



**CENTRAL
HAWKE'S BAY**
DISTRICT COUNCIL



Community Facilities Asset Management Plan

Parks and Open Spaces
2021 - 2031

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Summary

The focus of Parks services is to provide public open space for the preservation and management of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. Over 158ha of open space is made up of civic gathering spaces, sportgrounds, passive green areas, playgrounds, planted streetscapes, coastal and native bush areas, as well as walkways and cycle ways that contribute to health, recreation and the livability of Central Hawke's Bay. Parks also contribute to maintaining and enhancing the District's environmental quality, landscape character, cultural values and heritage. The provision of parks and their management is a core Council activity and the service is comprised of maintenance and management functions of both green living assets and built assets.

1.2 Key Areas and Budgets

The parks priorities and budgets address a number of maturing assets and maintaining levels of service across a growing asset base.

Operation and Maintenance (ave. \$1.04M per annum over LTP): For investigations, operation and maintenance activities to ensure consistent levels of service.

Renewals: The renewals strategy aims to ensure that critical asset condition is understood and priority renewals are implemented as planned. Non-critical asset service capacity is optimized. (LTP \$2.4M)

New Capital and Growth: Growth projects (LTP \$2.7M) provide increased open space and amenity to meet future demand based on CHB growth forecasts. New Capital Projects (LTP \$3.7M) provide improvements to levels of service as set forth in this Asset Management Plan, future developed strategies, community plans, and general works programme (e.g. irrigation, etc.).

1.3 Compliance

Parks and open space address obligations under through the Reserves Act as needed when there are plans for changes in use. As yet undeveloped or fully adopted by Council, Reserve Management Plans will contain objectives and policies for management, protection, and future development of the reserves.

Inspections and remedial works address compliance to Playgrounds and Safety Surfacing standards, minor structures, and other asset standards requirements. Health and Safety obligations through traffic management, working at heights, etc. and the related safety plans increases demonstrate an increase in cost and staff time.

1.4 Service Delivery

Parks maintenance services are primarily delivered by Recreational Services Ltd. via the Community Facility and Infrastructure Management Contract with the joint venture of Recreational Services and Veolia. It has been in operation since December 2018. A lump sum schedule covers: urban and park mowing, horticultural services, urban spraying, public rubbish collection and public toilet cleaning, and sexton services for our cemeteries. Reactive works outside of the contract are primarily completed by local plumbers, electricians and builders.

Park planning and strategy development is completed by a combination of in-house and consultant support. Minor projects are managed by Places and Opens Spaces team while major capital projects have support from Council project management team. Design work and specialty installation is contracted out.

1.5 Performance

A combination of age, usage, and minimal asset management leaves a lot of assets looking tired and some in need of maintenance or renewal. Parks and open space assets perform 'ok' overall. Key parks and playgrounds perform well, but overall more strategic thought and local knowledge needs to be considered to put a plan in place that facilities; making safe and breathing life back into our open spaces. This plan is the start a, a living document to improve performance of the parks assets

1.6 Risk and Resilience

CHBDC has a robust risk management framework. It helps ensure that Council understands its local hazards and risks and is able to detect risk events early and implement the appropriate responses. Parks and Open Spaces is improving in this area. This AMP addresses risks and mitigation activities as well as identifies a number of improvement activities to increase our understanding of our risks in this activity.

2 Introduction

2.1 Aim and Purpose

The primary purpose of the Parks and Open Space Asset Management Plan (AMP) is to set out the strategy for the maintenance and continual upgrading and renewal of the Parks and Open Space assets together with a programme of capital works and associated funding requirements for implementation over a 10 year planning period. This comprehensive document not only summarises and highlights the key issues for the Parks and Open Space activity, but specifically aims to:

- Ensure that the asset management requirements, which includes maintenance and renewal requirements, are appropriately funded, prioritised and scheduled;
- Form the baseline document to work with Elected Members to identify capital or maintenance requirements to meet the community's needs now and into the future;
- Plan for the management of assets in a fit for purpose and safe manner;
- Understand the relationship between physical assets and the role of these assets in the delivery of Levels of Service (LoS) linked to the Long Term Plan;

The development and key principles for this Asset Management Plan are stated in Council's [Asset Management Policy](#) adopted In April 2020. The Purpose of the policy is to support Council's vision, goals and objectives through the management of physical assets. The Policy contains Principles, Policy Statements and outlines the framework for Asset Management at Council. Not only does it discuss how the Asset Management Plan fits within Council's overall Asset Management System, but also identifies key components that the AMP will include and the necessary linkages between data, outcomes, forecasts, and plans. It also sets forth our Asset Management Principles as related through Council's Thrive values

Asset Management Principles - THRIVE	
Trust	
•	Acting unwaveringly ethically and transparently to gain the trust and confidence of our communities
•	Ensuring compliance with all applicable legislative and regulatory requirements and industry and internal standards
•	Acting responsibly with public funds and ensuring fit-for-purpose solutions are prioritised for all asset needs.
Honesty	
•	Council will utilise accepted industry benchmarks of asset management planning sophistication and will publish Asset Management Plans at maturity levels as set out by IIMM
•	Council will make publicly available information about its assets, their performance and our asset management practices
•	Acknowledging when things go wrong and acting quickly to remedy and prevent all issues caused by our assets.
Respect	
•	Ensuring that our people take personal responsibility for the safety of themselves, their colleagues, contractors and members of the public
•	Ensuring that our assets are safe, resilient and free from defects and do not impact adversely on the environment
•	Respecting the past and existing practices but focussing forward and empowering our staff and contractors to continuously question and improve.

Innovation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that our people are empowered to find ways to do things better and continually improve asset management at Council • Leveraging technology and systems to support our assets and asset management • Utilising modern and current practices to manage our assets in a way that is intergenerational. 	
Valuing People	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising that our people are at the core of asset management and therefore developing the capability of people and teams • Fostering a positive and collaborative work environment for staff, community, iwi and contractors • Providing appropriate levels of resource to enable asset management objectives to be achieved. 	
Excellence	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring, measuring and reporting on asset and asset management performance • Taking a risk-based approach to managing our assets • Utilising data and information to inform decision making through agreed, transparent and rigorous decision-making processes. 	

Asset management is specifically important in the parks and open space activity area. This planning helps to ensure the provision of a well maintained and publicly accessible park and open space network that in turn support the four well beings:

Social: Attractive and fit for purpose public spaces and natural areas provide for families, friends, sports teams, and other community groups to gather and interact.

Cultural: A number of our parks and open spaces hold our cultural heritage and are places where people can express their cultural values through events and family gatherings.

Economic: Parks and reserves provide space for sport tournaments and special events that bring in participants and spectators from around the region and nation having a positive economic impact on our area. Businesses also like to locate where there is attractive open space and amenity for play, physical activity, and enjoyment of the outdoors.

Environmental: Parks, reserves, and other open spaces enhance the environmental quality of the District by providing natural filters for storm water, green corridors that enhance the areas biodiversity.

Overall, Park and reserves provide enhanced health, recreation and liveability opportunities for the community and enhance the District's environmental quality, landscape character, cultural values and cultural heritage.

This is driven by the CHBDC purpose 'to create an environment that supports a thriving Central Hawke's Bay district, by providing efficient and appropriate infrastructure services and regulatory functions' to achieve the objectives of:

- A proud district.
- A prosperous district.
- Strong communities.
- Connected citizens.

- Smart growth.
- Environmentally responsible.
 - Durable Infrastructure.

2.2 Plan Structure

The structure of this plan is based largely on the International Infrastructure Management Manual's (IIMM) guidelines and builds and improves on the previous versions of the Parks Asset Management Plans prepared by Council. The key sections include:

- Levels of Service
- Lifecycle Management Plans
 - Parks and open space by park categories
 - Assets by core asset groups
- Risk Management
- Financial Plan
- Asset Management Plan Improvement and Monitoring
- Appendices

This plan is one of three (3) asset management plans that are part of the Places and Open Spaces activity. The other two are:

- The Community Facilities Asset Management Plan (inclusive of Swimming Pools, Theatres, Public Toilets, Community Halls, Retirement Housing, Park buildings (over 10m²) and other Council-Owned Properties, and the
- The Cemeteries Asset Management Plan (inclusive of both open and closed (historic) cemeteries. This one has been similarly managed to parks and open spaces and the outcome of the AMP's will determine where differences should occur.

This AMP remains a strategic 'living' document and will be updated as required and sections reviewed at three yearly cyclical intervals or more frequently as necessary to incorporate significant improvements to asset management practices as proposed in the improvement plan. The scope of the review will be influenced by changes in Community Outcomes for Central Hawke's Bay District Council, service standards and compliance requirements, improved knowledge of assets, introduction of asset management improvements and corporate strategy/policy and processes.

2.3 Background

CHBDC, like most territorial authorities in New Zealand, has traditionally provided public open space for the preservation and management of areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. The Places and Open Spaces Team within the Customer and Community Partnerships Group at CHBDC are responsible for the planning, development, and management of the parks and open space network in our urban, coastal and rural areas. This is a new development since 2018. Prior to that parks were managed within the Technical Services/ Utilities area of Council.

The parks and reserves activity is one of the few Council activities that provides outcomes in all four of the well-beings; directly or indirectly supporting the environmental, social, cultural, and economic landscape of our district. Park professionals typically have a combination of knowledge and experience in at least one or more of the following areas: the natural environment, behavioural sciences, and administration and management. These skills are important in providing leadership to improve and

enhance the experience and protection of these open spaces for the benefit of the public and the environment.

The guiding legislation is the Reserves Act 1977. Its purpose is to provide for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, areas of New Zealand possessing –

- a. Recreational use (active or passive)
- b. Wildlife; or
- c. Indigenous flora or fauna; or
- d. Environmental and landscape amenity or interest; or
- e. Natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or value:

The reasoning being two-fold

1. Ensuring protection and preservation of indigenous species of flora and fauna and their ecosystems, and
2. Ensuring, the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, its bays and inlets and offshore islands, lakeshores, and riverbanks, and fostering and promoting the protection of them from unnecessary subdivision and development.

A few government entities administer reserve lands whether they be in Crown or territorial authority ownership. In Central Hawke's Bay district, the Department of Conservation, the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) and CHBDC manage a variety of parks and reserves. DOC manage some key remnant reserves with a focus on natural ecosystems and remnant forests. HBRC typically manage the river and stream access and corridors and ocean foreshores. Council may own parks and reserves outright or be the assigned by the Crown as the administrator of reserves owned by the Crown. CHBDC administer a variety of reserves and other parks and open spaces that, though not officially designated as a reserve, are managed as a reserve. The next section describes the categories of parks and reserves CHBDC manage.

2.4 Asset Summary

This asset management plan applies to publicly accessible parks, open space and natural areas managed by Central Hawke's Bay District Council and generally defined as any land that is managed for the purposes of public recreation, conservation, and/or amenity or landscape enhancement. This includes the built assets within these spaces such as hard surfaces (footpaths, carparks), play and sport assets such as playgrounds, safety surfaces, sporting fields, hard courts, and equipment), park furniture, access structures, and more. It also includes living and natural assets and services located on land where the primary purpose is not public recreation, but primarily for community beautification such as street trees and gardens located on road corridors and grounds around community buildings and facilities. Note that park buildings larger than 10m² are found in the Community Facilities (buildings and property) Asset Management Plan.

2.4.1 Parks and Open Spaces

Central Hawkes Bay District Council has categorised its 63 open spaces. These top level assets are categorised using The Parks Categories Framework which has been developed by the New Zealand Recreation Association or NZRA (now Recreation Aotearoa) in consultation with the New Zealand parks sector, to provide a relevant industry guideline for consistent application across the parks and open spaces sector. When applying the parks category framework, it is recognised that most parks have a range of uses and values. Also, no parks category system will perfectly cover every park type. A flexible yet consistent approach has been applied to allocating the CHBDC parks and open spaces

to the categories by considering the primary purpose of the park. The Lifecycle Management Plan sections will address these categories and parks and reserves within them in greater detail. Here is a summary of Park Categories which includes the number of parks/reserves in each category and the total hectares in each category.

Park Categories	Number	Area (ha)
Sport & Recreation	6	81.9270
Community	17	12.3437
Nature		
Bush 20.345ha	4	56.8365
Coastal....36.492ha	17	
Cultural Heritage	12	5.1713
Civic Space (+ street gardens)	7+	1.7622
Recreation & Ecological Linkages (2 sections of Tukituki Trail and rural esplanades)		
TOTAL	63	158.0407

See Appendix for a full list of open spaces and categories 'by community'. The reader may be aware of other open spaces that fit into these categories, but only those listed are owned and/or administrated by Council.

The Park Category system has a few other categories not covered by CHBDC-owned or maintained open spaces.

Public Gardens - The primary focus for Public Gardens is to create a place of beauty and tranquillity through high quality horticultural design and maintenance and other features as appropriate to the park's character. They often also contain historic heritage values.

Outdoor Adventure - Outdoor Adventure Parks enable visitors to experience a variety of recreation activities in a wide range of open space environments.

Hawke's Bay Regional Councils river corridors – provide a number of rough trails for mountain bikers and motorbikes. They also own the forest where the Gum Tree Mountain Bike Park exists on eastern outskirts of Waipukurau. The private facility Back Paddock Lakes would also fit into this category.

Non-Council Parks and Reserves - There are other parks/reserves/open space within the district that serve community and or conservation purposes. A list of non-Council sites are listed by the organisation that administers them.

Department of Conservation (DOC)

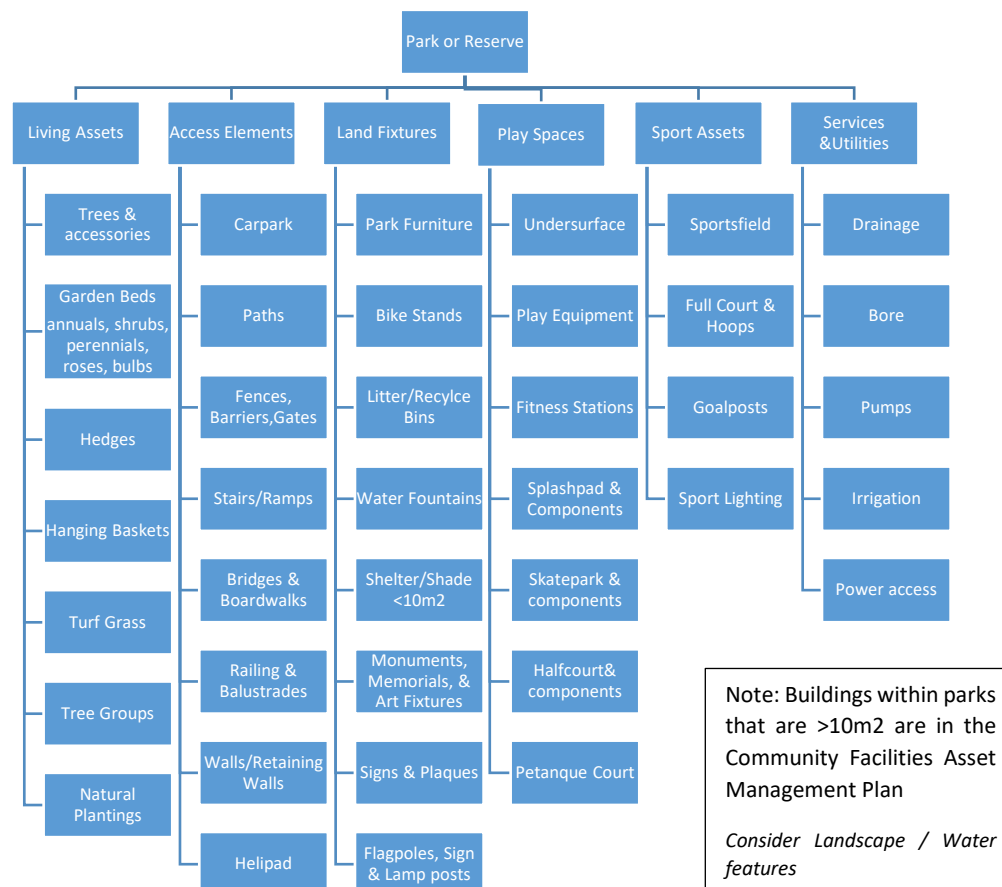
- Te Angiangi Marine Reserve (access from Aramoana & Blackhead Beaches)
- Elsthorpe & Mohi Bush Scenic Reserves
- A'Deanes Bush & Monckton Scenic Reserves.
-

Hawke's Bay Regional Council

- Tukituki River Corridor (berm, stopbanks, and access points)
- Waipawa River Corridor (berm, stopbanks, and access points)
- Gum Tree Mountain Bike Park (plantation)

2.4.2 Asset Groups

Within each park, reserve, or open space are a range of assets (some of which have been mentioned above). These broad groups are identified in the table below, but more detailed information will be addressed in the Lifecycle Management section.



2.4.2.1 Ownership

The open spaces listed are either owned by Central Hawkes Bay District Council or are Crown assets that are vested in Central Hawkes Bay District Council. Many of the reserves were often gifted to the township or local government body of the day. Title list a range of ownership of governing bodies of the past governing bodies as well as the current Central Hawke's Bay District Council and Her Majesty the Queen. Past governing bodies include:

- The Waipukurau District Council (and one example of 'Waipukuru' District Council)
- The Waipawa District Council
- The Waipawa County Council
- The Waipawa Borough Council
- The Patangata Council

Overtime, amalgamations have made these land parcels a part of Central Hawkes Bay District Council. Reserve status is not always clear.

The assets within these open spaces have been developed, maintained, and owned by the community or council administrative group of the day, such as the plantings (green assets), hard surfaces, structures, play assets, and services. The vast majority are now owned and maintained by Council.

Some buildings, mainly in sport and recreation parks, are owned by various sport clubs. Similarly, the sporting assets such as goalposts, nets, and lighting are most wholly owned by the sports clubs. The new Centralines Sports Park within Russell Park which includes a hockey turf, netball courts, fencing and lighting, for example, is owned by the Central Hawke's Bay Community Trust.

2.4.2.2 Age

Magiq valuation register does not provide the detail needed for this. We are currently identifying assets and loading into RAMM where actual ages (or indicative ages where unable to find install dates) will give us an idea of the range of asset ages. Information is available via different sources to give an indication of key assets and their ages. The Russell Park playground and splash pad are relatively new in the last 3-7 years. However other parks and playgrounds that have had work in the last 10-20 years may have added a new piece of equipment and only painted existing equipment, so an 'upgrade' year is only marginally helpful. It is likely that much of this equipment is 30-50 years old. Furniture and other structures within a lot of our parks are dated and showing signs of deterioration. The current exercise to capture all of our park assets will provide a thorough picture of the age of our assets or at least remaining useful life (RUL).

2.4.2.3 Condition

Similarly, understanding when assets were last condition graded and where the data collected is held is a challenge. A 2010 Parks and Sportsgrounds Activity Plan identifies that they were done and that helped inform the renewal plans at that time. This section will be updated as asset and condition data is collected. Fortnightly to monthly playground inspections by contractor certified Level 1 ROSPA and audits of parks help to identify equipment in need of repair or replacement.

2.4.2.4 Usage & Demand

Parks with playgrounds and other play or sport amenity get high usage. These would be Russell Park, Nelly Jull Park, and Madge Hunter Park. The A'Deane Park playground, Otane playground, and courts at Porangahau Memorial Hall are areas within parks or property also get high usage.

Sportsgrounds have been able to manage the bookings and usage, but there is a demand for storage from sport clubs and dog clubs. There is also increasing demand for irrigation. Two years in a row premier sports fields at Russell Park and Coronation Park have been affected by level 3 drought. Not only does this make them unsightly, but there are health and safety risks allowing play on hard fields and then additional costs to bring the fields back into specification.

Rural communities often note that there is play facilities and 'more things to do' in our larger urban centres. This creates a demand for similar levels of service. Staff often here "we want a splash pad (or flying fox, etc.) in 'our' park."

2.5 Level of Asset Management

This plan aims to achieve a 'basic' level of asset management sophistication. The Improvement Plan Section of this plan, sets out the required actions in order for the activity to achieve a 'core' to 'core +' level of asset management sophistication.

2.6 Goals and Objectives of Asset Ownership

The Places and Open Spaces activity at CHBDC is in the business of the provision of public spaces with the goal being:

A range of parks and reserves that are affordable, well-maintained, safe and provide for the recreational (play & sport), cultural, and environmental well-being of the community

This overall goal helps to guide decision-making along with the asset management principles of THRIVE in the Introduction (p4):

- Trust
- Honesty
- Respect
- Innovation
- Valuing People
- Excellence

And the Objectives of achieving...

- A proud district.
- A prosperous district.
- Strong communities.
- Connected citizens.
- Smart growth.
- Environmentally responsible.
- Durable Infrastructure.

3 Levels of Service

3.1 Customer Research and Expectations

3.1.1 Key Stakeholders

The Parks activity and therefore the resultant effects our asset management practices has an end effect on a large number of people. Table 2.1 lists our park and open spaces customers and other key stakeholders and an aspect of our services that are considered to most affect that group.

External Customers and Stakeholders	Parks	Sportsgrounds	Playgrounds	Trails	Public Toilets	Streetscapes
Children	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Youth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Families	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Older Adults	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Walkers/Joggers	✓			✓	✓	✓
Dog owners	✓			✓	✓	
Sports People	✓	✓			✓	
Sports Clubs and Codes	✓	✓			✓	
Sport Spectators	✓	✓			✓	

Event Organisers	✓				✓	
Event participants	✓				✓	
Residents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adjoining Land Owners/Neighbours	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iwi Groups / Tangata Whenua	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Schools and early childhood education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tourists and Visitors	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Freedom Campers	✓				✓	
Contractors					✓	
Businesses and Retailers	✓				✓	✓
Specialty Clubs as relates to specific park e.g. remote control planes, Mountain bike club, etc.	✓			✓	✓	
Internal Customers and stakeholders	Parks	Sports-grounds	Play-grounds	Trails	Public Toilets	Street-scapes
Council Staff and contractors Community Facilities, Cemeteries, Building Assets, 3Waters, Transport, Planning and Regulatory, Communications	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Elected Officials	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Council programming staff (e.g. holiday programmes from Library, etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

3.1.2 Resident Opinion Survey

Central Hawke's Bay District Council has utilised Research First to survey the community annually since 2018. This is the third iteration and overall satisfaction with parks and reserves remains high: 2018 = 96%, 2019 = 94%, and this year, 2020, 95% reported satisfaction with parks and reserves. 30% of these were very satisfied.

- Three-quarters (78%) of residents have used /visited parks and reserves in the District in the last 12 months while 22% had not. This matches the 'urban or township' / 'rural area +coastal' location split of respondents.
 - Those who had not (22%) gave a variety of reasons, most commonly that they prefer to exercise elsewhere (37%: beach, farm, garden) which was similar to the 21% of these that said they are too far away.
 - Interesting to note that 'beach' wasn't seen as a reserve, but most of Councils open space is adjacent to our beaches.
- Direct comments related to parks and open spaces
 - Majority related to playgrounds – Mainly to improve Nelly Jull as it 'looks tired' and others want the playground they visit fenced (e.g. Russell Park).
 - Others around wanting more spaces and more trees and natural planting as well as maintain and provide more cycle ways/footpaths.

3.1.3 Requests for Service

An evaluation of the RFS or Request for Service system was conducted in January 2020. The RFS system logs jobs received by Customer Service as well as by staff. Data for requests logged to Parks and Property has been analysed for all of 2019. There were a total of 635 requests. 149 requested call backs and could have been simple queries across Places and Open Spaces (community facilities, cemeteries, retirement, as well as our parks and open spaces). 344 were assigned to our open space maintenance contractor Recreation Services. 75 were regarding public toilets. The following shows the counts focusing specifically on parks and open spaces:

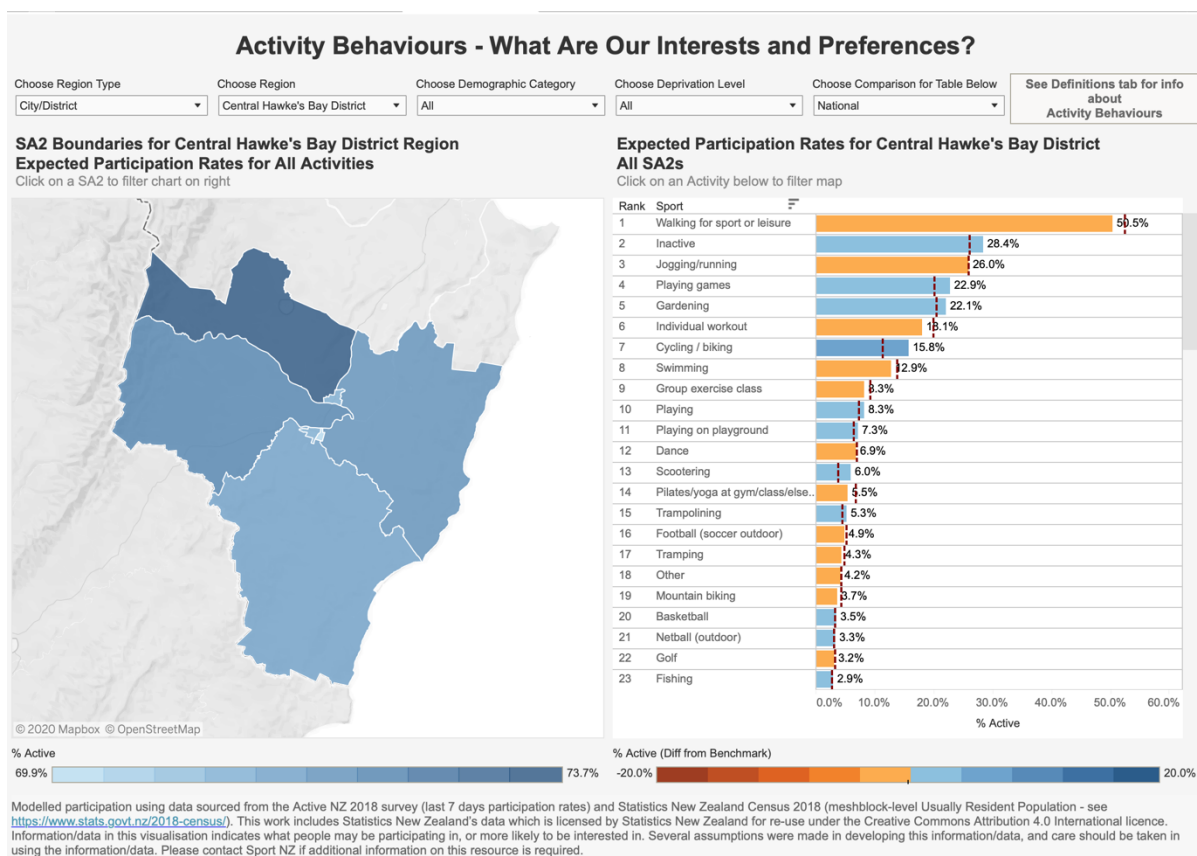
- 44 Parks Misc.: Those coming from the community were truly a miscellaneous group, but did include a number of people reporting wasp nests.
- 42 Mowing: Majority in November and December
- 40 Trees: Majority of these were from Parks Officer to RSV Contractor
- 25 Garden Maintenance: Majority of these were from Parks Officer to RSV Contractor
- 24 Playgrounds: Majority of these were from Parks Officer to RSV Contractor. A few reported by public of broken items.
- 23 Spraying: A Combination of public and staff requests regarding weeds. Urban spray contractor has since changed and will be good to get a comparison.
- 23 Litter: Majority of these were from Parks Officer to RSV Contractor
- 18 Park Furniture: Majority of these were from Parks Officer to RSV Contractor

As mentioned above, most RFS's are initiated by staff for reactive works. The Mowing category receives the greatest number of calls from the public identifying areas they would like mowed. The majority of these were in the peak growing season of November-December.

3.1.4 Sport New Zealand Insights

The Sport New Zealand Insights Tool provides participation information on a range of activity, behaviors. Participation rates are for all of Central Hawke's Bay and can be drilled down to statistical area level 2 boundaries (SA2). These were developed using the Active New Zealand Survey 2018 along with the 2018 meshblock-level usually resident population information. The dashed line shows a comparison with the national average.

Note that the data demonstrate activities that show higher participation rates such as walking and jogging and those activities compared with the that national average. Those activities with greater participation rates than the national average are: being inactive, playing games, gardening, and especially cycling and biking (this chart shows the top 23 on the list of the 69 activities. Looking at specific SA2 areas we see very similar results in the top 10-15 but as it gets down to the 20th activity on the list there are changes between the various SA2's with some areas showing more activity all together including netball and touch rugby (e.g. Takapau and Porangahau) and greater reported inactivity (Porangahau).



The above graph focuses on all demographic categories. If filtering on just the Maori population which make up a quarter of our District population and is as high as 60% in Porangahau, it is little changed in the most popular activities. However, netball and rugby place higher on the list; 15th and 17th respectively. Overall SA2 Maori are slightly more active than the whole of the population combined. Looking at European population we see mountain biking (19th) and tennis (23rd) gain in popularity. Of all ethnicities those in the highest deprivation are more inactive but tend to participate in similar activities as the rest of the District.

Participation rates for primary-aged school children (5-12 years) are significantly greater than the national average for many activities which may reflect the freedom of growing up in lower populated areas. A range of outdoor activities are high on the list (note the lists are typically 60+ activities long and only the first 23 are showing on the graphs shown here) with playing, scootering, and cycling above national average. Football (outdoor soccer) being most popular field sport followed by rugby, cricket, and touch. There are limited outdoor spaces for basketball, but this is a growing sport and the District is above national average.

Activities for our secondary-aged school children (13-17 years) compared with their younger counterparts demonstrate more focused sport activity, less playing, and increased individual workouts. Football is definitely the most popular field sport with touch rugby coming in much further down the list.

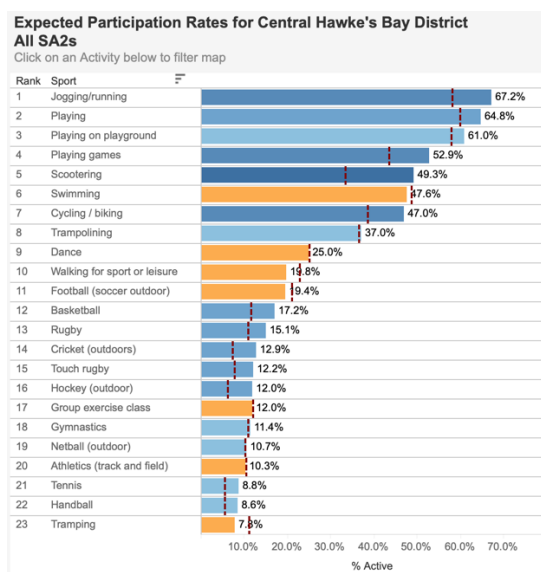
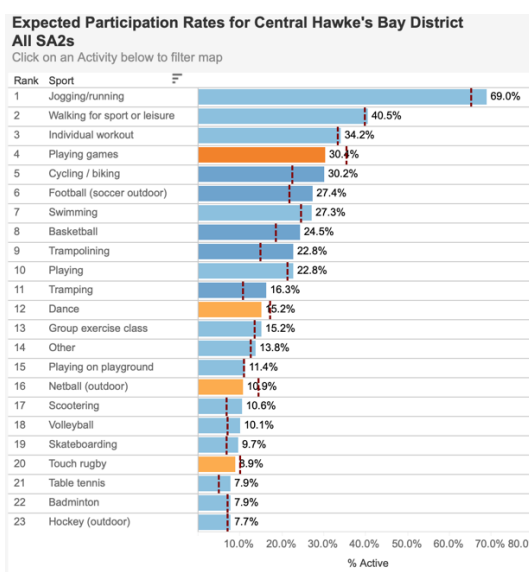


Figure 1 primary school-aged



Secondary school-aged

Walking, jogging, cycling are the most popular activities and many take place in our outdoor spaces. Other top performing activities include outdoor play and playground activity, and 'scootering'. It is also fair to say, that activities that score high or are above the national average are 'available' to the community. Waipukurau and Waipawa, our two main population centres have football/rugby fields, have skate parks, etc. Also, primary-aged children get exposed through physical education to a number of activities such as cycling and cricket, but note that cricket, a popular NZ sport, does not appear on the secondary school-aged or all of population first page lists. It will be interesting to note with the advent of the Centralines Sports Park it is expected that numbers participating in hockey and netball increase in the next Sport NZ activity survey.

Fit-for- purpose facilities and activities that are easy-to-access play an important part in the physical activity level and well-being of our District. Council cannot be all things to all people, but by identifying gaps and making provision where the community needs support will go a long way in further activating the District. The lifecycle management plans of our sport and recreation parks, community parks, and shared pathways further in this document will address what is provided and recommendations for further level of service.

3.2 Legislative and Policy Inputs

Table 3.2: Legislative Potential Impacts on Parks Asset Management

Legislation	Purpose, Key Provisions and Requirements
Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and subsequent amendments	<p>The Act is designed to provide democratic and effective local government that recognises the diversity of New Zealand communities. It provides a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them.</p> <p>The Act specifically provides for ‘libraries, museums, reserves, recreational facilities and other community infrastructure as core services (11A (e)). These services Part 2, 14.1.g “...should ensure prudent stewardship and the efficient and effective use of its resources in the interests of its district or region, including by planning effectively for the future management of its assets.”</p> <p>Provides the power of general competence for a local authority to undertake any business or activity, including the protection of areas for reserve and provision of aquatic facilities provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activity is consistent with the object of the Act. • The community has been consulted in a meaningful way, and the activity is legal. <p>Section 77(1)(c) requires the local authority, when making significant decisions relating to land or a body of water, to take into account the relationship of Maori and their cultural and traditions with their land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.</p> <p>Local authorities must provide specific opportunities for Maori to participate in decision-making.</p> <p>The Act requires 3-yearly preparation of Long-Term Plans alongside community consultation processes. The LTP includes capital expenditure requirements to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet additional demand for activity, • improve the level of service and • replace existing assets and • a statement of intended service provision including performance measures and targets. <p>123 Outline of Part (c) specific restrictions on disposal of parks and reserves, and endowment properties, including provision for the protection of parks and reserves from disposal</p> <p>197-209 – relates to development contributions for reserves</p> <p>The Parks and Open Spaces AMP is as key input into the LTP; to provide a robust basis for the long term forecasts.</p> <p>The 2014 Amendment to LGA 2002 requires Councils to produce a 30-year Infrastructure Strategy. Parks are not required at this time, but good asset management will address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identification of strategies issues and options, • outline of how infrastructure assets will be managed, indicative capital and operating expenditure forecasts, • significant CAPEX decisions – costs and options for each and • Assumption on lifecycle, demand, and levels of service.
Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)	<p>The RMA establishes a planning framework covering land designation processes and requirement of resource consents for activities within affect the environment with the purpose to promote sustainable management of natural and physical resources. It requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable management of physical and natural resources

Legislation	Purpose, Key Provisions and Requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that the restricted building work is carried out or supervised in accordance with the requirements of this Act; and Ensuring that he or she is licensed in a class for carrying out or supervising that restricted building work.
Health and Safety at Work Act 2015	<p>Sets out the principles, duties and rights in relation to workplace health and safety. Central Hawke's Bay District Council as "persons conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU)" have duties to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the workplace is without risks to the health and safety of any person.</p> <p>Parks and reserves provide both spaces that are developed for public use and others that provide little to no development so that users have a "natural" experience. Both provide inherent risks. A risk management plan to identify and mitigate risks to the public as well as employees is important.</p> <p>Management of assets in parks and open spaces is critical for community safety whether the asset is a street or park tree, a woodland staircase, or picnic bench.</p> <p>Requirement of the provision of safe work places for all activities by local authority staff and contractors, and the maintenance of an audit trail to demonstrate compliance.</p>
The Health and safety In Employment (HASIE) Act 1992	<p>The Transit NZ Guidelines "Code of Practice for Temporary Traffic Management" is a recognised standard for maintenance and construction work on legal roads.</p>
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014	<p>Replacing the Historic Places Act 1993 to improve integration with the RMA sets out to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of NZ. Work affecting historic sites and archaeological sites (known and not yet identified) including land and buildings is subject to an authority process under this act. Consent is needed for work or development and management and operation of a protected site.</p>

Managing the Parks activity is not only affected by legislation but by Standards and technical guidelines that help to manage risks, improve safety, and guide asset management to help ensure parks and open spaces are delivered in an effective manner. Table 3.3 identifies New Zealand Standards and Technical Guidelines utilised in the management of Parks and their related assets.

It is important that those contracted to carry out work on park assets utilise standards as a minimum and take guidance from expert knowledge provided. *The NZ Handbook on General play equipment and surfacing* is utilised for safety and operational inspections performed on playgrounds. The annual playground inspections also check specifically against the playground standard that applies.

Track and Outdoor visitor structures originally developed for the Department of Conservation are now being reviewed for open spaces within local authority management as are the guides as trail activities become more popular in urban environments.

3.2.1.1.1 Table 3.3 Standards and Guidelines Impacting Parks Asset Management

Standards/ Guidelines	Purpose
NZS 4241:1999 New Zealand Standard Public Toilets	Provides design information and advice on the numbers, location, type and quality including feature and fittings for public toilets. Guidance on cleaning and sanitation is also provided.
NZS 4121:2001 New Zealand Standard Design for access and mobility Buildings and Associated Facilities	The purpose of the Standard is to provide guidance for those who are responsible for making buildings and facilities accessible to and fully usable by people who have disabilities. It is to be done by applying the principles of approachability, accessibility and usability to the overall design to ensure that people with disabilities are able to enter and carry out normal activities. These principles are to be applied to driveways, car parks and passageways within and between complexes and developments and associated landscaping.

Standards/ Guidelines	Purpose
NZS 5828:2015 New Zealand Standard Playground equipment and surfacing	This standard specifies the general requirements for playground equipment and surfacing for New Zealand. Use of this standard promotes and encourages the provision and use of playgrounds that are well designed, well-constructed, well maintained, innovative, and challenging.
SNZ HB 5828.1:2006 New Zealand Handbook General playground equipment and surfacing	This handbook is designed to present key safety information in everyday terms and act as a guide to achieving compliance with this standard. It is intended that the handbook will be revised and brought up to date with NZS 5828:2015.
SNZ HB 8630:2004 New Zealand Handbook Tracks and outdoor visitor structures	This document provides specifications for the design, construction, and maintenance of tracks and outdoor visitor structures. It is aimed at encouraging consistent standards for tracks and outdoor visitor structures New Zealand-wide. Application of these specifications will ensure that tracks and outdoor visitor structures provide the right level of service to meet track users' recreation and safety needs, and will help protect the facilities and the environment from damage.
Track Construction and Maintenance Guidelines Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai July 2008	These guidelines provide advice and technical information on the construction and maintenance of recreation tracks for walkers and off road mountain bikers. The aim is to provide best practice information that is useful to Programme Managers, Rangers, and contractors in planning and carrying out work on tracks. The objective is to describe how SNZ HB 8630:2004 can be achieved. It is the "how to" guide for staff involved in planning for, constructing and maintaining tracks to meet the track service standards.
New Zealand Cycle Trail Design Guide February 2015 (4th Edition) prepared for Ministry of Business innovation and Employment	This cycle trail design guide is intended to help anyone planning, designing or building parts of the New Zealand Cycle Trail (NZCT). It is also useful for those applying for NZCT funding.
The New Zealand Building Code	<p>The Building Code sets clear expectations of the standards buildings should meet. It covers aspects such as structural stability, fire safety, access, moisture control, durability, services and facilities, and energy efficiency.</p> <p>The Building Code states how a building must perform in its intended use rather than describing how the building must be designed and constructed. In other words, it is a performance-based Building Code. All building work in New Zealand must meet the performance standards set by the Building Code, even if it doesn't require a consent.</p>

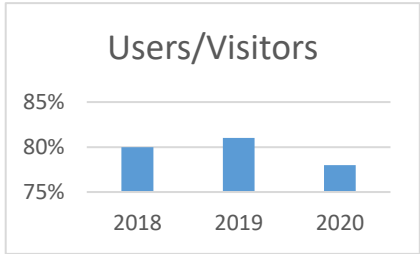
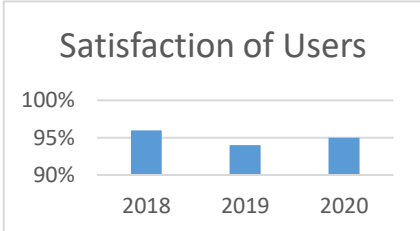
Council has a range of their own strategy and policy documents that guide the Parks activity affecting the management of its assets. The table below sets forth these documents and any requirements or guidance in relation to park and open space asset management.

Plan / Strategy	Description or Objective
Long Term Plan	The current Long-term Plan sets for the activity plan for ten years with a focus on the first three years.
District Plan 2003	The CHB District Plan is currently under review.
Annual Plan	
Reserve Management Plans	Aramoana RMP 2004 Hunter Memorial Park RMP 2004 Whangapehu Historic Reserves RMP 2004
Integrated Spatial Plan 2020	
Community Wellbeing Strategy	
Disability Action Plan	Goal 1: People with disabilities in CHB will have improved access to public places and spaces
Positive Aging Action Plan	Namely Goal 3: Central Hawke's Bay District provides appropriate services and facilities for its older people.

Plan / Strategy	Description or Objective
Community Plans	Ongaonga Otane Takapau

3.3 Current Levels of Service

Our top Level of Service (LOS) in the Parks and Open Space Activity area focusses on provision, playground safety, use, and satisfaction: “A range of parks and reserves that are affordable, well maintained and safe that provide for the sporting, cultural and well-being of the community.” Currently there are no performance measures for provision. The table below shows the current LOS and results. The percentages are negligible change in that the percent error is around plus or minus 4.5% -5% which still maintains achievement of the target percentages.

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target	Measure	Results								
A range of parks and reserves that are affordable, well maintained and safe that provide for the sporting, cultural and well-being of the community.	Safety checks on playground equipment are carried out monthly	Achieved	Utilities Team Inspection Sheet	2018: Not Achieved 2019: Achieved 2020: Not Achieved								
	The percentage of people that have used or visited a park or reserve in the last 12 months	65%	Independent Community Views Survey	<div><p>Users/Visitors</p><table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2018</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>81%</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>78%</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Year	Percentage	2018	80%	2019	81%	2020	78%
	Year	Percentage										
2018	80%											
2019	81%											
2020	78%											
The percentage of people that are satisfied with the park or reserve used or visited in the last 12 months	90%	Independent Community Views Survey	<div><p>Satisfaction of Users</p><table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2018</td><td>96%</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>94%</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>95%</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Year	Percentage	2018	96%	2019	94%	2020	95%	
Year	Percentage											
2018	96%											
2019	94%											
2020	95%											
See Community Facilities for the Swimming Pool related Levels of Service												

Parks and Open Spaces currently does not have any developmental levels of service. These would focus on the range of assets we provide, the quality and quantity and these would vary between the parks categories and service level of a park e.g. a cultural history park is unlikely to have a playground and a local (neighborhood) community park is unlikely to have the same number of play equipment, seats, etc. as a key urban or destination community park. Some of this is recommended within the desired levels of service and will expand over time as more data is collected on the performance of the parks and open space assets and benchmarked with similar park services around New Zealand.

Operational levels of service are historical and have been incorporated into the contract with Recreational Services e.g. levels of mowing, bin emptying, streetscapes, and general maintenance of assets. Again, as more data is gathered and the asset performance is better understood, these will change to be more efficient while continuing to meet community expectations. One area where levels of service have already changed is the decrease in annual beds in parks and streetscapes with continued decrease in the upcoming spring 2020 planting season. There has been few complaints thus far, and with replanting with perennials or shrubs that need less watering, it has benefits that are both financial and environmental.

3.4 Desired Level of Service

As mentioned early on in this document, parks and open space address all of the well-beings. It is also noted that despite the focus on sport in the current top level of service, both community and Sport New Zealand have a much wider focus of play and recreation. The importance of the environment has also been highlighted by the community. It is therefore recommended that the new LOS statement read:

A range of parks and reserves that are affordable, well maintained, safe and provide for the recreational (play and sport), cultural, and environmental well-being of the community.

It is recommended that that the user/visitor measure stay the same, but that the satisfaction measure address all of the residents surveyed. Reasoning for this, is that there is often inherent value in just having a park, green or open space. However, this may also lower the target score as some may equate non-use as non-satisfaction.

The playground measure is important but should be in the operational levels of service and the performance measure increased to weekly for our more popular playgrounds. It will also be included in the key performance indicators for the Community Facilities and Infrastructure Maintenance contract.

New provisional levels of service that address our growing district should be added. The two new recommended area for provision of park and open space and playgrounds that are within walking distance of our urban population.

Yardstick New Zealand benchmarks park asset information and though it does not have a measure of urban population within walking distance it does consider provision based on population. The Yardstick NZ median for park provision considers data from 23 territorial local authorities and is 16.7 ha/1,000 residents. Looking at the 5 councils under a population of 25,000 the median is 22.4ha. The median of 17ha is for the 16 that have a population under 60,000. This changes to 9.5 to 11.4 ha respectively when focusing on parks and open spaces that are 'actively maintained.' Council is at 185ha inclusive of cemeteries.

The median for playground provision reported in Yardstick across 23 NZ TLA's is 4.4 per 1,000 children (aged under 15 years). This compares to 2 playgrounds per 1,000 children (2018 usually resident population) in CHBDC (less than half the median). Looking at the 5 smallest councils participating (all under 25,000 population) the provision is 5 per 1,000 children.

The number of youth facilities (skate parks or basketball half courts) has a median of 2 per 1,000 youths (aged 15 to 24 years). CHBDC's provision is .9 per 1,000 youth.

The following table identifies the Levels of Service performance measures and targets for the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.

Level of Service	Performance Measure	Target	Measure
<i>A range of parks and reserves that are affordable, well maintained, safe and provide for the recreational (play and sport), cultural, and environmental well-being of the community.</i>	The percentage of residential dwellings within 10 minute walk (pedshed) of a park or community open space. Baseline 60%	Yrs1-3 60% Yrs 4&5 70% Yrs 6&7 75% Yr 8 80% Yr 9 85% Yr10 90%	GIS & statistics report*
	The percentage of residential dwellings within 10 minute walk (pedshed) of a playground. Baseline 39%	Yrs1-3 40% Yrs 4-6 50% Yrs 6-10 70%	GIS & statistics report*
	The percentage of people that have used or visited a park or reserve (including beaches) in the last 12 months	80%	Resident Opinion Survey
	The percentage of people satisfied with the parks, reserves, and open spaces	90%	Resident Opinion Survey
	Monitoring the number of health and safety incidents or injuries due to inadequate or poor maintenance in our parks reserves and sportsgrounds	0	Councils RFS System

Levels of Service will also be broken down into more detail (technical and non-technical) with further improvements to AMP. The initiation in this AMP of identifying our parks into relevant categories is the first step in defining the levels of service in relation to the park's purpose and character. This will help define how the parks and open spaces will be developed, what assets are provided as well as reviewing the maintenance standards (short of having a full reserve management plan or RMP).

4 Future Demand

Central Hawke's Bay District Council commissioned Squillions Ltd to provide Council with a [Demographic and Economic Growth Projections 2020-2051](#). This provided insightful information to all asset and activity managers as well as inform Council's [Integrated Spatial Plan 2020-2050](#) adopted in September 2020. This document responds to planned growth projections and identifies the growth projects for the Long Term Plan.

4.1 Demand Drivers

4.1.1 Population and Demographic Changes

Population is growing in Central Hawke's Bay. Council has adopted the medium growth scenario in the Squillions report which has 'built in a recovery in migration from mid-2022, but migration remains below recent levels initially, then edges higher in the outer years. The result is a population that ages but less rapidly, having more families with children moving to the district and keeping up average household size. Under this scenario we project an increase of 2,300 people by 2031 –with further growth in the outer years.' However, based on influx of returning New Zealanders post COVID lockdown, the economy doing better than expected, and the large number of building consents received at Council, the growth could end up well exceeding this medium growth scenario.

- Since 2013 we have had a net migration of approximately 200/year. This is expected to have grown with the return of overseas Kiwis due to COVID.

Growth will continue in the main centres of Waipukurau and Waipawa, but Ōtāne continues to pick up proportionally more of the District's population growth, relative to its size. This is attributed to the accessibility to Hastings and Napier for commuters.

Population figures and demographic tables are below.

Dataset: Ethnic group (grouped total responses), for census usually resident population counts, 2018 Census

Ethnic group	Total people	European	Maori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	Other ethnicity
Year	2018						
Area							
Total - New Zealand by Territorial Authority/SA2	4699755	3297864	775836	381642	707598	70332	58053
%Total - New Zealand by Territorial Authority/SA2	100%	70%	17%	8%	15%	1%	1%
Central Hawke's Bay District	14142	11754	3351	405	360	36	156
%Central Hawke's Bay District	100%	83%	24%	3%	3%	0%	1%

data extracted on 19 Nov 2020 06:59 UTC (GMT) from NZ.Stat

We know that across all of New Zealand the population has been is aging. We are also becoming more culturally diverse and the proportion of Maori is also increasing. The European/New Zealander population percentage is staying fairly static.

In the Levels of Service section it was noted that across our European and Maori population activity participation is for the most part similar except across a few sports. Time will tell how the growing ethnic populations will affect activities within our parks. Will there be more demand for softball, cricket, or something else? Will there be a greater need to manage park bookings for these sports, of for large family gatherings, church group events, and cultural festivals?

4.1.2 Demand Trends

The Squillions report refers to 'megatrends' which are occurring nationally and internationally. These include: urban to rural flight, technological change, and more government involvement. This has potential to affect parks and open spaces in the following ways:

Urban to rural flight would increase CHB population with those fleeing either costly house prices in Auckland, those returning from overseas to place of their birth, and for many the opportunity to work from home. If living in a CHBDC community, it means that the existing parks and services they provide will receive greater use. There may also be the expectation that they offer similar levels of service (eg. playgrounds and walking trails) as where they came from. There would be a greater demand on sportsfields and natural areas like Otaia (Lyndsey Bush) and the Tukituki trails. Beaches would receive more day visitors. These activities would increase the need for cleaning and maintenance and assets would have a shorter useful life.

The technological change we have seen so far could further reduce manual labour jobs in the agricultural industry of CHBDC. Those families affected add to the groups already on limited incomes. It is important that they and their children have opportunities to engage with our parks

and open spaces for not only the ability to participate in these spaces at no cost, but also for the known health and well-being benefits that ameliorate the effects of difficult living situations.

Technological change also could mean new ways of engaging with our parks and open spaces. The use of technology through Magical Parks and interactive play equipment has already appeared in parks across New Zealand. Operations and maintenance is also being affected in parks in NZ through the use of longer lasting and more efficient LED lighting as well as using smart technology to lock and unlock gates, gather data, etc.

Increases in government regulations in health and safety, water compliance, traffic management, etc. increases compliance costs as well as project costs and routine maintenance and increases already stretched capacity of staff.

Key trends affecting the parks and open spaces is the increased awareness of the benefits of being outdoors, playing outdoors, interacting with nature. The concepts in the book 'Last Child in the Woods' by Richard Louv and similar has been picked up by the Early Childhood sector and now more widely with enviro-schools, but is also increasing demand for 'natural play' areas within our parks. During the COVID lockdown more people walked in their neighborhoods or accessed parks and natural areas. Cycling also increased. Increased usage of the river berm areas and Tukituki Trails is evidence of this occurring in Central Hawke's Bay.

Family play is another growing concept. Parks are not just swings and a slide, but areas the whole family can engage in play and stay longer. This also means that facilities should be inclusive and welcoming by being both physically accessible and providing non-threatening environments. Novelty is another aspect whereby parks are not all the same and playgrounds are not all the same and this encourages visits wider than just the closest park. The provision of unique programmes and events will also foster more family involvement. Open space where a range of activities can occur is future-proofing the area for continued use and engagement.

New Zealand inclusive of Central Hawke's Bay has a continued trend of decreasing club members and volunteers among several sports. The sportville or now the sports hub is still a concept that has improved models that encourage clubs to co-locate, but is still a time intensive effort to get them over the line into sustainable operation. The concept of 'pay-for-play' is continuing to grow and slowly sports clubs are starting to see what opportunities this provides for their club to continue its operation and in many cases grow.

Sport New Zealand has recently come to the realisation that play forms a range of developmental experiences that encourages life of active recreation and sport and has made this a key focus for the benefit of the New Zealanders health, well-being, and as pathway for some into elite sport. Central Hawke's Bay District Council along with Sport Hawke's Bay are piloting 'Play Streets' a concept that fosters community-led play in neighborhood streets. It is hoped that this will foster more community-led recreation programmes that will further activate our Central Hawke's Bay Communities.

4.2 Demand Forecasts and Impacts on Assets

It is unclear to what extent the demand drivers and trends will have on the parks and open space assets, but they will have an effect. Increased usage will lead to increased maintenance and operational costs as well as shortening the useful life of actively-used assets. The Renewal section of the lifecycle management captures some of this. As data collection improves in the parks and open space activity asset management planning of renewals will become more refined, but this AMP has been able to address renewal costs on playgrounds with accurate information. Demand forecasts are

reflected in the development sections of the lifecycle management plans incorporating the planning that has gone into the [Integrated Spatial Plan 2020-2050](#).

5 Lifecycle Management Plans

Lifecycle Management Plans have been developed separately for park categories and for key asset groups.

5.1 Parks and Reserves Lifecycle Management Plans

This section is organised by parks category and by perceived demand within that category. Each sub-section or category summarises the information from the individual park lifecycle management plans being developed based on perceived demand or popularity and are found in the appendices. Each category provides key land information, usage and unique characteristics of these areas. There will be discussion of the capacity, performance, condition, and value of these parks. Following that information, the key issues and threats, operations and maintenance plans, renewal plans, development plans, and disposal plans as related to the category will be addressed.

5.1.1 Sport and Recreation Parks

5.1.1.1 Summary & Description

A Sports and Recreation Park is designed and used for organised or competition sport and recreation as well as the informal, and is often multi-use, providing for a range of community activities and facilities.

It is likely to have formally maintained sports turf for a mixture of winter and/or summer sport. The sports turf areas are maintained to an appropriate standard for the sports code use. It may accommodate hard court and built recreation facilities. The determining factor is the provision of bookable sports play facilities, which are the primary purpose of the park.

Toilets, changing facilities and car parking are likely to be available and some may have resident club facilities.

Some parks may have recreation facilities such as playgrounds, and other facilities serving a wider neighbourhood and community function, creating a multi-function park with a wide range of activities occurring. Some parks may be entirely leased for sports or recreation activity.

Sport and Recreation Category	Hectares	Locale
Russell Park	13.0330	Waipukurau
Coronation Park	10.9669	Waipawa
Otane Recreation Grounds	3.1296	Otane
Takapau Recreation Grounds	5.1090	Takapau
White Domain	7.1831	Porangahau
*Forest Gate Domain (Ongaonga Domain)	42.5054	Ongaonga
*Managed/maintained by Forest Gate Domain Board	81.9270	TOTAL

Assets and typical characteristics that may be found in sport and recreation parks:

- Sport facilities, e.g. grass fields, hard courts, artificial surfaces
- Buildings, e.g. toilets, changing rooms, clubrooms, community centres
- Recreation facilities, e.g. playgrounds, skate parks, half courts, picnic areas, bike tracks, etc.

- Access structures such as footpaths, car parks, and other hard surfaces as well as gates
- Seating
- Landscaping
- Usually large in size
- Leased sites could be small (e.g. the size of a single club)

5.1.1.2 Russell Park

Russell Park	
Address	10 River Terrace, Waipukurau
Parcel info	7 parcels
Area	13.3935 ha
Reserve Status	Largest parcel (main fields and playground) 4.3935ha gazetted as Public Recreation Ground in 1983
More info	Master Property Data Sheet

Russell Park is the crown and jewel of parks and reserves in Central Hawke's Bay. It has a prime location as you enter Waipukurau from the north on State Highway 2. As you come over the Tukituki River Bridge and look to the east side, you will note the big expanse of green sportsfields, active skate park, playground and splash pad, and the major community facilities of the AW Parsons Centre (with swimming pools, gym, and fitness facilities) and the Waipukurau Memorial Hall. All are popular community assets on display for those living in the District or those travelling by. Recent development of the Centralines Sports park with provision for netball and hockey can also be seen when lighting up the park on a winters evening.

Russell Park is a popular site for a number of sports and activities. CHB junior football is the major winter user of the two main playing fields. While Touch Rugby utilises in summer. Public toilets and change rooms are easily accessed by these fields as are the playground and the parking area between the AW Parsons Centre and the Memorial Hall. The other entrance is the driveway off of River Terrace / Mitchell Street just past the Scout Hall. The driveway runs past an old hardcourt sometimes used for basketball and warming up for netball. Then it runs between these sportsfields and the new Centralines Sports Park which has an artificial turf surface for hockey and a number of netball courts. This drive has adjacent parking on grounds separated from the sporting areas by bollard and chain fencing and a larger carpark at the back which also provides access to the Tukituki River area and the stopbank limestone pathway and river trails that are managed by the Tukituki Trails Trust and the Hawke's Bay Regional Council. At the end of the carpark there is an access points to a fenced motorbike park and another gate that leads to the back sportsfield formerly known as the junior sportsfield that now mainly serves dogs sports and show dogs and has another toilet block. South of the back field is some of the reserve that is leased to the A&P Society and is adjacent to their grounds. Our only hard assets on the area leased by A&P is the newly upgraded bore. Other assets in this area belong to A&P.

Though not Council assets, south of the A&P grounds is Central Park Rugby owned by the Central Park Rugby Trust and leased by CHB Rugby. Just east of these grounds is the Waipukurau Tennis and Squash Club. Further south are more A&P showgrounds. This large open space serves Waipukurau and the wider district as a sport and recreation hub. Sport Hawke's Bay also has a presence with offices located in the AW Parsons Centre.

Since 2014 the Council and Community have raised funds to support a well utilised playground and a skate park. The splash pad was developed in 2017? And the Centralines Sport park (Hockey turf and netball courts) in 2018. Despite some terrific community assets, Russell Park has not been 'finished'; the peripheral footpath has not been completely reinstated, the sportlighting is not functioning correctly and was switched off at some point, and storage and access to the back of Memorial Hall has also been left unfinished.

In 2019 the back carpark was surfaced and a speed hump was added to minimise traffic speed on the driveway between the main fields and the Centralines Sports Park. Finally, at end of 2019 a community barbeque and shelter was erected adjacent to the playground.

5.1.1.2.1 Capacity, Performance, and Condition

During the scheduled sporting events at any of these facilities parking can be at a premium. However, with forewarning, parking can be made available on the east side of the sports turf. Whether participants are willing to walk from there is another question. Otherwise, capacity within the park is not an issue and there is currently no conflicts with sportsfield bookings.

During a recent survey that went out to the Russell Park users group a common theme was the location of the toilet/changing rooms. They suit the playground and main fields, but not the new Centralines Sports Park and, even with speed mitigation in place (speed hump and signage), it is still a worry for parents of children running between this area and the toilet block and playground. Additional bollards are planned to deter drivers from going around the speed hump.

On a whole the park performs well and there are minimal to no complaints. It is fair to say that the park could perform better.

5.1.1.2.2 Key Issues and Threats

- Insufficient funding to 'complete' past projects
- Inability to water/maintain sportfields
- User groups not aligned on key needs/priorities for parks
- Drivers doing donuts in the back carpark destroys the surface as well as flings shingle onto the sports turf. Locking the gates has mitigated this to a certain extent. However, it can occur in the daytime at low usage/no or minimal passive surveillance.

5.1.1.2.3 Operations and Maintenance Plans

Premier Park,

The scheduled activities are inspecting the playground and raking the safety surface, cleaning of the toilets, emptying rubbish bins, mowing, edging and locking and unlocking of gates and facilities. As it is the prime interface with the most number of visitors/users from the District and further afield, it is important that the park look and perform at its best.

Planned works include moss, mold treatment of the bollard fencing, toilet block building maintenance (see property AMP), field maintenance and irrigation. Annual inspections e.g. playground, trees, and electrical.

5.1.1.2.4 Renewal Plans

Reinstate footpath, fix sport lighting

5.1.1.2.5 Development Plans

Line markings for car park, Change rooms near turf, extend skate park, better utilization of motorbike park/ or BMX park, irrigation for sportsfields, connections with Nga Ara Tipuna, improve access to Tukituki Trails system.

Opportunity to work with A&P and Central Rugby to create a circular pathway that includes existing footpath around the main sportsfields through to Francis Drake Street.

5.1.1.2.6 Disposal Plans

N/A

5.1.1.3 Coronation Park

Coronation Park	
Address	1 Tikokino Road, Waipawa
Parcel info	3 parcels
Area	10.9669 ha
Reserve Status	Fee simple – historic memorial?
More info	Master Property Data Sheet

Coronation is the home of Waipawa Rugby and is comprised of 4 sportsfields. It also has a grandstand, public toilets, and large parking area. Walkers and dog walkers often use the carpark to access the trails along the Waipawa River. The west end provides space for the Waipawa transfer station (recycling centre?).

This park is underutilised at its most Eastern and Western ends. With growth in the District, it should be considered for other leisure use, possibly softball or other sports codes would utilise or could serve as an event space (outdoor concerts, caravan and motorhome rally's etc.).

5.1.1.3.1 Capacity, Performance, and Condition

The park is under utilised, but does provide the Waipawa community with a large open green space. In the past year, the east fields were closed down as Regional Council with Council support undertook eradication of Chilean Needle grass. This invasive species will need to be monitored as it is growing rife on properties across the river from the park.

Being along the Waipawa River has provided the rugby club with irrigation. However, when flow is low and/or there are water restrictions, the fields are affected.

5.1.1.3.2 Key Issues and Threats

- We've had to replace sections of wooden fence a few times due to wreckless driving in the carpark. Maintaining Grandstand
- Irrigation of the fields
- Complaints stem from conflicts walkers/dog walkers have with motorbikes accessing the river area. We coordinate addressing this with Regional Council who manage the Waipawa River corridor.
- Chilean Needle Grass difficult to eradicate, if we do it could easily come back with it being on properties on south side of river

5.1.1.3.3 Operations and Maintenance Plans

Local level of service

The scheduled activities are cleaning of the toilets, emptying rubbish bins, and mowing.

Planned activities include the monitoring for Chilean Needle grass, inspection of the grand stand, cleaning, and painting, and regular infill and grading of the parking lot.

5.1.1.3.4 Renewal Plans

N/A

5.1.1.3.5 Development Plans

Existing funding is being considered as a possible motor caravan dump station. If determined to be the preferred site waste water systems would be further developed.

5.1.1.3.6 Disposal Plans

There has been discussion of the long term plans for the eastern and western most portions of the park that are under utilised, being that this is in the flood plain though may determine any other complimentary use to this space.

5.1.1.4 Otane Recreation Ground

Otane Recreation Ground	
Address	28 Rochfort Street, Otane
Parcel info	3 parcels
Area	3.1296 ha
Reserve Status	Fee simple
More info	Master Property Data Sheet

The Otane Recreation Ground is the home of Otane Sports Clubs which includes the Otane Rugby Rooms, a public toilet, and netball/tennis courts facility. The club has been the primary developer of these grounds. There are also mature heritage trees (some protected in the District Plan) along Rochfort Street front. Recently the clubs have worked with Centralines and Council to erect lights for early winter evening play on the courts.

5.1.1.4.1 Capacity, Performance, and Condition

The clubs active involvement of this area demonstrates it is a high performing park. There has been expression for a playground on this site and issues with parking. With Otane being one of the fastest growing areas within the District, it is expected that the park use will only grow.

5.1.1.4.2 Key Issues and Threats

- Lights from the rugby field shine into neighboring properties
- Access from the road are non-compliant?
- The driveway is often needing grading/shingle top-ups and can often sit under water.

5.1.1.4.3 Operations and Maintenance Plans

This local destination park is mowed by Council. Toilets are cleaned only when in use (not open 24/7).

Programmed works include tree inspections and grading of the driveway/car parking area.

5.1.1.4.4 Renewal Plans

It is believed that the majority of hard assets (except for the toilet block) are owned by the sports club. Critical assets will be included in future inspections and condition grades to determine a useful life of existing assets.

5.1.1.4.5 Development Plans

Future playground and/or youth facility such as a half court to address a growing and active community

5.1.1.4.6 Disposal Plans

N/A

5.1.1.5 Takapau Recreation Ground

Takapau Recreation Ground	
Address	Corner of Charlotte Street and Oruwharo Road, Takapau
Parcel info	4 parcels
Area	5.109 ha
Reserve Status	All in Recreation Reserve gazetted 1953
More info	Master Property Data Sheet

The Recreation Grounds as most locals refer to the park is a traditional rugby ground with clubrooms and has formed alliances with other clubs.

In a signed agreement from 2002 the Takapau Memorial Park Sports Association signed an agreement with Council to promote the use for the grounds for recreational purposes, oversee the maintenance of the grounds and facilities (this excludes the Rugby showers and Squash Club building) for Council. The Association is made up of the local rugby, squash, netball, clubs as well as the Takapau/Makeretu Pony Club. The Association receives an operational grant. The majority of their concerns are with their aging clubrooms and these are addressed in the Community Facilities Asset Management Plans.

5.1.1.5.1 Capacity, Performance, and Condition

Condition of the park – it looks tired. One set of outdoor netball courts is looking tired and needs resurfacing. Fencing between the play area and the clubroom building is out-dated. Toilets are in the lower level of the club rooms, but are still inaccessible to those needing to negotiate a 10cm step. The old skate ramp that had originally been at Russell Park but had been on site for a few years was given a rejuvenation in 2019 by Downer as a way to give back to the community. New timbers and a concrete pad have increased use of this old asset.

5.1.1.5.2 Key Issues and Threats

- Lack of play activities
- Aging netball courts

5.1.1.5.3 Operations and Maintenance Plans

Council contractors manage vegetation along the road front. Skate Park and furniture in the surrounds are inspected monthly. The Association use a combination of mowing and grazing to manage the rugby fields.

5.1.1.5.4 Renewal Plans

Discuss with the Association their plans for the netball courts long term

5.1.1.5.5 Development Plans

Main requests from the Association are around development (and maintenance) of the clubrooms (see Community Facilities AMP). In regards to the grounds, they are requesting the possibility of Council installing a basketball goal. Others in the community have mentioned play equipment that is fenced off from Charlotte and Oruwharo Roads. As is the case when there is joint management of a site is the determination of what the club can afford and what is beneficial to a community with higher deprivation than other communities in the District.

5.1.1.5.6 Disposal Plans

N/A

5.1.1.6 White Domain

White Domain	
Address	41 Dundas Street, Porangahau
Parcel info	5 parcels
Area	7.1831 ha
Reserve Status	All recreation reserve gazetted 1982
More info	Master Property Data Sheet

White Domain is the home of the Porangahau Rugby Club. They have their clubrooms on site. White Domain also has a public toilet block and playground that is within short walking distance from all Porangahau residents despite it being on the edge of the residential area. It is also on the main road to the beach. The site provides a regular rest stop for travelers. There is also a concrete helicopter pad and a 'Use License' with the Hawke's Bay Helicopter Rescue Trust.

5.1.1.6.1 Operations and Maintenance Plans

Local Service Level

Council manages vegetation in the playground and road verge as well as maintains the playground and public toilets. Council had an agreement to Lease, but this is now managed by the Porangahau Rugby Club.

5.1.1.6.2 Renewal Plans

The Playground was built in the early 2000's and is in fair condition. We expect another 10 years with regular maintenance and refurbishing the safety surface.

5.1.1.6.3 Development Plans

Council has no immediate plans to develop White Domain, however, the Porangahau Rugby Club is interested in redeveloping their club rooms to provide a gym for locals as well.

5.1.1.6.4 Disposal Plans

No plans for disposal

5.1.1.7 Forest Gate Domain

Forest Gate Domain	
Address	1647 SH50, Ongaonga
Parcel info	1 parcel: Section 32 Blk VIII Ruataniwha SD
Area	42.5054 ha
Reserve Status	Recreation Reserve gazetted 1981
More info	Master Property Data Sheet

This large park is located outside of Ongaonga with access off of State Highway 50. Run by a Domain Board, the Council has little involvement with the site other than provision of a \$4000 operational grant for mowing. It is understood that Forest Gate Domain is the home of cricket in the District and also operates a golf club. Council also has a toilet block on site and this will be captured in the Community Facilities AMP. A recent visit to the site and meeting with the domain board show an active and well-maintained site.

5.1.1.7.1 Operations and Maintenance Plans

Council provides an annual grant for mowing. This has not been increased in several years and the area of mowing has increased. An increase in the grant is recommended.

5.1.1.7.2 Renewal Plans

Assets managed by Forest Gate Domain Board

5.1.1.7.3 Development Plans

N/A

5.1.1.7.4 Disposal Plans

N/A

5.1.2 Community Parks

5.1.2.1 Summary & Description

A developed urban park designed for use predominantly by the local residential community, although the catchment may be wider. Generally smaller in size, ranging from 1,000m² up to 2 hectares. The average useful size is considered to be from 3,000 to 5,000m².

The Community Park should be easily accessible, ideally from more than one road frontage. It will be well maintained and free draining with flat or gently undulating grassed areas for play. The park should be safe and provide an attractive welcoming atmosphere to the immediate local community. A newly coined term, the 'pedshed' (like watershed), is the surrounding area that is within a ten minute walking distance or typically a 500 metre radius of the point of interest. Ideally all urban residential properties fall within the pedshed of a community park or open space with similar amenities.

Community Parks may provide an open grass area suitable for small scale ball play, children's play equipment, youth recreation facilities e.g. basketball half courts, seating, amenity lighting, paths and attractive amenity planting.

Some may contain larger areas of green open space or playing fields but are distinguished from the sports and recreation category by being for casual use and not generally booked for regular sports code use.

Some sites may contain buildings used for local community and recreation functions.

Community Category	Area (hectares)	Locale
A'Deane Park	0.5912	Waipukurau
Holt-Porritt Reserves	0.6730	
Mackie Street Reserve	0.7884	
Redwood Drive Reserve	0.2907	
Abbotsford Domain (High ST Reserve)	3.251	Waipawa
Don Allan Reserve (includes Kingston PL)	1.292	
Loten Park	0.8632	
Madge Hunter Park	0.7519	
Nelly Jull Park	0.6815	
Otane Old School Reserve	0.2989	Otane
Otane Playground	0.0695	
Takapau Playground	0.0618	Takapau
Takapau Railway Reserve	0.3740	
Takapau Reserve and Cenotaph	1.7554	
Ongaonga Rest Area	0.1469	Ongaonga
Porangahau Memorial Hall Courts	0.1011	Porangahau
Kapiti Place Reserve	0.3479	Coastal - Kairakau
TOTAL	12.3437	

Assets and typical characteristics that may be found in community parks:

- Open green space
- Playgrounds
- Recreation facilities, e.g. skate parks, half courts, bike tracks and other informal recreation activities
- Picnic facilities e.g. barbeques/tables/shelters
- Usually small areas (up to 2-5 ha) located near or within residential areas
- Dog exercise areas and dog parks
- May have sports field for junior or informal use
- May have buildings, e.g. toilets, community centres/halls, other community service buildings

5.1.2.2 Nelly Jull

Nelly Jull Park	
Address	2 Islington Drive, Waipawa
Parcel info	1 parcel: Lot 2 Deposited Plan 23677
Area	0.5912 ha
Reserve Status	Fee Simple
More info	Master Property Data Sheet

Nelly Jull is the key urban playground in Waipawa. It is an active community gathering space offering summer concert series from the recently renovated band rotunda, special events like Duck Days, markets, etc. The area has mature trees, a rose bordered- access way, green open space, petanque piste, playground, and public toilets. The playground is partially fenced on the Islington Road side.

5.1.2.2.1 Capacity, Performance, and Condition

The playground is located next the business centre of Waipawa just off State Highway 2. Not only is it popular with locals, but also with those stopping to use the public toilets. In many ways the park performs well. However, staff and contractors have been busy the past year to figure out the longstanding water issue in the park. The area between the playground and toilets has been waterlogged for a long time and when weather is damp and the water does into evaporate many other areas become boggy.

As I write this, it is believed that an offsite water leak has been found. It is still recommended that the heliocoil for water drainage at the base of the hill from Waverly Street be enlarged. The hill also serves as a natural seating for an amphitheater though steep. It is recommended that this area be terraced which will improve the seating amenity as well as improve safety of mowing. The section below the senior centre on Waverly should be left as is as this provides good play amenity for children.

In recent opinion survey we had several comments about the tiredness of the playground and an annual safety audit reported a number of issues with this playground as well. Please see the Play spaces Lifecycle Management Plan for more information

5.1.2.2.2 Key Issues and Threats

- Tired and non-compliant playground (see Play Spaces Lifecycle Management Plan)
- Damp grounds
- Maturing trees (including mature gum)
- Long term consideration with spatial planning exercise and how Nelly Jull lies within this

5.1.2.2.3 Operations and Maintenance Plans

5.1.2.2.4 Renewal Plans

See Play Spaces Lifecycle Management Plan which addresses playground renewal in detail.

5.1.2.2.5 Development Plans

As a destination park for Central Hawke's Bay, this park needs a master plan and a refresh to continue serving the public into the future.

5.1.2.2.6 Disposal Plans

There are no plans to dispose of this park.

5.1.2.3 *Summary of Community Category Capacity, Performance, and Condition*

The rest of the Community classified parks range in size and level of service, but all are tired and in need of planning and maintenance. Asset data collection is under way. See the Play Spaces Lifecycle Management Plan further in this document.

5.1.2.4 *Summary of Community Category Renewal Plans*

See the Play Spaces Lifecycle Management Plan further in this document.

5.1.2.5 *Summary of Community Category Development Plans*

See the Play Spaces Lifecycle Management Plan further in this document.

5.1.2.6 *Summary of Community Category Disposal Plans*

We are not planning to dispose of any of our community parks, but we are looking for a land swap to improve site and situation of Loten Park.

5.1.3 Nature Parks Lifecycle Management Plan

5.1.3.1 Summary and Description

The primary purpose of Nature Parks is to provide opportunities for people to experience nature. The definition of nature and natural is widely defined to include: native bush areas, wetlands, coastal and lake margins, forestry, farm parks, esplanade and restoration areas or other natural landscapes are considered Nature Parks.

Development will generally be limited to low impact activities such as walking and bike tracks. Higher use sites may include ancillary visitor facilities such as car parking, signage and toilets, camping facilities and visitor information centres.

Nature parks may exhibit one or more of the following values and attributes:

- Large scale sites
- Low impact recreation activity
- Intact or relatively intact natural ecosystems
- Unique or threatened NZ native flora and fauna
- Park land adjoining the coast
- Natural wetland areas
- Water bodies such as lakes/ponds, streams and/or riparian features
- Outstanding natural landscape or geological features
- Access to the coast and other water ways

CHBDC has two sub-categories of Nature Parks: Bush and coastal. Bush are primarily those sites with a lot of native planting that makes you feel as if you were in the bush. Coastal sites vary from natural dunes to open space beach access areas.

Nature-Bush Category	Locale
Otaia / Tukituki Scenic Reserve / Lyndsey Bush	Waipukurau
Porangahau River Reserve	Porangahau
Kairakau Reserve	Coastal
Waikareao Bush Reserve	Rural
Nature-Coastal Category	Locale
Kairakau Beachfront Reserve	Coastal
Kairakau Esplanade	
Mangakuri Reserve	
Pourerere Reserve	
Pourerere Amenity Area	
Pourerere Beachfront	
Pourerere Domain	
Tommy Ireland Point	
Ouepoto Domain (Aramoana)	
Aramoana Esplanade Reserve North	
Aramoana Esplanade Reserve South	
Shoal Beach Reserve (Aramoana)	
Blackhead Beach Reserve	
Te Paerahi Beachfront Reserve	
Te Paerahi Esplanade Reserve North	
Te Paerahi Esplanade Reserve South	

Assets and typical characteristics that may be found in natural reserves and open spaces:

- Carparking
- Fencing and gates
- Steps and boardwalks through sensitive areas
- Signage
- Seating
- Toilets

5.1.3.2 Tukituki Scenic Reserve

Tukituki Scenic Reserve (also known as Lindsay Bush and Otaia)	
Address	Scenic Road, Waipukurau
Parcel info	2 parcels
Area	9.2697 ha
Reserve Status	Scenic Reserve gazetted in 1905
More info	Master Property Data Sheet

The land was formally gazetted as the Tukituki Scenic Reserve is a special remnant of the lowland podocarp forests and is found within a short drive (or bike ride) from Waipukurau and Waipawa. It has inherent biodiversity values as well as cultural, spiritual, and recreational ones. Since 1993 the Central Hawke's Bay Branch of Forest and Bird have adopted 'Lindsay Bush' as a long-term project and have had a small operational grant from Council. More recently they have asked local iwi if the indigenous name for the area 'Otaia' can be used and have developed a five-year strategic plan (2019-2024).

Their strategic plan is to help bring about their vision: For the indigenous species of the bush to thrive in perpetuity and be valued and used by all. It sets out key activities for themselves, Council and related partners to help realise their vision. Forest and Bird's full document *Ōtaia Tukituki Scenic Reserve Strategic Plan* can be found [here](#).

5.1.3.3 Capacity, Performance, and Condition

It is not known the numbers that visit the natural bushland, but it is an important local and accessible site. The local community that are interested in nature will know about and visit the site regularly, however, those unfamiliar with the area, have limited opportunities to learn (and find) the site.

Forest and Bird have achieved a lot with their volunteer crews improving both performance and condition.

- Track have been developed and signposted
- Silver poplar trees have been removed.
- A bridge and steps to the stop bank have been built at the eastern end of the reserve.
- Old man's beard and other invasive species have been reduced.
- Pest catch (cats, stoats, and rats) have reduced over the past five years
-

The reserve has the potential to gain in prominence by telling its cultural story, improving the portion of the Tukituki Trails that pass by on its northern border and by providing wayfinding to the site for both motor vehicles and for cyclists.

5.1.3.4 Key Issues and Threats

- Pests both flora and fauna
- Potential for increasing numbers to a level that detracts from the quiet contemplation of nature, listening to birds, etc.
-

5.1.3.5 Operations and Maintenance Plans

Since 2016 Forest and Bird have a Memorandum of Understanding with Council focusing on their efforts to reduce non-native invasive species, make improvements to the forest and increase habitats for native fauna. An operational grant of ~\$1250/annum supports their maintenance costs

and Council pays for possum control. The Regional Council manage the river corridor and stop banks and as neighbors of the reserve provide \$1000/annum for contractor weed control.

Council recently emptied the long drop toilets.

Forest and Bird volunteers organise and participate in planting days, trail maintenance, and manage and maintain their predator traps.

As the entrance is shared with Regional Council river access, Regional Council empty the rubbish bin.

5.1.3.6 Renewal Plans

The entrance area / parking lot is situated at one of the Regional Council river access points. They have plans to renew the car parking area

5.1.3.7 Development Plans

The car parking area will be upgraded to include bollards that protect people, the picnic area, signage and

Council is including the site as part of its Ngā Āra Tīpuna Project with cultural interpretive signage and linkage to digital storytelling and an area to sit and listen. Council will also work to improve signage on the rural roads to direct people to the site.

5.1.3.8 Disposal Plans

N/A

5.1.3.9 Nature - Coastal Open Spaces

A number of our Coastal Open Spaces are included in this lifecycle plan as well.

5.1.3.9.1 Capacity, Performance, and Condition

When it comes to waterbodies and public space, summer is the most active time to use Council facilities to visit the ocean or rivers. The beach and ocean access at Pourerere and Te Paerahi are heavily used within the warmer months, but for those wishing to travel further or have less amenity there is plenty of access to the ocean

5.1.3.9.2 Disposal Plans

Though there are no plans to dispose of any of the open space Council manages along the ocean and waterways any future consideration must take into effect protection of the coastal environment, riparian habitats, and the wider watershed along with the public benefit and enjoyment of these areas.

5.1.4 Cultural Heritage Parks Lifecycle Plan

5.1.4.1 Summary and Description

The primary purpose of Cultural Heritage Parks is to protect and experience our heritage, and provide for interment and remembrance.

Generally a low level of development is envisaged for Cultural Heritage Parks with the objective being to protect the current values. Higher use sites may require ancillary visitor facilities such as car parking, signage and toilets. Restoration and enhancement work may be undertaken to recreate lost values and features.

Cemeteries, though covered specifically in the Cemeteries Asset Management Plan are often included in this category. They provide a location for the interments and remembrance. The primary objective is to create a respectful environment that is attractive, restful and suitable for reflection and grieving. Cemeteries will require a high level of development to meet their purpose and visitor needs. They are included within the park network to reflect the wide range of uses and values cemeteries provide, however, please see the Cemeteries Asset Management Plan for further asset management planning for both open and closed cemeteries.

Cultural Heritage open space generally exhibit one or more of the following values and attributes:

- Historic sites
- Historic buildings and structures
- Monuments and memorials
- Other sites of cultural or heritage significance
- Cemeteries including both open and closed

Cultural Heritage Category	Locale
Paul Hunter Memorial Park/Pukekaihai	Waipukurau
Pioneer Corner	
Waipukurau Memorial Cenotaph	
Waipukurau Cemetery*	
CHB / Waipawa Cemetery*	Waipawa
St. Peter's Cemetery Reserve (closed)*	
Waipawa War Memorial (Clock tower)	
Kaikora North Cemetery (closed)	
Otane Old Library & War Memorial	Otane
Otane Cemetery*	
Takapau Cemetery*	
Takapau Cenotaph	Takapau
Forest Gate Cemetery*	
Ongaonga Museum Reserve	
Ongaonga Cenotaph	
Hampden Bush Cemetery (closed)*	Tikokino
Tikokino/Hampden Cemetery*	
Porangahau Cemetery*	Porangahau
Church Knoll (Pourerere)	Coastal
Pourerere Historic Site	
Whangaehu Historic Reserves	
Hatuma War Memorial	Rural

Ruataniwha Memorial Cairn	
Ashley-Clinton Cemetery*	
Elsthorpe Cemetery*	
Makaretu Cemetery*	
<i>* All Cemeteries or land with known burials/ ashes interments are covered under the Cemeteries Asset Management Plan</i>	

Assets and typical characteristics that may be found in cultural heritage parks:

- Monuments, memorials
- Interpretive signage
- Seating and shelters
- Green landscaping
- Beams, burial and ashes plots
- Access to water (especially in the case of cemeteries)

5.1.6 Civic Spaces Lifecycle Plan

5.1.6.1 Summary and Description

5.1.6.2 Civic Space

Open space provided within or immediately adjacent to central business districts or other retail/business areas, designed to provide a space for social gatherings, meetings, rest and relaxation, lunch breaks, etc. They may also provide for large public gatherings, events and entertainment.

Civic Spaces provide landscape, amenity enhancement and visual open space; relief from the built landscape. They may contain grass, trees, gardens, public art, water features, furniture, paved areas, lighting and heritage features such as memorials, clocks etc. These areas are usually 'pedestrianised' although some may be shared with vehicles.

Civic space may also be used to categorise other streetscape areas.

Civic Space Category	Locale
Bogle Brothers Rest Area	Waipukurau
Ruataniwha Street area CBD Streetscape	
The Green Patch	
High Street CBD area Streetscape	
Islington Drive Gardens	
Higginson Street Rest	Otane
Otane Town Hall Reserve	
Takapau Rest Area	Takapau
Tikokino Hall and War Memorial	Tikokino

Assets and typical characteristics that may be found in civic spaces:

- Business/retail area location
- Hard paving
- Green landscaping
- Seating areas
- High standard of presentation and maintenance
- Associated with council service buildings such as town hall, library

5.1.7 Recreation and Ecological Linkages Lifecycle Management Plan

5.1.7.1 Summary and Description

Recreation and Ecological Linkages covers a wide range of purposes, from developed areas with mown grass and trees through to undeveloped green space. Typically linear in nature due to providing access and green space between neighbourhoods, or through the creation of esplanade reserves.

The Tukituki Trails are on the Waipukurau doorstep providing trails along the Tukituki River. They are managed and maintained by the Tukituki Trails Group with an agreement between them and the Hawke's Bay Regional Council who manage the stopbanks and river corridor and CHBDC who own two areas of this trail network: The limestone trail east of the transfer station on Mount Herbert and the off-road trail adjacent to Taiparu Road north of the Tukituki River. CHBDC have provided some

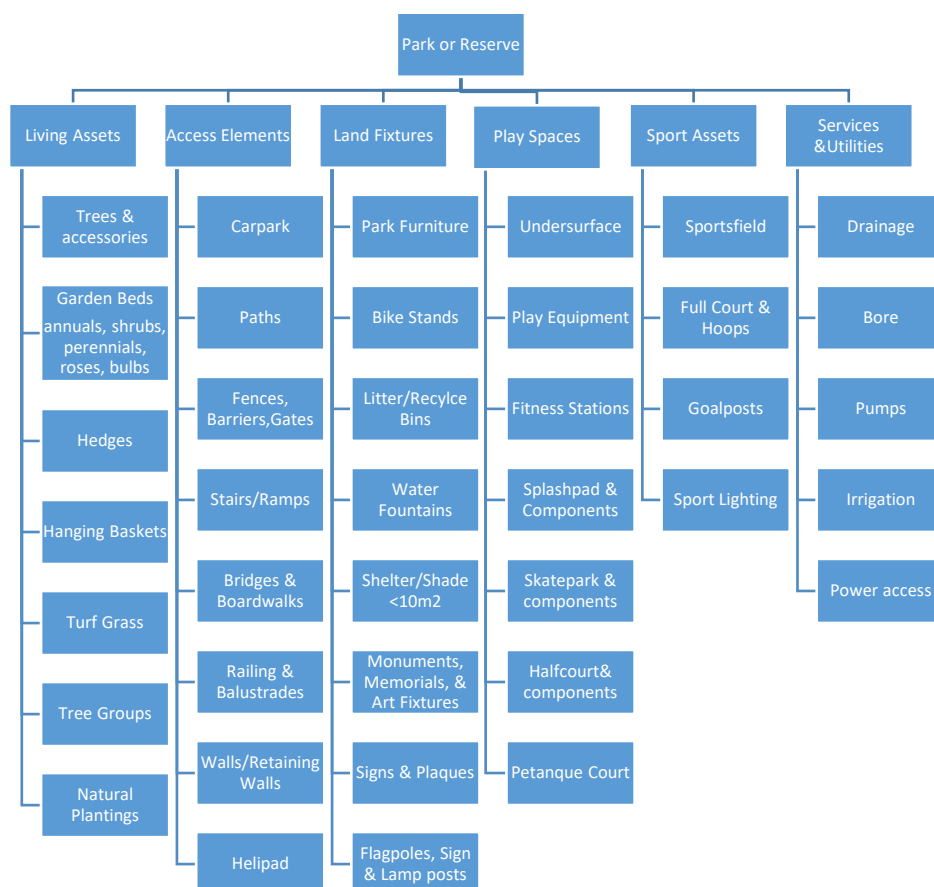
funding to assist with the development of these trails in the past and is leading a collaborative effort with the Group and HBRC to extend the trails west of State Highway 2. The Provincial Growth Fund (PGF) have funded this project which will see the Tukituki Trails system extend up to Ongaonga bridge and back around the southern side of the Tukituki River and back into Waipukurau. Most if not all of the assets will be on HBRC managed land and therefore fall within their asset management system.

Assets and typical characteristics that may be found in recreation and ecological linkages:

- Trails or footpaths
- Bridges
- Signage
- fencing

5.3 Asset Groupings Lifecycle Management Plan

This section provides information on asset groups where either the assets are managed similarly or they are in groups where their provision meets a similar goal. The asset groupings are:



An additional group has been added to address environmental improvements and sustainability that goes beyond our amenity planting:

- **Environment features:** This section to address features in the environment that may need stewardship, are a natural safety hazard, or an area being restored or maintained to enhance the environment and biodiversity.

5.3.1 Play Spaces

5.3.1.1 Summary

The importance of play in child development has been known for a long time. Recently, however, its importance has been elevated for its role in physical and cognitive development. Sport NZ has made play one of their key focus areas as it contributes the largest number of physically active hours for 5-18 year-olds on a weekly basis as well as it being vitally important to developing resilience in young people. Part of this is learning to manage risk and conflict. And, if active play is enjoyable it will more likely foster a lifetime of physical activity. Finally, families often play together on the equipment and popular playgrounds become gathering places that foster a sense of community

Over the years, children have come to play less often and in different ways. Even Central Hawke's Bay is not immune to smaller outdoor spaces at home, parent's fear of traffic and stranger danger, let alone the tendency to 'wrap the child in cotton wool.' Council has a role to play in developing and maintaining high performing play spaces whether in a traditional playground or in an active

transport (walking , cycling, scootering) corridor. The more these spaces are enjoyed the more they will add to the well-being of our communities.

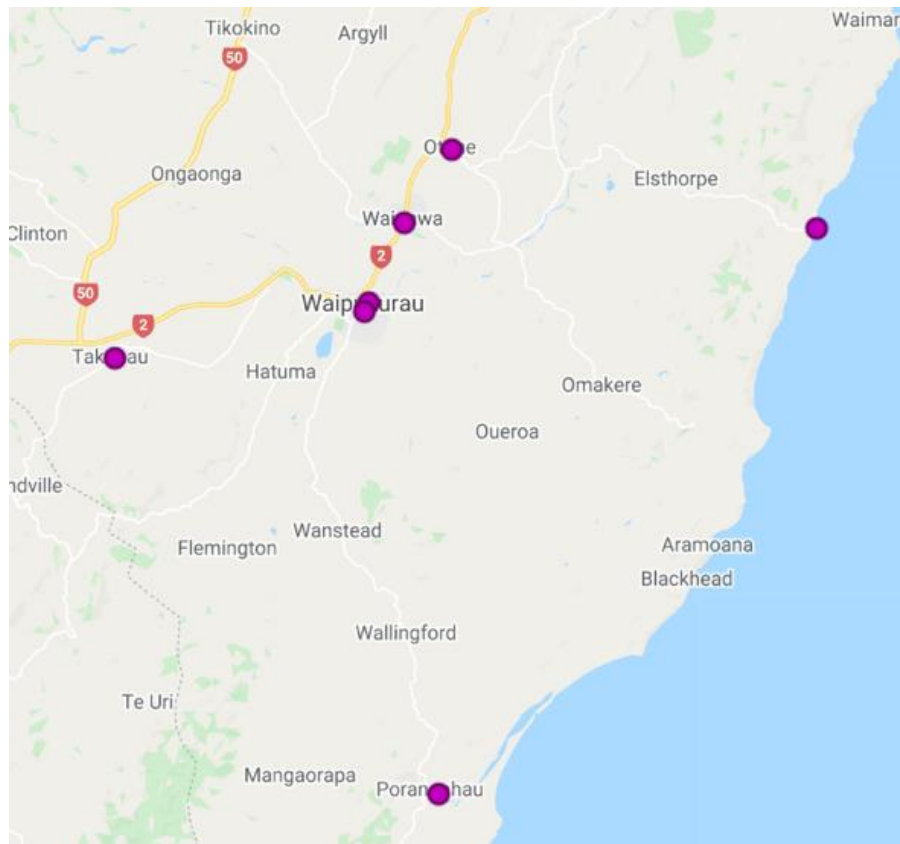
As alluded to, playgrounds are only one piece of the play provision puzzle and councils and schools are the main providers. A well-designed playground can keep a child active for longer and provide a much needed respite and meeting space for urban families. They can also serve as a destination and bring more people into retail areas. For the purposes of this asset management plan, the information included is focused on those more formal play areas with assets that Council manage and maintain.

Council has six playgrounds and monitor a seventh one that is on Council road reserve. We have one splash pad, some fitness equipment, three skate parks areas, and two BMX parks. Names and locations are below with maps showing the geographic spread and urban coverage of the playgrounds.

Location	Play space	Year(s) Installed	Youth facility
Waipukurau	Russell Park Playground	2014	
	Russell Park Splash pad	2016	
	Russell Park Fitness Equipment	2016	
	Russell Park Skate park	2017	X
	Russell Park BMX Park		
	A'deane Park Playground	2008 and 40-50yrs old	
Waipawa	Nelly Jull Park Playground	Varies 10, 50 to 80yrs old	
	Madge Hunter Skate park	?	X
	Madge Hunter Half court	Improved 2019	X
	Madge Hunter BMX track	2019	
Otane	Otane Playground	Varies 10- 40yrs	
	Otane Playground not a true 'Half court'	10 years?	?
Takapau	Charlotte Street Playground	Varies 5-60 yrs	
	Takapau Recreation Ground Skate Ramp	Improved in 2019 Halfpipe from RP	X
Porangahau	White Domain Playground	2005	
Kairakau*	Swing (removing end of UL) & See Saw	Swing – OLD SeeSaw 2019	

*Installed by the Kairakau Beach Development Society

Figure 2: Spread of playgrounds in CHB District



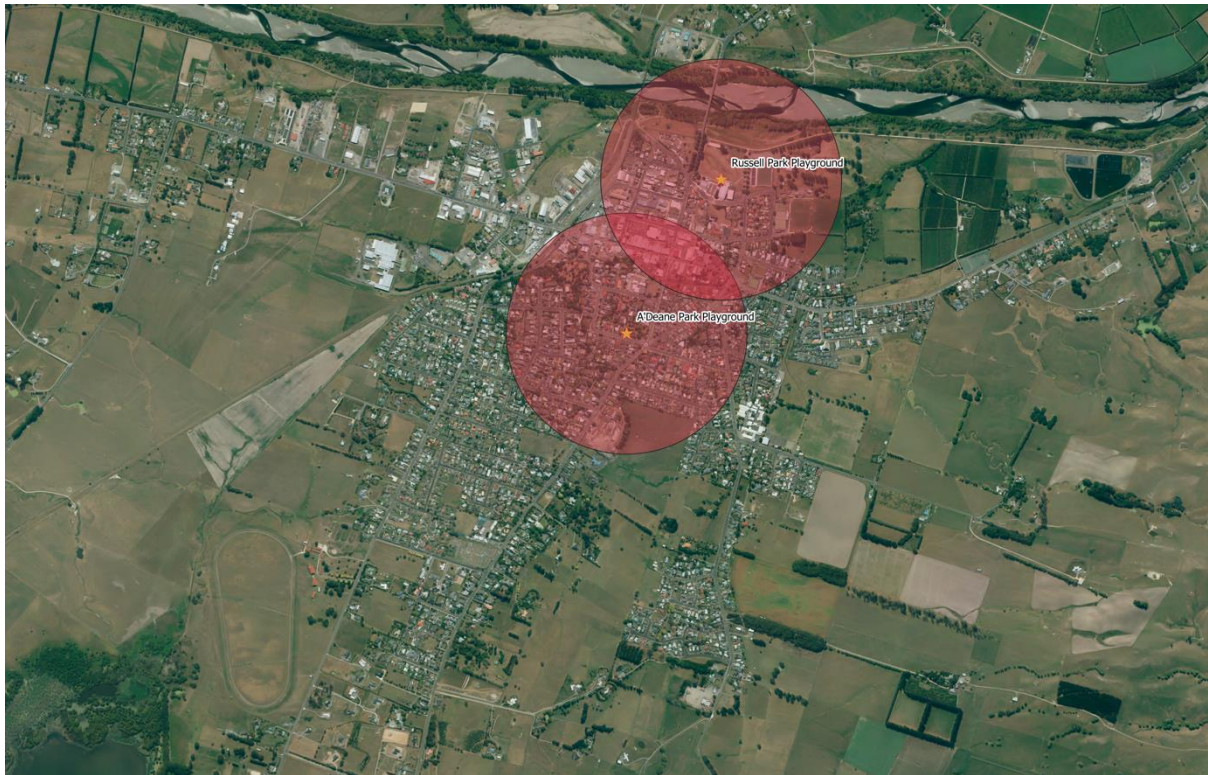


Figure 3: Waipukurau playgrounds at Russell and A'deane Parks leave south and east areas underserved



Figure 4: Nelly Jull Playground in Waipawa leaves east, north and western residential areas outside of 500m buffer



Figure 6: Takapau Playground is centrally located but performs poorly.



Figure 5: Otane Playground is centrally located covering most of the residential area.

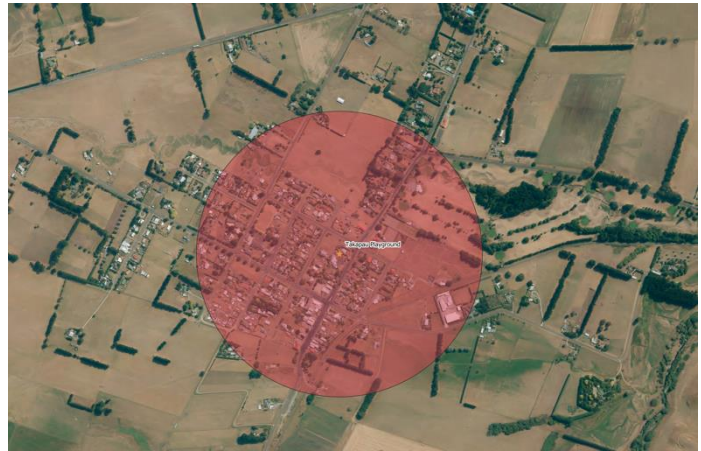


Figure 7: White Domain, despite being on edge of town is still within a short walking distance from residents within Porangahau.

There are no Council playgrounds in Tikokino, Ongaonga, or other communities. Except there is seesaw located at Kairakau Beach just north of campground. The swing set has just been removed due to its deterioration and risk.

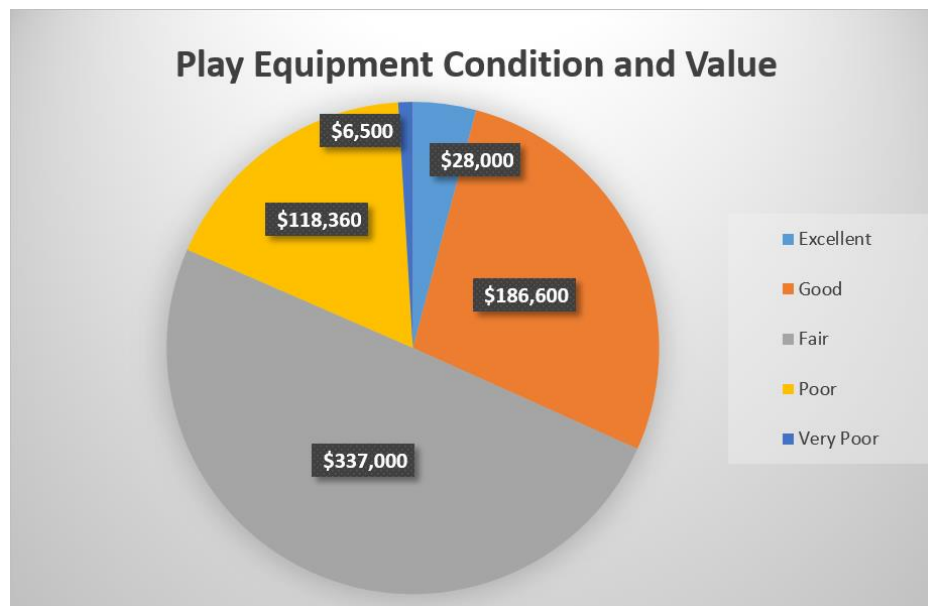
Provision of playgrounds by Council is low. A comparison with 25 NZ Councils participating in the Yardstick benchmark tool show a median of 4.4 playground per 1000 children (under 15 years of age). If we look at the five participating Councils with a population under 25,000 the provision is even higher at 5 playgrounds per 1000 children. This compares to this District's 2 playgrounds per 1,000 children; less than half. Similarly, the District has .9 youth facilities per 1,000 youths (aged 15-24) compared to the NZ benchmark of 1.6 youth facilities per 1,000 youths.

5.3.1.2 Capacity, Performance, and Condition

These playgrounds were recently inspected by an internationally qualified playground inspector of which there are three in New Zealand. The playgrounds were assessed for compliance to NZ play standards, their condition, risk, maintenance issues and renewal priorities. Some of the findings for CHB playgrounds are:

- Level of compliance is low (33%) compared to other cities and districts within NZ.
 - 24 of 35 units of play equipment are not compliant with any safety standard.
 - Only 10 units of play equipment are compliant to NZS5828
 - 12 of 20 safety surfaces were non-compliant to NZS5828
- A large number of play units and safety surface are in poor condition.

- 6 play units are in a poor condition and are recommended for renewal in 1-2 years. See Condition by Value pie chart below of play equipment only.



- The majority of the wood chip safety surface is in a fair condition and has about 5 years remaining useful life. However, to be compliant an additional 188 cubic meters is needed across Nelly Jull, Otane, and White Domain playgrounds costing \$16,400 in material.
- Takapau surface is poor to very poor and has come to the end of its useful life and based on other factors a discussion of its disposal/renewal needs to occur.
- Separate to above items there are 3 fitness stations, the splash pad, and the Nelly Jull Tractor that were assessed.
 - The Nelly Jull Tractor is in a poor condition. It only has 2 to 4 year remaining useful life, but should be decommissioned as soon as possible if it cannot be easily brought into a safe condition. It poses a medium risk with sharp defoliating edges, finger entrapments, protrusions and a concrete base.
 - The splash pad is in good condition and has an expected remaining life of 16 years.
- The fitness stations are in a fair condition and with some key repairs should last as long as the splash pad.
- Further results from annual playground inspection appear in remaining sections
 Russell Park playground is often brimming with children and families. but many of our playgrounds perform poorly. There is little to no accessibility for children with mobility needs (wheelchair access), and in some the tired aging equipment and lack of passive surveillance leads to an environment where anti-social behavior takes place. Also the geographical spread also means that many do not have access to a playground within walking distance from their home. The tired nature of some of the playgrounds does not make an inviting atmosphere nor does the lack of variety in play equipment to foster a range of physical, social, and imaginative play.

5.3.1.3 Key Issues and Threats

- Limited renewal and operational budgets mean that playgrounds continue to age and equipment renewal is either deferred or disposed of which
 - Increase risk of someone getting hurt and
 - leaves even less play value in these playgrounds.
- Much of the equipment is already difficult to maintain – the need for more frequent repairs
 - Increases the chance of someone being hurt on broken equipment and
 - is more costly
- A lower level of service within existing playgrounds reflects poorly on the district

5.3.1.4 Operations and Maintenance Plans

Currently the schedule with the contractor provides that our urban playgrounds are visited daily, safety surface raked to level, rubbish/ other foreign material removed and a general lookover to notice the obvious or out of the ordinary. For example, a broken swing or cracked plank of wood would be reported and scheduled for maintenance if they cannot be fixed at the time. Dangerous areas are cordoned off. Rural areas are on the same schedule as the bin emptying/ toilet block cleaning regime so may only occur weekly in the winter months.

A monthly inspection is mandated for each playground. Currently this is being completed by contractor with a level 1 play inspector certification. Ideally, a level 2 certification would assist in identifying critical safety issues as well as some key maintenance tasks that are currently being missed.

The annual playground inspection report compiled from inspection on 26 June 2020 gives a clear indication of the maintenance tasks and reactive works. The maintenance has been identified as being variable with a number of items that are old and difficult to maintain. The most common item of maintenance was in relation to the swing seats and safety surfaces. Other common maintenance issues to address are:

- Swing seat and Basket swing seat heights- the seats are often too high. This makes it difficult for children to access the seat. There is no maximum height in the standards, there is a minimum height of 350mm from a laden swing seat, and 400mm from the lowest point for a basket swing seat. It is recommended the senior swing seats are set at approximately 500mm and the basket swings are hung with a maximum gap of 500mm from the lowest point of the seat.
- When the swing seat is too low then the scuff under the swing is exaggerated. This item is impacting on compliance. Provision of scuff mats would significantly improve maintenance.
- Mats lifted and split
- Swing seats worn and split. There are ongoing issues with lifespan of the swing seats. Swing seat rubbers has split and or perished, this allows water to get into the internal metal strip holding the swing seat to the plate of the swing seat. A number of accidents have been caused through the failure of this metal strip due to rust. The swing seat rubber must remain intact and not be permitted to perish or split.
- Decks splintered and chipped, often as a result of the wearing effect of pea gravel surface.
- Rusting bolts and plates
- Synthetic mats lifted and split
- Chain covers split and ripped. The chain cover is often split, open and or removed. The chain cover is only needed if it is enclosing chain with a finger entrapment. It can be removed completely if the chain is compliant.

- Finger entrapments in the swing chains and chain connections.
- Safety surface loose fill depths compact worn and too low.
- Timber edges split and broken often with nails exposed.
- Where grass is used as a safety surface it must be maintained. There are a number of grass surfaces that have been sprayed and or are badly worn, therefore reducing its effectiveness and compliance.
- Note the requirement to ensure the Park Supplies type of swing suspension connection is not worn.
- Protrusions from nails lifting out of timbers and or metals shearing, breaking or lifting. This was a common problem with many protrusions found.

If all reactive repair work was to be performed the maintenance costs (materials only) is estimated at \$24,653. However, some of the items that are in poor condition and non-compliant are best to be replaced and or decommissioned. It is often more cost effective to replace an item and gain a new asset lifespan, rather than attempt to repair some of these aging assets. Removing Takapau playground equipment and safety surface issues as well as Otane swing set and Nelly Jull tractor and small carousel to be addressed through renewals, this brings the estimated maintenance material cost down to \$10,720.

5.3.1.5 *Renewal Plans*

The District Reserves Renewal Budget is just over \$82,000 per year and this is to cover all parks and reserves open space. Hardly sufficient for one playground renewal. This plan recommends a specific playground renewal budget for the upcoming LTP.

The renewals have been prioritised to reflect the age, condition, compliance and level of risk of equipment and surfacing. The Inspector recommends that the priority one and two items be completed within 1-2 years (approximate installed value is \$95,000). In some cases one piece of play equipment being renewed and its corresponding safety surface is appropriated. However, one would not go about replacing one piece of equipment at a time when a number of items were declining and have a little remaining useful life as well as poor design and play value. The priority three items should be planned for renewal in the following years and approximate installed value is \$306,000. As the figures for renewal are substantial, the Council may decide to remove and not replace some items of equipment in the interim, being aware that this may cause some distress within our community. Note that the costs mentioned above are to replace like for like item and are estimated on the basis the installation would be to the new playground standard NZS 5828:2015. The costs do not take into account removal, disposal, design, or overhead costs which are part of the overall capital renewal costs.

An analysis of the findings has led to the schedule for playground renewal below:

5.3.1.5.1 *Nelly Jull Playground (Waipawa) – Replace within 2-3 years (potentially removing two items before then)*

Nelly Jull Playground is our second most popular playground being located in the second most populous urban area of Waipawa and located just off of State Highway 2, a common stopping ground for toilet amenity. The 2020 Residents Opinion Survey mentioned Nelly Jull Park or the 'Waipawa' playground several times and how it was looking quite old and needing a revamp. The majority of the play equipment is estimated at being between 50-80 years old. Four items are considered poor condition with only a few years life remaining and pose a medium risk to health and safety. Maintenance can mitigate some of the risk, however, these older items are getting more and more difficult to maintain.

At this stage, the plan would be to renew all but the large timber combination unit. It is newer piece of equipment in good condition and still has a remaining useful life of 15 years. Its safety surface should be replaced at the same time as the rest of the playground is renewed. If Council/community decided to renew all the playground, it could be repurposed at another site.

Renewal Costs

NELL JULL PLAYGROUND	
Equipment and Surface minus combination unit	\$172,500
Combination unit	\$60,000
Additional costs: e.g. removal, disposal, design, contingency	\$25,000
Renewal total	257,500
Upgrade LOS for key urban playground	\$90,000
Total	347,500

5.3.1.5.2 Takapau Playground – Replace or Dispose within 5 years

Takapau Playground located on Charlotte Street between storefronts in the center of Takapau is a poorly located and poorly designed playground. The area has poor passive surveillance with vandalism and other antisocial behavior occurring. A lot of maintenance is needed to remove risk and make compliant to standard. The decision is whether to minimize maintenance spend and remove some pieces of equipment until the playground can be renewed and possibly relocated.

There is plenty of reserve land in Takapau, but what would be the best location for a playground is another question and needs to be consulted on with the community before any decisions are made. A central location near the toilet block with passive surveillance would be most ideal, but there is insufficient land here currently. Other sites would be the nice wooded section along Charlotte Street near railway. This lovely green area would provide shade and be great for a natural play design, but lacks passive surveillance. Other options would be on one of the recreation grounds.

TAKAPAU PLAYGROUND	
Equipment and Surfaces Renewal	\$121,260
Additional costs: e.g. removal, disposal, design, contingency	\$25,000
Renewal total	146,260
Upgrade LOS for rural community playground	\$50,000
Total	196,260

5.3.1.5.3 Otane Playground – Replace within 5 years

Otane Playground is in an excellent location for central community access. Currently the community footprint is all within 500m of the playground. There is a wide age range of equipment similar to that of Takapau. The swing set, which is over 40 years old and has 2 junior and 2 senior seats has a badly rusted frame and connectors to the swing chains. It is currently being monitored, however it will most likely need to be replaced with 0-2 years; prior to the full renewal of the playground. Otane is a growing community and it is expected that the playground usage will continue to grow (and degrade more quickly).

OTANE PLAYGROUND	
Equipment and Surfaces Renewal	\$71,900
Additional costs: e.g. removal, disposal, design, contingency	\$20,000

	Renewal total	\$91,900
Upgrade LOS for growing community playground		\$104,360
	Total	196,260

5.3.1.5.4 A'Deane Park Playground (Waipukurau) – Replace in approximately 8 years

A'Deane Park Playground provides a nice fenced area with toilet block and some shade. Equipment is a bit tired but maintenance can help mitigate risks and areas of non-compliance are low risk. Though there is occasional misuse at night. The playground does have good passive surveillance during the day.

A'DEANE PARK PLAYGROUND	
Equipment and Surfaces Renewal	\$79,500
Additional costs: e.g. removal, disposal, design, contingency	\$20,000
	Renewal total
Upgrade LOS for neighborhood level playground	\$96,760
	Total
	196,260

5.3.1.5.5 Russell Park Playground (Waipukurau) – Remaining useful life 10-16 years (including splash pad and fitness equipment)

Council's newest and most popular playground. It is located within Russell Park, a focal point due to the sports facilities and adjacent to the pool/gym complex and the community hall; all popular community gathering places. Built in 2014, the playground needs regular maintenance due to its high usage. Fitness equipment designed and built by the college students was also installed around the same time. The splash pad was developed a few years later and is active during the summer months. In late 2019 an electric BBQ with shelter was installed to also encourage people to stay and play longer. In the 2020 Resident's Opinion Survey the request for this playground was around fencing to keep young ones from running into the busy carpark. Currently only bollards separate the play space from the carpark. These play facilities get high use and need regular maintenance. Future evaluations will determine if the renewal dates change.

RUSSELL PARK PLAYGROUND	
Equipment and Surfaces Renewal	\$300,000
Additional costs: e.g. removal, disposal, design, contingency	\$50,000
	Renewal total
Upgrade LOS for destination level playground	\$150,000
	Total
	\$500,000

5.3.1.5.6 White Domain Playground (Porangahau) – Remaining useful life 10- 15 years

Built at a similar time frame as Russell Park, White Domain has less use. It is located in the rural community of Porangahau (not on the beach) and mainly serves the community. Co-located with the sportsfields and toilet block it gets use from children of those attending games or those travelling through to the beach. Even though it is on the edge of town, it is within a short walking distance of the whole community.

WHITE DOMAIN PLAYGROUND	
Equipment and Surfaces Renewal	\$68,000

Additional costs: e.g. removal, disposal, design, contingency	\$20,000
Renewal total	\$88,000
Upgrade LOS for neighborhood level playground	\$108,260
Total	196,260

LTP costs

LTP Cycle	Renewal	Upgrade	Total
Years 1-3 LTP	\$257,500	\$90,000	\$347,500
Years 4-10 LTP	\$337,660	\$251,120	\$588,780
Years 11+	\$438,000	\$258,260	\$696,260

5.3.1.6 Development Plans

In the last LTP there were no development plans for playgrounds. The current condition and remaining useful life has identified a priority listing for playgrounds needing significant renewal. These same playgrounds can also benefit from increased play value and inclusive play as would any new playgrounds. All playground development should consider these factors:

- 1). Access and Inclusive equipment: Playgrounds should be inclusive of all our community. The old playgrounds in the District have not been planned with accessibility and a wider range of activity for those with limited abilities to participate. We want all children to Thrive in our District and be afforded similar play opportunities. Parents and grandparents also benefit from Universal design principles and this includes pathways, seating, and drinking fountains as well.
- 2). Diverse play opportunities: This means that adding different types of play equipment and not renewing like for like. For example Nelly Jull and Takapau playgrounds have several climbers. It would be better to replace some of these with more imaginative, social, and inclusive play options. New equipment in the market such as balance balls and taut lines increase play opportunity with not necessarily big price tags.
- 3). Minimising Maintenance Needs: with smarter components. All playgrounds can benefit from installing scuff pads in high use/ high impact zones: under swings, bottom of slides, and in the run zone around carousels. This will help ensure that playgrounds safety surfaces will provide impact attenuation between major use and maintenance.
- 4). Fencing: The 2020 Residents' Opinion Survey identified the desire for playgrounds without fencing (namely Russell Park) to have a fence enclosure to keep young ones from escaping into nearby carparks or roads.
- 5). Shade: New playgrounds often do not have well established trees to provide shade. Shade sails or other shelter should be considered in the years prior to trees being fully established. The whole play area does not need to be shaded, but there should be an area to gain respite from the sun.

Finally, the District is growing and it is recommended that development contributions be taken for open space and their improvements. There are a number of households within Waipukurau and Waipawa not within 500m of a playground. Rural communities like Ongaonga, Tikokino and coastal communities do not have any playground provision. Otane is expecting growth as well and may well benefit from a new playground the Otane Sports Club at the Otane Recreation Grounds has already spoken to Council about wanting a playground there. The Spatial plan will help to identify sites and

levels of service (e.g. destination, key urban, or neighborhood playground) and that will come with a corresponding cost.

5.3.1.7 Disposal Plans

The inspector sent through an urgent report and the Kairakau Development Society was called immediately to remove the swings from the swing set and put in a plan to remove the complete structure. Its safety surface was also high risk due to hard timber edge in fall zone and scuffed mud (or hard dirt in dry season). Area for sand was not being maintained.

There are a few other items we are monitoring and planning for their removal. In some cases there is no space to replace like for like as the item was currently lacking a sufficient fall zone. Also, limited renewal funds may mean that some items will need to be disposed of and not renewed.

List items:

5.3.2 Sports Assets

5.3.2.1 Summary

A range of sports assets are available to the Central HB community. Not all are owned or managed by Council. The Sport assets where Council owns the grounds are listed:

Location	Sport Asset	Ownership	Management	Condition
Waipukurau Russell Park	3x Sport fields	Council	Council	Fair to poor
	Sport Lighting	Council	Council	Poor
	Goal posts	Club	Club	
	Basketball Court (full)	Council	Council	Poor
	Centralines Sports park including turf, netball courts, lighting, fencing, and equipment	CHB Trust	CHB Trust / Aqua Management	Excellent
Waipawa Coronation Park	4x Sport fields	Council	Council/Club	Fair
	Sport Lighting	Club	Club	
	Grandstand	Club	Club	
Otane Recreation Ground	Sportsfield	Council	Club	Fair
	Goalposts	Club	Club	
	Sport Lighting	Club	Club	
	Netball/Tennis courts	Club	Club	
Takapau Recreation Grounds	Sportsfields	Council	Club	Fair
	Sport Lighting	Club	Club	
	Netball Courts	Club	Club	
Porangahau White Domain	Sportsfields	Council	Club	Fair
	Sport Lighting	Club	Club	
	Rugby equipment	Club	Club	
Forest Gate Domain	Cricket grounds	Council	Club	
	Cricket equipment	Club	Club	
	Golfcourse	Council	Club	
	Golf Equipment	Club	Club	

There are many unknowns and little to no requests coming in from the area domain boards or clubs in relation to the specific sport assets. Centralines has recently supported the Otane Sports Clubs to install lighting on the tennis/netball courts. The key request from the users of the Centralines Sports

park are for toilet/changing rooms block to be located at that site in Russell Park. Whether this is fully or partially funded by Council is to be determined.

What we do know is that Russell Park does need improvement to its fields and lighting.

5.3.2.2 Capacity, Performance, and Condition

Unfortunately, there is no historical information on usage of our sports facilities. We have records of the Russell Park bookings within the last year, but fields used by on site clubs such as Otane Recreation Ground and the White Domain have not been recorded.

5.3.2.3 Key Issues and Threats

- Lack of turf management due to type of irrigation and water restrictions
- Coronation Park is threatened by Chilean Needle Grass.
- Lack of knowledge of usage in the event of increase in demand or change in usage.

5.3.2.4 Operations and Maintenance Plans

Our current involvement in sports is the provision of sportfields, their mowing, and irrigation when not on water restrictions, and weed management.

5.3.2.5 Renewal Plans

As the majority of sports assets are owned by Clubs there is little in need of renewal. As noted in the Russell Park Lifecycle Management Plan, lighting and footpaths are the key renewals.

5.3.2.6 Development Plans

See the Sport and Recreation Lifecycle Management Plan

5.3.2.7 Disposal Plans

There are no plans to dispose of any Sport Assets at this time.

5.4 Environmental Features

5.4.1 Water Features & Bodies

5.4.1.1 Summary

None of the inland Council-owned parks and open spaces have any lakes, ponds, rivers, or major streams. Russell Park borders the HBRC managed Tukituki river berm and Madge Hunter Park and Coronation Park similarly border the Waipawa river berm also managed by the Regional Council. Council does manage large tracts of reserve land adjacent to the Pacific Ocean foreshore and several of these reserves contain river mouths. Again, HBRC manages these foreshore areas. The primary role that Council has in relation to these water bodies is that reserves we manage provide amenity such as public toilets, parking, picnic areas, and areas for camping, so that visitors to these areas can more fully enjoy them. We also need to think about our role in the management of the riversheds.

Some of our parks are known to have springs flowing through them.

5.4.1.1.1 Capacity, Performance, and Condition

Both HBRC and central government are tasked with the capacity, performance and condition of these water bodies.

5.4.1.1.2 Key Issues and Threats

The Coastal Hazard Zone

Low flow in the streams and Rivers

Unswimmable Rivers and Streams

5.4.1.1.3 Operations and Maintenance Plans

It is critical that our operations and maintenance plans do not adversely affect nearby water bodies or the sensitive dunes that help keep the ocean at bay.

5.4.1.1.4 Renewal Plans

Similarly, any renewal plans should weigh the benefits of public amenity and effect on the neighbouring water body or its potential effect on future assets.

5.4.1.1.5 Development Plans

Similarly, any development plans should weigh the benefits of public amenity and effect on the neighbouring water body or its potential effect on future assets.

5.4.1.1.6 Disposal Plans

Though there are no plans to 'dispose' of any of the water bodies, there is a greater likelihood that the water bodies will encroach and diminish our-coastal reserves and reserves in floodplains and take our assets with them. Or, if rivers are not taken care of and the desirability to visit them decreases, this may potentially lessen the need for adjacent park space. Any future consideration of land disposal must take into effect protection of the coastal environment, riparian habitats, and the wider watershed along with the public benefit and enjoyment of these areas.

5.5 Summary of Operational Projects

The following operational projects have been identified for Parks and Open Space across the District. The projects are listed in the table below:

Location & Project	Project Description	Criticality	Estimated Cost	LTP year(s)
Takapau Recreation Ground	Additional operational funds for Asbestos Removal		16,000	1
Hunter Park/ Pukekaihou & other NAT sites	Maintain Nga Ara Tipuna (NAT) Assets and BMX area at Russell Park		10,000	All years
Districtwide parks and open space maintenance contract	Additional \$ for CFIM Contract in the Parks GL to address NAT, BMX, and other variations such as entrance way maintenance		11,000	All years
Districtwide public rubbish disposal at Transfer Stations	Transfer of Costs from Waste Management Budget to Parks & Open Spaces			
Districtwide Parks and Open Space Asset Management	Funds to assess, inspect, and condition grade park assets groups, staggered to align with LTP			
Districtwide Parks and Open Space Play, Active Recreation, Sport Activation	Additional funds for Sport HB operational grant increasing over first 4 years of LTP to organise/deliver play and active recreation in parks and public open spaces			
Districtwide Community Initiatives in open spaces	Address initiatives and opportunities with community groups e.g. community plan activities, etc. scaling up over first five years			
Districtwide Parks and Open Space Strategy & Management Plans	Funding for Strategic planning in parks and open space to align with the Community Facilities Strategic Plan and to fund Biodiversity planning and Reserve Management Plans			
Districtwide Camping Strategy	Camping/campground strategy and implementation		Y1 35,000 Y2 25,000 Y3...25,000	Multi years
Tukituki Scenic Reserve (Otaia Lindsay Bush) Management	Increased grant to support the newly developed Otaia/Lindsay Bush Management Plan			
Waipawa Clock Tower Plinth	Additional funds to repair plinth at Waipawa clock tower			
War Memorials CFIM portion of contract	Increased fund to meet granularity of CFIM contract and additional \$3k annually for reactive works			

Location & Project	Project Description	Criticality	Estimated Cost	LTP year(s)
Districtwide Urban Spray	Transfer of costs from Transport Team to CFIM contract lump sum			
Districtwide Urban Mowing	Transfer of costs from Transport team to meet CFIM contract lump sum			
Districtwide Litter Bins	Transfer of costs from Waste Management team to meet CFIM contract lump sum			
Waipukurau Holiday Park Plan Development	To achieve compliance and some future-proofing		9,000	Yr 2
Waipukurau Holiday Park Plan Refurbishment	Painting and other modernising implementation		56,000	Yr 3
Pourerere Camping Ground Wastewater Consent Renewal	Community Engagement and Consultant preparation fees		15,000	Yr 2
Districtwide Campground Tree Work	To Maintain, Remove, or Renew campground trees		17,000	Yr 7

5.6 Summary of Renewal Projects

Renewal Projects	Y1 21/22	Y2 22/23	Y3 23/24	Y4 24/25	Y5 25/26	Y6 26/27	Y7 27/28	Y8 28/29	Y9 29/30	Y10 30/31	TOTAL
5071C500. Dist Parks & Resrvs Districtwide Renewals	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	750,000
5071C501. District Parks & Rsrv-Russell Parks Renewal of lights pathwa	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
5071C502. Dist Parks & Resrv Nelly Jull Playground Renewal	0	173,750	83,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257,500
5071C503. Dist Parks & Resrv Otane Playground Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr12
5071C504. Dist Parks & Resrvs Takapau Playground Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr13
5071C505. Dist Parks & Resrvs A'deane Park Playground Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,500	0	0	0	99,500
5071C506. Dist Parks & Resrvs Russell Park Playground Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351,000	351,000
5071C507. Dist Parks & Resrvs White Domain(Por) Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr 12

5071C508. Dist Parks & Resrvs Russell Park Splashpad Renewal	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	90,000	105,000
5071C509. Dist Parks & Resrvs Otane Old School Reserve Reseal Carpark	34,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,000
5071C510. Dist Parks & Resrvs Porangahau Netball Court	0	0	0	56,974	0	0	0	0	0	0	56,974
5071C511. Dist Parks & Resrvs Hunter Park Driveway	30,000	0	0	0	0	98,000	0	0	0	0	128,000
5194C500. Districtwide War Memorials Renewals	8,523	8,523	8,523	8,523	8,523	8,523	8,523	8,523	8,523	8,523	85,230
5194C501. Waipawa Memorial Clock Tower renew inner workings	26,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,000
5194C502. Waipawa Memorial Clock Tower prep & paint	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000
5194C503. Ongaonga Cenotaph Fence Replacement	0	0	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	12,000
5194C504. Takapau Cenotaph Fencing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
5195429C. Urban Maintenance Litter Bins Capital Renewal	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	60,000
5341C500. Campgrounds Capital Renewals	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	155,000
5341C501. Waipukurau Holiday Park Sewer Pipe Renewal	13,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,100
5341C502. Waipukurau Holiday Park Electric mains & Board upgrade	0	9,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,600
5341C503. Waipukurau Holiday Park Main Ablution block refurbishment	0	0	106,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106,000
5341C504. Waipukurau Holiday Park Fencing Replacement	0	0	0	0	34,000	0	0	0	0	0	34,000
5341C505. Blackhead Beach Campground Water Tank x2 Replacement	0	0	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,500
5341C506. Waipukurau Holiday Park Reseal Loop Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56,000	0	0	56,000
2021-2031 TOTAL	271,123	288,373	318,273	161,997	151,023	203,023	204,523	176,023	105,023	546,023	2,425,404

5.7 Summary of Development Projects

5.7.1 Improvement Projects

Improvement Projects	Y1 21/22	Y2 22/23	Y3 23/24	Y4 24/25	Y5 25/26	Y6 26/27	Y7 27/28	Y8 28/29	Y9 29/30	Y10 30/31	TOTAL
5071C002. Dist Parks & Rsrvs Russell Park Phase 3	0	0	0	314,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	314,000
5071C003. Dist Parks & Resrv Nelly Jull Hill Terracing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Deleted
5071C004. Dist Parks & Resrv Nelly Jull Playground Improvements	0	90,000	104,260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194,260
5071C005. Dist Parks & Resrv Otane Playground Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	104,360	0	0	0	0	104,360
5071C006. Dist Parks & Resrvs Takapau Playground Improvements	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
5071C007. Dist Parks & Resrvs New Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	2000,000
5071C008. Dist Parks & Resrvs A'deane Park Playground Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	96,760	0	0	0	96,760
5071C009. Dist Parks & Resrvs New Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr 12
5071C010. Dist Parks & Resrvs Russell Park Playground Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,000	150,000
5071C011. Dist Parks & Resrvs White Domain (Por) Playground Improvemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr 12
5071C012. Otane - Entrance Signs	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
5071C013. Otane - Main Street upgrade - Concept, Design,Construct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	200,000	0	240,000
5071C014. Otane - Railway Park Upgrade	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
5071C015. Otane - Town Hall Park Upgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000	35,000
5071C016. Otane - Sports Field - Youth Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr 11
5071C017. Otane - Implement Green Streets Network Plan	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	20,000
5071C018. Districtwide Implementation of Cycling and walking Strategy	0	75,000	0	75,000	0	75,000	0	75,000	0	75,000	375,000
5071C019. Districtwide - Wayfinding Project including signage	0	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
5071C020. Waipawa - Central Hawke's Bay Musuem Forecourt Upgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,000	0	0	70,000
5071C021. Waipawa - Entrance Upgrade/Defining Thresholds	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
5071C022. Waipawa - Nelly Jull Connection - Land Acquisition to SH2	0	0	0	0	210,000	0	0	0	0	0	210,000
5071C023. Waipawa - Nelly Jull Connection - Demolition and dev	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,000	0	150,000

Improvement Projects	Y1 21/22	Y2 22/23	Y3 23/24	Y4 24/25	Y5 25/26	Y6 26/27	Y7 27/28	Y8 28/29	Y9 29/30	Y10 30/31	TOTAL
5071C024. Waipawa - Implement Green Streets Network Plan	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	20,000
5071C025. Waipawa - Implement Town Centre Master Plan	0	0	0	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	250,000
5071C026. Wapawa - Madge Hunter Park Upgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	0	60,000
5071C027. Waipawa - Loten Park Exchange	0	0	0	0	90,000	0	0	0	0	0	90,000
5071C028. Waipukurau - Town Centre Plan Development	0	0	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	0	200,000
5071C029. Waipukurau - Implement Green Streets Network Plan	0	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	40,000
5071C030. Waipukurau - Lindsay Bush Signage and Carpark Upgrade	0	0	0	69,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,000
5071C031. Waipukurau - Pioneer Corner Upgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	25,000
5071C032. Porangahau - Upgrade Main Street Tree Planting, furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr 11
5071C033. Porangahau - Upgrade of Court area, landscaping at hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr 11
5071C034. Ongaonga - Upgrade Main Street Tree Planting, furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,000	0	0	65,000
5071C035. Ongaonga - SH50 Entrance Upgrade Project	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
5071C036. Ongaonga Develop Freedom Camp Facility at Historic Reserve	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500
5071C037. Takapau - Upgrade Main Street Tree Planting, furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165,000	165,000
5071C040. Te Reo Maori signs design and Installation	10,000	10,200	10,200	10,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,600
5194C001. Whatuma War Memorial Bollard Perimeter Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Deleted
5341C001. Waipukurau Campground Development of new toilet block	0	0	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250,000
5341C002. Blackhead Campground Creek Ford Rectification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Deleted
5341C003. Camping Grounds Pourerere Campground Water Solution	0	0	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,000
2021-2031 TOTAL	10,000	200,200	518,960	643,700	420,000	189,360	316,760	250,000	480,000	625,000	3,653,980

5.7.2 Growth Projects

Growth Projects – <i>Integrated Spatial Plan 2020-2050</i>	Y1 21/22	Y2 22/23	Y3 23/24	Y4 24/25	Y5 25/26	Y6 26/27	Y7 27/28	Y8 28/29	Y9 29/30	Y10 30/31	TOTAL
5071G001. Districtwide - Implementation of Cycling Strategy	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	50,000	300,000
5071G002. Otane - New Open Space Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	560,000	0	560,000
5071G003. Otane - New Open Space Land Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr 13
5071G004. Waipawa - Bush Drain Walkway Land Purchase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420,000	0	0	420,000
5071G005. Waipawa - Bush Drain Walkway Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr 12
5071G006. Wpk - New Open Space Land Acquisition Hospital Site	0	0	0	0	0	650,000	0	0	0	0	650,000
5071G007. Wpk - New Open Space Development Hospital Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr 11
5071G008. Wpk - Holt Place to Porangahau RD Accessway Land Acq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr 12
5071G009. Wpk - Holt Place to Porangahau RD Accessway Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270,000	0	0	270,000
5071G010. Wpk - Mt Herbert RD to Tukituki Trails Accessway Land Acquis and another \$185 in yr 13	0	0	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
5071G011. Wpk - Mt Herbert RD to Tukituki Trails Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,000	0	0	0	75,000
5071G012. Wpk - Svenson RD to Mount Herbert RR Accessway Land Acq	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	300,000
5071G013. Wpk - Svenson RD to Mount Herbert RD Accessway Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr 11
5071G014. Wpk - Lake Whatuma Acs Racecourse RD & Loop Land Acq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr 12
5071G015. Wpk - Lake Whatuma Access from Racecourse RD & Loop Dev	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yr 15
2021-2031 TOTAL	50,000	0	50,000	0	250,000	650,000	425,000	690,000	610,000	50,000	2,775,000

6 Risk Management

6.1 Critical Assets

6.2 Risk Assessment

*Supportive info from [2018 CHBDC Risk Management Framework](#)

Central Hawke's Bay District Council (CHBDC) is committed to the effective management of risk and recognises that risk is present in everything we do. For risk management to be effective it must be integrated into Council's governance, business operations, projects, policies, processes and decision-making as part of everyone's Business as Usual (BAU). The focus of this risk assessment is on the assets within Parks and Open Spaces.

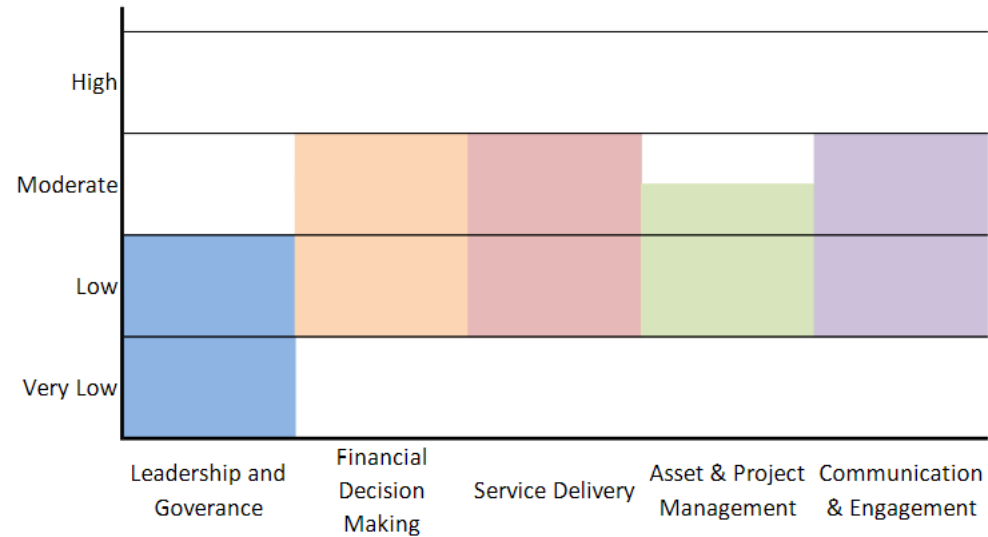
Effective risk management directly contributes to meeting the statutory objectives of the Local Government Act 2002 i.e. 'to meet the current and future needs of our communities for good quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions'. This is addressed by reducing the threats to success and realising opportunities to obtain success. It also provides organisational resilience in responding to, managing and recovering from emergency situations.

The focus is on six key risk areas of our business, operations and performance:

- 1) Leadership & Governance including Reputation –events that effect the reputation of the Council or the ability to meet its statutory obligations
- 2) Financial Decision Making–events which cause unplanned financial losses or changes which affect the balance sheet, assets and liabilities, Council funding, income and spending levels. This does not include unforeseen reactive repairs to assets accounted for within normal operating budgets.
- 3) Service Delivery –events which cause denial or impairment of Council service/s to the Central Hawke's Bay Community
- 4) Asset & Project Management -damage to assets/infrastructure with financial consequences. Loss of utilities/ICT systems resulting in disruption to services.
- 5) Health and Safety -Harm or injury to people with potential time loss and/or medical expenses.
- 6) Environment-Harm to the environment or heritage asset or area.

The Council in February 2017 identified its appetite for risk in graph below. Note at this time the six focus areas were not all addressed as they were identified at a later date. It is fair to say that the appetite for risk related to asset management and the areas it could affect are within the low to moderate with the risk appetite for asset management being low to only slightly moderate.

Risk Appetite Graph



Risk Assessment Matrix

Risk Description: What can happen? How can it happen?	Key Risk Area (s)	Consequences	Existing Controls	Control effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Current risk level	Recommend <u>Additional</u> New Controls	Control effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	New Risk Level	Result of cost benefit Y = accept N= reject	How will risk and controls be monitored?
Inadequate maintenance of mature trees	Asset Management Health & Safety Leadership & Governance Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public and staff health and safety Financial loss Poor Council image Loss of amenity value Maintenance programme improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response to Staff and public observation 	WEAK	CATASTROPHIC	UNLIKELY	MODERATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual inspection of street trees on core routes & identified park specimen trees Triennial inspection of other Council trees 5 yearly inspection of open space tree groups Maintenance programme Curatorial management of heritage trees. Post storm event inspections 	STRONG	CATASTROPHIC	RARE	LOW		Maintenance Programme Monitor tree jobs and inspections completed Annual Audit Storm Inspections Budget implication - \$ for tree inspections
Loss of assets through theft, wilful or accidental damage	Asset Management Health & Safety Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury to public or staff Operational capability loss Poor image/ feelings of insecurity Adverse media Loss of function Loss of amenity value Increased cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health & Safety preventative measures Contractor Site inspections Maintenance programme Community support 	SOME WEAKNESS	MINOR	ALMOST CERTAIN	MODERATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness & education (e.g. how to report on park signage, social media) Apply CPTED principles in design Selection of robust assets during procurement Implementation of security and/or CCTV in critical areas as necessary 	SOME STRENGTH	MINOR	LIKELY	MODERATE		Monitor vandalism reports via RFS and OMT meetings Site inspections
Inadequate maintenance of park structures (bridges, steps, minor structures, play and sporting equipment, art and monuments, park furniture, signage - not buildings)	Asset management Health & Safety Service Delivery Leadership & Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury/death to members of the public and staff Legislative repercussions Poor Council image Degradation asset Loss of amenity value Increased cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response to Staff and public observation Contractor visits Monthly playground inspections Annual playground audits 	SOME WEAKNESS	MAJOR	UNLIKELY	MODERATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve asset data Contractor & staff training Scheduled annual audits /condition grading (more frequent on items on special monitoring) Increase playgrounds inspections from monthly to weekly inspections 6 yearly structural inspections 	STRONG	MAJOR	RARE	LOW		Data reports from RAMM Inspection reports Shared in quarterly reports

Risk Description: What can happen? How can it happen?	Key Risk Area (s)	Consequences	Existing Controls	Control effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Current risk level	Recommend <u>Additional</u> New Controls	Control effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	New Risk Level	Result of cost benefit Y = accept N= reject	How will risk and controls be monitored?
Inadequate maintenance of historic assets Move to war memorials	Asset Management Leadership & Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of historic value Poor Council image Degradation asset Loss of amenity value 	Reactive	FAIR	MINOR-	RARE	LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual inspections Curatorial management of heritage assets. 						Historic Places Trust liaison, staff and public observation
Inadequate resources or funding	Asset Management Financial Decision-Making Service Delivery Leadership & Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of reactive work and renewals unaffordable within budget Degradation of asset Loss of amenity value Poor council image Parks no longer fit for purpose Asset management and development plans not achieved Corporate goals not met 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical budgets Have begun to gather valid and reliable data and apply asset management practices Management reporting Critical understanding of assets Future LTP planning Present authentic case and potential scenarios 	SOME WEAKNESS	MAJOR	CERTAIN	EXTREME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient funding to 'take care of what we have' Projectile key asset group renewals and Quarterly reporting Robust asset management Critical understanding of assets LTP planning Present authentic case and potential scenarios 	STRONG	MINOR	LIKELY	LOW		Increased renewal and operational budgets budget forecasting
Inadequate attention / poor stewardship of park and open space environs	Environment Asset Management Leadership & Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degradation of biodiversity Degradation of water quality Loss of amenity value Poor Council image 	Discussion on limiting amount/use of glyphosate	WEAK	SIGNIFICANT	LIKELY	MOERATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a plan to increase biodiversity and sustainability of parks and open spaces and implement Increased appropriate plantings Plan new projects to minimise spray and other degradation 	STRONG	INSIGNIFICANT	RARE	LOW		
Inadequate asset data management and integration	Asset Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor financial planning capability Poor data quality and reporting Insufficient information for decision making Inadequate assessment and performance monitoring Loss of amenity value Loss of function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the past year we have begun this journey as there is no clear record of what we have or what condition it is in. Often no historical data or as-built AMP Improvement programme 	WEAK	MAJOR	CERTAIN	EXTREME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic procedures to ensure as-built information is collected and added to register including cost and that changes to asses are updated. Robust asset management programme. Three year cycle of checking and improving asset data. Staff training Audit data 	STRONG	MINOR	UNLIKELY	LOW		Asset Management Plan Valuation Report Management Reporting

Risk Description: What can happen? How can it happen?	Key Risk Area (s)	Consequences	Existing Controls	Control effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	Current risk level	Recommend <u>Additional</u> New Controls	Control effectiveness	Consequence	Likelihood	New Risk Level	Result of cost benefit Y = accept N= reject	How will risk and controls be monitored?
Inadequate communication and patronage with/from stakeholders	Service Delivery Leadership & Governance Asset management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor public accountability Poor Council image Adverse media Loss of amenity value Loss of community support Loss of sponsorship relationships Failure to meet Community objectives Staff training and additional skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expectations of staff to respond quickly to requests for information RFS & related requests addressed Follow RMP and Council's consultation policy Staff develop and maintain professional proficiencies (skilled and aware staff) Getting staff support 	SATISFACTORY	MINOR	LIKELY	MODERATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule annual stakeholder meetings (calendarise) Survey annually Clear communication plans for each project Communicate key issues to Group Manager Community involvement 	STRONG	MINOR	RARE	LOW		Organisational reporting Minute in Staff & Contractor Meetings Project management plans and RMP's Press releases & response to social media
Changes to compliance and the way we do business due to legislative changes	Asset management Service Delivery Financial Decision-Making Leadership & Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced capacity and capability affecting levels of service Increased costs Increased bureaucracy Poor Council image Staff training and additional skills 	Reactive	WEAK	SIGNIFICANT	UNLIKELY	MODERATE	Stay up on the play through involvement with Park Managers Group and Recreation Aotearoa Review of processes to anticipated changes to mitigate consequences once legislation is notified.	SOME STRENGTH	MINOR	RARE	LOW		Reports Staff meetings Staff Training records Updates to risk register
Natural catastrophic event e.g. earthquake, tsunami, flooding, fire	Health & Safety Asset management Service Delivery Financial Decision-Making Leadership & Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury or death to public or staff Environment degradation Loss of function Loss of amenity value Increased cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff trained in emergency procedures Knowledge of assets to be utilised during an emergency 	WEAK	CATASTROPHIC	UNLIKELY	MODERATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and plans for high risk assets Update Business Continuity Plan Clear lines of communication with contractors 	SOME STRENGTH	CATASTROPHIC	UNLIKELY	MODERATE		Staff training records Updates to Business continuity plan AMP section on emergency

6.3 Asset Resilience Approach

The initial steps in asset resilience is making sure that new assets are fit-for-purpose and site conditions and that a preventative maintenance schedule is put in place as we further develop RAMM for parks and open spaces not only as an asset register, but also as an asset management system.

7 Financial Plan

7.1 Financial Statements and Projections

Parks Reserves and Urban Spaces	Actual	Annual Plan	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$001	\$002	\$003	\$004	\$005	\$006	\$007	\$008	\$008
Sources of operating funding												
General rates, uniform annual general charges and rates penalties	986	994	1,450	1,554	1,711	1,679	1,808	1,812	1,911	2,025	2,107	2,333
Targeted rates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidies and Grants for Operating Purposes	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fees, charges	85	87	85	87	90	92	95	98	100	103	106	109
Interest and dividends from investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total operating funding	1,098	1,081	1,534	1,641	1,801	1,772	1,903	1,909	2,011	2,128	2,213	2,442
Applications of operating funding												
Payments to staff and suppliers	729	556	1,035	1,100	1,156	1,109	1,160	1,171	1,230	1,262	1,272	1,313
Finance costs	24	31	22	32	48	65	74	85	93	110	140	160
Other operating funding applications	249	253	305	322	335	350	365	376	388	404	418	433
Total applications of operating funding	1,003	840	1,363	1,453	1,539	1,524	1,599	1,632	1,711	1,776	1,830	1,906
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	95	241	172	188	261	248	304	277	300	352	383	536
Sources of capital funding												
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Development and financial contributions	(1)	4	150	154	159	163	168	173	178	183	188	193
Increase (decrease) in debt	(25)	2	94	345	624	686	322	444	307	647	1,144	757
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total sources of capital funding	(26)	6	244	499	783	850	490	616	484	830	1,331	949
Applications of capital funding												
Capital expenditure												
to meet additional demand	0	0	0	51	0	54	0	288	769	517	863	784
to improve the level of service	30	60	10	206	549	701	471	218	375	304	600	803
to replace existing assets	55	118	271	297	337	177	169	234	242	214	131	701
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(16)	0	135	133	158	165	154	154	(602)	146	119	(802)
Increase (decrease) of investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding	69	178	416	687	1,044	1,097	794	894	784	1,181	1,714	1,486
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(95)	(172)	(172)	(188)	(261)	(248)	(304)	(277)	(300)	(352)	(383)	(536)
Funding balance	0	68	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0

8 Plan Improvement and Monitoring

8.1 Improvement Programme

There are several recommendations for asset management improvement in the Parks and Open Space area throughout this document. They along with other recommendation will form a table here with tasks, timelines, and officer responsible. Timelines will provide the impetus so that this document will continue to improve over the following three years and be a more thorough asset management plan than currently.

Task	Responsible	Timeline
Asset gathering	Places and Open Spaces Manager	
Urban Street Trees & Park Specimen trees	Places and Open Spaces Officer	August 2021
Garden Beds	Places and Open Spaces Officer	March 2021
Minor Structures	Places and Open Spaces Officer	August 2021
Hard Surfaces		December 2021
Detailed Renewal programme of above assets	Places and Open Spaces Officer	January 2022
Play and Active Recreation Strategy	Places and Open Spaces Officer	February 2022
Places and Open Spaces Network Plan	Places and Open Spaces Officer	February 2022

8.2 Monitoring and Review Procedures

This plan will be on placed on a cyclical a revies so that all sections are investigated and updated as new information becomes available so that the 2024-34 AMP is a record of improved asset management.

APPENDIX - PARKS BY CATEGORY AND COMMUNITY

PARKS BY CATEGORY & LOCATION		29-Apr-20							
Category	Waipukurau	Waipawa	Otane	Takapau	Ongaonga	Tikokino	Porangahau	Coastal	Rural
Sport and Recreation	Russell Park	Coronation Park	Otane Recreation Grounds	Takapau Recreation Grounds	*Forest Gate Domain (Ongaonga Domain)		White Domain		
Community	A'Deane Park Holt Place Reserve Mackie Street Reserve Porritt Place Reserve Redwood Drive Reserve	Abbotsford Domain (High ST Reserve) Don Allan Reserve Loten Park Madge Hunter Park Nelly Jull Park	Otane Old School Reserve Otane Playground Otane Railway Reserve	Takapau Playground Takapau Reserve	Ongaonga Rest Area			Kapiti Place Reserve	
Civic	Bogle Brothers Rest Area Pioneer Corner Ruataniwha Street area The Green Patch	CHB Municipal Theatre High Street CBD area Streetscape Islington Drive Gardens	Higginson Street Rest Otane Town Hall Reserve	Takapau Rest Area Takapau Town Hall		Tikokino Hall and War Memorial	Porangahau Memorial Hall		
Cultural and Heritage	Paul Hunter Memorial Park Waipukurau Cemetery Waipukurau Memorial Cenotaph	CHB Cemetery* CHB Settlers Museum & Carpark St. Peter's Cemetery Reserve (closed) Waipawa Cemetery* Waipawa War Memorial	Kaikora North Cemetery (closed) Otane Cemetery* Otane Old Library & War Memorial	Takapau Cemetery* Takapau Cenotaph	Ongaonga Museum Reserve Ongaonga War Memorial	Old Hampden Bush Cemetery (closed) Tikokino/Hampden Cemetery*	Porangahau Cemetery/ St.Michael's and All	Whangaehu Historic Reserves Church Knoll (Cemetery Closed)	Ashley Clinton Cemetery* Elsthorpe Cemetery* Forest Gate Cemetery *(rural Ongaonga) Hatuma War Memorial Makaretu Cemetery* Ruataniwha Memorial
Natural - Bush	Lindsey Bush (Tukituki or Otaio Bush)						Porangahau River Reserve	Kairakau Reserve	Waikareo Bush Reserve
Natural - Coastal								Kairakau Beachfront Reserve Kairakau Esplanade Mangakuri Reserve Pourerere Domain Pourerere Beachfront Tommy Ireland Point Ouepoto Domain (Aramoana) Aramoana Esplanade Reserve Shoal Beach Road Reserve Black Head Beach Reserve Te Paerahi Beachfront Reserve Te Paerahi Esplanade Reserve North Te Paerahi Esplanade Reserve South Te Paerahi Reserve	

Appendix of Parks and Open Space Master Property Data See Excel Sheet in the Hive: https://chbdcouncil.sharepoint.com/:x:/s/infra/EVl0qR_PeJJo7TFRq9-UkqBiImftie8EbXXs_QM7qeEAq?e=tzu6Lp