

## Information Sessions – 10 August 2022

Time	Topic	HCC Presenter(s)	Format	Time Req'd (mins)
9.30am	Disability Policy – 2022 Review and Action Plan (Community Committee)	Helen Paki, Philippa Clear, Cait Cresswell	Open Briefing	45 mins
10.15am	Public Realm Design Guidelines (Infrastructure Operations Committee)	Declan Callery, Tom Abbott, BECA, Helen Paki, Eeva-Liisa	Open Briefing	45 mins
2.00pm	Reform Response Programme Update (Council)	Justine Kennedy	Open Briefing	90 mins
<b>SESSIONS ENDS</b>				

# DISCUSSION TOPIC SUMMARY

**Topic:** Disability Policy and Action Plan 2022-2025

**Related Committee:** Community Committee

**Business Unit/Group:** Community

**Key Staff Contact/s:** Philippa Clear

**Direction Discussion/Briefing (Open)**

## PURPOSE OF TOPIC/INFORMATION

The Purpose of the Draft Disability Policy and Draft Action Plan is to guide Council to make Hamilton a more accessible and livable city for the whole community. The Draft Action Plan was developed to support the objectives of the policy and is reviewed annually. The Policy and Action Plan outlines Council's commitment to the disability sector, and to community partners who will work with Council to deliver the actions.

Staff will use feedback received from this briefing to update and adjust the Policy and Action Plan prior to presenting the final documents to the Community Committee on 30 August for approval.

## WHAT KEY THINGS SHOULD MEMBERS THINK ABOUT/ CONSIDER IN UNDERSTANDING THIS INFORMATION? BACKGROUND

The first Disability Policy was adopted in November 2012 and has been reviewed every three years. The Policy included an Action Plan that was reviewed annually. The Policy and Action Plan are currently under review, and draft documents (attached) have been developed using feedback from key stakeholders and Council staff.

- The aim of the updated Policy and Action Plan is to enable a more comprehensive and vigorous approach to making Hamilton a more inclusive and livable city. It allows better alignment with community partners to encourage them to work alongside Council to improve accessibility.
- Compared with previous versions, the Draft Action Plan is longer term (3 years), more comprehensive and includes broader and more aspirational goals and outcomes
- Wording in the Draft Policy has been updated and strengthened to reflect the cross-Council commitment to making the city a better place to live
- There is greater emphasis on collecting good quality data to inform investment through LTP and operational funding
- The Draft Policy and Action Plan have been through consultation with internal and external partners, with feedback incorporated into the new documents as appropriate

## KEY SUMMARY POINTS

The Draft Policy/Action Plan delivers on key outcomes by including the following actions:

- An increase in the number of audits across the city to deliver data to drive investment (parks, transport, community facilities, visitor destinations)
- A citywide mobility parking review and initiative to monitor carparks (in partnership with CCS)
- A proposal for a longer-term, city-wide strategy to ensure the aspirations of the community are captured and progressed
- An emphasis on developing stronger, more diverse partnerships
- A focus on more inclusive programming, services, and communications

### WHERE CAN MEMBERS FIND MORE INFORMATION?

The link to the current [Disability Policy](#) and [2020-21 Action Plan](#) are here.

The Draft Policy and Draft Action Plan are attached.

### WHAT DIRECTION/FEEDBACK/INPUT DO YOU NEED FROM ELECTED MEMBERS

Feedback is requested before the Draft Policy and Action Plan are presented to the Community Committee on 30 August for approval.

In particular, staff are looking for feedback on:

- Whether Elected Members support the overall approach of the Draft Policy and Action Plan
- Whether Elected Members support the development of a Strategy, and if so, whether it would be a broader *disability strategy* (developed with the disabled community and focused on a broad range of disability related issues) or an *accessibility strategy* that focused on ensuring equitable access to services and infrastructure for the whole community.
- Whether there are any issues that have not been captured through the Draft Policy and/or Action Plan

First Adopted:	November 2012
Revision dates/version:	<b>May 2019 / version 4</b>
Next review date:	June 2022
Document number:	D-2941729
Associated documents:	D-2941740 (2018-19 Action Plan)
Sponsor/Group:	General Manager Community
Policy Owner:	Community and Social Development Manager

## Disability Policy

### **Ko te Puutaketanga Purpose**

1. To provide best-practice principles and policy to ensure disabled people are considered and their needs met in all aspects of Hamilton City Council (Council) operations.
2. To provide direction that enables Council to comply with its regulatory function in relation to maintaining quality standards, safety and access.
3. To provide all people with equity of opportunity and access by removing barriers to improve the wellbeing of Hamiltonians.

### **Ko te Whaanuitanga Scope**

4. This Policy applies to:
  - a. all Council-owned and/or managed facilities
  - b. public places including parks, reserves and walkways
  - c. the roading network including footpaths
  - d. Council services, communications, processes and projects
  - e. Council-run events.

### **Ko ngaa Whakamaaramatanga Definitions**

Term	Means
Access	Ability to engage with, use, participate in, and belong to something.
Disability	Physical, sensory, neurological, psychiatric, intellectual or other impairments. Disability is the process which happens when one group of people create barriers by designing a world only for their way of living, taking no account of the impairments other people have. <i>NZ Disability Strategy (2016)</i>
Equity	The principle that people should have the same opportunities to succeed. To achieve equity, underprivileged communities or people may require resources to be distributed in a way that addresses their specific needs.
Universal Design	Principles that encourage developers of spaces and places to meet the needs of people at all life stages. Universal Design is considered best practice.

### **Ko ngaa Tikanga Whakahaere Kaupapahere Principles**

5. Council recognises that disabled people need equity of access to participate fully in and contribute to community and civic life in Hamilton Kirikiriroa.
6. Council is committed to ensuring that both elected members and staff have awareness and understanding of the issues that affect the disability community.
7. Council services, communications, activities and facilities will be responsive to the diverse needs of disabled people.

8. Council recognises and acknowledges that disabled people are experts in their own experience.
- 9.
10. Council recognises the need to improve access to facilities, programmes, services and information provision for disabled people.

### ***Ko ngaa Tikanga* Policy**

11. Council will provide information that is appropriate and in accessible formats.
12. Council will provide opportunities for participation and contribution to community life for disabled people through our Plans and Strategies.
13. Council will reinforce a culture that respects the diversity of all people who live in Hamilton and continues to strengthen partnerships with disabled people built on this respect.
14. Council will work in partnership with Government and other organisations on behalf of and with disabled people to improve equity of access.
15. Council will provide new and upgraded facilities and infrastructure that is accessible and meets best practice standards.
16. Council will provide appropriate parking for disabled people to enable permit holders to park close to their destination.
17. Council will ensure that public transport infrastructure managed by the Council will meet the needs of disabled people and advocate for public transport providers within the city to meet the needs of disabled people.
18. Council will support disabled people to fully participate in their communities considering the principles of universal design.

### ***Ko te Aroturukitanga me te Whakatinanatanga* Monitoring and implementation**

19. The implementation of the Policy will also be monitored by Council's Disability Advisor, supported by a cross Council accessibility group that includes representatives from the disability community.
20. Performance against agreed actions and targets in the Disability Community Action Plan will be monitored and reported annually to the Community Committee.

### ***Ko ngaa Tohutoro* Reference Links**


21. The Disability Policy has connection and can give direction to the following Council plans and strategies.
  - a. [Access Hamilton](#)
  - b. [Central City Transformation Plan](#)
  - c. [Housing Strategy](#)
  - d. [Play Strategy](#)
  - e. [Community Facilities Strategy](#)
  - f. [Hamilton Age Friendly Plan](#)
  - g. Communications Unit Accessibility Guidelines

- h. Diversity and Inclusion Strategy and Policies
22. The Disability Policy considers and aligns with the following external plans and strategies:
- a. [Te Tiriti o Waitangi/ Treaty of Waitangi](#)
  - b. The United Nations [Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities \(CRPD\) | United Nations Enable](#)
  - c. 2016-26 [New Zealand Disability Strategy - Office for Disability Issues \(odi.govt.nz\)](#)
  - d. National [Disability Action Plan 2019-2023 - Office for Disability Issues \(odi.govt.nz\)](#)
  - e. [He Korowai Oranga | Ministry of Health NZ](#) and [Whakamaaua: Māori Health Action Plan 2020-2025 | Ministry of Health NZ](#)
  - f. [Principles - Enabling Good Lives](#)
  - g. [The Accessibility Act - Access \(accessalliance.org.nz\)](#)
23. Other useful links
- a. [Accessible design standards](#)





## Hamilton City Council Draft Disability Policy Action Plan 2022-2025

This action plan will implement Hamilton City Council's Disability Policy. It will ensure that Council operates and manages all its infrastructure, facilities and services in a way that gives all people equity of access, inclusion and opportunity. The action plan will be monitored and reviewed every three years and reported on annually in collaboration with the disability community. Actions will continue to be developed in collaboration with the disability community and added to future versions. This action plan is also intended to support and assist in achieving the vision of Hamilton City's Community and Social Development Strategy.

 New Action

 Continued Action

**Goal 1:** Council develops effective, mutually beneficial partnerships with external stakeholders to inform and progress positive outcomes.

	ACTION	OUTCOMES	LED BY	TIMING
	<b>Disability Advisory Forum:</b> Hamilton City Council will work with the Disabled People's Forum and the Community <sup>1</sup> to create a diverse group of representatives to input into Council decisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better connections with disabled community</li> <li>• Informed decision making</li> <li>• Issues affecting disabled community are prioritised more effectively</li> <li>• Better awareness of key challenges and opportunities for solutions</li> </ul>	Community and Social Development	TO BE ESTABLISHED BY DEC 2022 MEETINGS HELD EVERY 2 MONTHS
	<b>Engagement project:</b> Wide scale engagement project to identify and promote issues highlighted by the disability community, with a focus on previously under-represented groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved relationships and communication channels</li> <li>• Wider input to decision making</li> </ul>	Community and Social Development, Disabled People's Forum (external), Community (external)	NEW PROJECT YEAR 2
	<b>Capacity building:</b> Work with the disability sector (community leaders and service providers) to grow the capacity of the local disability community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community led development</li> <li>• Stronger partnerships</li> </ul>	Community and Social Development, Disability Advisory Forum, Community (external)	LONG TERM PRIORITIES REVIEWED EVERY 6 MONTHS
	<b>Disability Strategy:</b> Staff will work with partners to co-design a city-wide disability strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citywide approach to enabling better lives</li> </ul>	Community and Social Development, Disability Advisory Forum, Disabled	NEW PROJECT YEAR 2

<sup>1</sup> In this context 'Community' refers to the Disability Community of Hamilton Kirikiriroa, inclusive of all people who identify as part of the community and parents, caretakers and whaanau of a disabled person.

	ACTION	OUTCOMES	LED BY	TIMING
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aspirations and priorities of disabled community are captured</li> <li>Issues affecting disabled community are prioritised effectively through LTP processes</li> </ul>	Persons Assembly (external), Disabled People's Forum (external), Community (external)	
▶	<b>Lifemark rating:</b> Assess impact and application of the Lifemark rating incentive. This rating is promoted by Planning Guidance and provides developers with a discount for their consent fees if their build is adaptable, safe and usable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good understanding of the costs, risk, benefits of recently implemented Lifemark rating</li> </ul>	Planning Guidance, Community and Social Development	NEW PROJECT YEAR 3
●	<b>Community feedback surveys:</b> Community surveys are developed and reviewed to include accessibility perspectives. Any required actions are taken to respond to feedback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council decision-making processes actively seek an accessibility perspective, where relevant</li> <li>Issues affecting disabled community are prioritised effectively</li> </ul>	Community and Social Development, Communications and Engagement	LONG TERM PROCESS REVIEWED ANNUALLY

**Goal 2:** Funding and decision making around accessibility is enabled by good quality data and audits so the whole community can fully experience Council events, facilities and destinations.

	ACTION	OUTCOMES	LED BY	TIMING
●	<b>Major Community Facility Audits:</b> A minimum of two comprehensive accessibility audits of major council owned facilities and/or destinations each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information for decision making/proposals</li> </ul>	Museum, Pools, Gardens, Libraries, Parks and Recreation, Hamilton Zoo, Claudelands Event Centre, FMG Stadium, Seddon Park, Transport	LONG TERM MINIMUM TWO PER YEAR
▶	<b>Minor Community Facility Audits</b> Council will carry out a minimum of three accessibility audits per year on smaller community facilities (parks, playgrounds etc).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information for decision making/proposals</li> </ul>	Parks and Recreation	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1 INITIATION MINIMUM THREE PER YEAR



	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>LED BY</b>	<b>TIMING</b>
▶	<b>Accessible toilets/ changing places network planning:</b> Required upgrades to toilet network identified for 2023/2033 Long Term Plan proposal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information for decision making/proposals</li> <li>• Accessibility improved through work programmes</li> </ul>	Parks and Recreation	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1-2
▶	<b>Asset Management Planning:</b> Accessibility will be factored into Council's Asset Management planning and processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Council wide approach to ensuring that the disability policy is considered in relevant aspects of asset management</li> </ul>	Asset Management Leadership Group	NEW PROJECT INITIATED YEAR 1
▶	<b>Data Collection Programme</b> Staff undertake a programme of data collection to inform investment. Programme includes a stocktake of accessibility audits and benchmarking against other local authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More robust data available for informed decision making</li> <li>• Understanding of gaps and opportunities</li> <li>• Council wide approach to making the city more accessible</li> </ul>	Community and Social Development	NEW PROJECT YEAR 2
●	<b>Accessible paths at Community Services and Destinations:</b> Upgrades to paths at community services and destinations to increase accessibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More people enjoy the full benefits of Council facilities</li> <li>• A more varied range of accessible experiences</li> </ul>	Zoo, Gardens, Parks and Recreation, Libraries, Claudelands Event Centre, FMG Stadium, Seddon Park	LONG TERM <i>(incorporated into audits and asset management plans for inclusion in Long Term Plan considerations)</i>
▶	<b>Target Setting</b> Project to establish baseline data, and work with community to create future targets and goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaningful targets and goals are established</li> <li>• Success is measured accurately</li> <li>• Data is available for LTP</li> </ul>	Community and Social Development, Disability Advisory Forum	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1/2

	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>LED BY</b>	<b>TIMING</b>
▶	<b>Accessible signage at Community Services and Destinations:</b> Signage upgraded through renewal process to include accessible formats e.g. large print, pictures, and NZSL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better customer experience at council facilities</li> </ul>	Zoo, Gardens, Parks and Recreation, Libraries, Pools, Claudelands Event Centre, FMG Stadium, Seddon Park	NEW PROJECT LONG TERM <i>(incorporated into audits and asset management plans for inclusion in Long Term Plan considerations)</i>
▶	<b>Online information platform</b> Information about accessibility options for Council facilities, events and services is available through an easy-to-use platform. Information allows for planning, to improve awareness, and promote accessible recreation options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The whole community is enabled to access the city's destinations</li> <li>• A more varied range of accessible experiences for the whole community</li> <li>• Users can plan their trips around accessibility options</li> </ul>	Community and Social Development, Communication and Engagement Team	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1-2
▶	<b>Two-way information sharing:</b> Improvements in accessible information sharing between Council and the community to make it easier to get to and get around Council destinations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The whole community are enabled to access the City's destinations</li> <li>• Council and community benefit through information sharing</li> </ul>	GIS, City Safe, Transport, Communications and Engagement Team	NEW PROJECT LONG TERM PROCESS REVIEWED ANNUALLY

**Goal 3:** Council services will be responsive to the diverse needs of disabled people

	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>LED BY</b>	<b>TIMING</b>
●	<b>Education:</b> Induction of new staff will include disability training, and frontline staff will have regular disability training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better customer experience</li> <li>• Customers can engage with Council in a range of ways and be heard</li> <li>• Better organisational knowledge and awareness of disability issues</li> <li>• Benefits to organisational culture</li> </ul>	People and Culture	LONG TERM PRIORITIES REVIEWED EVERY SIX MONTHS

	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>LED BY</b>	<b>TIMING</b>
▶	<b>Assisted Waste Service:</b> Review of new waste management service to explore the value of the assisted service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better customer service from council services</li> <li>• More efficient waste management systems</li> </ul>	Waste Management	NEW PROJECT YEAR 2

**Goal 4:** People can get to around the city independently and safely

	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>LED BY</b>	<b>TIMING</b>
●	<b>Audit of transport network:</b> Audits will be completed on the transport network including neighbourhood accessibility audits and project safety audits (which include a focus on pedestrians).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information for decision making/proposals</li> <li>• Accessibility improved through work programmes</li> </ul>	Transport	LONG TERM PROCESS REVIEWED ANNUALLY
▶	<b>Community Access mapping:</b> Barriers are identified through community input into a co-designed map of access issues, focussing on a key topic every six months e.g. bus stops/shelters, footpaths, libraries, parks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information for decision making/proposals</li> <li>• Issues affecting disabled community are prioritised effectively</li> </ul>	Community (external), Community and Social Development	NEW PROJECT YEAR 2-3
●	<b>Public transport:</b> Partner with Regional Council to improve accessibility on public transport. Focus on improved transportation options and removing barriers to use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater uptake for public transport services and community facilities</li> <li>• Greater independence and quality of life for transport users</li> </ul>	Transport, Waikato Regional Council (External)	LONG TERM RESULTS REVIEWED ANNUALLY
●	<b>Crossings:</b> Upgraded to provide safer options in key locations, community facilities and public transport routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safer pedestrian access</li> </ul>	Transport	LONG TERM RESULTS REPORTED ANNUALLY
●	<b>Footpath programme:</b> Footpath programmes to renew and maintain footpaths to an accessible standard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safer pedestrian access</li> <li>• Improved level of services</li> </ul>	Transport	LONG TERM RESULTS REPORTED ANNUALLY
▶	<b>Mobility carpark review:</b> Review of current mobility carparks (including an audit).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information for decision making/proposals</li> <li>• Better parking options for permit holders</li> </ul>	Transport, CCS (External)	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1-3

	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>LED BY</b>	<b>TIMING</b>
▶	<b>Illegal parking monitoring:</b> IS solution introduced in partnership with NZParking to ensure appropriate usage of mobility carparks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better parking options for permit holders</li> </ul>	Transport, NZParking (external)	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1-3
▶	<b>Regional Infrastructure Technical Specifications (RITS) review:</b> Review RITS to update these to reflect best practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information for decision making/proposals</li> <li>• Staff are given the ability to positively influence outcomes from the design stage</li> </ul>	Transport, Community and Social Development, Smart Access (external)	NEW PROJECT YEAR 3+
▶	<b>Accessible Streets Regulatory Package:</b> Advocate for the progression of the Accessible Streets Regulatory Package through Central Government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better accessibility standards for streets nationally</li> </ul>	Transport, Disability Advisor	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1-3

**Goal 5:** The whole community can enjoy equitable play opportunities

	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>LED BY</b>	<b>TIMING</b>
▶	<b>Informal play in the City:</b> New informal/pop-up play opportunities in the Central City consider accessibility in their design and installation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A more varied range of accessible experiences for the whole community</li> <li>• Better experience for customers</li> </ul>	Central City Programme Team, Sport Waikato (External)	NEW PROJECT YEAR 2-3
●	<b>Future Playgrounds:</b> All future playgrounds will include assets, access and equipment that is universally accessible/inclusive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessible activity options for tamariki</li> <li>• Better experience for customers</li> </ul>	Parks and Recreation	LONG TERM <i>(incorporated into audits and asset management plans for inclusion in Long Term Plan considerations)</i>
▶	<b>Upgrades to existing parks and playgrounds:</b> Options to improve accessibility of current neighbourhood parks and playgrounds are considered through the 2023/2033 Long Term Plan discussions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information for decision making/proposals</li> <li>• Better experience for customers</li> </ul>	Parks and Recreation	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1-2
▶	<b>Inclusive programme trials:</b> Pilot programmes will be created at council facilities to encourage and enable access to a wide range of activities for our community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessible activity options for our community</li> <li>• Better understanding of community demand and</li> </ul>	Aquatics, Libraries, Zoo and Museum	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1 AQUATICS TRIAL YEAR 2 LIBRARIES TRIAL YEAR 3 ZOO AND MUSEUM TRIAL

	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>LED BY</b>	<b>TIMING</b>
		ability to fine tune future programmes		
▶	<p><b>Halberg programme to improve accessible recreation for youth:</b> Halberg Foundation will work with Council to ensure parks, public spaces, club rooms and its facilities are fully accessible to tamariki/rangatahi with physical impairments, aged between 5 and 21, by providing/finding appropriate funding for equipment or person support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessible activity options for tamariki/rangatahi</li> <li>• Better experience for customers</li> </ul>	Community Development, Halberg Foundation (External), Parks and Recreation	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1 INITIATION
▶	<p><b>Trail rider:</b> Staff will work with Halberg Foundation to explore provision of a loan trail Rider bike that would allow disabled people to use the river walks, gardens, Council open spaces and zoo more independently.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better experience for customers</li> <li>• A more varied range of accessible experiences for the whole community</li> </ul>	Community Development, Halberg Foundation (External), Parks and Recreation, Gardens, Zoo	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1-2

**Goal 6:** Council projects have embedded the principles of universal design, making every new-build community facility project accessible to the whole community

	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>LED BY</b>	<b>TIMING</b>
▶	<b>Capital project planning:</b> Universal design considerations are embedded into all Council project planning templates for new builds and renewals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Council wide approach to ensuring that the disability policy is considered through every stage of the planning and renewal process</li> </ul>	PMO	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1
▶	<b>Rototuna Library:</b> Rototuna Library will be built based on co-designed and universal design principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessible activity options for our community</li> <li>• Better experience for every customer</li> </ul>	Community Programme Office	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1-3
▶	<b>Celebrating Age Centre:</b> Investigations into the replacement of the Celebrating Age Centre, which will include opportunities for a fully accessible community space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better experience for every customer</li> </ul>	Community Programme Office	NEW PROJECT YEAR 2
▶	<b>Accessible toilets/ changing places at Rototuna:</b> Accessible toilets and changing spaces will be installed at Rototuna Village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessible activity options for tamariki</li> <li>• Better experience for every customer</li> </ul>	Community Programme Office	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1-3
●	<b>Transport Centre:</b> Advisory group support to review the designs, undertake audits, and provide feedback. Centre has been designed using Universal Design Principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information for decision making/proposals</li> <li>• Wider input to decision making</li> </ul>	Transport, Waikato Regional Council (External)	YEAR 2-3

**Goal 7:** Hamilton City Council is an enabling employer that benefits from the skills and perspectives of a diverse workforce

	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>LED BY</b>	<b>TIMING</b>
●	<p><b>Recruitment:</b> The Council's recruiting processes will be reviewed annually to ensure barriers to employment are removed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A more inclusive, diverse workplace</li> <li>• A work force that benefits from the strengths of an enabling environment</li> </ul>	People and Culture	LONG TERM REVIEWED ANNUALLY

**Goal 8:** Barriers to civic life and democratic participation are removed through better physical access and improved Governance and communication processes

	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>LED BY</b>	<b>TIMING</b>
▶	<p><b>Chamber upgrade 2023/24:</b> Accessibility will be prioritised through the use of technology and equipment upgrades.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A fair and democratic space that is accessible and welcoming to everyone</li> </ul>	Governance	NEW PROJECT YEAR 2-3
●	<p><b>Accessible Governance processes:</b> Ensure governance processes are inclusive and accessible, enabling the whole community to: - respond to surveys in any way they choose - participate in public forums and meetings with appropriate support - make sure all aspects of meetings are accessible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The city benefits from a more diverse range of voices</li> <li>• The whole community has greater opportunity to participate in civic life</li> </ul>	Governance, Communication and Engagement, Disabled Persons Assembly (external)	LONG TERM REVIEWED ANNUALLY
▶	<p><b>Report writing:</b> Report writers/authorisers will be trained in including accessibility implications in Council reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council decision-making is consistently informed by the disability perspective, specific to the decision</li> </ul>	Strategy, Policy, Community and Social Development, Governance	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1 TRAINING DEVELOPED YEAR 2 TRAINING IMPLEMENTED
▶	<p><b>Document accessibility guidelines:</b> Guidelines are developed that ensure Council documents are fully accessible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The whole community has greater opportunity to participate in civic life and democratic processes</li> </ul>	Communication and Engagement	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1

**Goal 9:** Council communications are produced and distributed in accessible and effective formats, enabling participation, engagement and preparedness

	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>LED BY</b>	<b>TIMING</b>
▶	<p><b>Emergency/immediate communications:</b> HCC will partner with Waikato Regional Council and Waikato District Health Board to ensure emergency processes respond to the needs of the disabled community. This would include resources and web development with information prioritising the disabled community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People are better able to manage their needs during an emergency</li> <li>• Emergency services are able to be more responsive when required</li> </ul>	Waikato Regional Council, Waikato DHB, Emergency Management, Communication and Engagement, Community Organisations (external)	NEW PROJECT YEAR 1-3
▶	<p><b>Information sharing guidelines:</b> Guidelines are developed to consider when New Zealand Sign Language (NZSL) and screen reader friendly formats are recommended for communication campaigns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council and community benefit through information sharing</li> </ul>	Communication and Engagement, Community and Social Development	NEW PROJECT YEAR 2
▶	<p><b>Communication Audits:</b> Communication audit to be undertaken for all HCC communication for a week (randomly selected) annually to test application of the Document Accessibility Guidelines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information for decision making/proposals</li> </ul>	Communication and Engagement	NEW PROJECT YEAR 2 ONWARDS



# Draft Disability Policy and Action Plan

# Purpose of Briefing

- To update members on the Draft Disability Policy and Draft Action Plan
- To seek feedback from Elected Members on these documents ahead of the August 30 Community Committee meeting

# Context

- Disability Policy adopted in 2019 -now under review
- Feedback has been sought from both internal and external stakeholders with changes being incorporated as appropriate
- The Draft Policy/Action Plan allows for timely improvements across the city while co-designing a Strategy with community partnership

# Key Actions

The 3 Year Draft Action Plan enables a more comprehensive and vigorous approach to supporting accessibility across our city

- Increase in accessibility audits and other data available to inform LTP investment
- Proposal for a long-term, city-wide strategy to capture aspirations and progress priorities of the community
- Emphasis on developing stronger, more diverse partnerships
- Focus on more inclusive programming, services, and communications
- Mobility parking review and initiative to actively monitor carparks

# What direction/feedback is needed from Members?

Are there any aspects of accessibility that are missing from the Draft Disability Policy and Action Plan?

Future Strategy: should focus of proposed Strategy be Disability or Accessibility?

# DISCUSSION TOPIC SUMMARY

**Topic:** Public Realm Design Guidelines

**Related Committee:** Full Council Meeting/CCRP

**Business Unit/Group:** Community Programme Office/Community

**Key Staff Contact/s:** Declan Callery, Tilly Murcott

**Direction Discussion/Drop in Session recommended? Status:** Drop in Session

**Open/Closed?** Open

## PURPOSE OF TOPIC/INFORMATION

The purpose of the central city public realm design guidelines (PRDG) is to ensure there is a consistent look and feel across our central city public realm while supporting the heritage and character of Hamilton Kirikiriroa. The PRDG is currently being developed with BECA with the assistance of HCC staff.

The PRDG document will consist of two parts.

- Part A is the strategic alignment document.
- Part B is the technical manual that will specify design palates.

During the Council meeting on 17 March 2022 Elected Members approved Part A of the PRDG document. Since then, staff along with BECA have been working to develop Part B of the document.

During the briefing session staff will provide an update on the work completed since March 2022. Staff will also present 3D imagery that has been developed to show the look and feel of the proposed design palates. The design palates will include the proposed pavement finishes, furniture selection including benches, bins, lighting etc. along with trees/planting etc... During the briefing session staff will require feedback from elected members on the images presented, specifically on the pavement finishes and furniture selections.

Staff will use the feedback received to update the designs as required and finalise the PRDG document. Staff intend to present the updated, final document at the CCRP meeting on 25 August 2022 where staff will seek a recommendation from CCRP for Council to approve the final document at the council meeting on 22 September 2022.

## WHAT KEY THINGS SHOULD MEMBERS THINK ABOUT/ CONSIDER IN UNDERSTANDING THIS INFORMATION?

The public realm design guidelines will be used to influence the design of central city streetscapes, including future street upgrades along with infrastructure renewals. This includes project currently identified and others to be identified in the medium to long term.

The PRDG will not eliminate the need to complete a detailed design of any proposed upgrade.

Staff have sought initial feedback with a range of stakeholders including developers, mana whenua, disability community, HCBA & the Urban Design Panel. This feedback has been incorporated into the design selections included in the imagery.

The document will assist and encourage the transformation that is currently ongoing within the central city.

Some of the design selection to be presented during the briefing session represent a step change from the current offerings within the central city. This will require an increased upfront investment to realise the transformation aspirations of the city.

## KEY SUMMARY POINTS

- The purpose of the public realm design guidelines (PRDG) is to ensure there is a consistent look and feel across our central city public realm while supporting the heritage and character of Hamilton Kirikiriroa.
- Part A was approved at the full Council meeting on 17 March 2022.
- Part B is being developed by BECA with assistance from staff.
- Staff require feedback on the design palates presented in the 3D imagery. Staff will use the feedback to finalise the PRDG document.
- The final document will be presented at CCRP on 25 August 2022. Staff will seek a recommendation from CCRP that council approve the final document during the Council meeting on 22 September.

## WHERE CAN MEMBERS FIND MORE INFORMATION?

### Include:

- Part A, approved at council meeting 17 March 2022 - [D-4122403](#) herewith attached.

## WHAT DIRECTION/FEEDBACK/INPUT DO YOU NEED FROM ELECTED MEMBERS

Staff require the following:

- Feedback on the 3D imagery presented, particular feedback on the pavement palates and furniture selections included in the imagery.
- Feedback on anything Elected Members would like to include in the final document that is not currently included.

**DRAFT**

HAMILTON KIRIKIROA CITY CENTRE  
**PUBLIC REALM  
DESIGN GUIDELINE**



**Hamilton  
City Council**  
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa



**Revision History**

Revision	Description	Date
A	Part A - working draft for review	23/12/21
B	Part A - draft for CCRP review	02/03/22
C	Part A - draft for CCRP approval	10/03/22

This document should be viewed and printed double sided at A4.



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# Contents

## Part A - Design Guideline

### Introduction

Purpose	6
The Importance of the Public Realm	7
Objectives	8
User Guide	9
Policy Alignment	10

### Hamilton Kirikiriroa's Central City Vision

Opportunities and Challenges	14
Public Realm Design Principles	16
Character Precincts	20
Design Drivers	26
Play	29

### Public Realm

Public Realm Typologies	32
1. Streets & Road Corridors	34
Place and Movement	34
Street Typologies (ONF)	36
- Civic Space Street	38
- Local Street	39
- Activity Street	40
- Main Street	41
- Urban Connector Street	42

## Part B - Design Manual

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# Introduction

**Part A**



# Purpose

**Hamilton Kirikiriroa's Central City is currently undergoing transformation, and this includes our public realm. The purpose of the Public Realm Design Guideline is to create design consistency across Hamilton Kirikiriroa's Central City, establish the Central City's point of difference, support Hamilton Kirikiriroa's heritage and character, and meet the needs of our community and our environment.**

The Public Realm Design Guideline (PRDG) will provide a suite of design palettes for the Central City, taking a holistic view of all the elements that comprise public space, including but not limited to footpath design, surface treatments, vegetation, and street furniture. The PRDG will acknowledge heritage and culture, addressing accessibility, future growth requirements and the need to respond to our changing climate, providing sustainable solutions.

The PRDG will enable strategic outcomes for the City by;

- Providing direction for key partners and stakeholders;
- Recognising and reinforce character precincts and street hierarchies;
- Providing consistency and efficiencies that will contribute to achieving the Central City Programme objectives.

The PRDG is a comprehensive tool kit that will sit alongside the Regional Infrastructure Technical Specifications (RITS) to make our Central City public spaces and streets well designed, accessible, and enjoyable for all.

Part A of the PRDG will be a guiding document only which will shape and influence the planning and detailed design phase of public realm projects or private developments interfacing with the Central City's public realm.

The PRDG does not seek to redefine or change the purpose or function of streets (including parking) or the citywide transport system. It also excludes the design of specific streets including intersections and carriageways.

The PRDG is separated into two parts;

## Part A - Design Guideline

Part A addresses the Central City's vision, strategic policy alignment, its environmental and social context and key principles to guide the design of the Central City across the different public realm typologies and character precincts. Part A will also include typical street layouts.

## Part B - Design Manual

The design manual prescribes the furniture and finishes palettes required for all new public realm development in the Central City. The palettes are divided into the relevant character areas identified in Part A. Part B will respond to the principles and objectives set out in Part A.

The PRDG will focus solely on the public realm of the city street network, however it is envisioned that additional public realm typologies will be included in future revisions of the document. As it is a living document, it is anticipated that the PRDG will be updated regularly to include additional public realm typologies and update material or furniture palettes to meet the changing user needs and functions of the Central City. Longer term it is also likely that alternative technologies, low carbon materials, local products and styles may offer advantages for the City.



Figure 1 - Hamilton Central City PRDG Extents



# The importance of the public realm

Hamilton is growing, and with the Central City identified for future intensification, the public realm will play an increasingly important role in the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of residents and other users. The public realm will need to be well designed to accommodate a wide-range of activities and positively influence and support the needs of the local community.

The public realm includes all parts of the urban environment that people can experience or access without control or restriction, including streets, open space and other urban public space. It should account for both pedestrians and address other road user needs including active modes, public transport, general traffic and micro-mobility.

A high quality public realm will not only result in an increase in pedestrian use of the associated public space, but will also support adjacent businesses. As future intensification occurs, the value of the public realm will continue to increase.

**"Streets and their sidewalks, the main public spaces of a city, are its most vital organs."**

Jane Jacobs, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*

There are several key aspects that influence the attractiveness of the public realm including;

- How people use the space and the activities that take place in it;
- How people move and pause within the space including those with disability requirements;
- The historical, cultural and natural landscape context that gives the space significance and character unique to its context;
- The amenity and elements within the space that makes the public realm more desirable and attractive to spend time in;
- The scale of the space for people and how adjacent landuses interface and influence this.

The CCTP (2021) highlights the need for several key initiatives that address Hamilton's Central City constraints including but not limited to street upgrades/enhancements, integration of blue-green networks, prioritisation of pedestrians and active modes and an upgrade of urban elements within the public realm. The public realm should be able to support and accommodate these initiatives and these themes have been threaded throughout this PRDG.

# Objectives

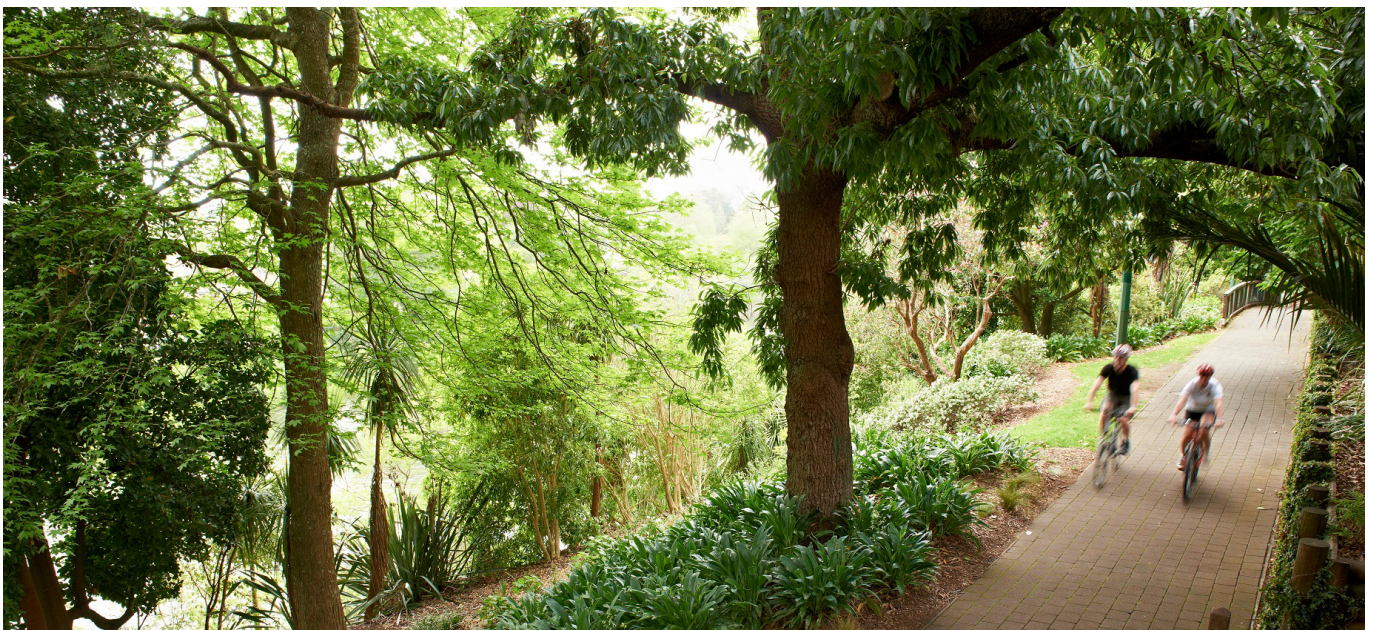
The key objective of the PRDG is to inform public realm design outcomes, providing a consistent suite of materials and furniture that respond to the various character precincts and typologies across the Central City.

The PRDG contributes to achieving the following Central City Programme objectives:

- Shape a central city identity unique to Hamilton Kirikiriroa.
- Create a well-connected central city that's easy to access and move around in.
- Increase opportunities for play in the Central City.
- Bring creativity front and centre in the Central City.
- Ensure the Central City is engaging and accessible to all.
- Ensure the Maaori dimension is visible, celebrated, and protected within the Central City.
- Celebrate and enhance existing heritage elements within the Central City
- Improve safety within the Central City

The objectives of the Public Realm Design Guidelines are to;

- Describe the key character precincts and street typologies that contribute to Hamilton's identity and public realm
- Identify the principles that apply to the design and management of the public realm; and
- Provides specific design guidance for the public realm, identifying and responding to a hierarchy of public realm typologies with criteria that include layout, materials and furniture selection that can be utilised in project design stages.



# User guide

This PRDG provides Hamilton City Council and the development, planning and design community with a framework and direction for the design considerations required when addressing public realm within Hamilton's Central City. The guideline will be required to be used early in a project design and planning phase, to support a project's vision, providing practical guidance on the functional and aesthetic requirements of the relevant public realm typology.

The adjacent diagram illustrates the steps that will need to be taken during a design process from project initiation to project delivery, using the PRDG. At the end of the design phase the PRDG will act as a framework in which projects are assessed against by HCC to ensure a consistent and appropriate design response across the Central City.

The intention of the PRDG is not to replace the Regional Infrastructure Technical Specification (RITS) but for both documents to compliment each other. The PRDG provides design guidance and focuses solely on the public realm of Hamilton's Central City, whereas the RITS is a regional standard providing detailed technical specifications for compliance in detailed and construction stages of design.

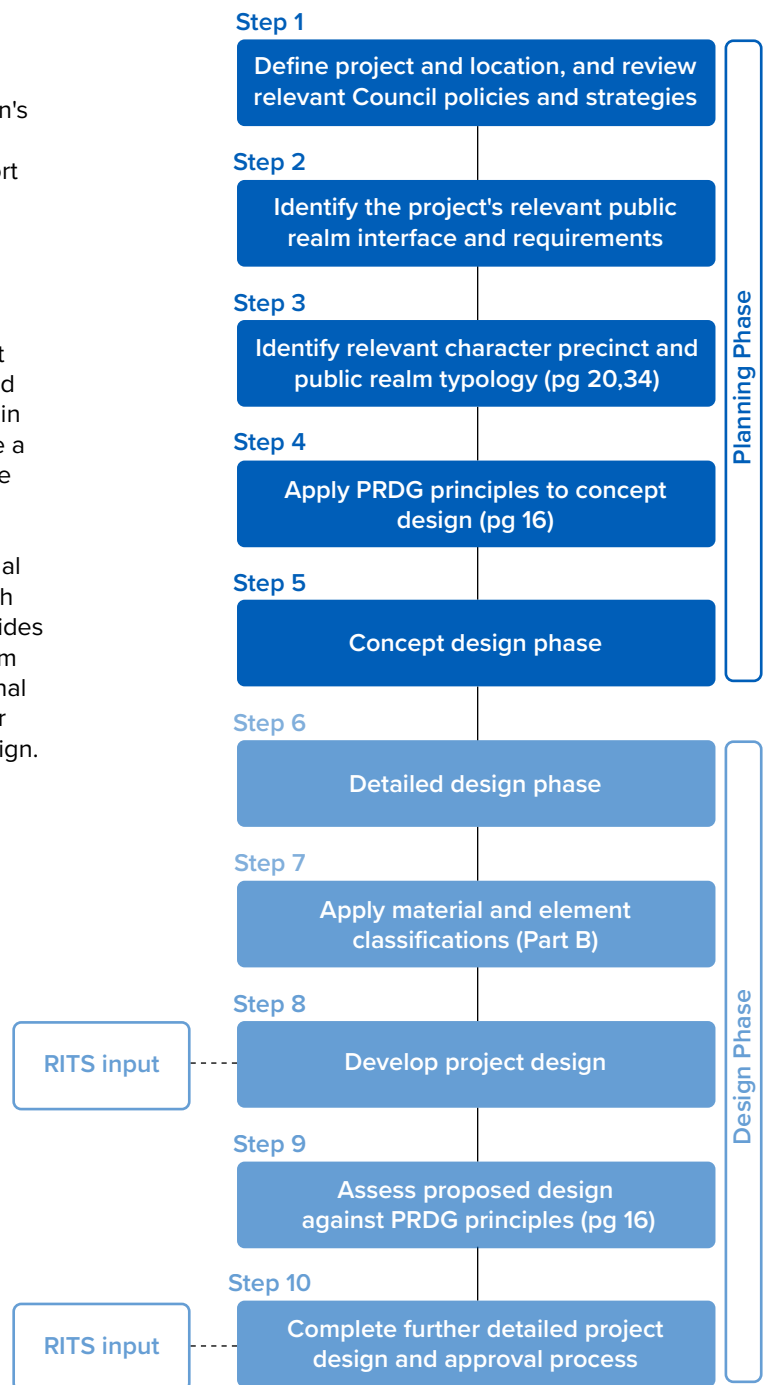


Figure 2 - Public Realm Design Process



# Policy alignment

The PRDG is placed within a broader network of existing Hamilton City Council strategy documents. It has been developed to support the intent of the other strategic documents and enable better design outcomes.

## **Central City Transformation Plan, Hamilton Kirikiriroa 2021-2051**

The Hamilton Central City Transformation Plan (CCTP) provides a 30 year vision for the central city. Building on the CCTP produced in 2015, it looks at what Hamilton can begin to plan for, design and implement today.

The CCTP will guide development and decision making and set the direction for the city's future. It identifies opportunities and challenges for the central city as well as seven key outcomes which over time will transform the city into a more inclusive, vibrant and prosperous place to be.

## **Regional Infrastructure Technical Specifications (RITS), 2018**

The Regional Infrastructure Technical Specification (RITS) is a document that sets out how to design and construct transportation, water supply, wastewater, stormwater and landscaping infrastructure throughout various Waikato Region councils. The purpose of RITS is to provide a single regional standard and specifications for building public infrastructure.

## **Aotearoa Urban Street Planning and Design Guide (2021)**

This is draft guidance that includes high-level principles for planning and designing urban streets throughout New Zealand. It provides a national framework and high-level principles for multi-modal street design in an urban context. The document looks holistically at street design and provides clear direction towards a more human-centred approach to streets, to deliver an integrated transport system for different user groups.

The guide is released as a final draft in September 2021, to be finalised in 2022.

## **Operative District Plan - Hamilton City Council**

Prepared in accordance with the Resource Management Act, the Operative District Plan directs the City's development and identifies features such as heritage, character areas and transport corridor hierarchies.

## **2021-2031 Long Term Plan (LTP) - Hamilton City Council**

The Long Term Plan (LTP) sets out five, long-term priorities for Hamilton over the next decade, reflecting what the Hamilton community has said is important to them, their families and neighbourhoods.

1. Shaping a city that's easy to live in
2. Shaping a city where people thrive
3. Shaping a central city where people love to be
4. Shaping a fun city with lots to do
5. Shaping a green city

While the LTP timeframe of 10 years is shorter than the CCTP timeframe of 30 years, it is important to recognise the alignment and ongoing influence of both of these plans for the central city.

## **He Pou Manawa Ora (Pillars of Wellbeing), Hamilton City Council**

Developed in consultation with Mana Whenua to highlight the City's unique Maaori heritage, this strategy outlines how Council will use the pillars of History, Unity, Prosperity and Restoration to develop Kirikiriroa.

## **Vista, Hamilton City Council**

Vista is Hamilton City Council's current design guide that outlines the City's expectation for better design outcomes and highlights the key urban design principles considered fundamental to Hamilton's future development.

## **Other strategies that have provided direction to this document include;**

- Hamilton City River Plan
- Ferrybank Development Plan
- West Town Belt Masterplan
- Heritage Strategy
- Play Strategy (2019)
- Disability Action Plan
- Nature in the City Strategy

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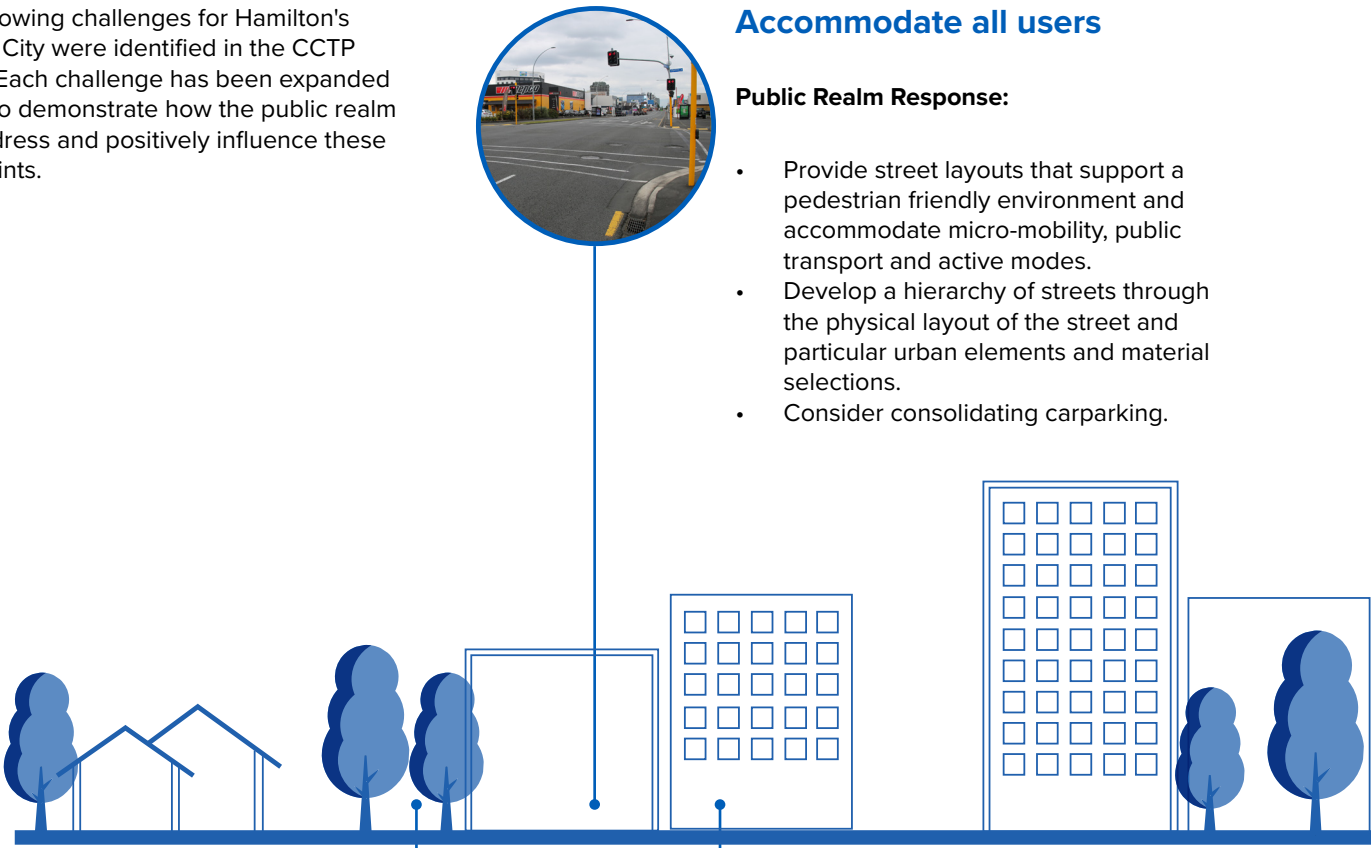
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# Hamilton Kirikiriroa's Central City Vision

**Part A**

# Opportunities and Challenges

The following challenges for Hamilton's Central City were identified in the CCTP (2021). Each challenge has been expanded below to demonstrate how the public realm can address and positively influence these constraints.



## Accommodate all users

### Public Realm Response:

- Provide street layouts that support a pedestrian friendly environment and accommodate micro-mobility, public transport and active modes.
- Develop a hierarchy of streets through the physical layout of the street and particular urban elements and material selections.
- Consider consolidating carparking.

## Dispersed Central City

### Public Realm Response:

- Use of planting, furniture and material palettes to create a consistent look and feel and provide a hierarchy to spaces, differentiating between precincts.
- Provide legible access and wayfinding to core activities.
- Provide references to specific precincts of the City eg. river, museum



## Promote pedestrian experience

### Public Realm Response:

- Connect public spaces through consistent treatments and wayfinding.
- Utilise all of the public realm.
- Arrange streetscape to prioritise pedestrians.
- Support inclusivity and accessibility requirements.
- Provide shade trees.
- Provide amenity and interest within the public realm for users



**Highlight identity**

**Public Realm Response:**

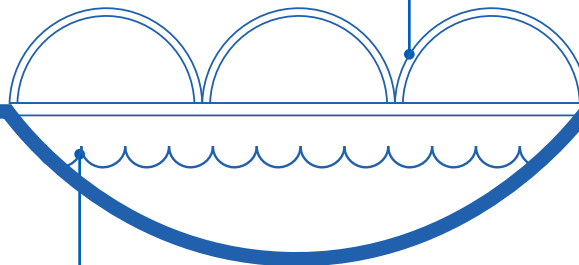
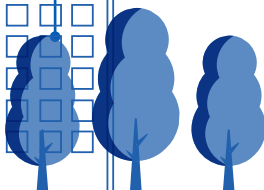
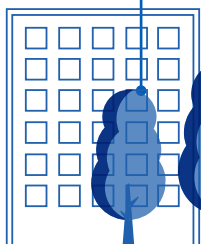
- Reflect environmental, cultural and historical overlays within public realm elements to support Hamilton's identity and culture e.g. specific artwork. incorporated into furniture or surfaces
- Embed mana whenua values into the design process and design outcomes.
- Encourage spaces for art and other creative expression.
- Provide wayfinding to direct users to significant sites and attractions.



**Sustainability and Carbon Footprint**

**Public Realm Response:**

- Embed sustainability principles.
- Promote a low carbon approach to public realm design and procurement.
- Support greening of the city to increase biodiversity outcomes and lowering of heat island effect through natural shade.
- Consider low-maintenance requirements.
- Improve stormwater quality.



**Interact with the River**

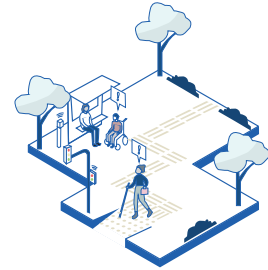
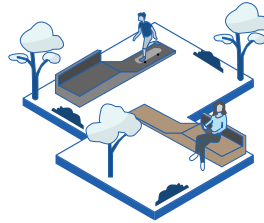
**Public Realm Response:**

- Encourage greater awareness and connect public realm spaces visually and physically with the River precinct through the layout and use of materials.
- Accentuate the River's character and its role and importance within Kirikiriroa through the quality of furnishings and surfaces.
- Direct pedestrians to the River with improved wayfinding signage from key destinations within and via the Central City street network.



# Public Realm Design Principles

The following principles provide the overarching performance requirements for the public realm within Hamilton's Central City. They have been driven from the outcomes identified in the CCTP.



## Identity and Sense of Place

The public realm acknowledges and responds to the unique built, natural and cultural qualities of Hamilton Kirikiriroa

This should be expressed through selected materials and urban elements that reflect the identified character drivers of the City.

### Outcome:

01. Design of urban elements and materials reflect Hamilton's character drivers (e.g. the river) and reinforce the distinct character of each of the Central City precincts.
02. A consistent suite of urban elements is provided within each character precinct.
03. Mana whenua are visible, celebrated and protected within the Central City.
04. Existing heritage elements are celebrated
05. Spaces have been provided for community expression and public art.
06. The public realm acknowledges the City's natural assets and resources e.g. highlighting the historic and underground watercourses / streams connecting to the Waikato River

## Design Quality

The public realm is fit for purpose with durable materials, finishes and furniture that enhance the character/identity of the Central City.

Urban elements should be comfortable and inviting while remaining durable, withstanding public use and environmental conditions.

### Outcome:

01. High quality materials and furnishings selected that perform well over time.
02. An understanding of ongoing maintenance requirements, cost and product availability.
03. Urban elements and materials are able to be easily sourced locally, reused and removed easily.
04. Urban elements and materials are durable and provide for a range of uses including play

## Accessibility and Universal Design

Provide a convenient and equitable public realm to support an inclusive central city that caters to people of all ages and abilities.

Hamilton's Central City will become a safe and well connected urban environment that prioritises active mode transport with a pedestrian orientated street network.

### Outcome:

01. A network of continuous and accessible paths that safely connect to destinations including the river.
02. A consistent width and level of service for pedestrian movements.
03. Vertical elements such as signage are reduced and consolidated.
04. Wayfinding is consistent and provided for connectivity and orientation.
05. Continuity of materials to communicate relationship between different spaces.
06. Different age group and abilities needs are included, enabling an inclusive and engaging Central City.
07. Seasonal change, providing shelter, shade and protection from the local climate has been taken into account.



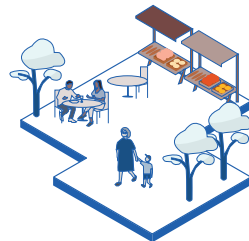
**Safety**

Provide a safe network of public realm typologies that are inviting for all members of the community

Users will feel safe and comfortable when moving through and occupying public realm space

**Outcome:**

- 01. Products and materials meet relevant safety standards.
- 02. The layout and design of elements in the public realm supports crime prevention design principles and provides a safer environment for all users.
- 03. Provision of handrails, lighting and other elements that improve personal safety where possible.
- 04. The provision and layout of urban elements that deliver a high degree of security through passive surveillance.



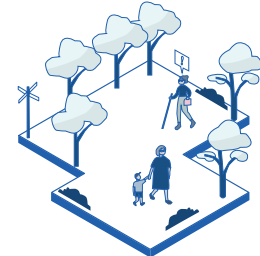
**Functional and Adaptable**

Support a variety of uses in the public realm including change of use and activation throughout the day and night. Spaces should cater for inner city population growth and modal change.

Overtime, the public realm should be able to adapt to environmental and community changes and remain an attractive place for people to live and engage with.

**Outcome:**

- 01. The public realm responds to future development landscapes through wider active transport provision and higher amenity street networks.
- 02. Urban elements should be flexible for use in a variety of locations and purposes.
- 03. Urban elements should be used by a range of ages and abilities.
- 04. Spaces can adapt and respond to a variety of programming and community uses.
- 05. The design and construction of spaces allows for easy, low maintenance and low replacement cost of items.
- 06. Urban elements and materials are multi functional encouraging incidental play where possible



**Sustainability**

The public realm supports ecological corridors and biodiversity, responds to local microclimate and conserves resources and materials through a reduced carbon footprint.

To improve the sustainability performance of the public realm, the design and choice of materials and elements should consider the total impacts and benefits to the environment and people. This should be applied from both a climate change and circular economy lens.

**Outcome:**

- 01. The public realm supports modal change outcomes of access Hamilton by promoting higher amenity (comfort and convenience) through the street design.
- 02. Spaces including materials are designed to be comfortable for use in response to increased temperatures and periods of increased rainfall.
- 03. Material selection considers embodied energy and how this contributes to the circular economy.
- 04. Tree planting and planting schemes that contribute to Hamilton ecosystems.
- 05. Opportunity to incorporate water sensitive urban design (WSUD) treatments.



## Te Araanga Maaori Design Principles

The Te Araanga Maaori Design Principles are a set of outcome-based principles founded on Maaori cultural values that provide practical guidance for enhancing outcomes for the design environment.

The Te Araanga design principles promote expression of cultural themes and narratives, recognition of all groups holding Mana Whenua over the project area, and underlying environmental custodianship. The principles help to articulate how the development community can positively engage with mana whenua to shape the public realm. Any design opportunities should be developed in more detail in partnership with Mana Whenua for specific public spaces.

Specific design principles for Kirikiriroa are currently being developed by HCC and Mana Whenua. It is anticipated that these design principles will supersede the Te Araanga Maaori Design Principles when they are finalised.



### Mana

The status of iwi as mana whakahaere and hapuu as mana whenua is recognised and respected.



### Whakapapa

Maaori names are celebrated.



### Taiao

The natural environment is protected, restored and / or enhanced.



### Mauri Tuu

Environmental health is protected, maintained and / or enhanced.



### Mahi toi

Iwi/hapuu narratives are captured and expressed creatively and appropriately.



### Tohu

Mana whenua significant sites and cultural landmarks are acknowledged.



### Ahi kaa

Iwi/hapuu have a living and enduring presence and are secure and valued within their rohe.



### Kanohi ki te kanohi

Engagement, discussions and agreements are made directly with recognised iwi and hapuu

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# Character Precincts

The CCTP (2021) has been used as the foundation of the PRDG's character precincts to encourage a consistent approach across the Central City.

For the purpose of this document the precincts have been adapted to suit the outcomes required, noting that there are areas within the CCTP that set different zoning.

The PRDG will focus on the following four character precincts;

- Central City
- Mixed Use and Inner City Living
- Riverfront / Ferrybank
- Victoria St

**Legend**

- CCTP boundary
- Central City
- Mixed-Use and Inner City Living
- Riverfront / Ferrybank
- Victoria Street
- Central City Fringe
- Wintec

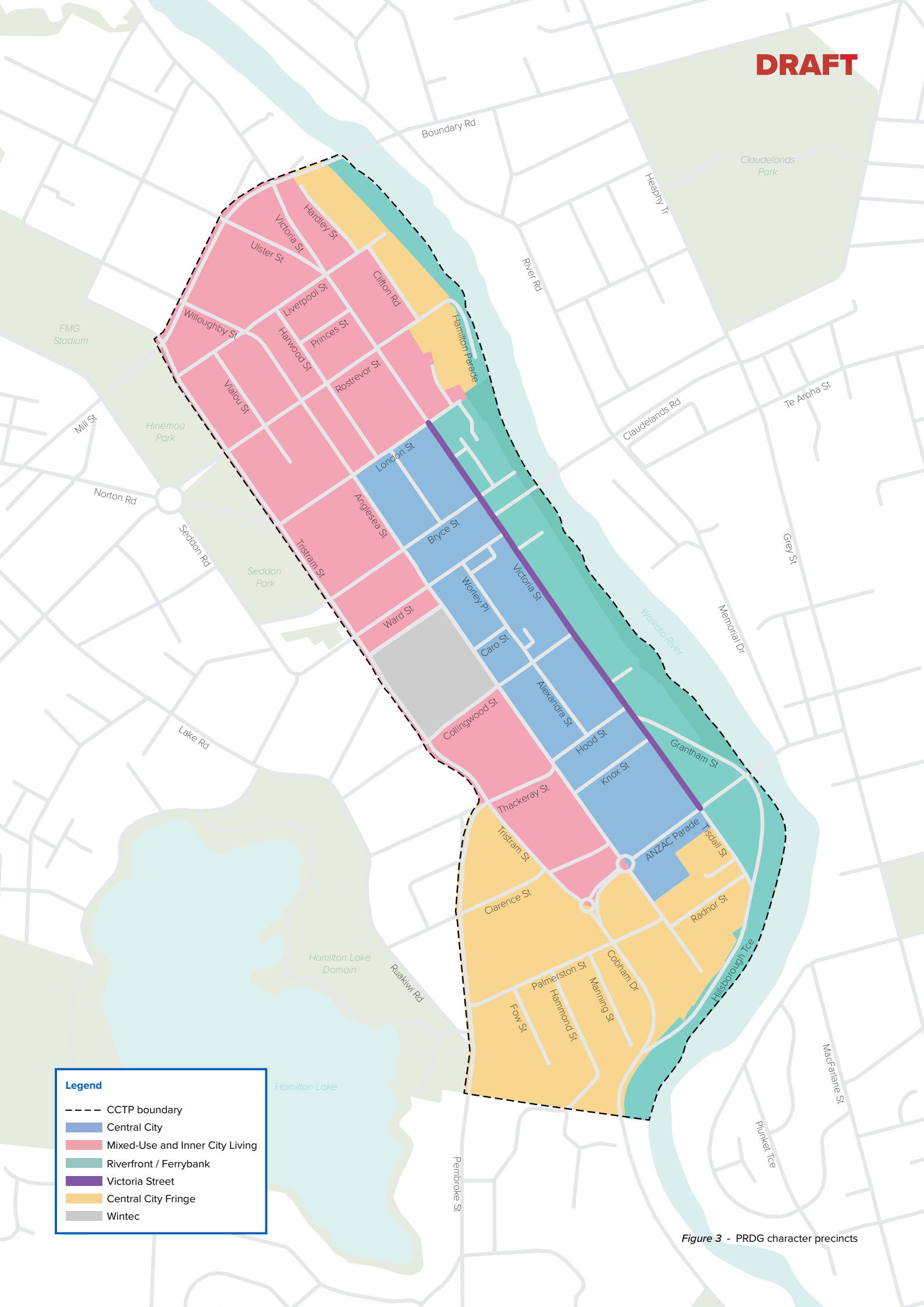


Figure 3 - PRDG character precincts

# Character Precinct Victoria Street

The Victoria Street Precinct extends south from London to ANZAC Parade\*. Victoria Street is characterised by a higher concentration of adjacent heritage buildings and commercial landuses that largely consist of food / dining towards the south, and ground floor retail and offices in the north, mature street trees in the central median. The level of street amenity changes onto connecting side streets quickly past the corners of Victoria Street in both directions. There is limited visibility and access to the river from Victoria Street.

The Victoria Street public realm is generally a higher standard than elsewhere in the city and be characterised by wider footpaths, significant street planting, slower vehicles speeds, segmental paving, higher concentrations of street furniture and crossing points. Feature handrails barriers inspired by the Victoria Bridge reflect the heritage status of the street and its relationship with the river.

*\*While the heritage qualities of the Victoria Street are most pronounced between Claudelands and Hood Street, the project team have extended this precinct further north and south than proposed in the CCTP to provide consistency along Victoria Street. A 'Victoria Street Assessment on Historical Heritage Values' report is currently being developed that will respond to the precinct's heritage character.*

## Future Character

A focus of this precinct will be on enhancing and protecting the heritage character as well as improving the safety and amenity of the streetscape due to the high movement function of the street. The precinct will need to act as a conduit between the Central City precinct to the west and the Riverfront/Ferrybank precinct to the east while still retaining its unique character.

## Key Character Drivers

- Heritage buildings and facades along Victoria Street
- Position adjacent to Riverfront and Ferrybank Precinct
- Significant heritage and cultural sites within or adjacent to street



Figure 4 - Existing Victoria St character



Figure 5 - Future Victoria St character

**Play Streets**

Play Streets within the Victoria Street Precinct include;

- Victoria St (London to Hood)



# Character Precinct Central City

The Central City character precinct is defined by concentrated retail, resulting in a higher level of activity than other precincts. The precinct extends south from London Street down to Anzac Parade and between Anglesea and Victoria Street. This simplifies the Central City boundaries which will lead to a more cohesive look and feel particularly for the southern section.

The Central City public realm varies considerably in quality and finish but can be characterised by the open spaces such as Garden Place and streets such as Hood, Ward (between Tristram and Victoria Streets) and Bryce.

In general, the streets of the Central City Precinct can be summarised as vehicle dominated spaces with relatively constrained footpaths, where the quality of the pedestrian experience varies significantly.

Street furniture and paving palettes vary in each street but typically contain small format segmental pavers, a noticeable amount of street clutter (street lights, signs, traffic poles, parking meters etc), shop awnings and a lack of street trees.

## Future Character

A focus of the Central City character precinct will be to achieve a compact urban form with a high quality public realm and improved active transport connection which supports public life and higher density living. The Central City will feature blue / green streets connecting the West Town Belt to the River and will also respond to strong design influences such as mana whenua and play when considering elements and treatments within the public realm.

## Key Character Drivers

- Mana whenua narratives specific to Hamilton Kirikiriroa
- Significant heritage and cultural sites
- History of Hamilton Kirikiriroa



Figure 6 - Existing Central City character



Figure 7 - Future Central City character

**Play Streets**

Play Streets within the Central City Precinct include;

- Ward St
- Worley Place
- Alexander St
- Hood St



# Character Precinct Riverfront / Ferrybank

Defined by the three bridges, steep sided and mature vegetation of the river banks, the Waikato River and its surrounds are a significant asset and taonga that will benefit the city through higher public realm investment and improved and safer connections.

The public realm along the riverfront is currently limited to the path network along the river which connects to the Central City with varying levels of safety and accessibility. The proposed Riverfront character precinct includes part of the Ferrybank area and extends north to London Street and across to Victoria Street. This increased area will elevate and give significance to the precinct providing a larger and more deliberate connection to the Central City.

Expanding this precinct to include the city streets of London, Alma, Sapper Moore Jones, Grantham, the public spaces of Victoria on the River and Embassy Park, as well as the various existing and proposed network of laneways, will give the precinct increased visibility and a critical mass to create a distinctive public realm that will support development aspirations of an iconic river destination and reflect the significance of the river and its public realm.

## Future Character

A focus of this precinct will be to encourage the formalisation of laneways and through-site links into successful public spaces. to achieve a higher quality network of public spaces that connect strongly to and celebrate the river, while making it safe and accessible for all ages and abilities. The materials, lighting and landscaping along the promenade will be of a higher quality, reflecting the significance and beauty of the Waikato River. Bespoke wayfinding signage and interpretation nodes will be a feature of this precinct. Promoting temporary uses / activities within existing riverfront spaces, that draw people to the rivers edge and keeping people engaged with this space through its evolving nature will be critical.

## Key Character Drivers

- Waikato River
- Significant cultural sites and history
- Cultural narratives



Figure 8 - Existing Riverfront / Ferrybank character

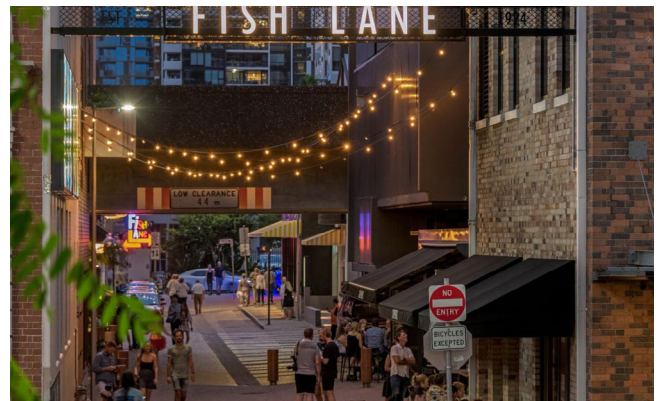


Figure 9 - Possible laneway character of the Riverfront Precinct



### Play Streets

Play Streets within the Riverfront / Ferrybank Precinct include;

- Grantham St

# Character Precinct Mixed-use and Inner City Living

The largest of the five precincts, this expanded character precinct wraps around the Central City precinct and includes the two residential Central City Fringe precincts (2021 CCTP). While it is recognised that the Central City Fringe (CCF) areas have their own character both the CCF and MU&ICL are proposed as Residential and Mixed-Use Neighbourhoods (CCTP 2021) and are likely to see the greatest potential for transformation and intensification, particularly in the north.

While this precinct is changing quickly, it currently features a lot of vehicle orientated land uses which impacts on the street amenity and activity. Uses include supermarkets, large format retail, and a significant presence of at grade carparking areas and servicing businesses. Larger residential areas with tree lined streets in the south are divided by transport corridors. The wider precinct borders the significant open space areas of the West Town Belt and Riverfront.

## Future Character

The increased activity and intensity of these medium density neighbourhoods will give a focus to improving and widening active transport facilities and higher amenity public spaces and streets to support a safe, attractive and sustainable mixed use and inner city living precinct.

A focus of the precinct will be to manage development pressure such as the increased car parking and cycling infrastructure. Until future development and intensification justifies a need for separate CCF and MU&ICL character precincts, the efficiencies achieved by one furniture and materials palette will be significant for council. Where appropriate, new tree species can provide a differing character to each street.

## Key Character Drivers

- Medium density residential development
- Open space connections and park network (West Town Belt)
- Significant cultural sites and history



Figure 10 - Existing MU and ICL character



Figure 11 - Existing MU and ICL character

### Play Streets

Play Streets within the Mixed-use and Inner City Living Precinct include;

- London St
- Rostrevor St
- Tristram St





# Design Drivers

The design drivers are the key themes that distinctive or unique to Kirikiriroa that should be celebrated and protected. These design drivers respond to the design principle of 'Identity and Sense of Place'.

Design driver inform the design and selection of urban elements and surfaces to reinforce the distinct character of the city.



**Mana Whenua**

Mana Whenua values, history and language will be elevated and translated into the design of the public realm

**What this looks like:**

- Increase the use of Te Reo Maaori within our central city.
- Enhance environmental design and sustainability outcomes harnessing maatauranga Maaori with a focus on the recognition of the Waikato River as taonga.
- Plan for places and spaces that are welcoming and designed for tamariki and young whaanau to kaumaatua.
- Invest in celebrating local Maaori history/stories throughout the centre e.g art and interpretation boards.
- Appropriately recognise historical landmarks through the Central City.
- Increase native vegetation within the City.



**Waikato Awa**

The river's influence translates into the public realm through its context, history and environmental value.

**What this looks like:**

- The river played a vital role in the development of the city providing access, food collection and growing resources.
- The River precinct will extend up to Victoria Street providing a stronger visual connection to the Central City.
- The precinct will acknowledge the historical narratives of cultivation and food collection particularly along the lower river terrace.
- A network of laneways will add a finer grain of public spaces that celebrate the river character through art and temporary installations as development in the Central City continues to embrace the river.
- Provide stronger physical connections between the upper and lower river terrace for e.g. through viewing platforms and safer pedestrian networks.



## **Heritage**

The public realm reinforces the heritage components of Hamilton City such as heritage buildings, Victoria Street and Victoria Bridge

### **What this looks like:**

- Telling the story and history of Hamilton Kirikiriroa through the design of the urban environment and elements.
- Elevate significant heritage and cultural sites.
- Consider the Heritage Trail and Heritage Strategy within the design of the public realm.
- Enhance wayfinding and storytelling especially to significant sites.
- Celebrate heritage features and elements through the design of elements and materials.



## **Play**

Identified in the CCTP as a place-shaping outcome, how will play inform spaces, materials and furniture selection within the public realm.

### **What this looks like:**

- The guidelines will encourage developers to consider embedding play and recreational aspects in their designs.
- Incidental opportunities (for e.g. street art) for play that is free and integrated into the public realm.
- Provide safer and more interesting environments to encourage urban mobility options for all ages.



## **Blue/Green Identity**

With open spaces such as the West Town Belt and the Waikato River bookending the fringes of the Central City, the Central City will act as a conduit between these networks and ecological corridors.

### **What this looks like:**

- A connected green network of streets will improve biodiversity and carbon sequestration.
- Enhancing and increasing quality of and access to Hamilton central city's blue-green network, enhancing resilience, ecology and biodiversity and improving the health and well-being of residents.
- A network of streets and spaces in the central city implementing water sensitive urban design and indigenous biodiversity.



# Play

Embedding play within our Central City environment will promote active street life, foster social connections and encourage communities which are more likely to actively participate in their neighbourhoods.

Studies have also shown that where there are opportunities to play, people are more likely to gather which can have positive economic benefits for surrounding businesses.

Re-imagining Hamilton 'as an urban playground' is one of the key outcomes of the 2019-2039 Play Strategy. Play is also defined in the CCTP as a place shaping outcome, 'A Playful City', which aspires to reimagine Hamilton through the lens of play. The CCTP has identified a mix of short and long-term actions, with the outcome being the establishment of a Play Trail throughout the Central City. This Play Trail will be achieved through the following examples;

- increased opportunities for pop-up play and place activation
- encouraging future public space projects to embed play features e.g. street art or street furniture that is playable
- increase number of formal play spaces in the central city, particularly connecting the river edge and the opportunities for interactive play

For further information on the requirements of play in the Central City, please contact:

## Business and Planning

Hamilton City Council  
 Garden Place,  
 Private Bag 3010,  
 Hamilton  
**07 838 6699**

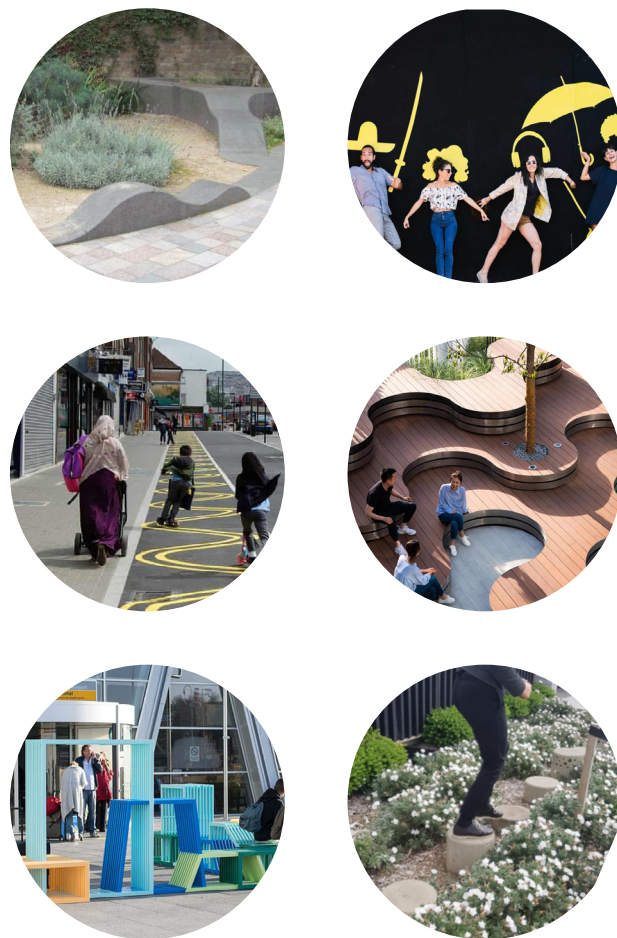


Figure 12 - Global examples of play incorporated into cities



KPMG

THE EDWARDS

RESTAURANT

BULL & BEAR

30

**DRAFT**



# Public Realm

**Part A**

# Public Realm Typologies

The public realm is defined by a variety of urban public spaces, across a hierarchy of sizes and typologies that each reflect and respond to different place and movement values.

Hamilton's Central City public realm is predominantly centred around the existing street network however there is now consideration being placed on better utilising and responding to the open space along the Waikato River frontage.

**Note:**  
This version of the Public Realm Design Guidelines will only focus on the street and road corridor typology. It is envisioned that additional public realm typologies including plaza's and squares and parks and open space will be included in future revisions of the document.

## 1. Streets and Road Corridors

The streets throughout Hamilton Kirikiriroa's Central City perform both place and movement functions, with several acting as transport corridors for the wider Hamilton Kirikiriroa area. They service residential, commercial and civic land uses connecting the western side of the river to the east via two traffic bridges.

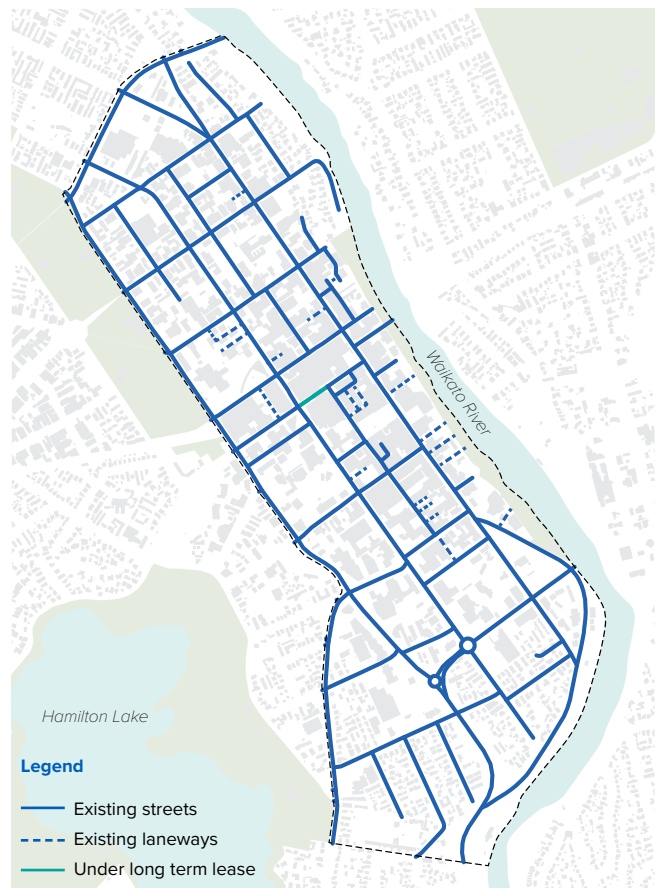


Figure 13 - Street public realm typology



Victoria Street has to balance both pedestrians and vehicle movement with place values

## 2. Plazas and Squares

Plazas range from a building forecourt to a large city square with the space often bordered by buildings or streets. The most recognisable public square within Hamilton Kirikiriroa is Garden Place. Garden Place acts as the hub of the central business district, providing pedestrian linkages from the central city to Victoria St, meeting places and event spaces for activities such as graduations and demonstrations.

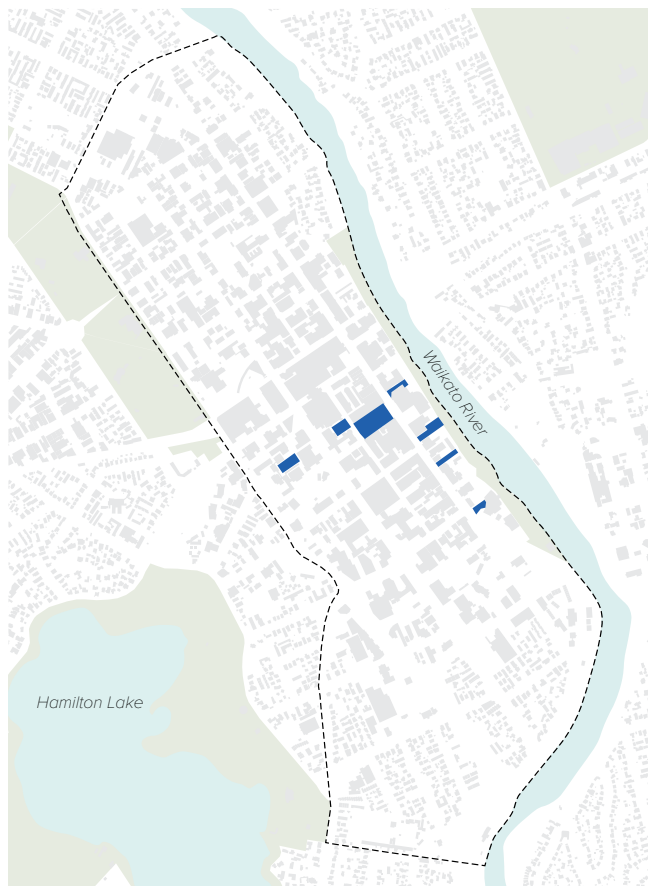


Figure 14 - Plaza and square public realm typology

## 3. Parks and Open Space

The majority of open space in the Central City is located along the edge of the Waikato River, disconnected from the built form and other public realm due to landform and building orientation. The open space public realm along the river front functions as a recreational link and provides access for water based activities, however the area is under utilised with several council documents having been produced to address this.

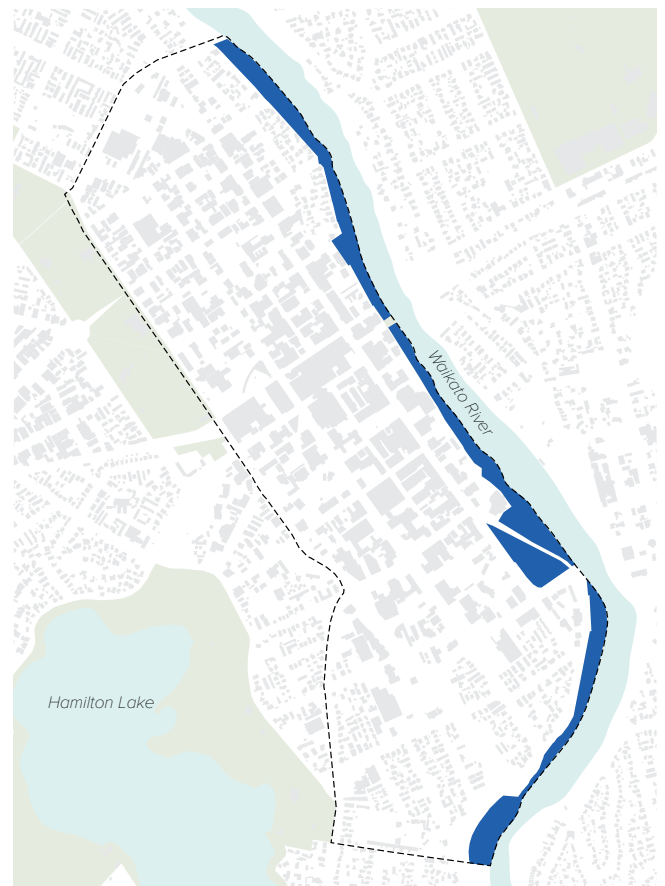


Figure 15 - Open space public realm typology



*Garden Place is used as a gathering space, pedestrian thoroughfare and is flexible for events and displays*



*The shared path along the Waikato river front with Nga Pou Aarohirohi artwork in the background*





# 1 Streets & Road Corridors

## Place and Movement

Streets are the predominant and most frequently utilised public realm space in Hamilton however there is a lack of a clear street structure and hierarchy across the Central City. This provides an opportunity for the public realm to influence and create a hierarchy that benefits both pedestrians and other road users.

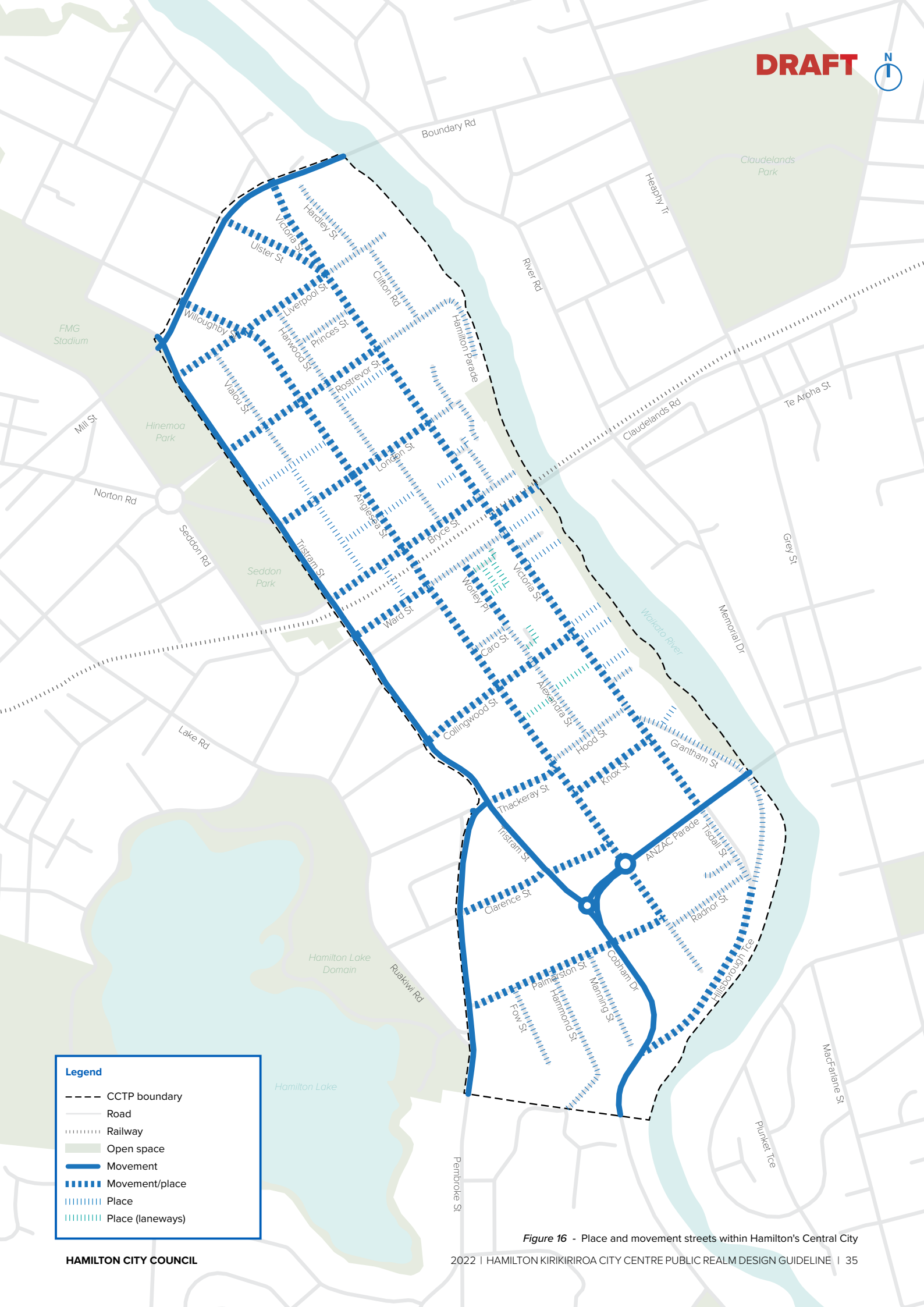
The intention of the street public realm typology is to provide a clear, functional and legible hierarchy of streets that direct traffic away from the Central City, supporting a pedestrian friendly environment. This hierarchy has been based on optimised and future transport and landuse influence, to consider the movement and place priorities assigned for each street.



**Legend**

- CCTP boundary
- Road
- Railway
- Open space
- Movement
- Movement/place
- Place
- Place (laneways)

Figure 16 - Place and movement streets within Hamilton's Central City



## Street typologies

Following the identification of the place and movement for each street, The One Network Framework (ONF) provides further levels of guidance on how to classify street corridors based on their place and movement contexts, ultimately defining the street category. Although the One Network Framework for Hamilton is still in development, this document has adopted the principles and street typologies as set out in the Aotearoa Urban Street Planning and Design Guide, applying this across the Central City. It is expected that once the Hamilton ONF analysis has been completed, this PRDG can be updated to reflect this.

The Aotearoa Urban Street Planning and Design Guide expands on the ONF street typologies, providing public realm design response requirements and considerations for each including the layout and function of the typical streets. This document should be referred to when undertaking street design in Hamilton.

Should streets in the Central City become pedestrianised in the future, a new street typology could be developed and included in future revisions.

The ONF hierarchy of street types relevant within Hamilton's include;

1. Civic Space
2. Local Street
3. Activity Street
4. Main Street
5. Urban Connectors
6. City Hubs (not identified within Central City)
7. Transit Corridors (not identified within Central City)

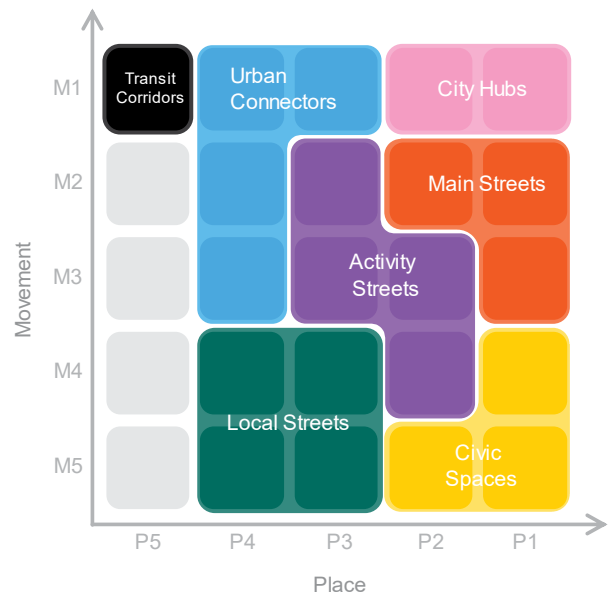


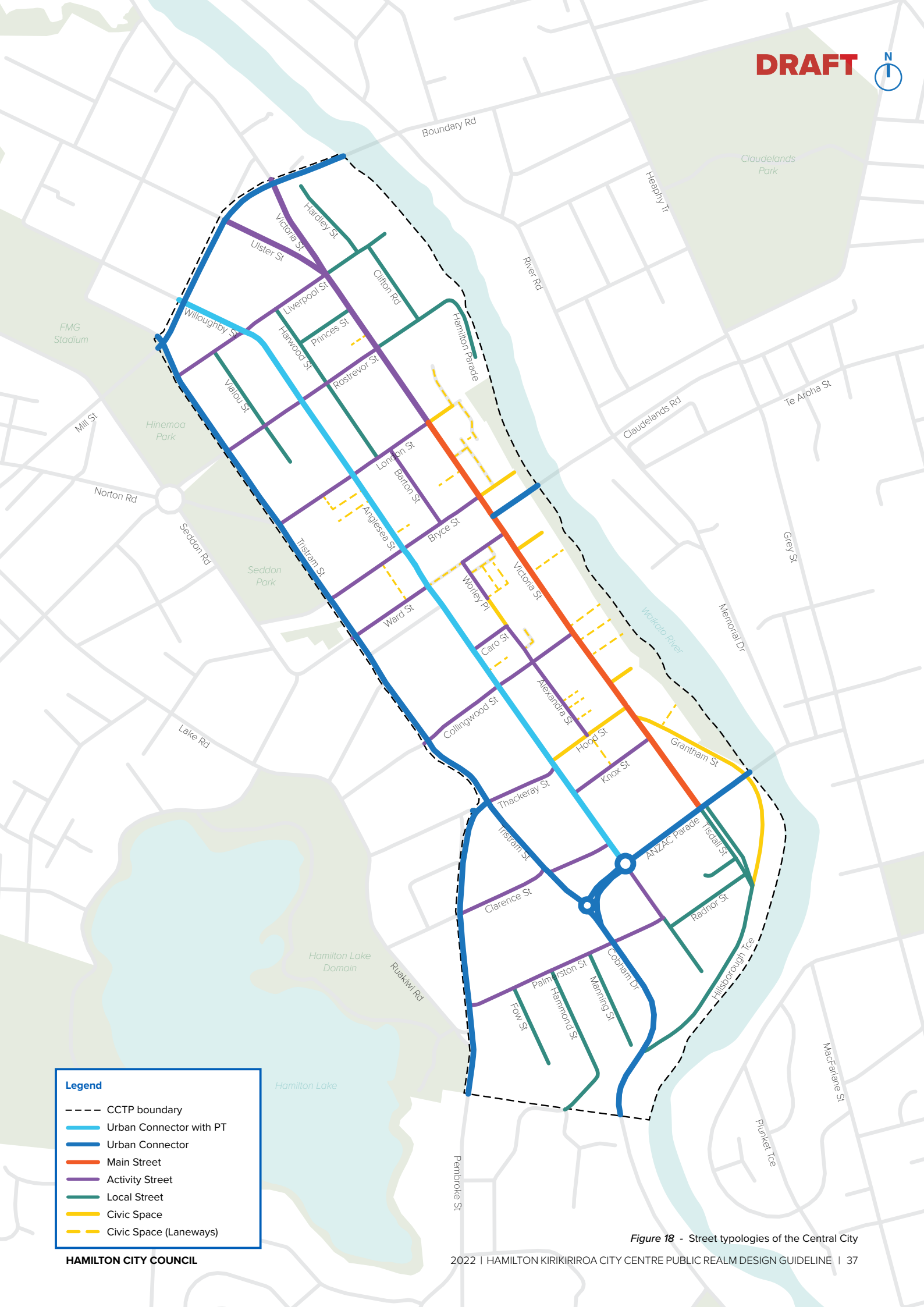
Figure 17 - One Network Framework Place and Movement Matrix



**Legend**

- CCTP boundary
- Urban Connector with PT
- Urban Connector
- Main Street
- Activity Street
- Local Street
- Civic Space
- Civic Space (Laneways)

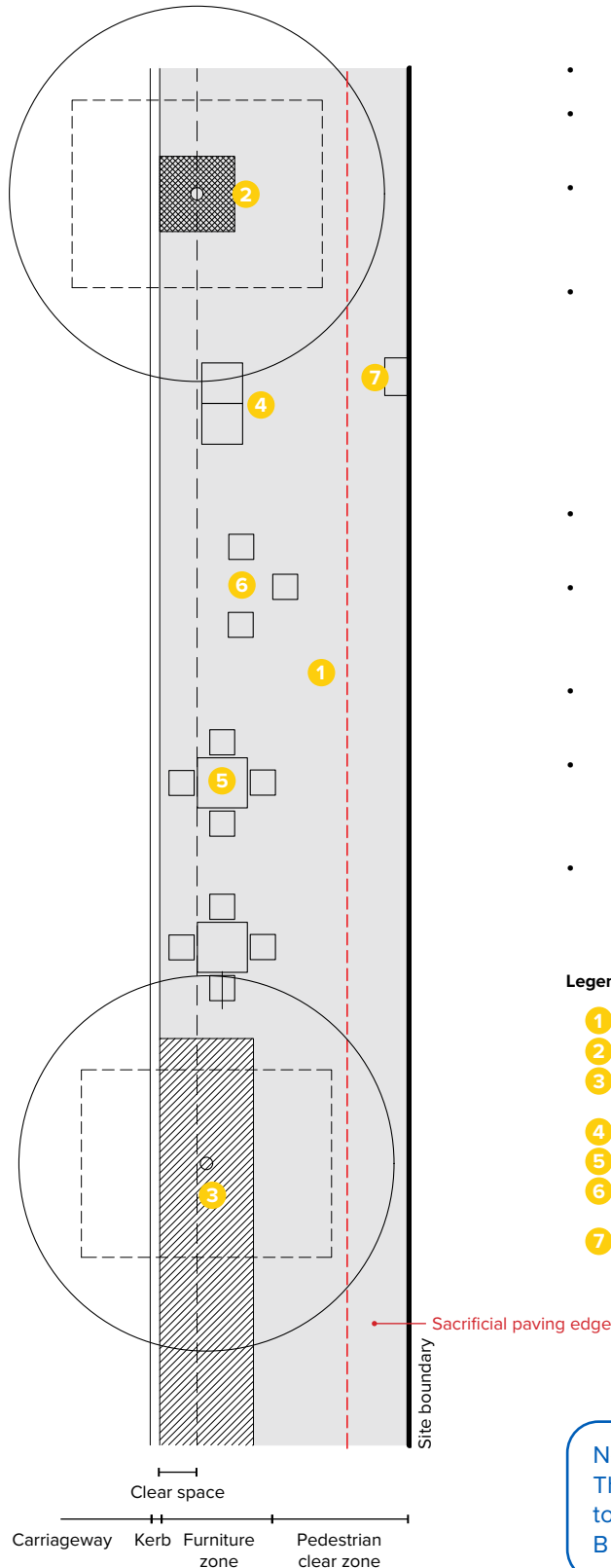
Figure 18 - Street typologies of the Central City



# Street typology

## Civic Space

### Typical Civic Space Pavement Layout



### Key considerations

- Provide pedestrian clear zones along building edge for visually impaired pedestrians.
- Prioritise social and seating opportunities.
- Consider flush kerbs or shared zones to promote accessibility outcomes
- Space allocation and furnishings should allow for flexible programming and activation both day and night.
- Tree planting should occur only where appropriate to suit the scale of the Civic Street. Temporary installations such as low planting, planter boxes and catenary light should be utilised. The selection and planting of trees should contribute to achieving the outcomes and benefits of the HCC Nature in the City Strategy 2020-2050.
- Provide opportunity for public art that reflects the character of the area.
- Creation of pockets of seating or programmed areas that provide a comfortable place for pedestrians to socialise and interact.
- Locate service parking in areas that do not compromise pedestrian movements or spaces.
- Disabled parking should be located convenient to key destinations determined through consultation with stakeholders.
- Feature lighting such as catenary to reinforce human scale and activation both day and night.

### Legend

- 1 Footpath (surface to be confirmed)
- 2 Tree in grate (with 12m<sup>3</sup> pit)
- 3 Tree in planting (WSUD Treatment opportunity)
- 4 Rubbish and recycling bins
- 5 Tables
- 6 Temporary seating associated with adjacent businesses
- 7 Sacrificial paving area and utility zone

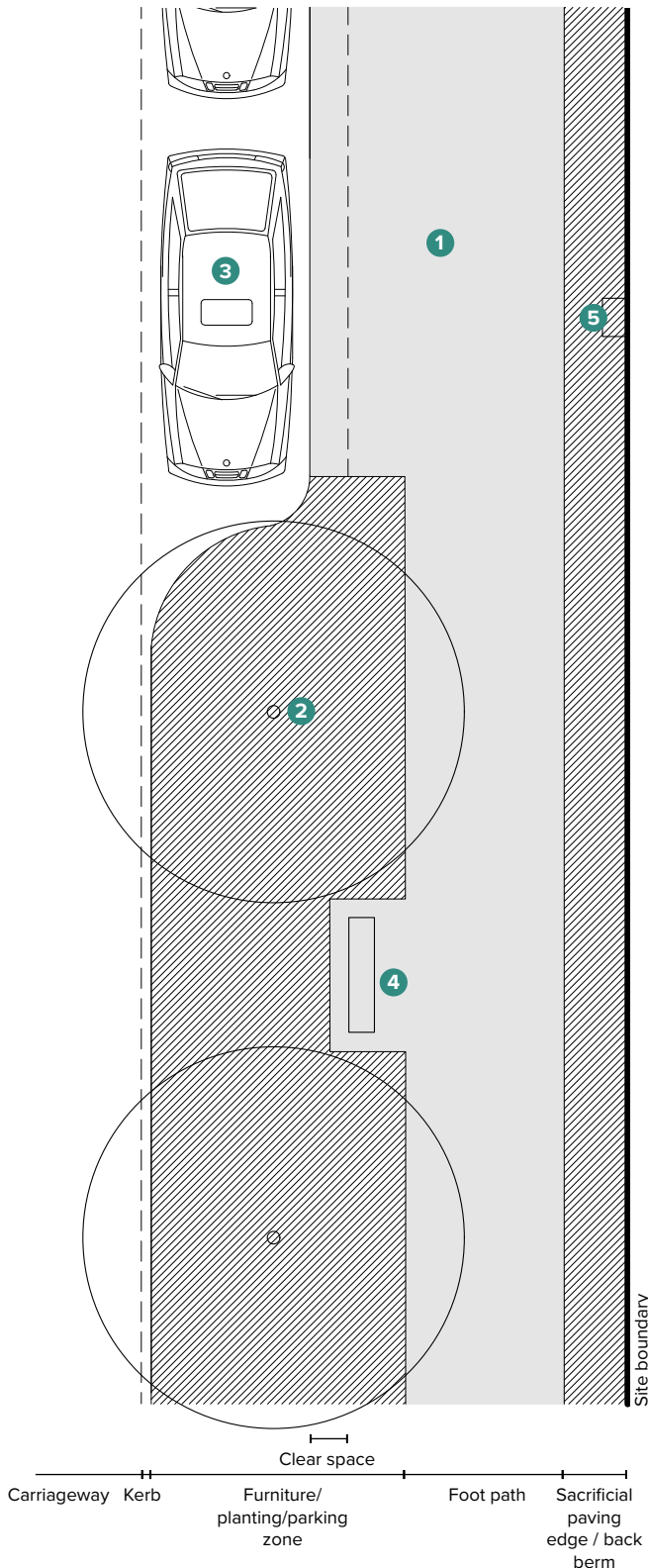
### Note:

These plans are indicative only and will be updated to reflect specific furniture and materiality once Part B is underway

# Street typology

## Local

### Typical Local Street Pavement Layout



### Key considerations

- Asphalt or concrete footpaths.
- Compact grass or planted berms.
- Compact on-street parking.
- Less emphasise on design for furnishings and surfaces.
- Stormwater treatments.
- Cyclists share carriageway
- Provision of continuous canopy cover through large consistent street trees that provide amenity and shade. The selection and planting of trees should contribute to achieving the outcomes and benefits of the HCC Nature in the City Strategy 2020-2050.

### Legend

- 1 Footpath (surface to be confirmed)
- 2 Tree in planting
- 3 Carpark
- 4 Seating
- 5 Sacrificial paving area / berm / utility zone
- 6 Planting

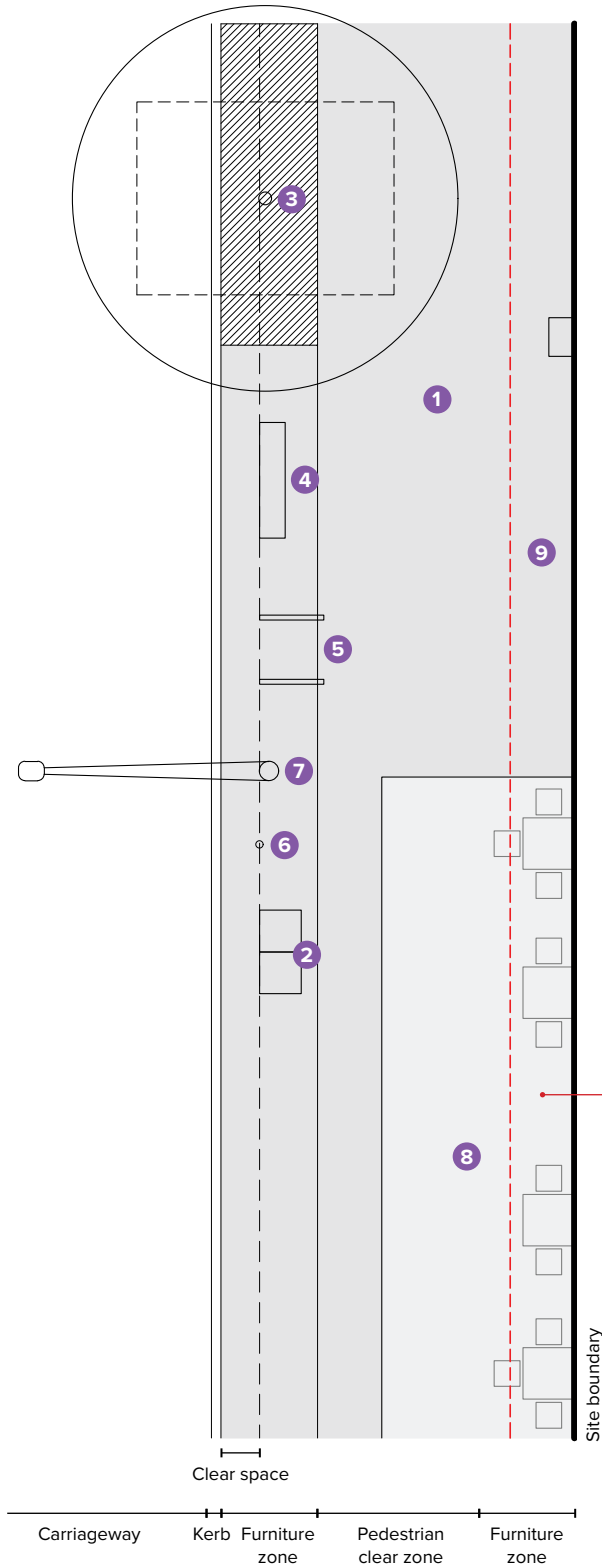
**Note:**

These plans are indicative only and will be updated to reflect specific furniture and materiality once Part B is underway

# Street typology

## Activity

### Typical Activity Street Pavement Layout



### Key considerations

- Higher quality public realm treatments to ensure a comfortable pedestrian environment.
- Provision of active mode transport.
- Incorporation of water sensitive urban design treatments and creation of 'blue-green' streets.
- Seating and furniture zones are located away from pedestrian movements.
- Consistent wide footpaths with high quality surfacing.
- Active frontages and street activation from adjacent landuses.
- Consolidate underground infrastructure to support meaningful tree planting outcomes.
- Provision of continuous canopy cover through large consistent street trees that provide amenity and shade. The selection and planting of trees should contribute to achieving the outcomes and benefits of the HCC Nature in the City Strategy 2020-2050.

### Legend

- 1 Footpath (surface to be confirmed)
- 2 Rubbish and recycling bins
- 3 Tree in planting
- 4 Seat
- 5 Bike and e-scooter parking
- 6 Signage and wayfinding
- 7 Light/CCTV/banner pole
- 8 Veranda
- 9 Sacrificial paving area and utility zone

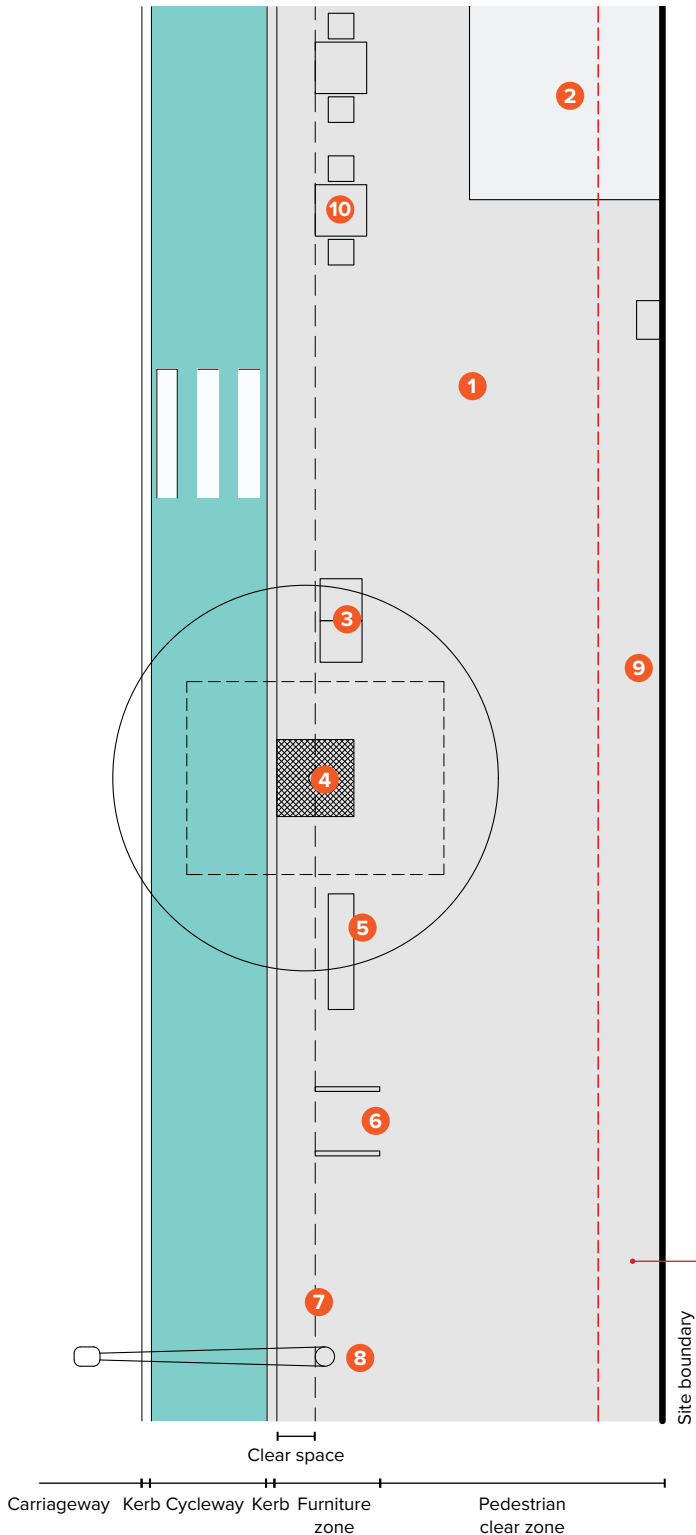
### Note:

These plans are indicative only and will be updated to reflect specific furniture and materiality once Part B is underway

# Street typology

## Main

### Typical Main Street Pavement Layout



### Key considerations

- Provision of active mode transport including cycle lanes and cycle/scooter parking.
- Highest quality urban public realm furnishings and surface treatments to provide a comfortable pedestrian environment and reinforce Hamilton's character drivers.
- Furniture zones are located away from building edges and pedestrian movement zones.
- Provision for public artwork that responds to the character drivers of the city.
- Consistent wide footpaths with high quality surface treatments.
- Provision of active frontages and street activation from adjacent landuses.
- Consolidate underground infrastructure to support meaningful tree planting outcomes.
- Wayfinding to identify key destinations.
- Minimise street pole and signage clutter eg. combo streetlight and traffic light at intersections.
- Provision of continuous canopy cover through large consistent street trees that provide amenity and shade. The selection and planting of trees should contribute to achieving the outcomes and benefits of the HCC Nature in the City Strategy 2020-2050.

### Legend

- 1 Footpath (surface to be confirmed)
- 2 Veranda (with under-lighting)
- 3 Rubbish and recycling bins
- 4 Tree in grate (with 12m<sup>3</sup> pit)
- 5 Seating
- 6 Bike and e-scooter racks
- 7 Signage and wayfinding
- 8 Light/CCTV/banner pole
- 9 Sacrificial paving area and utility zone
- 10 Dining

Sacrificial paving edge

### Note:

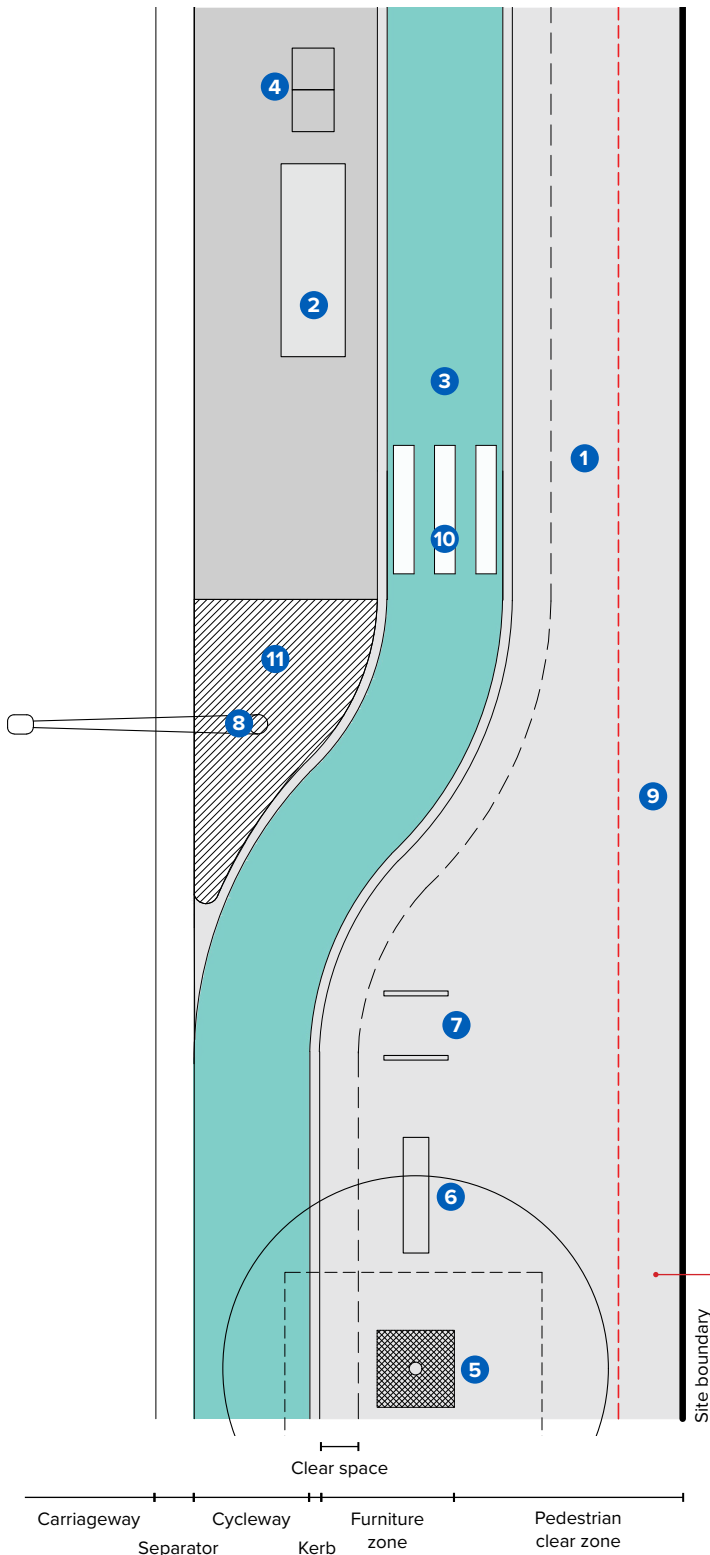
These plans are indicative only and will be updated to reflect specific furniture and materiality once Part B is underway



# Street typology

## Urban Connector

### Typical Urban Connector Street Pavement Layout



### Key considerations

- Support intensification along urban connectors with improved footpaths, street lighting, trees and public seating.
- Provision of active mode transport such as cycleways including parking that should be located close to destinations.
- Locate service parking in areas that do not compromise pedestrian and cycling movement areas.
- Space should be allocated for buses, shelters and stops.
- Consolidate underground infrastructure to support meaningful tree planting outcomes.
- Cycling and active mode parking should be located close to destinations without impeding cycling movements.
- Given the increased widths of urban connectors, WSUD treatments are an effective way to separate modes while treating the typically high percentage of hard surfacing.
- Provision of continuous narrow canopy cover through large consistent street trees that provide amenity and shade. The selection and planting of trees should contribute to achieving the outcomes and benefits of the HCC Nature in the City Strategy 2020-2050.

### Legend

- 1 Footpath (surface to be confirmed)
- 2 Bus shelter on floating island with signage and wayfinding
- 3 Cycleway
- 4 Rubbish and recycling bins
- 5 Tree in grate (with 12m<sup>3</sup> pit)
- 6 Seating
- 7 Bike and e-scooter parking
- 8 Light/CCTV/banner pole
- 9 Sacrificial paving area and utility zone
- 10 Pedestrian crossing (raised)
- 11 Planting (WSUD treatment opportunity)

### Note:

These plans are indicative only and will be updated to reflect specific furniture and materiality once Part B is underway



## Image references

Unless stated otherwise/below, all other images in this document have been taken or provided by HCC and the project team for the purpose of this document.

Page 4-5 - HCC Stock Photo

Page 7 - HCC Stock Photo

Page 8 - HCC Stock Photo

Page 11 - HCC Stock Photo

Page 12-13 - <https://www.waikatoz.com/destinations/hamilton-city/>

Page 19 - <https://ourhamilton.co.nz/community-environment/waikato-united-on-pitch-for-government-funding/>

Page 26 - <https://ourhamilton.co.nz/community-environment/waikato-united-on-pitch-for-government-funding/>, HCC Stock Photo

Page 27 - HCC Stock Photo, <https://www.stuff.co.nz/waikato-times/news/87335951/grand-fountains-plan-for-hamilton>

Page 29 - HCC Stock Photo

Page 29 - Images supplied by Damien Puddle

Page 34 - HCC Stock Photo

Page 43 - HCC Stock Photo

10 August 2022

# Public Realm Design Guidelines

## EM Briefing Session

### 10 August



**Hamilton  
City Council**  
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa

# Introduction

- The purpose of the central city PRDG is to ensure there is a consistent look and feel across our central city public realm while supporting the heritage and character of Hamilton Kirikiriroa
- Currently being developed by BECA with assistance from HCC staff
- The PRDG will consist of two parts:
  - Part A** is the strategic alignment document approved by Council 17 March 2022
  - Part B** is the technical manual that will specify design palates including:
    - Paving and Surfaces
    - Furniture
    - Lighting
    - Trees and Planting
    - Smart Cities (Summary Page only of potential options to consider)

# What feedback is required from Elected Members?

- Staff will present four images, one for each of the main character precincts as outlined in Part A
- The images are concept images to showcase materials and represent the look and feel of each character precinct
- Staff require the following:
  - Feedback on the 3D imagery presented, particular on the pavement palates and furniture selections
  - Feedback on any items Elected Members would like to include in the final document

**CONCEPT IMAGE ONLY TO SHOWCASE LOOK AND FEEL OF RIVERFRONT PRECINCT  
DESIGN PALATE**





CONCEPT IMAGE ONLY TO SHOWCASE LOOK AND FEEL OF VICTORIA STREET PRECINCT DESIGN PALATE

CONCEPT IMAGE ONLY TO SHOWCASE LOOK AND FEEL OF DOWNTOWN PRECINCT DESIGN PALATE





CONCEPT IMAGE ONLY TO SHOWCASE LOOK AND FEEL OF MIXED USE AND INNER CITY LIVING  
PRECINCT DESIGN PALATE



# Next Steps

- Feedback will be used to finalise the PRDG document
- Staff will present the final document, focussing on Part B, at CCRP on 25 August 2022
- Staff will seek approval for the final PRDG document at the Council Meeting on 14 September 2022

# DISCUSSION TOPIC SUMMARY

**Topic: Resource Management Reform**

**Related Committee: Council**

**Business Unit/Group: Growth**

**Key Staff Contact/s: Blair Bowcott**

**Direction Discussion/Drop in Session recommended? Status: Closed**

## PURPOSE OF TOPIC/INFORMATION

The purpose of the briefing is to provide elected members with an opportunity to discuss recent updates on the ongoing reform of the Resource Management system, and to receive a presentation from Ministry for the Environment Staff.

The new Spatial Planning Act and Natural and Built Environments Act are likely due for completion in October 2022, and council will need to make detailed submissions on these as they will change the form and function of local government in relation to planning for communities.

## WHAT KEY THINGS SHOULD MEMBERS THINK ABOUT/ CONSIDER IN UNDERSTANDING THIS INFORMATION?

- These three reforms are significant, and this is going to be an ongoing discussion as more information comes from central government
- Members should think about the likely implications on the council in relation to planning for the future of its communities, and decision making.

## KEY SUMMARY POINTS

1. In February 2021, the Government announced it would repeal the RMA and enact new legislation based on the recommendations of the Resource Management Review Panel. The three proposed acts are:
  - i. Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA), as the main replacement for the RMA, to protect and restore the environment while better enabling development
  - ii. Spatial Planning Act (SPA), requiring the development of long-term regional spatial strategies to help coordinate and integrate decisions made under relevant legislation; and
  - iii. Climate Adaptation Act (CAA), to address complex legal and technical issues as part of New Zealand's Response to the effects of climate change.
2. The Hon David Parker, Minister for the Environment, has provided additional information on the progress of the RM reform to several groups over the last quarter, including to the LGNZ Rural and Provincial Forum on 17th June 2022 and the LGNZ conference on 21st July 2022.
3. The Minister noted that reforming the resource management system remains a priority for the Government, and they have committed to repealing the Resource Management Act and enacting the Natural and Built Environments Act and Spatial Planning Act this parliamentary term.

## WHERE CAN MEMBERS FIND MORE INFORMATION?

- Hamilton City Council staff feedback made on 21 May 2021 to the Ministry for the Environment's **Early Engagement on Resource Management Reform - Opportunities to Improve System Efficiency** - refer [here](#)
- Hamilton City Council's 2 July 2021 submission to the New Zealand Infrastructure Commission's May 2021 Discussion Document **Infrastructure for a Better Future Aotearoa New Zealand Infrastructure Strategy** - refer [here](#)
- Hamilton City Council's 17 October 2019 submission to the **June 2021 Discussion Document Proposed National Policy Statement for Urban Development (NPS-UD)** - refer [here](#)
- Hamilton City Council's 3 February 2020 submission to the **Urban Development Bill** - refer [here](#)

[D-4265990](#) – Reform Response Programme 15<sup>th</sup> June 2022 – Elected Member Briefing herewith attached

## WHAT DIRECTION/FEEDBACK/INPUT DO YOU NEED FROM ELECTED MEMBERS

This presentation from the Ministry for the Environment is for information only.

# DISCUSSION TOPIC SUMMARY

**Topic:** Reform Response Programme - update

**Related Committee:** Council

**Business Unit/Group:** Strategy and Communications

**Key Staff Contact/s:** Sean Hickey

**Direction Discussion/Drop-in Session recommended? Status:** Open

## PURPOSE OF TOPIC/INFORMATION

This briefing is to provide an update on the central government reforms:

- Future for Local Government
- Resource Management
- Three Waters

## WHAT KEY THINGS SHOULD MEMBERS THINK ABOUT/ CONSIDER IN UNDERSTANDING THIS INFORMATION?

- These three reforms are significant, and this is going to be an ongoing discussion as more information comes from central government

## KEY SUMMARY POINTS

- Future for Local Government: HCC's submission is on 30 June Council agenda for approval
- Update on Three Waters Reform
- Resource Management Reform: Two Bills expected to be released next quarter which HCC will provide commentary on. Central government looking to work with some Councils to prepare model Regional Spatial Strategies and Natural and Built Environment Plans – these will be identified in the coming months.

## WHERE CAN MEMBERS FIND MORE INFORMATION?

Council Agenda 12 May 2022 – Reform Response Update (available on Diligent)

## WHAT DIRECTION/FEEDBACK/INPUT DO YOU NEED FROM ELECTED MEMBERS

Elected members to note and discuss:

- Next steps and upcoming milestones for all three reforms



# Reform Response Programme

Elected member briefing  
10 August 2022



**Hamilton  
City Council**  
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa

# Contents

- Resource Management Reform
- Future for Local Government
- Three Waters Reform

# Resource Management Reform



# Resource Management Reform

- Latest [speech](#) from Hon David Parker to LGNZ on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2022
  - Reforms are following the Randerson [Report](#) closely
  - Spatial Planning Act has taken on board learnings from areas that have undertaken non-statutory spatial planning e.g. Future Proof
  - The SPA and the NBA will be introduced to Parliament in October 2022
  - Aim is to ‘front load’ the system to reduce the need for consents
  - Local govt will continue to be the key institution shaping and implementing the system
  - Focus on Central and Local Government being partners

# Resource Management Reform

- Reduction to 14 NBA plans (currently 100+ plans)
- New regional planning committee in each region
- Flexibility in the number of people on the planning committees
- There will be a host council for each committee
- There will be a secretariat to provide admin and tech support – seconded from councils
- Three regions will be identified to produce model plans

# Resource Management Reform

- LG will contribute to RSS and NBA plan development
- Local place-making through local plans will be important
- Addition of two 'bottom up' mechanisms
  - Statements of Community Outcomes
  - Statements of Regional Environmental Outcomes
- LG will review and provide feedback on draft strategies and plans
- LG responsible for implementation of new plans, and for compliance monitoring and enforcement

# Resource Management Reform

- Key HCC messages to date:
  - Although not in scope, this reform essentially reforms local government (and when combined with the impacts of 3 waters)
  - We have identified significant concerns regarding the reform, primarily related to the reduced role and function of local government in plan making
  - We note that retaining local democratic input is critical
  - There needs to be recognition of metro growth areas separate from wider regions due to our unique challenges and opportunities
  - We strongly believe that work undertaken to date needs to be incorporated in the new system – MSP/Future Proof etc
  - Funding the new system, including delivering on RSSs needs to be addressed



# Our Future Resource Management System

Vicky Robertson – Secretary, Ministry for the Environment  
Liz Moncrieff – Director, RM Reform



# Future for Local Government

# Future for Local Government

## Update of timing:

- Draft report and recommendations now due in October 2022
- Will be open for submission until February 2023
- Final report to Minister by 19 June 2023

# Three Waters Reform



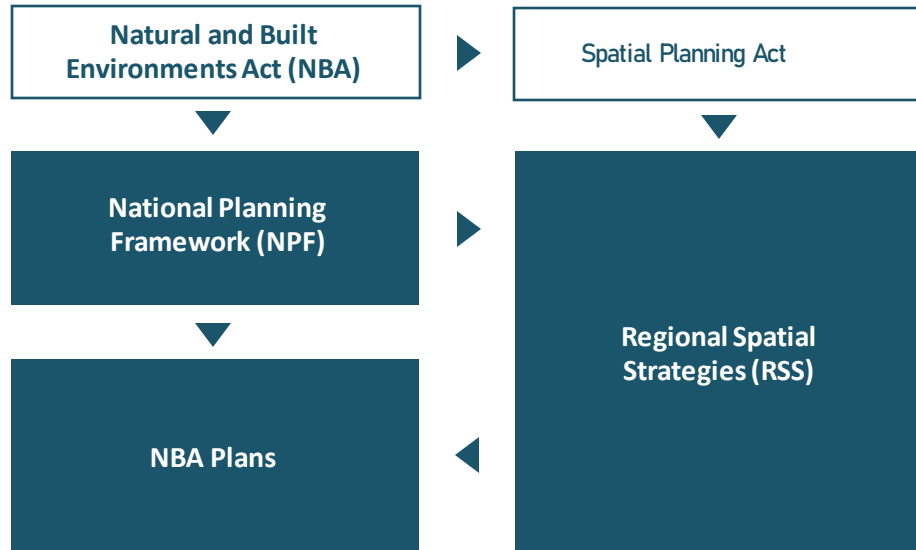
# Three Waters Reform

- Placeholder slide for any Three Waters Reform update

# Our Future Resource Management System



# How the future system will work: *the key components*



CME: Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement

# Spatial Planning Act

- Requires long-term spatial planning at the regional level through the development of **Regional Spatial Strategies** (RSSs).
- Intended to enable and drive changes in land use and the coastal marine area, while protecting and enhancing the natural environment.
- Integrates planning across different legislative frameworks that is associated with the management of the natural and built environments.
- Gives effect to the principles of Te Tiriti.



# Regional Spatial Strategies

- Each RSS will provide:
  - long-term, high level, strategic direction for integrated planning in the region focusing on the big issues and opportunities
  - a vision and objectives to guide the region over the next 30 plus years
  - direction for NBA plans and local authority transport and funding plans and will inform central government investment decisions.
- They will identify areas that are:
  - suitable for development
  - need to be protected
  - require infrastructure or
  - are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and natural hazards.
- Boundaries for RSSs will be based on regional and unitary council boundaries, with opportunities to address cross-boundary issues.
- RSSs will be developed by joint committees with representatives from local government, hapū, iwi and Māori and central government.



# The Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA)



- The NBA will be the primary replacement for the Resource Management Act (RMA).
- It will set out how the environment will be protected and enhanced and will cover both land use and environmental protection.
- It will improve recognition of te ao Māori and Te Tiriti o Waitangi and provide strategic and regulatory direction from central government.
- Unlike the RMA, the NBA will specify required outcomes for natural and built environments.
- The NBA will also carry over the RMA's requirement to 'avoid, remedy or mitigate' these effects.

# National Planning Framework (NPF)

- The NPF will have a key role in the new system – will provide mandatory direction and incorporate existing national direction
- Intended to be more strategic, comprehensive, consistent and straightforward to use
- Developing the NPF will involve a process including a Board of Inquiry process before final decisions are made by the Minister
- Priority to have first NPF in place to inform the development of regional spatial strategies.



# NBA plans



- Regions will be required to develop a single plan under the NBA to cover resource use, allocation, and land-use management.
- The plan will give effect to the NPF, including where to set environmental limits, be consistent with the RSS and cover matters that are significant to both the region and its districts.
- NBA plans will improve efficiency in the resource management system by ensuring consistency across a region.
- The Natural and Built Environments plans would be prepared by a joint committee with representatives from local government and hapū, iwi and Māori.
- These plans will consolidate the over 100 existing policy statements and plans that currently exist.



# Role of local government

- Critical role in the development of plans and strategies through the joint committees.
- Continue to be responsible for consenting, and compliance monitoring and enforcement.
- Local voice and local placemaking in new system
  - Statements of Community Outcomes
  - Statements of Regional Environmental Outcomes.





## Role of Māori in new system

- Māori representatives will be on joint committees.
- Provide technical advice at local level.
- A new National Māori entity will also be established:
  - to better enable Māori participation at the national level
  - as an independent statutory authority
  - that will have a role in monitoring Te Tiriti performance
  - that will have a role providing input into the National Planning Framework.

# Role of central government

- Stronger oversight of the future system.
- Stronger national direction – will set the National Planning Framework consolidating national direction.
- Will play an active role in the development of Regional Spatial Strategies.
- Stronger operational oversight role, alongside independent bodies such as the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment and the proposed national entity to involve Māori at the national level.



# Joint committees and secretariat

- Regional joint committees will include delegates from:
  - all local authorities in the region
  - representatives from iwi, hapū and Māori.
- Joint committees for RSSs will also have a representative from central government.
- Each region will have flexibility regarding the Joint Committee – the legislation will be enabling rather than prescriptive.
- The legislation will also give flexibility around the secretariat.



# Consenting

- **Permitted:** activities where positive and adverse effects are known. There will be a slight expansion in scope of permitted activities.
- **Controlled:** activities where potential positive and adverse effects are generally known, but where tailored management of effects is required. Limited discretion to decline.
- **Discretionary:** activities that are less appropriate, have effects that are less known and activities that were unanticipated at the time of plan development.
- **Prohibited:** activities do not meet outcomes and/or breach limits – no application allowed.



# Monitoring and Oversight, and CME

## Changes to compliance monitoring and enforcement (CME) include:

- Broadening the cost recovery provisions for CME in the NBA.
- A substantial uplift and broadening of financial penalties.
- Prohibiting the use of insurance for prosecution and infringement fines.
- Providing for alternative sanctions to traditional enforcement action.

## Monitoring and oversight

- Monitoring provides information to help set environmental limits and track progress towards desired targets and outcomes.
- System oversight ensures there is transparency and accountability for the performance of the system.



# Transition and implementation

- Our focus is starting to shift from system development to transition and implementation.
- Budget 22 built on the funding provided in Budget 2021, providing \$179 million in funding over four years.
- This will ensure there is funding for:
  - the first National Planning Framework
  - the first Regional Spatial Strategies and NBA plans and
  - setting up the National Māori entity.



# Transition pathways



## Transition Pathways – which has two elements:

- First it is developing a timetable and sequencing approach to the legislation implementation and the related instruments (such as the NPF, RSS and NBA plans).
- The other key work area is the detailed transitional provisions that need to be in the legislation to transition to the SPA and NBA.

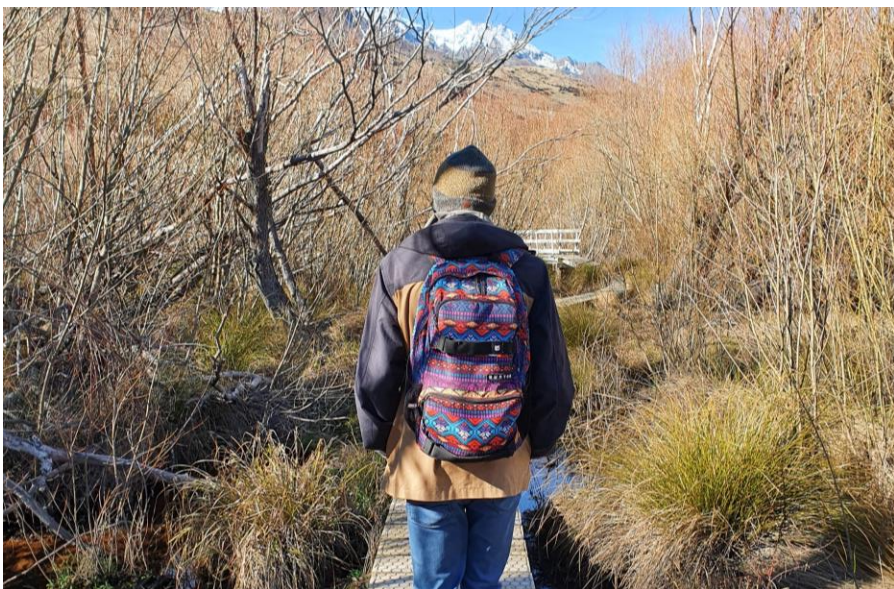


# Model project

- Working with a region/regions to develop the first RSS and NBA plans.
- This will involve a close working relationship between iwi/hapū/Māori and local government in the first regions that develop the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA) plans.
- The goal of the model project is to provide those early learnings for other regions across the country that will follow.

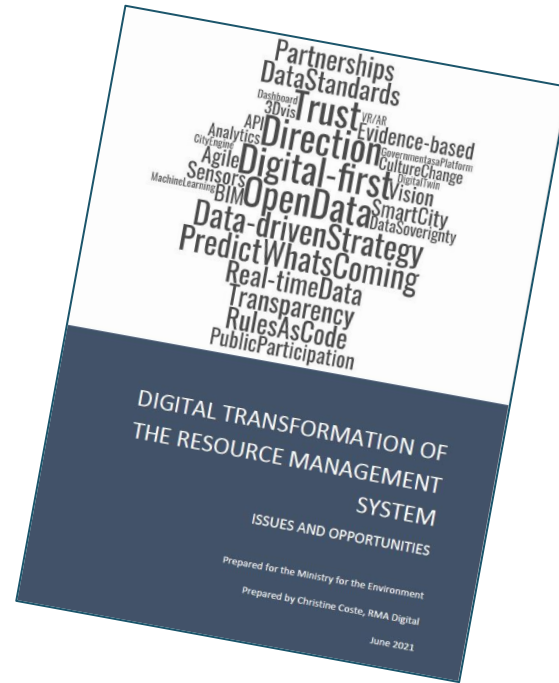


# Culture, capability and capacity



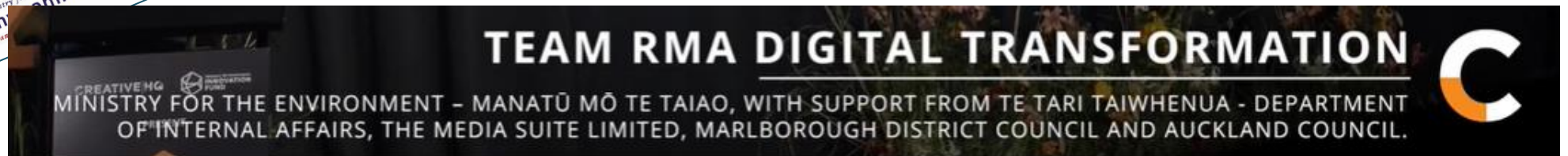
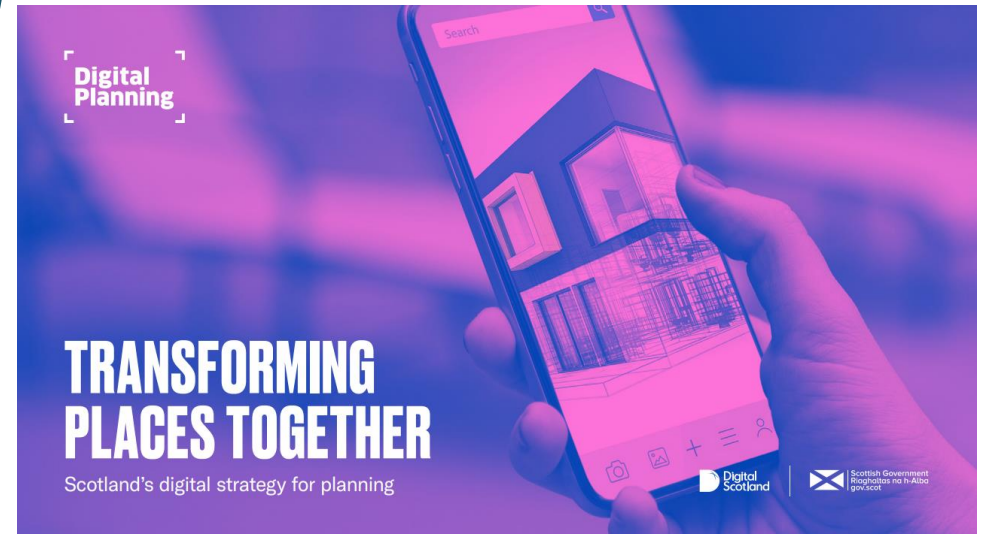
- Ensure that industry professionals, hapū, iwi and Māori entities as well as local government can transition and participate fully in the new system.
- The first step is a stocktake of the RMA workforce (being carried out by NZIER) and this will be used to evaluate what the future system requires by way of skills and capability.
- Investment in training and capability development will focus on the identified gaps.

# Digital enablement

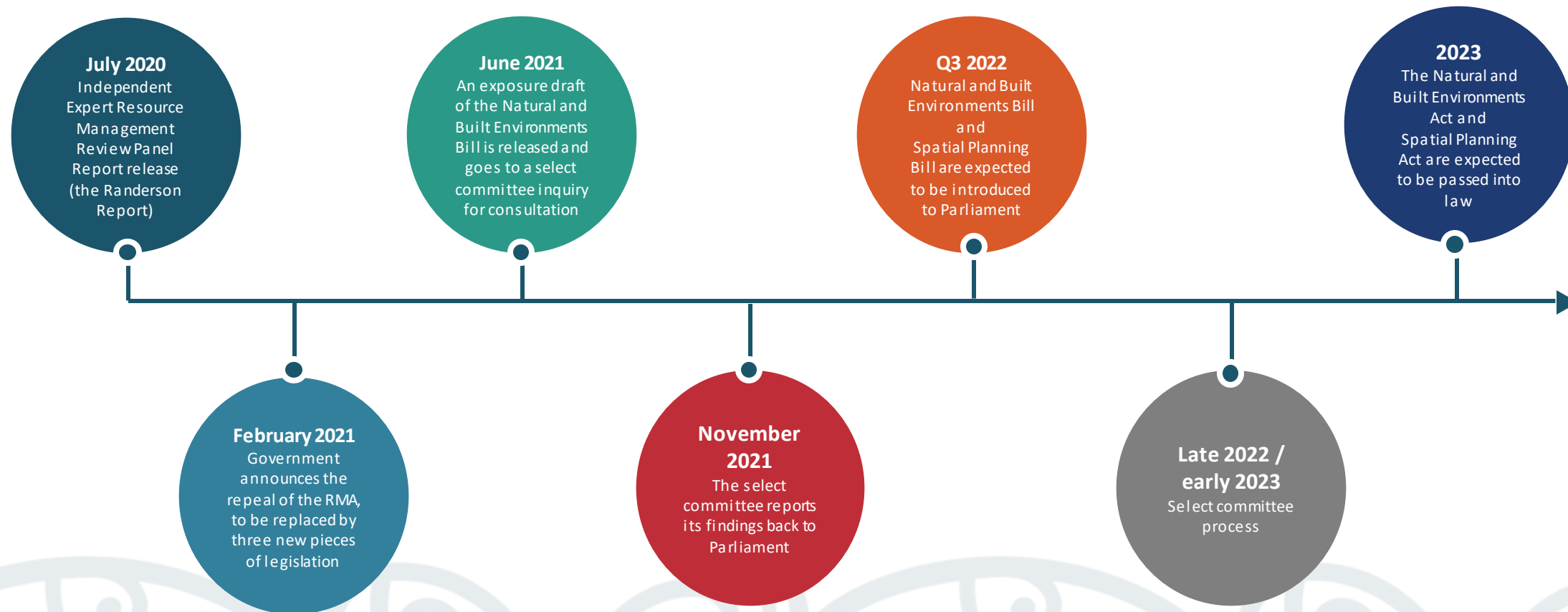


## Digital Partnership Models in Resource Management

Prepared for Ministry for the Environment by Harmonic Analytics



# Reform programme to date



# Questions?

