level timeline has been developed to illustrate the transition to operations and has been updated reflect the latest project programme from Apollo. Further to the regular 'transition to operations' meetings, Council's transitions team have opportunity to visit the pool every six weeks for familiarisation.
15. The official opening date for the pool will be announced 6-8 weeks ahead of opening. A marketing and communications plan is being developed which will commence with six weeks to go. This aims to build awareness and excitement about the opening of the pool, both in the Naenae community and across the city and region.
16. During August 2024 the pool will be toured by delegates from two national conferences taking place locally – the Waves Conference (Aquatic sector) being held from 28-31 August 2024 and the Local Government NZ conference being held in Wellington from August 21-23 2024.
17. Presentations on the pool will focus on the following themes – the multiple outcomes sought from the project, sustainability, partnership with mana whenua, the importance of the Community Advisory Group and broader outcomes from procurement. As the tours are taking place while work is still underway to finish and commission the pool, they will be designed in such a way to not cause any delays to that work.

Risk

18. The cost of the Naenae Pool and Fitness Centre continues to be reviewed at regular intervals and remains within the \$68M budget cap. All risk mitigations are being carefully monitored for effectiveness. There remains high confidence that the pool project can be completed within budget.
19. Officers continue to monitor construction market conditions, particularly in the local supply chain. Materials delivered earlier to the construction site are now being incorporated into the works.
20. The key risk of adverse weather conditions will diminish once the building envelope is closed in, as most of the remaining works will then be inside the building.

Financial Considerations

21. The project team has reviewed and updated the current financial profile of the project for the 2024 - 2034 Long Term Plan. As reported above, the project is still tracking well to the capital expenditure budget of \$68M.
22. CIP are providing co-funding of \$27M through the COVID-19 response and recovery fund. To date, Council has drawn down \$14.85M of the \$27M of co-funding and expects to make a further drawdown in July 2024 to coincide with the next progress milestone; Stage 3 Building Envelope.
23. Expenditure on the Community Centre is forecasted to be \$6.65M at completion, inclusive of purchase of the old Post Office. This still leaves \$2.35M for the further development of Walter Mildenhall Park, which is the chosen priority for the Community Advisory Group.

Legal Considerations

24. There are no legal considerations to report.

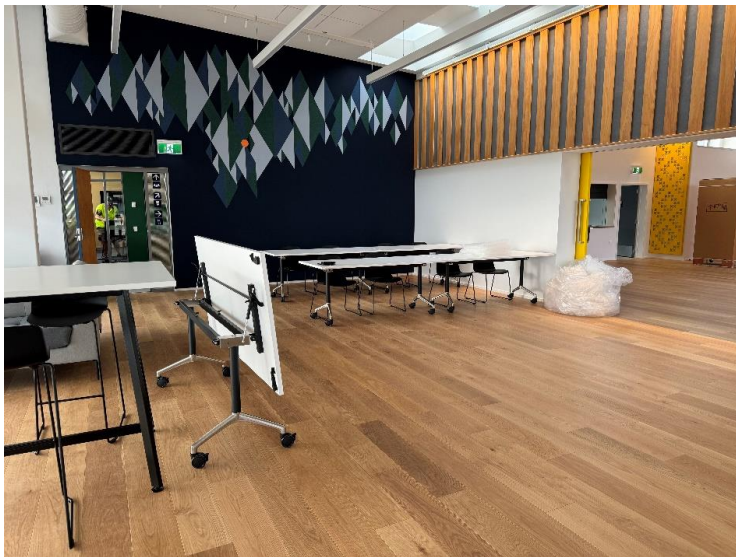
Appendices

| No. | Title | Page |
|-------------------|---|------|
| 1 | Appendix 1 - Images of Te Mako - Naenae Community Centre and Naenae Pool & Fitness Centre | 102 |
| 2 | Appendix 2 - Walter Mildenhall Park - concept plan #1 | 105 |
| 3 | Appendix 3 - Walter Mildenhall park - concept plan #2 | 106 |

Author: Andrew Quinn
Project Manager (Naenae)

Approved By: Andrea Blackshaw
Director Neighbourhoods and Communities

Te Mako_Naenae Community Centre - co-working space



Te Mako_Naenae Community Centre - reception desk



Naenae Pool & Fitness Centre - main entrance



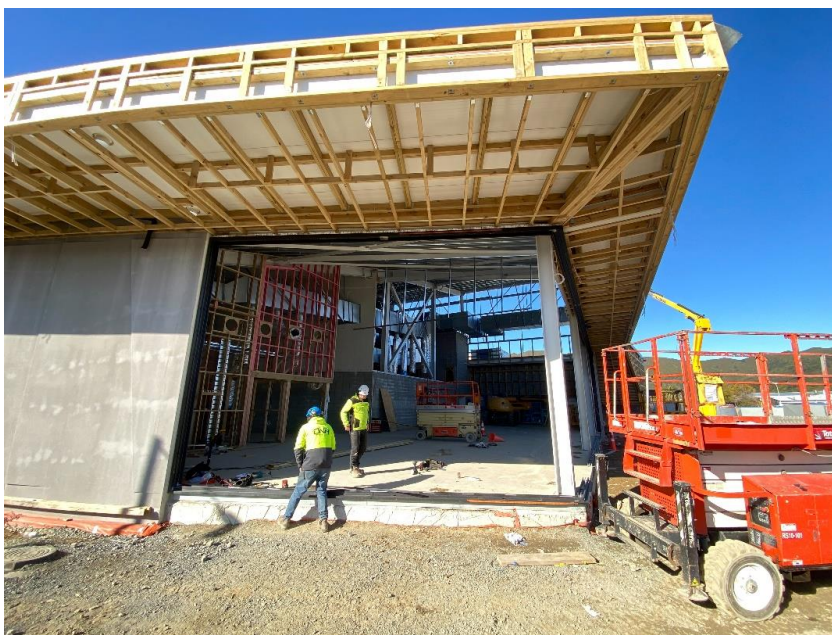
Naenae Pool & Fitness Centre - deep leisure pool



Naenae Pool & Fitness Centre - Hydro-slides (zoom tubes)



Naenae Pool & Fitness Centre - installation of facade





COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

WAITING SPACES

Near the pool entrance, and across the road from takeaway shops, community discussed this edge as a natural waiting space and transition space into the park.

ACCESSIBLE PATHWAYS

Stepless pathways that can be comfortably shared by wheelchairs, prams and scooters were desired. Consequently, the Principal path is 3m wide and the Garden path is 1.8m wide.

SEATING AS PLAY

For rangatahi (teenagers), 'play' also translates to hanging out with friends in group seating. A body of research into public spaces for teenage girls indicates that getting up higher feels safer, amongst other design recommendations.

ENCLOSED PLAY AREA

A small, fenced area is very much desired from whānau with special needs kids. This location was preferred by caregivers of 'runner' kids due to it being furthest away from the road.

IMAGINATIVE PLAY

Community desired play elements that encouraged tamariki to connect with nature and use their imagination.

WHEELED ACTIVITIES

Low-to-ground, beginner skate opportunities were important to tamariki and rangatahi wāhine so they could try it out with low risk. More difficult skate features were desired by tamariki and rangatahi who wanted to keep improving. Advanced skaters acknowledged that other parks provide good facilities nearby.

Across all demographics, community members desired an open space to kick a ball around or hold an event. Simultaneously, everybody desired more trees for more shade.

■ TRANSITION FROM BUSY CORNER INTO PEACEFUL PARK

Across all demographics, community members desired increased shade from the sun and shelter from wind and noise. This planted corner provides shelter from the prevailing wind and busiest intersection, providing peaceful nooks.

■ PLANTED EDGE

Concerns were raised about the noise and traffic dangers associated with Treadwell Street. Planting provides a soft barrier and shelter.

■ SHELTERED KAI PREP AREA

Community were engaged heavily about kai facilities and location. This location was preferred due to its centrality and connection, making it the heart of the park.

■ VARIOUS FORMS OF SEATING

A variety of seating is desired, including a low platform to sit and share food with a large group. Other desired features included in seating around the park are picnic tables and seating with backrests and armrests.

■ BASKET SWING

A crowd favourite! Basket swings were popular for multiple groups for multiple reasons. They provide gentle swinging for low-energy play with friends and whānau as well as fast and high swinging for high-energy, risky play.

■ FITNESS & PLAY

Calisthenics spot that is also a climbable feature (monkey bars) with a variety of risk and ability was popular with older tamariki (for testing ability and getting high up) and adults (for exercise).

THIRD STUDIO local
creating opportunities in design processes local landscape architecture collective limited.

North:
Scale:
Job Number:
2401-1321
Revision:
B
Issued For: Developed design
level 3, 11 vivian street, wellington, new zealand, 6011

Project:
Walter Mildenhall Park
Drawing Title:
Community Engagement
Drawing No:
LA240613
phone: 04801 6437
www.localcollective.nz

20 May 2024

Report no: CCPC2024/3/70

Neighbourhoods and Communities Director's Report

Purpose of Report

1. To update the Committee on work across the Neighbourhoods and Communities team.

Recommendation

That the Committee receives and notes the report.

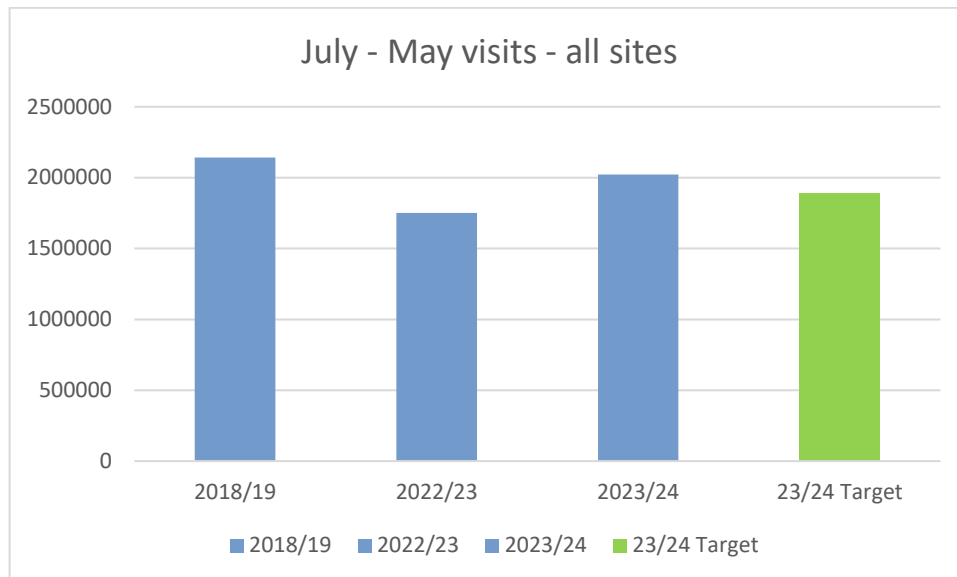
Highlights

2. The blessing of the new Naenae Community Centre was one of the highlights of the last two months, along with the Council decision to approve the name Te Mako, which was proposed by the community and supported by Mana Whenua. The centre will officially open on Matariki weekend. Both the new pool and the surrounding park are making good progress.
3. Visitor numbers at Council's Hubs and Pools continue to increase and are on track to meet their end of year targets. Many sites are still below pre-COVID attendance numbers, however we know there has been behaviour change and the trend upwards is encouraging.
4. Head of Neighbourhood Hubs and Library Services Joann Ransom has been elected by her peers to be the next Chair of Public Library NZ, the national voice of public library managers in NZ. She will serve one year as Chair Elect and take over in June 2025.

Neighbourhood Hubs

Visits

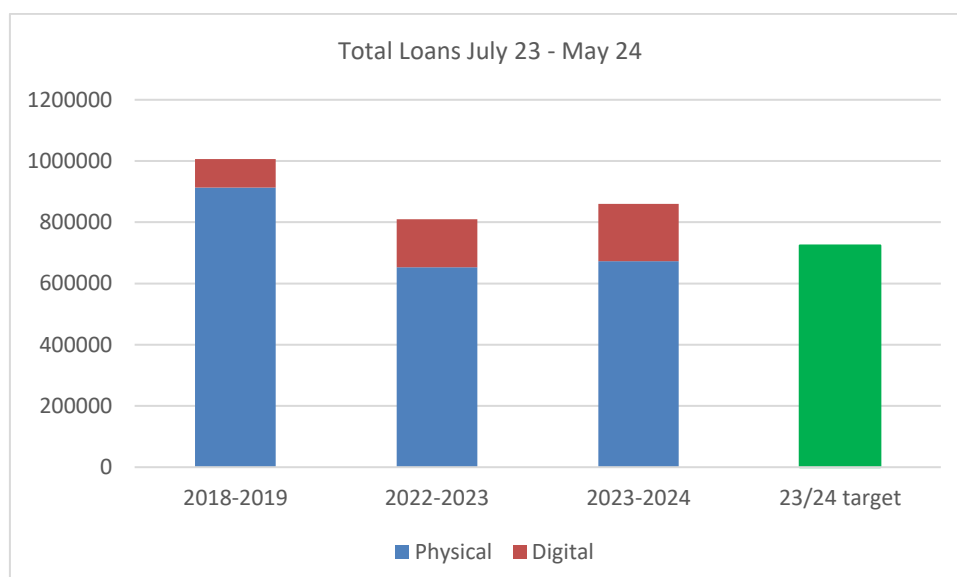
5. Visitor numbers to neighbourhood hubs continue to trend upwards. For the YTD period July 2023-May 2024 all sites are above their individual targets. Combined total visits to hubs are 7.3% above target and 5.2% better than this same time last year, although still 4% below pre-COVID 18/19.



Library Services

Loans

6. For the YTD period July 2023-May 2024 combined loans 18.7% above target and 6.2% better than this same time last year, although still 15% below pre-COVID 18/19.



Digital Literacy Programmes

7. Digital literacy is one of the focus areas of Council's community programming, as an enabler of the outcomes of education and employment. After a gap of several years, Digital Steps (previously known as Stepping Up) classes have been relaunched at five of our Neighbourhood Hubs. Digital Steps runs in co-operation with Digital Inclusion Alliance Aotearoa (DIAA), a national organisation which aim to offers free community programmes that support New Zealanders to build their digital skills and online confidence. DIAA provide the course materials as a starting point for staff to run classes at our sites. Classes on offer cover a wide range of subjects related to digital skills, including: internet safety and security, computer basics and setting up email to more specific topics such as introduction to smartphones and accessing RealMe.
8. For the first term a small number of topics were offered, some of which have been very popular. Computer Basics is always popular as there are still significant parts of our community who do not have access to digital devices. By starting small, there has been a chance to see what the need is, and the offering will be extended and tailored according to demand.
9. With the classes now being run by Hub staff instead of external tutors, this has provided a growth opportunity for several staff who have not tutored other people before, as well as mentorship roles for those that have. We are looking forward to growing numbers and striving to meet community needs as word of our relaunch gets out.

Wainuiomata Neighbourhood Hub's digital literacy programme has gotten off to a great start and been very well received, with good numbers of attendees, keen to become proficient with their tech skills. Classes delivered in May were: Internet Security and Safety, Computer Basics, Email, Google and the Internet.



Author Talk

War Memorial recently hosted a panel of crime/mystery authors as part of the Ngaio Marsh Awards. Helen Vivienne Fletcher chaired a fascinating panel with comedian turned thriller writer Carolyn Swindell, climate thriller author Tim Jones, and contemporary historical fiction author Kate Mahony.



The authors arrived early to chat to attendees, which was appreciated by those who attended.

Wainuiomata

10. Samoan Language Week was celebrated in Wainuiomata with a range of activities which included an interactive display in the Hub entrance, a Samoan dance workshop based on learning Samoa Siva, Siva Afi and Samoan drumming. This was hosted by Lemau Creative and Iorina Tafili and was attended by all ages. The Kaumatua Group shared traditional Samoan kai, language, song and dance, and staff hosted a Samoan Baby Bounce & Rhyme session with a special guest, Lucky, who played guitar and sang beautiful Samoan waiata.



Naenae

Naenae Subway Blessing

11. The upgraded Naenae subway connecting Naenae with Avalon as well as to the Naenae train station, was blessed by Te Āti Awa, Taranaki Whānui and Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) in May. It was a long time in the planning, but the day of the blessing dawned clear and frosty.

12. Attendees were guided by Nate Rowe Te Āti Awa – Kairuruku and Ali Houpapa Te Āti Awa - Kaikaranga through the very long underpass and back again to gather for karakia, waiata, and to learn about the artworks created by Len Hetet and Manukorihi Winiata which tell the origin stories of the Waiwhetu and Te Awamutu rivers and Te Ngaengae, the freshwater lake beneath Naenae. Afterward, shared kai and a cuppa with the Metlink team was provided in the Neighbourhood Hub where guests enjoyed a display of heritage photos of Naenae rail and trains.



Te Mako - Naenae Community Centre

13. The official blessing of the new Naenae Community Centre, now named Te Mako, was a beautiful ceremony celebrating community and kotahitanga. The facility was due to be handed over to local community group Team Naenae Trust in mid-June, who planned to open it to community over Matariki weekend. Officers are working with Team Naenae Trust on both opening celebrations and ongoing operations.

Coffee with A Cop

14. The first 'Coffee with a Cop' session since Covid lockdowns was held at Naenae Neighbourhood Hub in May and it was great to see such support for our local policing team and Community Patrols.

Thanks to Kat from Neighbourhood Support for organising and Cr Andy Mitchell for adding in a 'Catch up with a Councillor' session beforehand.

The local friendly policing team were able to speak to a range of issues raised by community members and it was especially good to have a group of local rangatahi engaging in conversation.



Moera Library Replacement

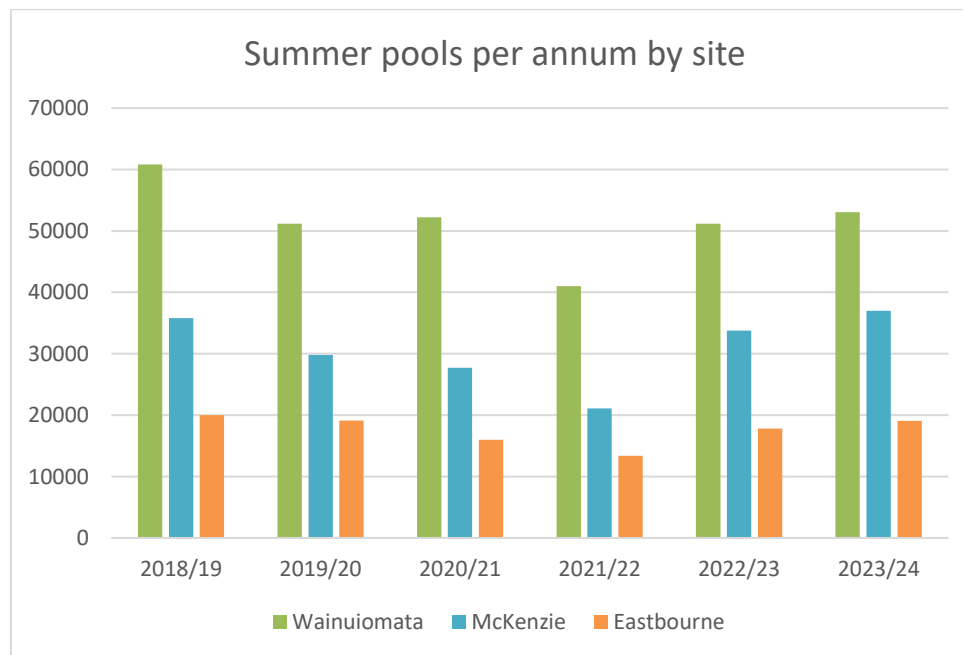
15. The replacement of Moera Library with the new Moera Neighbourhood Hub - Te Pātaka Kōrero o Moerā is now well underway with the contractor on board. Resource Consent is underway and the timeline being finalised. The current facility is due to close in late June 2024, with a Whakamoe Whare ceremony held sometime between 5- 8 of July 2024 before demolition starts. The new facility is expected to be open before Christmas.

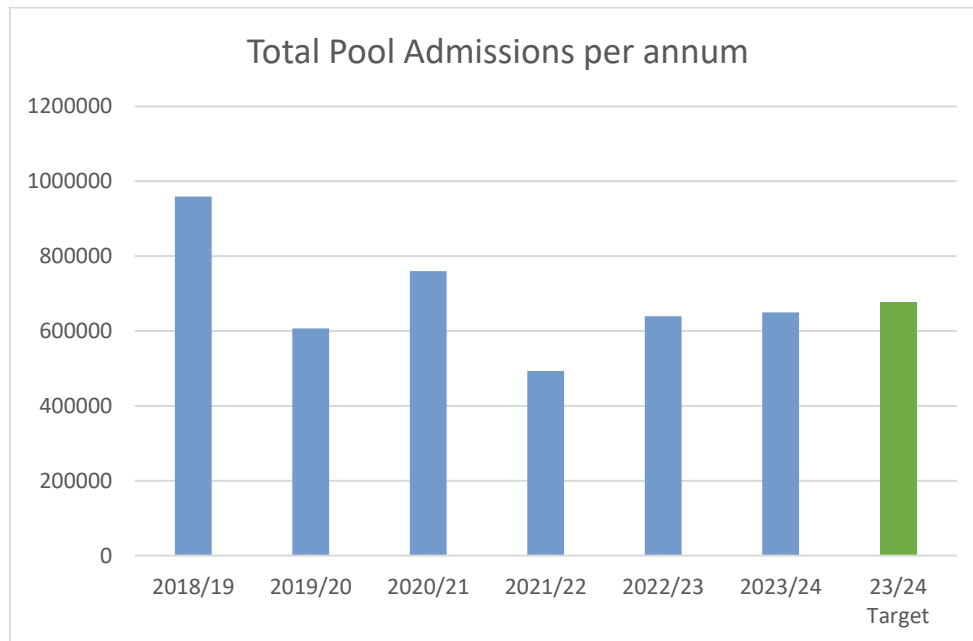
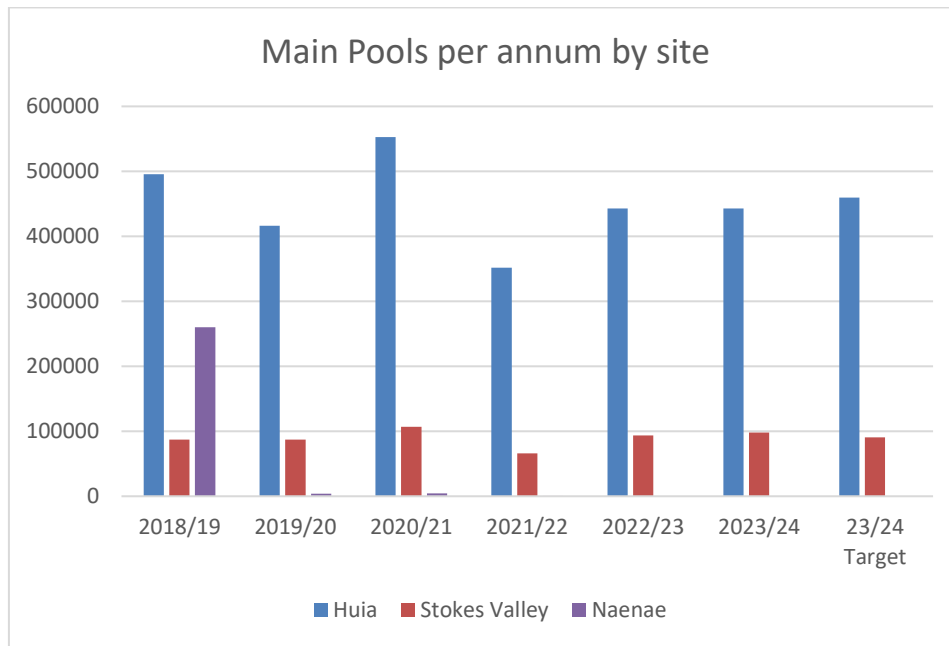
New Fees and Charges

16. Work is well in hand to apply the new schedule of fees and charges for bookable spaces in our neighbourhoods from 1 July 2024. Individualised letters have been sent to each regular hirer advising what their new rates will be in relation to their current bookings. We expect some groups to review their current bookings and imagine that current under-utilised capacity will prove attractive – and cheaper options.

Aquatics

17. All of the pools have shown a steady increase in numbers since Covid closures. With one month to go until the end of the year they have already passed last year's total visits and are on track to meet the target for this year.





18. Swim City ran a team bonding afternoon during the school holidays. This consisted of a kahoots quiz and scavenger hunt (going as far wide as the library). This proved very popular with the team. Give a special shout out to Esther Landkroon and Morgan Belsham who put the day together.
19. Huia Pool recently hosted a fun night for the Pacifica Autism Support Group. The group was provided with discounted pool hire fees to assist with accessibility.
20. Both Huia and Stokes Valley pools are looking forward to hosting Waterworld water park inflatables during the upcoming holiday.

Health

Community-led Badminton promotes wellbeing in Wainuiomata

21. Every Wednesday, local community members Annette and Gary Williamson host an open Badminton night at the Wainuiomata Community Hall. For over 20 years, Annette and Gary have been committed to fostering physical activity within the community. Council's hall is equipped with three courts and storage space. Annette and Gary generously offer their time, skills, and equipment, inviting everyone to participate.
22. In April 2024, they promoted the initiative at the Easter Market, resulting in a significant increase in attendance. Now, up to 40 people gather each week, including teens, adults and seniors from diverse backgrounds. Families participate together, bridging generations – koro, daughter and mokopuna - and parents engage with their teenagers.

Newcomers can try it out for free on their first visit, and subsequent participation costs \$5 for a two-hour session. These funds contribute to hall hire and equipment upkeep. As the community grows, surplus funds are reinvested, hosting free nights and skill-building activities, complete with prizes.

This locally driven, community-led initiative provides is a great example of an affordable way for whānau to stay active and connected.



Wall Walk

23. Healthy Families Hutt Valley focus on broader systems change. Recently they coordinated educational sessions for Council officers, led by Mid Thomas. The Wall Walk sheds light on New Zealand's Māori-Crown relations and teaches historical events that few are familiar with, fostering a deeper understanding. The workshop encourages dialogue and understanding between different perspectives.

24. The goal was to encourage participants to adopt a Māori lens when viewing the world, promoting empathy and action to improve Māori outcomes. By mobilising learners, Council can actively contribute towards positive change. Participating in the Wall walk was an opportunity to empower Council officers to influence meaningfully to bicultural relations creating a more inclusive and informed environment.

Recreation, Sport and Play

Sanitarium TRY challenge

25. Council contributed 10k and partnered with Nuku Ora to recently deliver two Sanitarium Try Challenge events at the Wainuiomata Rugby Club and Fraser Park seeing around 1200 tamariki participate in physical activity.
26. All six primary schools in Wainuiomata and primary schools in the Hutt Valley that haven't had the opportunity to participate before, and or who were close to Fraser Park were invited to take up the challenge.
27. The Challenge is a fantastic initiative that encourages tamariki aged 5 – 15 years old to get active and have fun as they work towards achieving a physical activity goal, earning their Champions medal and TRYathlon t-shirt.
28. Schools appreciated the event being made available to their tamariki free of charge and that tamariki of all abilities were able to succeed and have fun. Many who didn't attend said they heard how great it was and want to ensure they attend next year.

Empowering teachers; boosting student wellbeing through active learning

29. Pukeatua school and Wainuiomata Intermediate are implementing a multi-sport programme based on the healthy active learning model which emphasises physical activity and overall wellbeing.
30. Council's Sport Coordinator mentors educators, introducing new games suitable for all abilities. Techniques are taught to build confidence and existing school equipment ensures continuity in play delivery. Terry leads one week of the programme, with teachers taking the lead the following week with his guidance.
31. Students across the classes enthusiastically participate with floorball and dodgeball as favorites. Discussions are underway with other schools for potential implementation in Term 3; aiming to positively impact student health and activity levels.
32. Teachers appreciate the support and recognise that integrating physical activity into their kura promotes health and positively influences learning and overall wellbeing.

LHPSSA Cross Country

33. Council host the LHPSSA Sports Coordinator within our Recreation, Sport and Play team who deliver inter-school Primary school events across the Hutt Valley throughout the calendar year. LHPSSA represents approximately 9500 students in over 40 schools in the Lower Hutt region.
34. Recently LHPSSA organised and delivered two cross country events for South-East and West zone schools at Sladen Park, Petone, and North and Central zone schools at Trentham Park. Events are coordinated by the LHPSSA Sports Coordinator, with the support of volunteers from each of the participating schools such as teachers, parents, and local harrier clubs.
35. Both events were successful with over 30 schools' participating, each school contributing varying numbers of participants per age group – all out and about being active.

Arts and Culture

Give it a Go workshops

36. Council organised a series of workshops across our Neighbourhood hubs led by local artists Maryanne Lapana, Margaret Jackson, Marama Revell, Zoe Thompson-Moore, Selina Alesana Alefosio and Taase Pusa.
37. These workshops aimed to engage the community through artistic activities, promote cultural appreciation and provide therapeutic experiences.
38. Participants enjoyed sessions in Niuean block printing, pattern making, motif design, jewelry making, learning Tokelau songs, dance and beat drumming, thrifting and recreating pre-loved items, creative play and exploration with everyday found materials. Council supported these workshops through funding, coordination and venue provision.

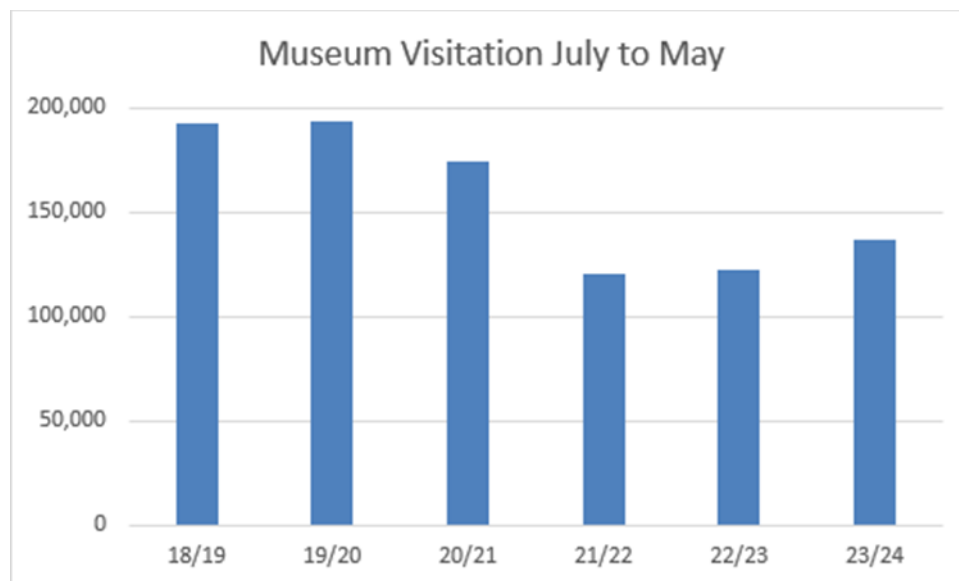




Museums

Visitation

39. Museums have seen a year-on-year increase in visitation following the impact of the pandemic which affected us most significantly in 2021/22. Arts & Culture also reduced touring exhibitions over the past three years due to reduced operational budgets which has also impacted our visitation numbers.



Programmes

40. Arts & Culture hosted an opening function at The Dowse on Friday 17 May 2024 to celebrate three exhibitions: Yvonne Todd – Brides, Paul Maseyk – Jugs in New Zealand Painting, and Russ Flatt – Te Ahua, Te Wa, Te Atea. We had over 150 in attendance and Mayor Barry was our guest speaker for the event. The opening weekend floortalks the following day had over 130 in attendance across three talks.



41. The final leg of a North Island tour for our partnership project *Mai Te Uira* with Chamber Music New Zealand with a total of 1741 attendees across 8 performances. There are now discussions for it to tour to the South Island in 2025.



Mai Te Uira performance at Te Puke Intermediate

42. The Arts & Culture team is currently investigating relocating the Petone Settlers Museum collection out of the Petone Library complex. The building is having problems with water tightness and black mold, so is not fit for this purpose and puts the collection at risk. Officers are hoping to secure external funding to help facilitate inventory, rehousing and relocation of these collections.

Public Art

43. The Hutt City Art Walk App will be launched through Council channels on 5 July 2024. The App currently has 29 works listed throughout Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai and we have the facility to add more as works are commissioned or donated.
44. The artworks by Tiaki Dahm and Kereama Taepa commissioned for the Te Mako - Naenae Community Centre were unveiled at the dawn karakia in June 2024. Also unveiled was the recreation of a mural by Guy Ngan originally commissioned for the Post Office when it opened. Other works will also be on display including a relief painting by Mollie Stevens which once hung behind the counter of the post-office and a framed historical photograph of the building.



Guy Ngan recreated mural (top) and Kereama Taepa artwork (bottom) at Te Mako

45. Discussions are currently underway to re-site the sculpture entitled *Swimmers in Space* by Paul Dibble which was previously located behind the Dowse Art Museum building and was deinstalled in 2017 to make way for a carpark.



Rendering of Swimmer in Space in new location in Naenae.

46. Works are currently in construction for the Naenae Pool. Lead artist Matthew McIntyre Wilson and his project manager Natalie Jones have finalised the designs for 90% of the artistic outcomes and works are looking to be delivered on time for the opening.
47. Chevron Hassett has completed his art project for the Wainuiomata public basketball court. A community acknowledgement ceremony was held in April.

Parks and Reserves

48. Track renewal work is currently being undertaken in the Wainuiomata Mountain Bike Park. The Freewheel trail is one of the most popular trails in the park. This work is being undertaken by Slack Trails and is a welcome upgrade to the park.



Freewheel track improvements

49. Work is well underway on the Pomare Park project. Works are scheduled to be completed by the end of July, ahead of the August/September timeline. The improvements were a year one project under the Reserves Investment Strategy and the park development has come about through extensive consultation with the local community.



New path Pomare Park



New half-court and landscape

50. Judd Crescent Playground had reached its end of life, it was decided to renew this as part of a larger landscape project. The playground was replaced and then drainage work was done as this is a notoriously wet site in the winter months. Once this work was completed the hard surfacing went in which linked Toomath Street up with Judd Crescent. Then lastly the gardens were planted finishing off the landscape works.



Playground Renewal Judd Crescent

51. A long-standing concern of local residents at Wainuiomata Masonic Village with unauthorised motorcycle access has been part-resolved with the extension of the Pony Rail to the bridge over Black Creek. This has been accompanied with installation of new signage advising motorcycles are not allowed within the Reserve area. Whilst this has not completely resolved the incidence of anti-social behaviour with motorcycles, it has certainly reduced access to the footpath by motorcyclists. We are continuing to monitor this situation.



Wainui Pony Rail Extension

52. Bell Park enhancements are well underway with PCL Contracting having made great progress. Works were initially expected to finish early May. But due to the delayed start, completion is now targeted for mid-late June (weather dependent).
53. The work at Bell Park was amongst the immediate improvements arising from the Reserves Investment Strategy.
54. Construction of the new pathway and pump track within the park is finished and the seats and picnic tables are installed as well. The new concrete paths are in via Douglas Street and Riverside Drive. The feature trees are all planted and the soak pit is partially planted with a school day planned to finish it off.
55. The concrete paths will incorporate beautifully etched artwork by Mana Whenua artists Mareikura Richard Te Ahuru and Whareahuru Gilbert. The design for the pathway reflects culturally significant bodies of water, drawing on themes of manaakitanga (hospitality and generosity) and kai.
56. These are represented by toi Māori motifs depicting kai awa (food from the river), the artwork signifies how Te Awamutu & Waiwhetu rivers have sustained Mana Whenua through generations. Pedestrians will be able to meander through a reimagined river which acts as a glimpse into the ways in which the awa (river) has cared for its people.



Path Etchings Bell Park

57. The final phase of the project will be setting up exercise areas within the park. The exercise equipment is due for delivery and installation late June 2024. A small opening celebration will be held early July for the community to come and explore the enhancements at Bell Park.
58. PCL contractors were awarded the contract in February to undertake the park improvements on Williams Park which aims to improve safety for pedestrians, addition of a new viewing platform for kids and families to enjoying viewing the duck pond, enhance the greenspaces by opening up the shaded areas and introducing native planting.
59. The improvements which were identified in the Reserves Investment Strategy for year one, sees better drainage for the duck pond and lawn, additional furniture, a BBQ picnic area under a shade sail, improved coastal views and a meandering path across the lawn for mobility access.
60. A cultural design for the paved hard surface which is located on the BBQ picnic area was produced by Council officer Joshua Ambler which was derived from the cultural narrative of Eastbourne. The design is a weaving pattern – taniko, that represents a plan view of the geographical area of Days Bay and illustrates how the Moana was an abundance of kai, fortified by its natural surroundings.



New BBQ Area Williams Park



Parking Improvements Williams Park

61. In the face of some challenges and delays with inclement weather, the project was aimed to be complete late May, but is now near completion and set to open early July.
62. The Eastbourne Community Board (the Board) have been shown through the site before and during the construction and were thoroughly impressed with the improvements and progress made to the park.
63. A pre-opening blessing is being held with the Deputy Mayor, the Board, Councillors and contractors to bless the park and celebrate its completion within the next two weeks.
64. Te Whiti Path – The Te Whiti path planning is underway. A contractor is signed up and has construction planned for September. The comms and engagement is about to get underway with a portion already complete. The path will encompass a cultural narrative (to follow) which will be similar to the Bell Park motif with some more features, designs and to a larger scale.
65. In response to Council's increased focus on deer control, officers have purchased a number of 3D night cameras that will be utilised on Council and private land to provide improved intelligence on deer feeding areas. The cameras are relocatable so can be moved between sites.
66. This intelligence will be used to more effectively target the deer cull organized by GWRC with Council funding and is an excellent example of Council working with its partners and private residents in managing the damaging effect of deer and other pests on the natural environment.

Appendices

There are no appendices for this report.

Author: Karl Chitham, Head of Arts and Culture

Author: Joann Ransom, Head of Neighbourhood Hubs and Library Services

Author: Iain Brown, Head of Aquatics

Author: Arthur Nelson, Head of Parks and Reserves

Author: Lagi Moananu, Head of Connected Communities

Approved By: Andrea Blackshaw, Director Neighbourhoods and Communities

TO: Chair and Members



Communities, Culture and Partnerships Committee

FROM: Vanessa Gilmour

DATE: 13 June 2024

SUBJECT: COMMUNITIES, CULTURE AND PARTNERSHIPS
COMMITTEE FORWARD PROGRAMME 2024

Purpose of Memorandum

1. To provide the Communities Culture and Partnerships Committee (the Committee) with a Forward Programme of work planned for 2024.

Recommendation

That the Forward Programme 2024 for the Communities, Culture and Partnerships Committee be received and noted.

Background

2. The Terms of Reference for the Committee require the Committee to develop, implement, monitor and review strategies, policies, plans and functions associated with community, social and cultural activities. This includes making the city a desirable, safe and attractive place, providing facilities and recreational opportunities that support quality living and healthy lifestyles, and supporting the cultural wellbeing of residents.
3. The Forward Programme for 2024 provides a planning tool for both members and officers to coordinate programmes of work for the year. The programme is attached as Appendix 1 to the report.

Executive Summary

4. The Forward Programme is a working document and is subject to change on a regular basis.

Appendices

| No. | Title | Page |
|-------------------|---|------|
| 1 | Appendix 1 - Communities, Culture and Partnerships Forward Programme 2024 | 126 |

Author: Vanessa Gilmour, Democracy Advisor

Reviewed By: Kate Glanville, Senior Democracy Advisor

Approved By: Kathryn Stannard, Head of Democratic Services

| Description | Author | Cycle 4 5 Sep | Cycle 5 14 Nov | Pending |
|---|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Forward Programme | Democracy Advisor | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Director's Report (update on 2023/24 work programme) | Director Neighbourhoods and Communities | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Whakatapu Ngaengae Progress Update | Project Manager (Naenae) | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Neighbourhoods and Communities focus area (topic tbc) | Head of Connected Communities | ✓ | ✓ | |
| City Safety Update (six monthly update) | City Safety Manager | | ✓ | |
| Community Funding Recommendations 2024/25 | Head of Connected Communities | ✓ | | |
| Homelessness Strategy Proposed Methodology and SMART indicators report back | Policy Advisor | ✓ | | |
| Homelessness Oversight Advisor Group | Policy Advisor | ✓ | | |
| Te Herenga Kairangi – Rautaki Māori | Senior Policy Advisor Pou Tohutohu Kaupapa Here Matua-Māori | | ✓ | |

| | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| Homelessness Update (six monthly update) | Policy Advisor | | ✓ | |
| Rangatahi/Youth Engagement Update | Acting Engagement Lead | | ✓ | |
| Emergency Management Update (six monthly update) | Emergency Management Lead | | ✓ | |
| Arts and Culture Framework | Head of Arts and Culture | | | ✓ |
| Smokefree Outdoor Public Places Policy | Policy Advisor | | | ✓ |