Puketāpapa Local Board Workshop Programme

Date of Workshop: Thursday, 18 July 2024
Time: 9.00am – 4.30pm
Venue: Puketāpapa Local Board, 560 Mt Albert Road, Three Kings and Online via Microsoft Teams.
Apologies:

Time	Workshop Item	Overview	Governance role	Presenter/s
	Karakia **Whakataka te hau ki te uru.** *The wind blows from the west.* **Whakataka te hau ki te tonga.** *The wind blows from the south.* **Kia mākinakina ki uta.** *It pierces the land with its wintry nip*. **Kia mātaratara ki tai.** *And slices the sea with its freezing chill.* **Kia hī ake ana te atakura** *When the red dawn breaks* **he tio, he huka, he hauhū.** there is ice, snow and frost. **tihei mauri ora!** indeed, there is life			

Time	Workshop Item	Overview	Governance role	Presenter/s
1.30pm – 1.35pm (5 mins)	Item 1 **Declarations of interest**	Purpose: Board only discussion.	What is the local board's governance role with regards to the item being workshopped: • Keeping informed	• **Ella Kumar** Chair
1.35pm – 2.35pm (60 mins)	Item 3 **Connected Communities** Information Materials: i) Powerpoint presentation Te Hotonga Hapori Connecting Communities -projects 1, 3 and 5 ii) Powerpoint presentation Te Hotonga Hapori Connecting Communities – project 2 iii) Powerpoint presentation Te Hotonga Hapori Connecting Communities – project 4 iv) Powerpoint presentation Te Hotonga Hapori Connecting Communities – AUT – Te Hotonga Hapori Overview Roadshow June 2024 v) Powerpoint presentation - Fresh Concept's impact report for the recent Manu Aute Kite Day	Purpose: Staff will be in attendance to provide a monthly update. Items: • Civic Events Leads • Citizenship ceremonies • Manu Kite Day • Te Hotonga Hapori, Connecting Communities	What is the local board's governance role with regards to the item being workshopped • Setting direction/priorities and budget • Local Board feedback/direction • Keeping informed	• **Kat Teirney** Community Broker • **Karem Colmenares** Manager Civic Events (via MS Teams on-line) **Yoojung Suh** Place and Partner Specialist

Time	Workshop Item	Overview	Governance role	Presenter/s
2.35pm- 3.20pm (45 mins)	Item 4 **Infrastructure and Environmental Services (I&ES)** Information Materials: i) Powerpoint presentation Carr Road and Clinker Street Flood Mitigation presentation ii) Powerpoint presentation - Belfast Reserve Urgent pipe renewal presentation	Purpose: Staff will be in attendance to provide a monthly update.	What is the local board's governance role with regards to the item being workshopped: • Setting direction/priorities and budget • Local Board feedback/direction • Keeping informed	• **Taylor Farrell** Relationship Advisor
3.20pm – 4.20pm (60 mins)	Item 5 **Parks and Community Facilities** Information Materials: i) Powerpoint presentation – Parks and Community Facilities Presentation will not be released noting the following confidential clauses: S7(2)(f)(i) free and frank expression of opinions S7(2)(c) obligations of confidence	Purpose: Staff will be in attendance to provide a monthly update.	What is the local board's governance role with regards to the item being workshopped: • Setting direction/priorities and budget • Local Board feedback/direction • Keeping informed	• **Jody Morley** Manager, Area Operations
3.20pm -3.25pm	Introductions			• **Jody Morley**

Time	Workshop Item	Overview	Governance role	Presenter/s
				Manager, Area Operations
3.25pm – 4.10pm	Kāinga Ora Development Workstream Alignment Update			• **Jody Morley** Manager, Area Operations • **Brad Congdon** Parks and Places Specialist • **Rahman Bashier** Principal Property Provision Specialist • **Jo Mackay** Principal Partnership Specialist
4.10pm – 4.20pm	Dog walking assessment			• **Jody Morley** Manager, Area Operations • **Brad Congdon** Parks and Places Specialist
	Closing - Karakia **Unuhia, unuhia** *Draw on, draw on* **Unuhia mai te urutapu nui** *Draw on the supreme sacredness*			

Time	Workshop Item	Overview	Governance role	Presenter/s
	Kia wātea, kia māmā, *To clear and to set free* **te ngākau te tinana, te hinengaro** *the heart, the body and the inner essence* **i te ara takatū** *In preparation for our pathways* **Koia rā e Rongo** *Let peace and humility* *be raised above all* **e whakairia ake ki runga** **Kia tina! Haumi e!** *Manifest this! Realise this!* *Bind together! Affirm!* **Hui e! Tāiki e!**			

Next workshop: Thursday, 25July 2024 tbc Next business meeting Thursday, 15 August 2024 at 10am

Te Hotonga Hapori

connecting communities

Community Wellbeing and Lived Experiences

AUT

Te Hotonga Hapori
connecting communities

Developing a culturally relevant framework to engage with communities in New Zealand:

Te Hotonga Hapori - Connecting Communities framework

PROJECTS

1. *Community Wellbeing and Lived Experiences*

Purpose

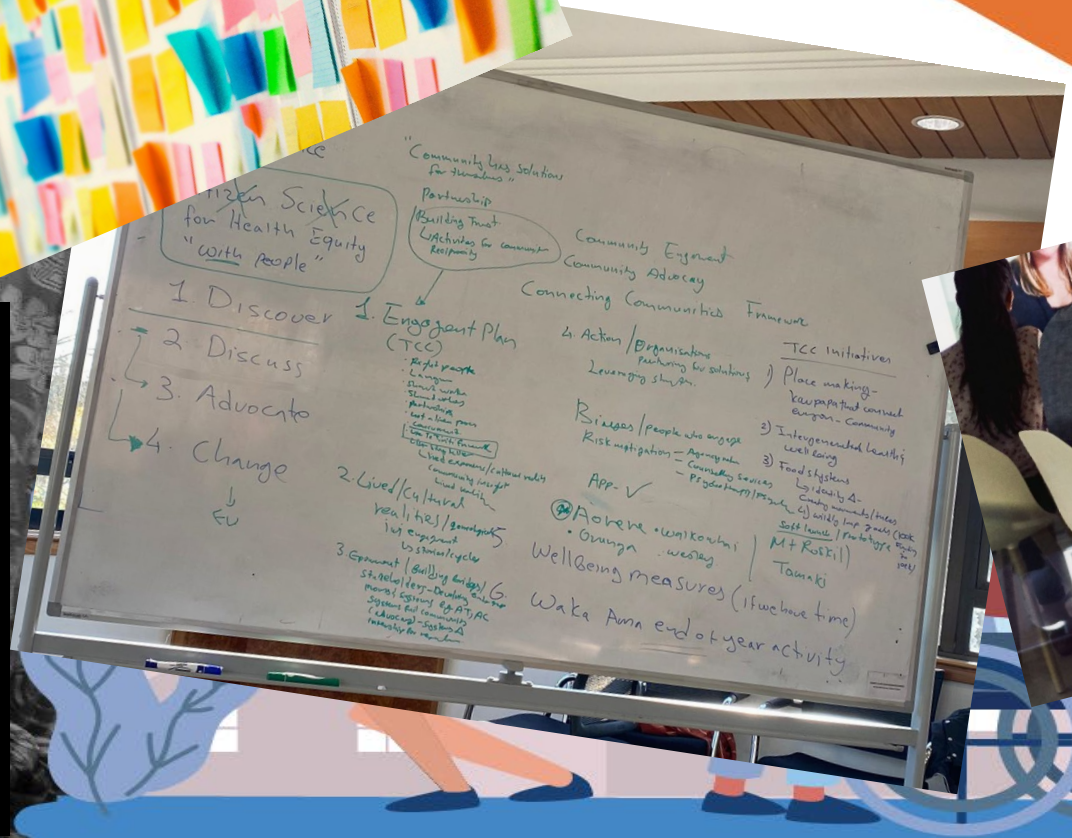
Explore how urban redevelopment, planning and delivery can be optimised to enhance neighbourhood liveability and community wellbeing.

By investigating…

- Diversity of experience at the granular, people-centred level
- Offer a pathway of empowerment by engaging residents as citizen scientists to collect the data using the **Our Voice Citizen Science method of Discover, Discuss, Advocate and Change**

1. ***Community Wellbeing and Lived Experiences***

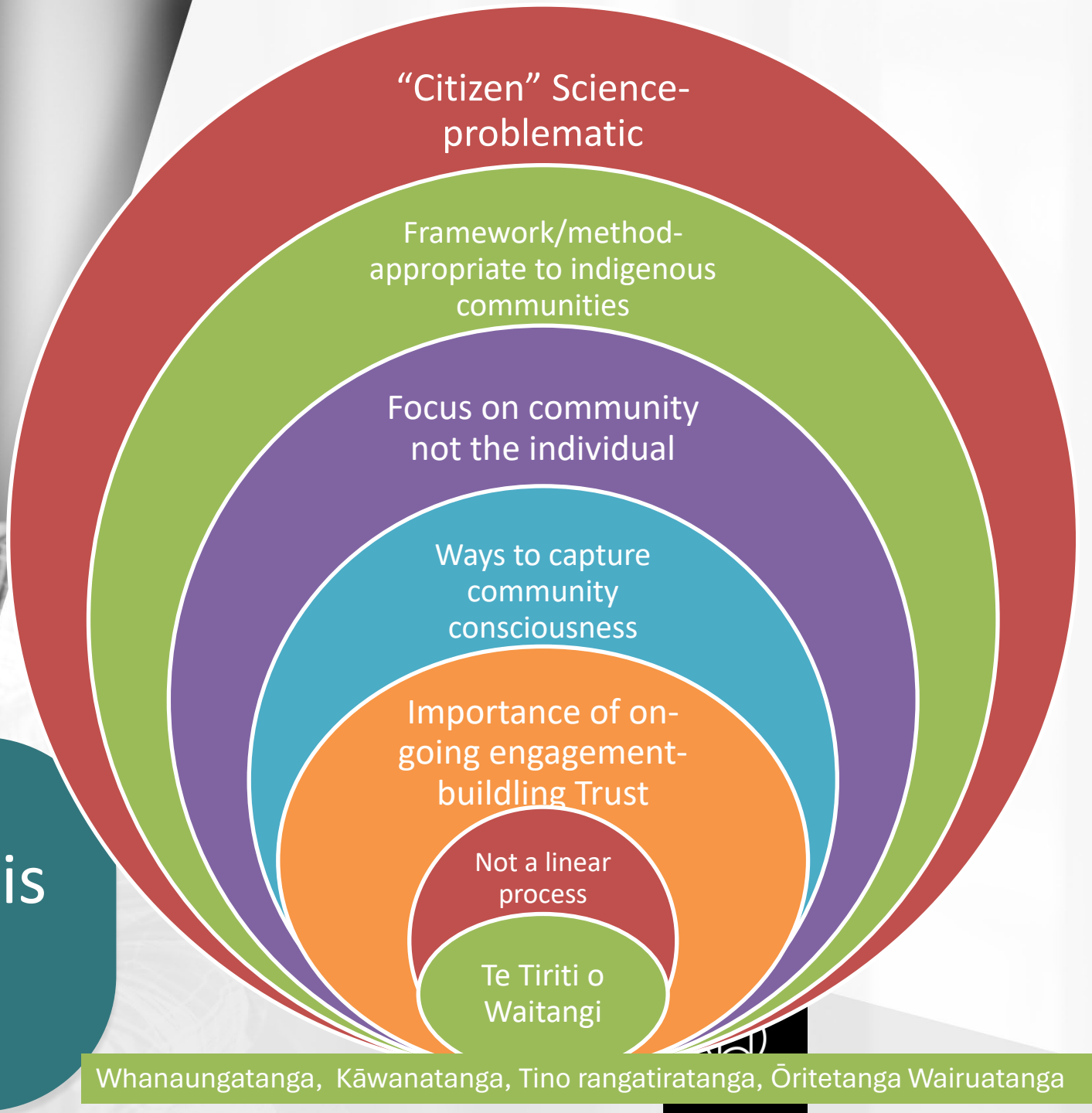
Checking in with Community Experts



- ✓ Health Promotions agencies
- ✓ Several hui
- ✓ Since 2021
- ✓ Development of a Framework
- ✓ Several iterations

PROJECTS

Results: A framework that is contextual to Aotearoa-What



Whanaungatanga, Kāwanatanga, Tino rangatiratanga, Ōritetanga Wairuatanga

Active relationship building

Historical/
Cultural Realities

Activation of neighbourhood
urban & natural environment

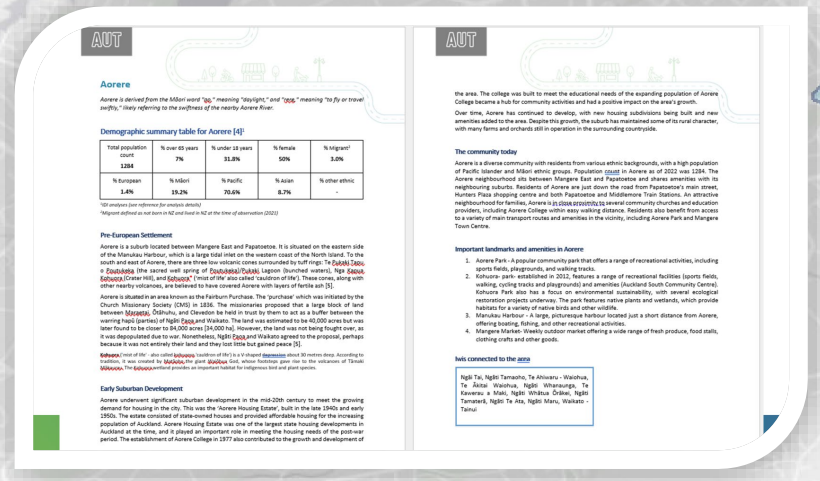
Community
Aspirations

Build bridges
with community

COMMUNITY SCIENCE AOTEAROA PROCESS

Step 1: ENGAGE → **Step 2: DISCOVER** → **Step 3: DISCUSS**

Step 4: ADVOCATE → **Step 5: CHANGE** → **STEP 6: Re-engage**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Aorere

Aorere is derived from the Māori word "ao," meaning "daylight," and "rere," meaning "to fly or travel swiftly," likely referring to the swiftness of the nearby Aorere River.

Demographic summary table for Aorere [4][1]

Total population count	% over 65 years	% under 18 years	% female	% Migrant[2]
1284	7%	31.8%	50%	3.0%
% European	% Māori	% Pacific	% Asian	% other ethnic
1.4%	19.2%	70.6%	8.7%	-

[1]GI analyses (see reference for analysis details)
[2]Migrant defined as not born in NZ and lived in NZ at the time of observation (2021)

Pre-European Settlement

Aorere is a suburb located between Mangere East and Papatoetoe. It is situated on the eastern side of the Manukau Harbour, which is a large tidal inlet on the western coast of the North Island. To the south and east of Aorere, there are three low volcanic cones surrounded by tuff rings: Te Puāoki Tapu, o Puutukeka (the sacred well spring of Puutukeka/Puāoki Lagoon (launched waters), Ngā Kapua Kohuora (Crater Hill), and Kohuora* ("mist of life" also called 'cauldron of life'). These cones, along with other nearby volcanoes, are believed to have covered Aorere with layers of fertile ash [5].

Aorere is situated in an area known as the Fairburn Purchase. The 'purchase' which was initiated by the Church Missionary Society (CMS) in 1836. The missionaries proposed that a large block of land between Mangere, Ōtāhuhu, and Clevedon be held in trust by them to act as a buffer between the warring hapū (parties) of Ngāti Paoa and Waikato. The land was estimated to be 40,000 acres but was later found to be closer to 84,000 acres [34,000 ha]. However, the land was not being fought over, as it was depopulated due to war. Nonetheless, Ngāti Paoa and Waikato agreed to the proposal, perhaps because it was not entirely their land and they lost little but gained peace [5].

Kohuora ("mist of life" - also called kohuora 'cauldron of life') is a V-shaped depression about 30 metres deep. According to tradition, it was created by Mahuhu, the giant Waiōhua God, whose footsteps gave rise to the volcanoes of Tāmaki Makaurau. The Kohuora wetland provides an important habitat for indigenous bird and plant species.

Early Suburban Development

Aorere underwent significant suburban development in the mid-20th century to meet the growing demand for housing in the city. This was the 'Aorere Housing Estate', built in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The estate consisted of state-owned houses and provided affordable housing for the increasing population of Auckland. Aorere Housing Estate was one of the largest state housing developments in Auckland at the time, and it played an important role in meeting the housing needs of the post-war period. The establishment of Aorere College in 1977 also contributed to the growth and development of

AUT

the area. The college was built to meet the educational needs of the expanding population of Aorere College became a hub for community activities and had a positive impact on the area's growth.

Over time, Aorere has continued to develop, with new housing subdivisions being built and new amenities added to the area. Despite this growth, the suburb has maintained some of its rural character, with many farms and orchards still in operation in the surrounding countryside.

The community today

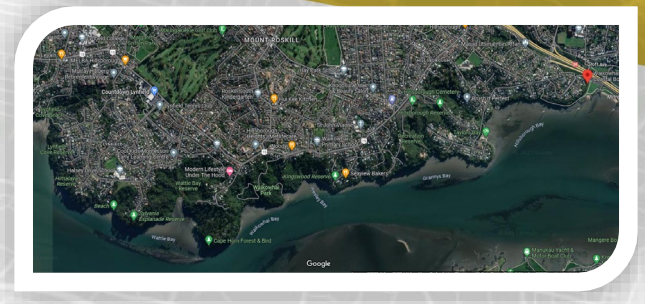
Aorere is a diverse community with residents from various ethnic backgrounds, with a high population of Pacific Islander and Māori ethnic groups. Population count in Aorere as of 2022 was 1284. The Aorere neighbourhood sits between Mangere East and Papatoetoe and shares amenities with its neighbouring suburbs. Residents of Aorere are just down the road from Papatoetoe's main street, Hunters Plaza shopping centre and both Papatoetoe and Middlemore Train Stations. An attractive neighbourhood for families, Aorere is in close proximity to several community churches and education providers, including Aorere College within easy walking distance. Residents also benefit from access to a variety of main transport routes and amenities in the vicinity, including Aorere Park and Mangere Town Centre.

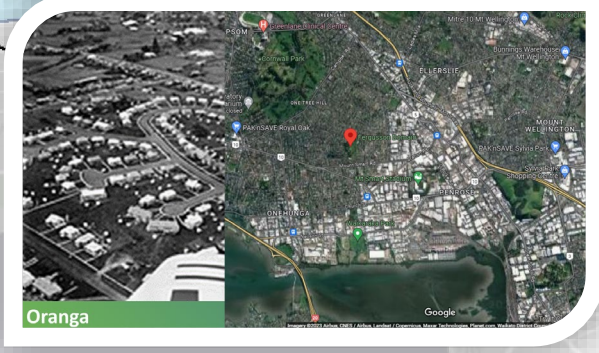
Important landmarks and amenities in Aorere

1. Aorere Park - A popular community park that offers a range of recreational activities, including sports fields, playgrounds, and walking tracks.
2. Kohuora- park- established in 2012, features a range of recreational facilities (sports fields, walking, cycling tracks and playgrounds) and amenities (Auckland South Community Centre). Kohuora Park also has a focus on environmental sustainability, with several ecological restoration projects underway. The park features native plants and wetlands, which provide habitats for a variety of native birds and other wildlife.
3. Manukau Harbour - A large, picturesque harbour located just a short distance from Aorere, offering boating, fishing, and other recreational activities.
4. Mangere Market- Weekly outdoor market offering a wide range of fresh produce, food stalls, clothing crafts and other goods.

Iwis connected to the area

Ngāti Tai, Ngāti Tamaoho, Te Ahiwaru - Waiohua, Te Ākitai Waiohua, Ngāti Whanaunga, Te Kawerau a Maki, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Ngāti Tamatarā, Ngāti Te Ata, Ngāti Maru, Waikato - Tainui





Auckland

Wesley

Wesley

Waikōwhai

Ōranga

Aorere

Kāinga Ora
Homes and Communities

Isthmus.

BRANZ

The Cause Collective

TĀMAKI

Tamaki Urban Regeneration

Te Hotonga Hapori

connecting communities

Building for Wellbeing

BRANZ

AUT

Overview:

Building for Wellbeing

Building for Wellbeing examines how an occupant's wellbeing is connected to the condition of their home and their immediate neighbourhood.

This data will help inform the ongoing planning, design and construction of buildings that meet the wellbeing needs of New Zealanders.

The research will also provide insight on impacts of redevelopment and construction activity on communities and contribute to urban redevelopment being done in a way that prioritises community and individual wellbeing.

BRANZ

Key outcomes:

- Encouraging wellbeing as a central aspect of design
- Research to support housing interventions that prioritise wellbeing
- Building and construction industry more aware of how their practices impact wellbeing in communities
- Policy makers have a greater understanding of how the urban environment impacts occupant wellbeing.

BRANZ

Key outputs:

- Research outputs e.g. theory, issues paper, methodology, main findings.
- Guidance on best practice urban redevelopment for local government (with THH partners).
- Industry resource for construction companies to reduce impact on communities
- Industry guidance on wellbeing within design (for designers, but also procurement and clients)
- Popular communications conduits e.g. Build magazine etc

Research dissemination and engagement:

- Updates to MBIE, MfE, Construction Sector Accord, industry etc during catch ups
- The research will help inform MfE work programmes into developing work in built environment act and urban development policy statement.
- Help inform local government about best practice urban redevelopment
- Feed into MBIE's work on a code of ethics for developers
- Housing interventions e.g. Aukaha (Kaupapa housing organisation in Otago).

BRANZ

Methodology

Participants:	Participants will be from the participant cohort for Project 2, n = 200 BRANZ will look to expand data analysis sample to over 1000, utilising Pilot Housing survey data
House Condition Survey:	Aligns with BRANZ Pilot Housing Survey Visual audit to collect information on the physical characteristics of the home Undertaken by building assessor from *Realsure* Approximately 60 minutes to complete
Occupant Wellbeing Survey:	Undertaken with building assessor from *Realsure* Papercopy version of survey can be left with the participant if they prefer this method
Data collection timepoints:	July 2024 to August 2024
Ethics:	Ethics approval from the AUT Ethics Committee (AUTEC) and Kāinga Ora Ethics Committee

BRANZ

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Tracking Indicators of Wellbeing

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Project 5 : Tracking Indicators of Wellbeing

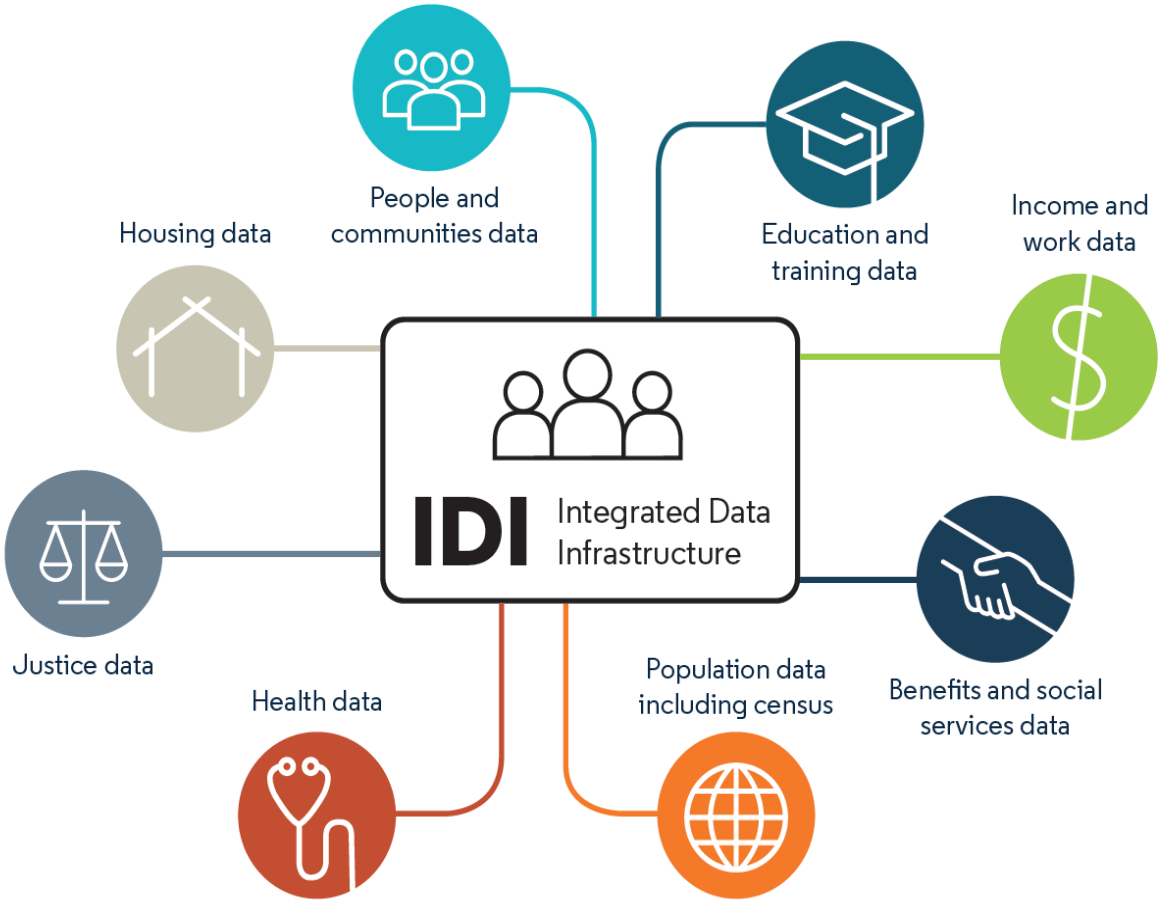
Team: Linda Kirkpatrick, Gail Pacheco and Thomas Schober from the New Zealand Policy Research Institute (NZPRI) at AUT

Project goals:

1) Develop population-wide wellbeing indicators
   - Using administrative data from Stats NZ's Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI)
   - Following existing wellbeing frameworks in NZ
   - Domains: Human capital (education and labour market), health, crime and safety

2) Evaluate wellbeing impacts of urban regeneration
   - With additional data on housing intensification from Kāinga Ora

Data sources and measuring wellbeing



Housing intensification data

- Housing developments by Kāinga Ora

Wellbeing indicators

- Human capital: educational attainment, employment rate, benefit recipiency
- Physical and mental health: health-care utilisation such as hospitalisations and mental health services
- Crime and safety: crime rates in different categories, accidents and injuries

Evaluating the impact of urban regeneration

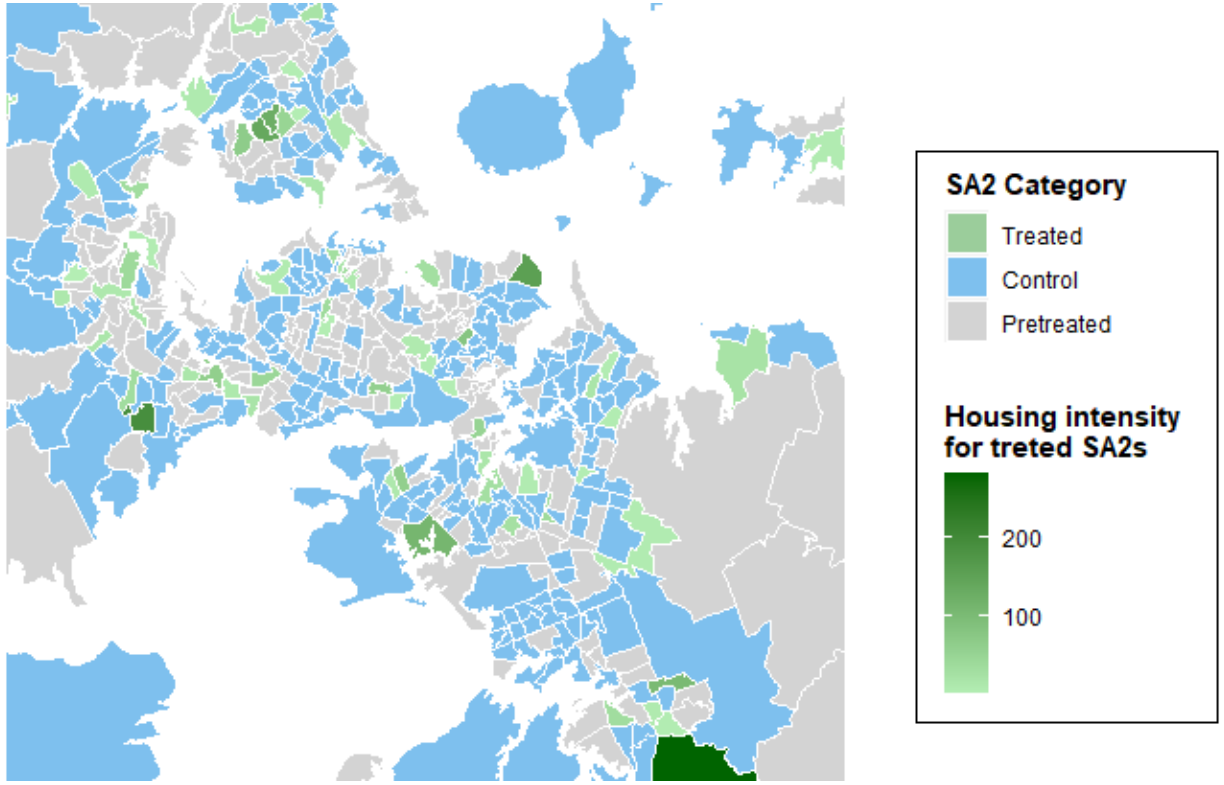


Figure: Treated and control SA2s in Auckland

- Statistical approach: Comparing changes in wellbeing over time
- Regions in Auckland that underwent urban regeneration vs. regions that did not
- Dig deeper to understand effects
  - How are existing residents affected?
  - Changes in the population composition

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Project 2

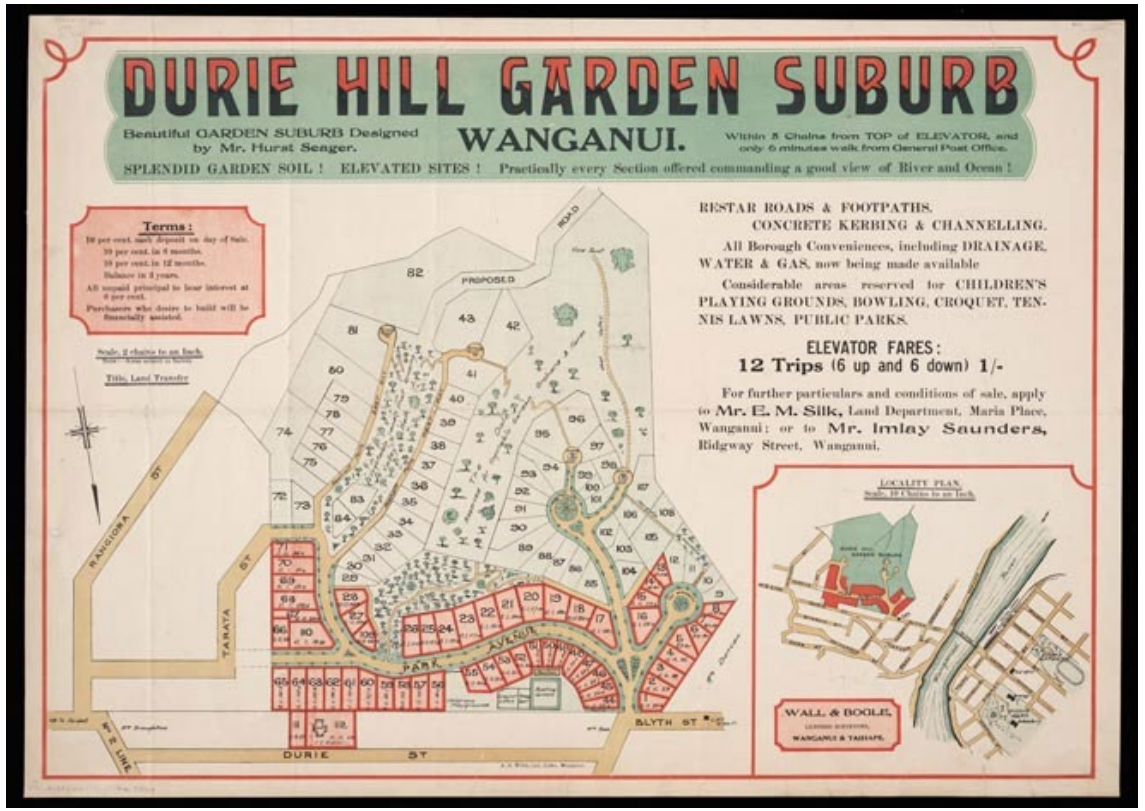
Building Wellbeing in Your Community

AUT

Place and wellbeing: using experienced wellbeing data to inform urban design

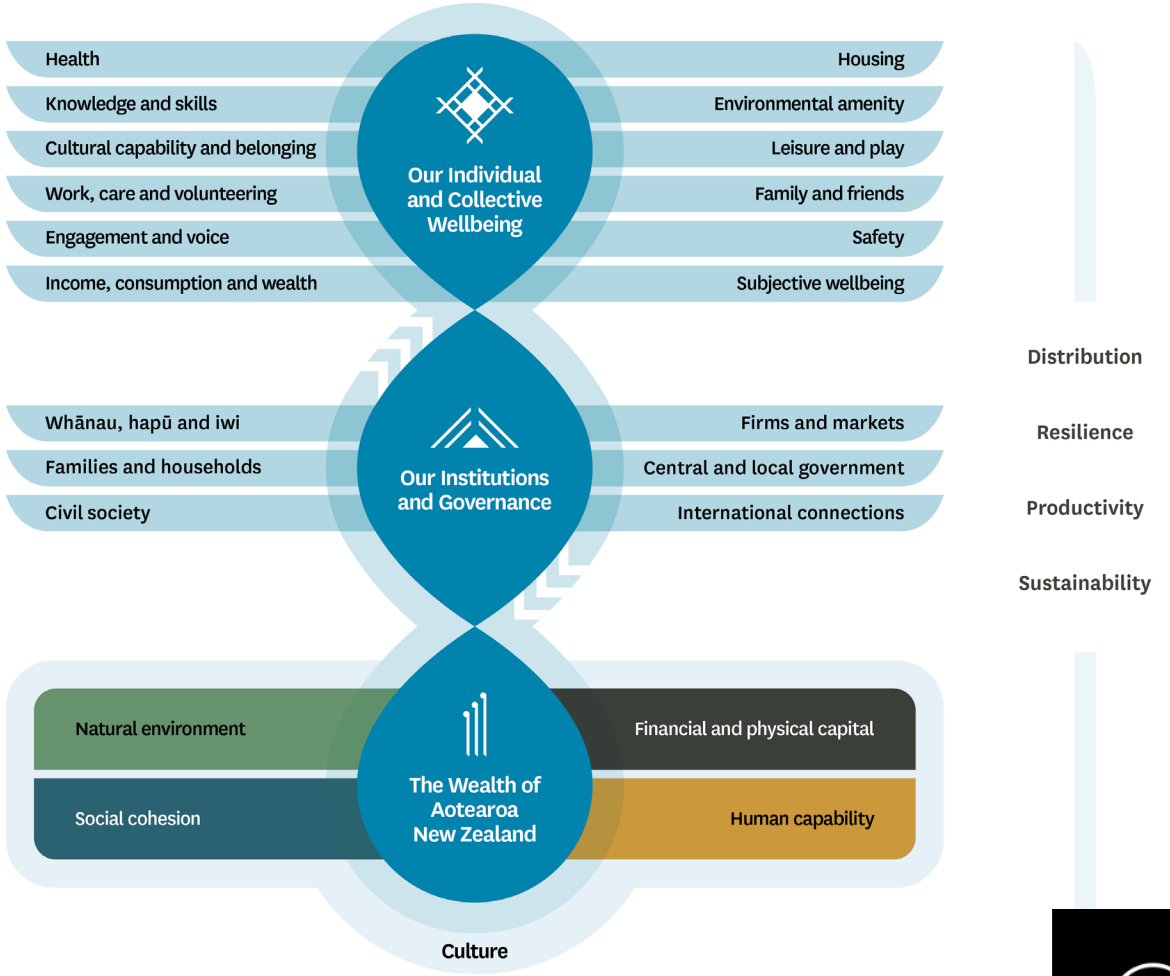
Place, urban design, and

- The key goal of urban design can be thought of as making places that are good for people's wellbeing



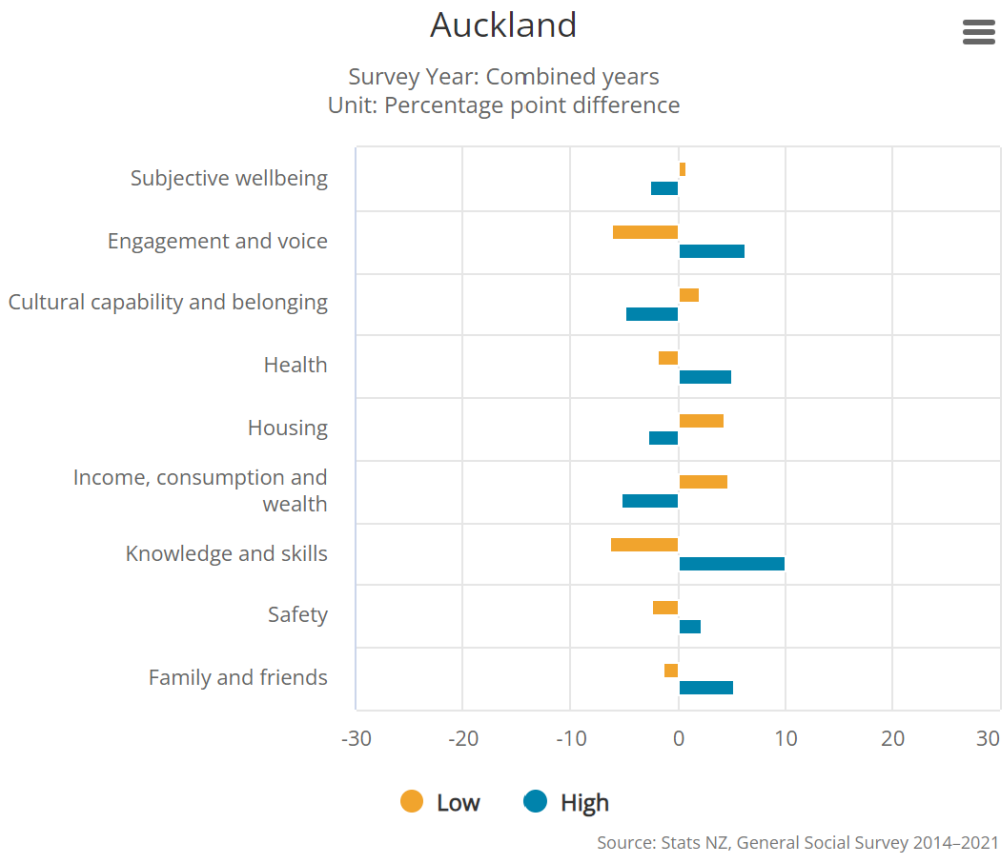
Place, urban design, and

- The key goal of urban design can be thought of as making places that are good for people's wellbeing
- This includes economic, social, cultural, and environmental outcomes

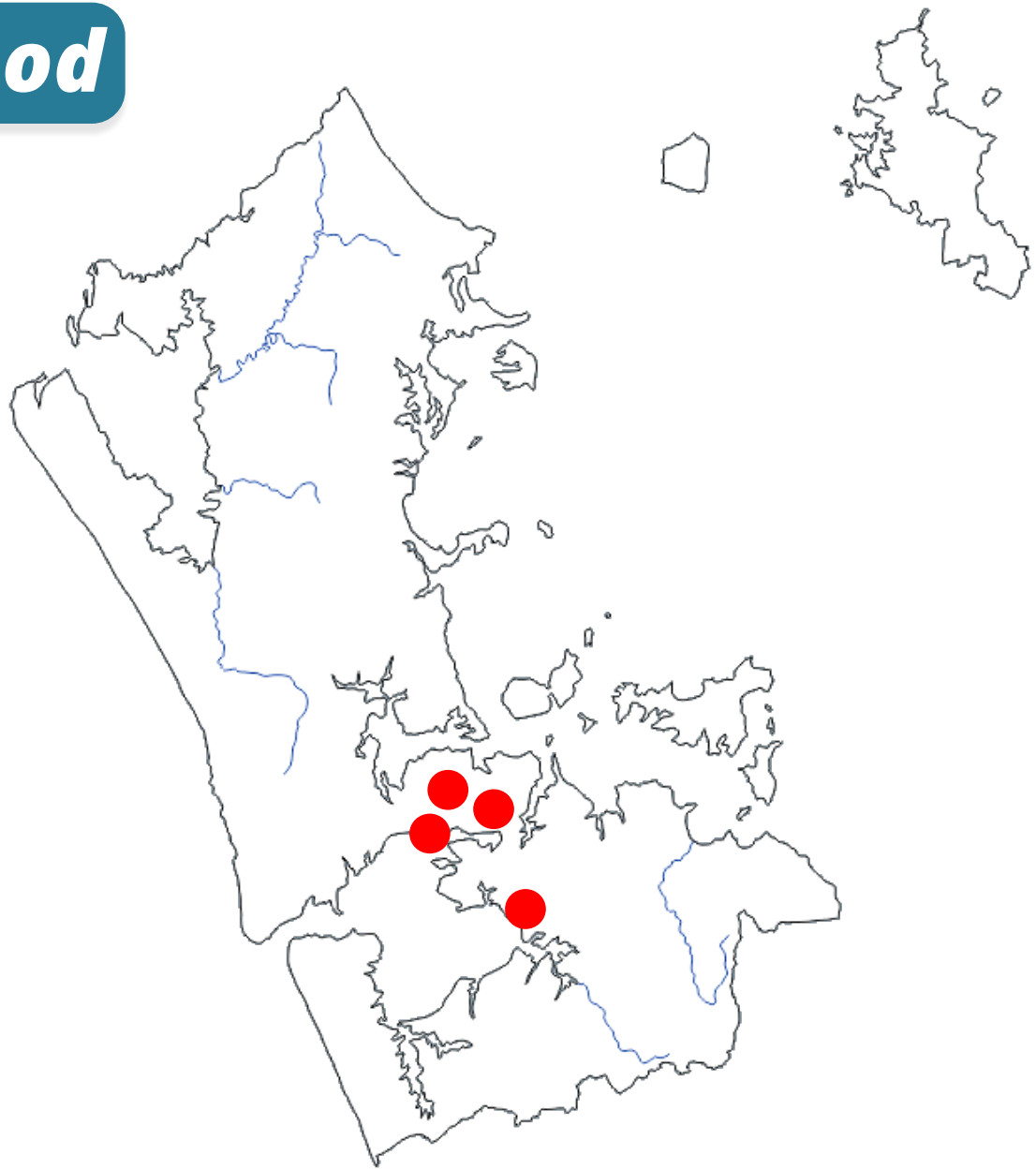


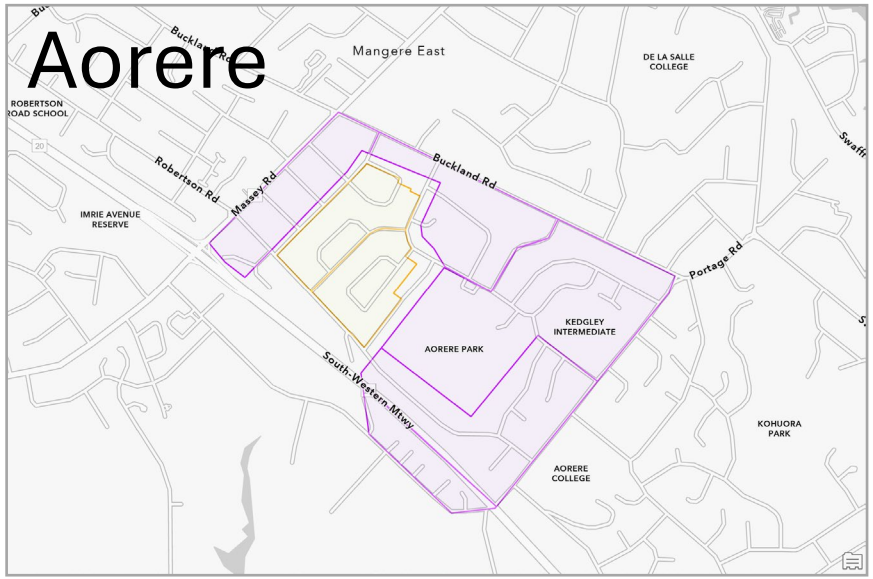
Place, urban design, and

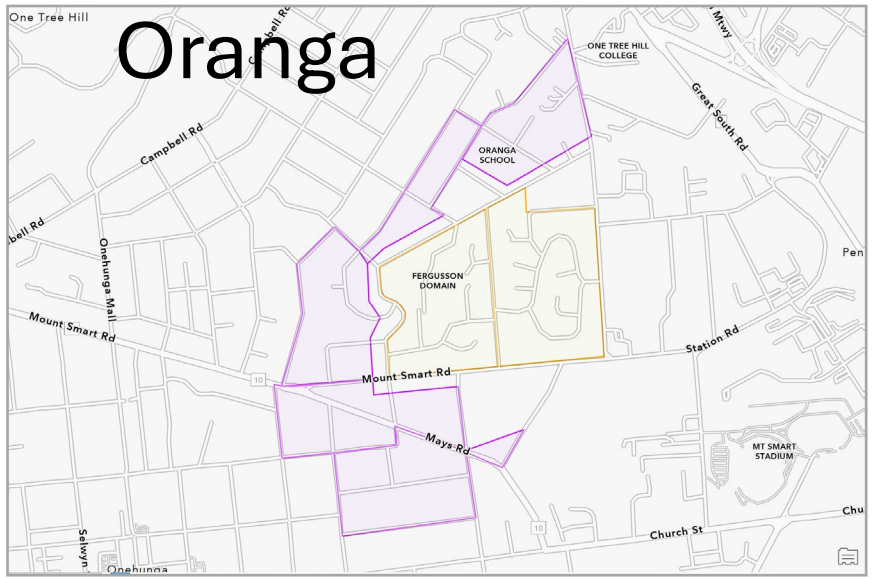
- The key goal of urban design can be thought of as making places that are good for people's wellbeing
- This includes economic, social, cultural, and environmental outcomes
- Although we have a robust evidence base on wellbeing based on international standards, most existing data struggles to link wellbeing outcomes to features of place

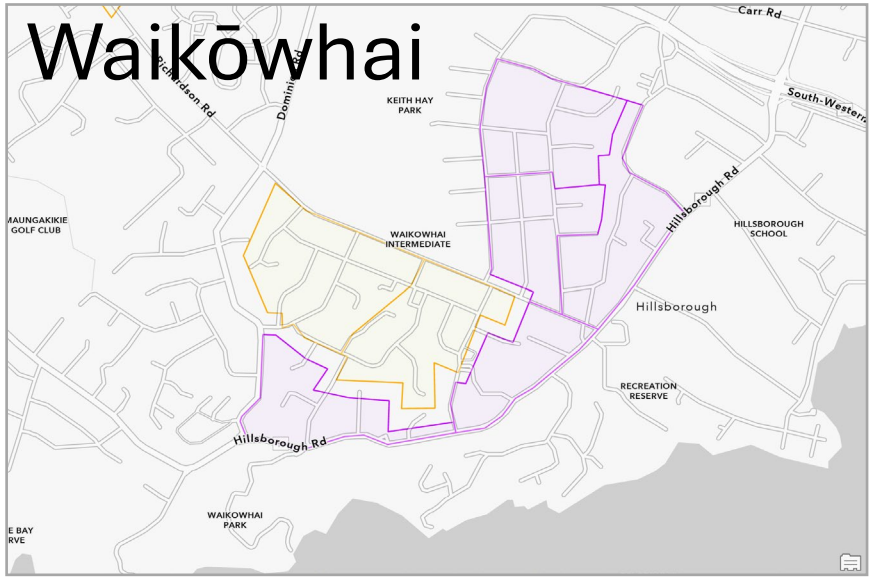


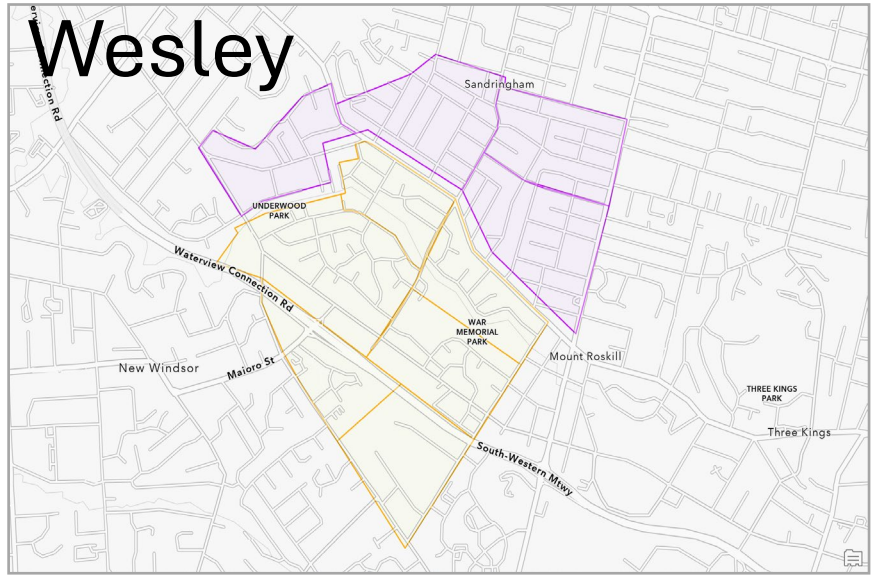
Neighbourhood







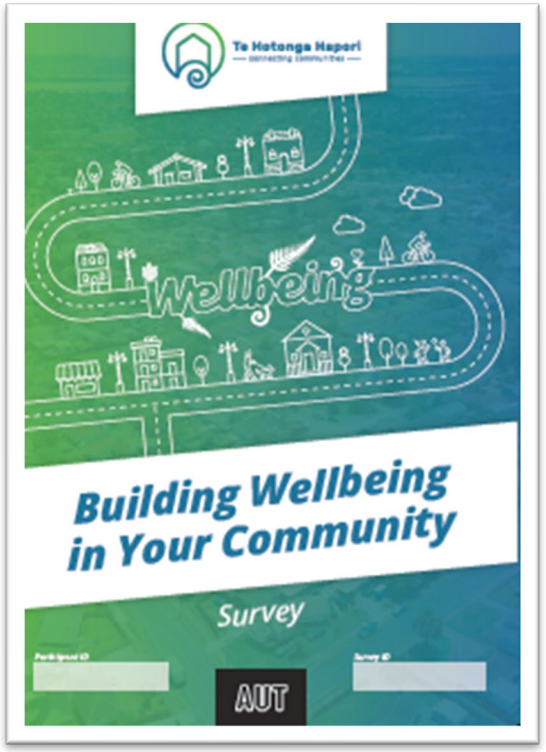




Comparison

Redevelopment

Data

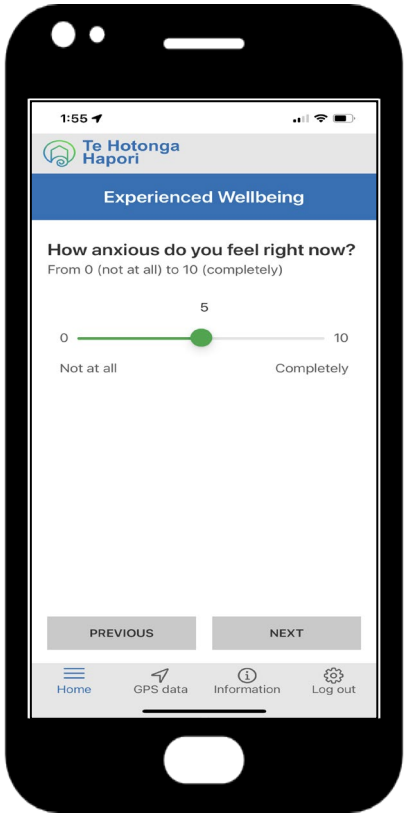


Wellbeing survey

1

Physical activity and location

2



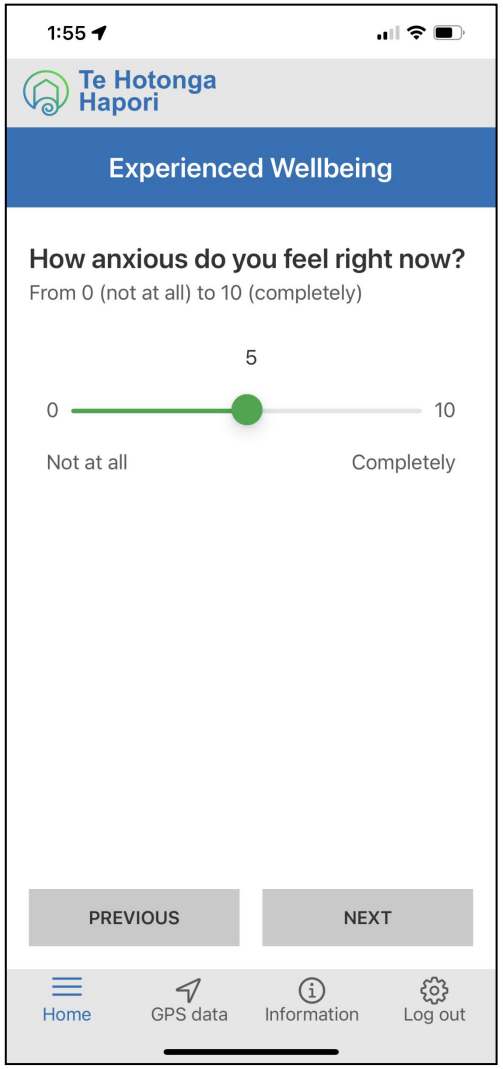
Experienced wellbeing app

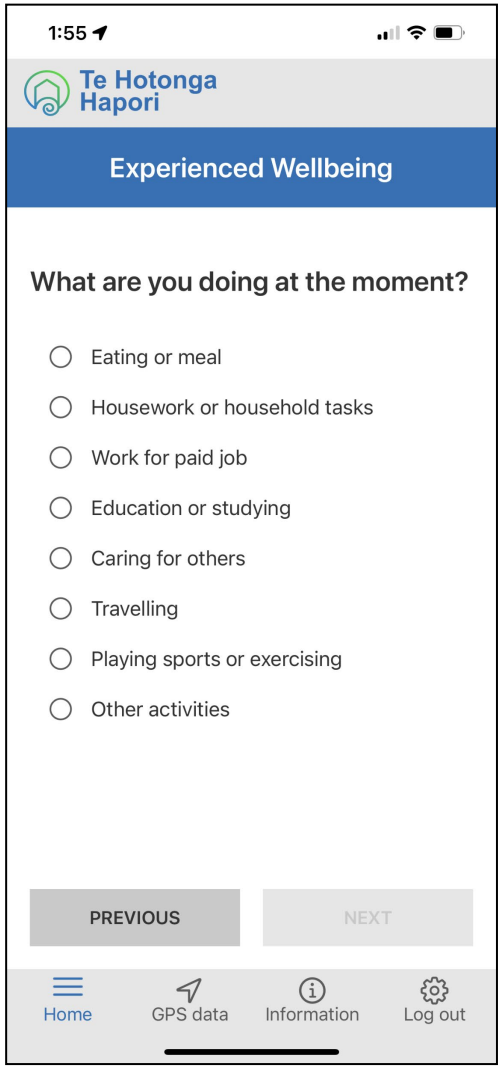
3

These data allow us to link together

where *someone is,*
what *they are doing,*
and ***how they are feeling***

Experienced wellbeing

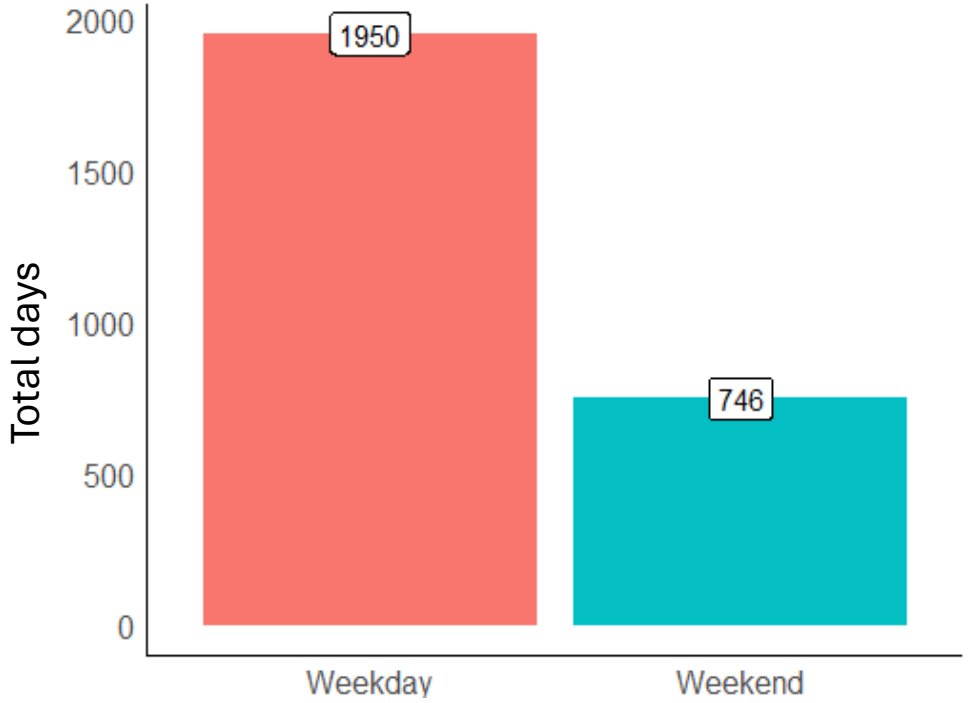




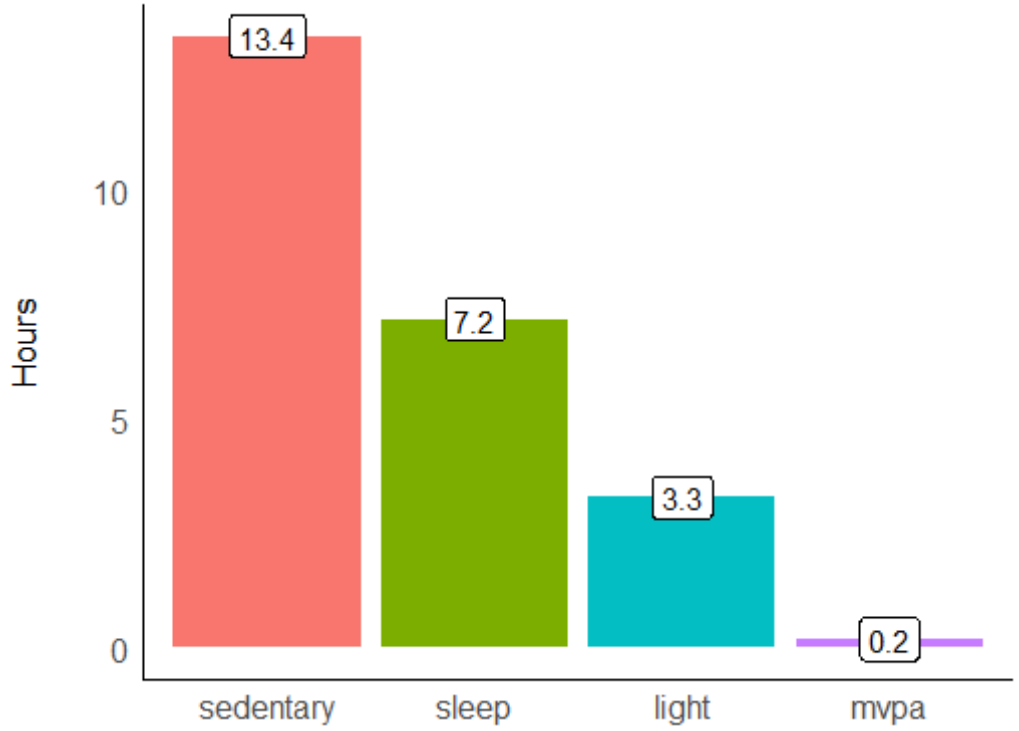
Physical activity

Average wear time

- 3.5 weekdays
- 1.5 weekend days



Average hours of each behaviour:

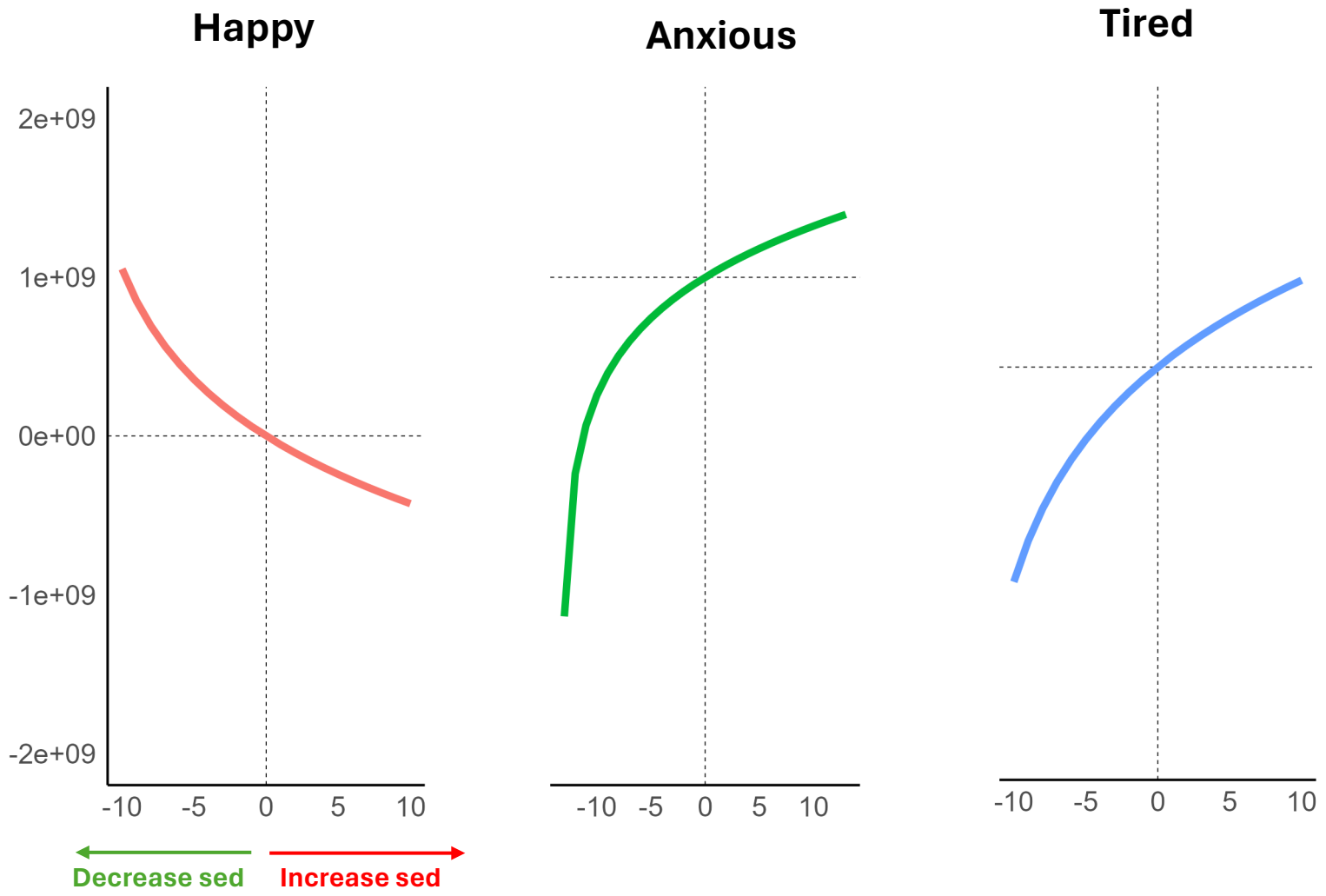


Physical activity and

Replacing sedentary time

with moderate-intensity physical activity

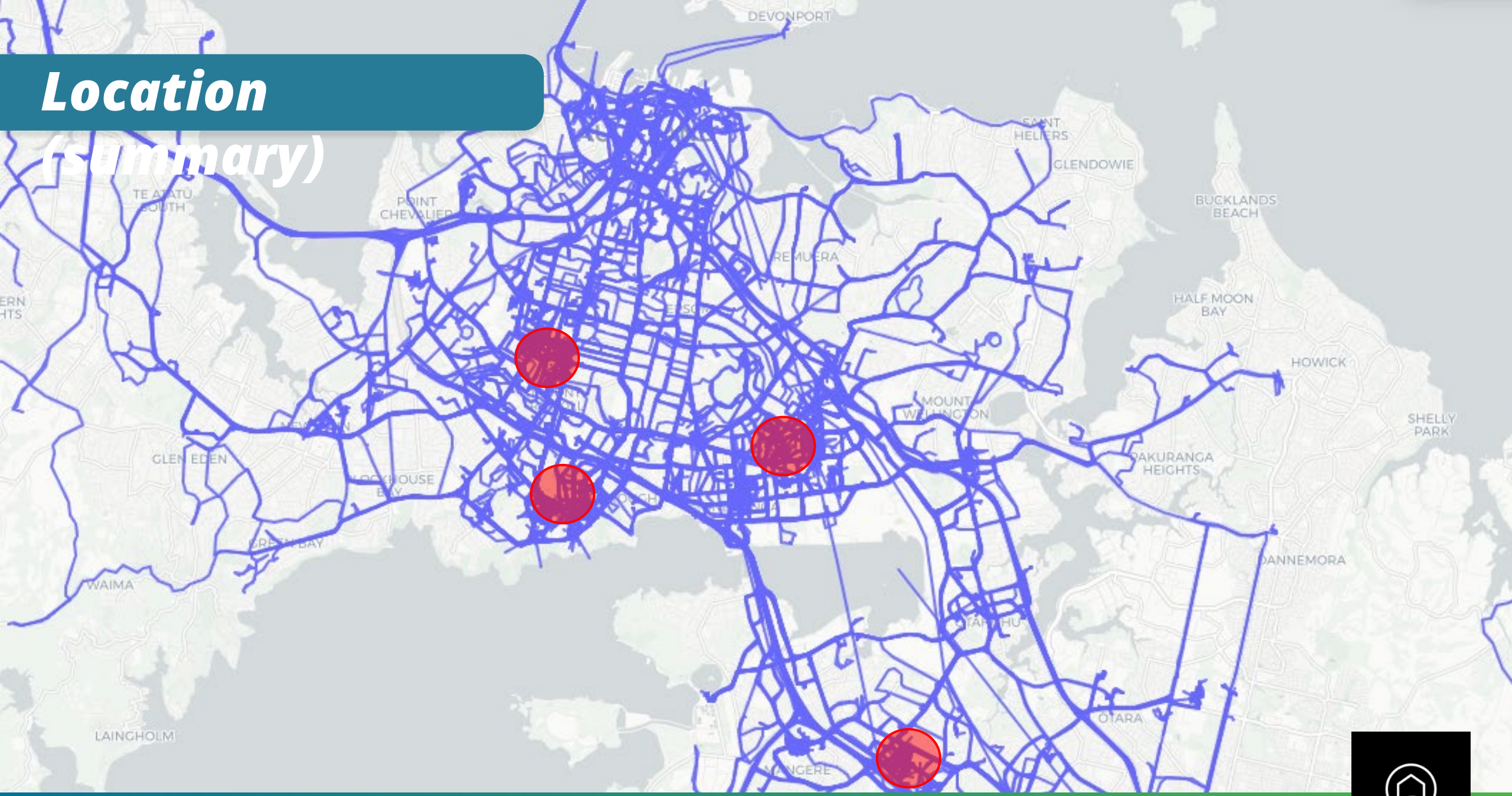
is associated with

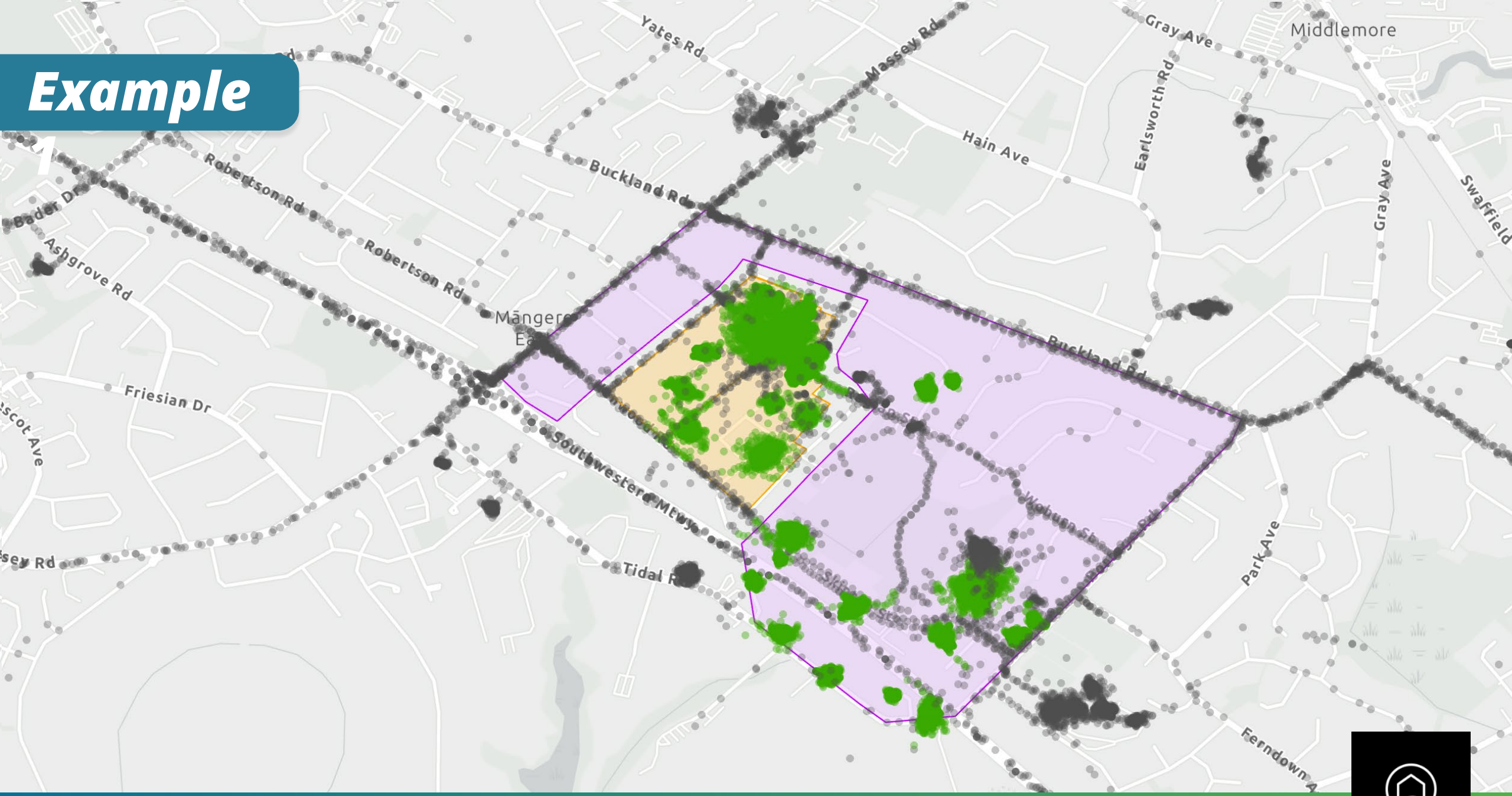


Location

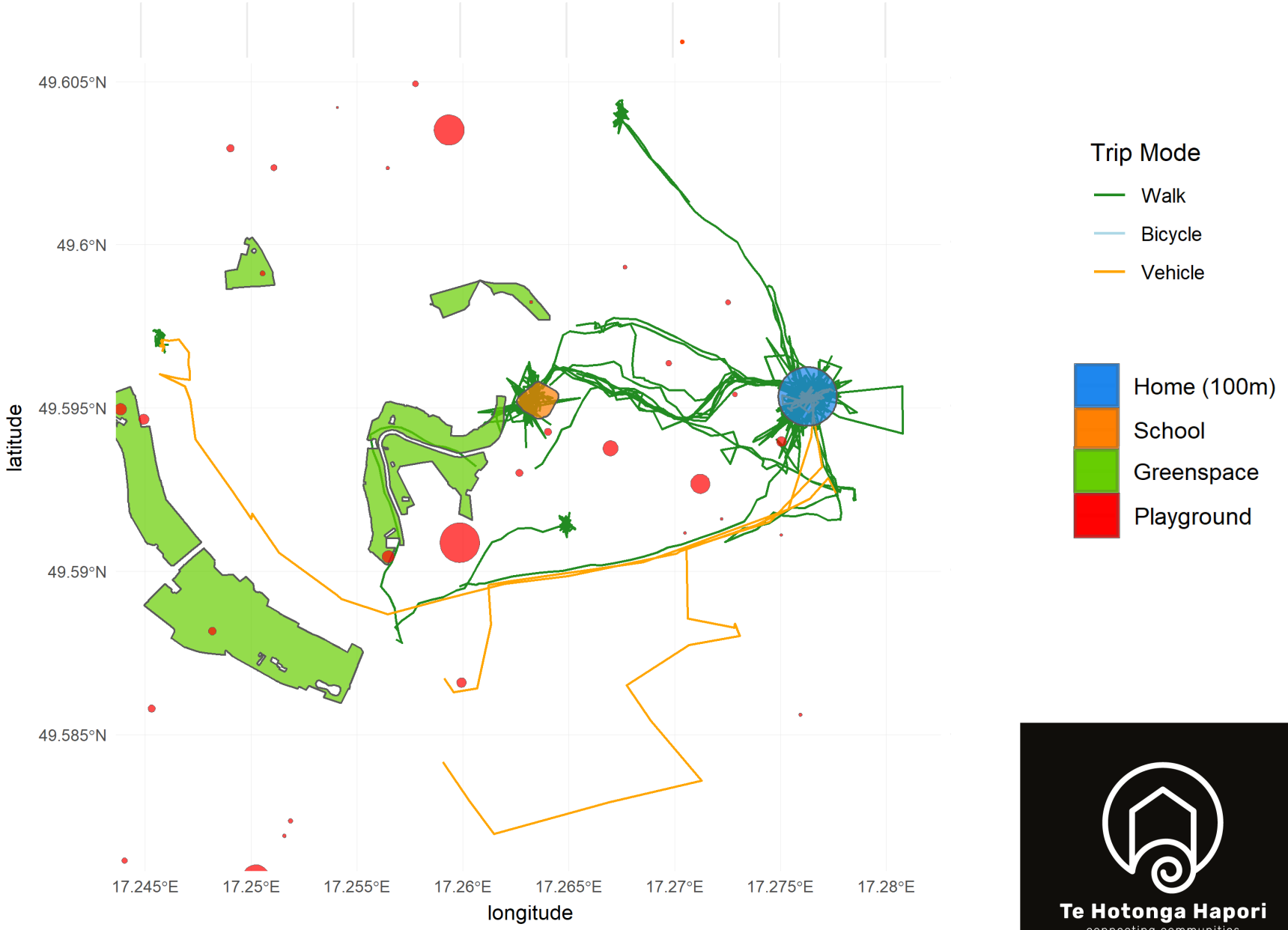
- N = 380
- 7 million GPS data points (~36,000 hours) collected

Location (summary)




Example
1
Yates Rd
Massey Rd
Gray Ave
Middlemore
Earlsworth Rd
Hain Ave
Buckland Rd
Robertson Rd
Robertson Rd
Bader Dr
Ashgrove Rd
Gray Ave
Swaffield
Friesian Dr
Southwestern Mtwy
Tidal R
Park Ave
Ferndown A

Example



Te Hotonga Hapori
connecting communities

Experienced

Experienced

Overlay AB data with zones from Auckland Unitary Plan

Residential

Zone	Zoning Maps Legend	Maximum Building Height	Height in Relation to Boundary	Maximum Building Coverage *(Net Area)*	Maximum Impervious Area	Minimum Net Site Area[2]	Minor Dwellings Permitted
Residential - Large Lot Zone		8m	None	Lesser of 400m² or 20%	Lesser of 1,400m² or 35%	4,000m²	Up to 65m²
Residential - Rural and Coastal Settlement Zone		8m	2.5m: 45°	Lesser of 200m² or 20%	Lesser of 1,400m² or 35%	2,500m²	Up to 65m²
Residential - Single House Zone		8m	2.5m: 45°	35%	60%	600m²	Up to 65m²
Residential - Mixed Housing Suburban Zone		8m	2.5m: 45	40%	60%	400m²	No
Residential - Mixed Housing Urban Zone		11m	3m: 45°	45%	60%	300m²	No
Residential - Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings Zone		16m	3m: 45°	50%	70%	1,200m²	No

Business Zones

Zone	Planning Maps Legend	Maximum Building Height *(unless Specified in Height Variation Control)*	Height in Relation to Boundary	Minimum Net Site Size[3]
Business - City Centre Zone		Subject to Height Variation Control	Varies depending on location in City Centre	200m²
Business - Metropolitan Centre Zone		72.5m	Varies depending on zoning of adjacent site	200m²
Business - Town Centre Zone		Subject to Height Variation Control	Varies depending on zoning of adjacent site	200m²
Business - Local Centre Zone		18m	Varies depending on zoning of adjacent site	200m²
Business - Neighbourhood Centre Zone		13m	Varies depending on zoning of adjacent site	200m²
Business - Mixed Use Zone		18m	Varies depending on zoning of adjacent site	200m²
Business - General Business Zone		16.5m	Varies depending on zoning of adjacent site	200m²
Business - Business Park Zone		20.5m	Varies depending on zoning of adjacent site	1,000m²
Business - Heavy Industry Zone		20m	6m: 35°	2,000m² *Minimum average site size: 5,000m²*
Business - Light Industry Zone		20m	6m: 35°	1,000m² *Minimum average site size: 2,000m²*

Open Space Zones

Zone	Zoning Maps Legend	Gross Floor Area of Individual Buildings	Maximum Building Height	Maximum Building Coverage *(Net Area)*	Maximum Impervious Area	Minimum Net Site Size
Open Space - Conservation Zone		50m²	4m	1%	Lesser of 10% or 5000m²	Refer Unitary plan, Chapter 38 Subdivision – Urban, E38.10.
Open Space - Informal Recreation Zone		100m²	8m	10%	Lesser of 10% or 5000m²	Refer Unitary plan, Chapter 38 Subdivision – Urban, E38.10.
Open Space - Sport and Active Recreation Zone		150m²	10m	30%	40%	Refer Unitary plan, Chapter 38 Subdivision – Urban, E38.10.
Open Space - Civic Spaces Zone		50m²	4m	5%	None	Refer Unitary plan, Chapter 38 Subdivision – Urban, E38.10.
Open Space - Community Zone		300m²	8m	50%	Varying	Refer Unitary plan, Chapter 38 Subdivision – Urban, E38.10.

Rural Zones

Zone	Planning Maps Legend	Maximum Building Height	Minimum Net Site Size[4]
Rural Production Zone		9m for dwellings, 15m for other buildings	80ha – *Minimum average site size: 100ha*
Mixed Rural Zone		9m for dwellings, 15m for other buildings	40ha – *Minimum average site size: 50ha*
Rural Coastal Zone		9m for dwellings, 15m for other buildings	40ha – *Minimum average site size: 50ha*
Rural Conservation Zone		9m for dwellings, 15m for other buildings	10ha – *Minimum average site size: 20ha*
Countryside Living Zone		9m for dwellings, 15m for other buildings	Refer Unitary plan, Chapter 39 Subdivision – Rural, E39.6.5.2.

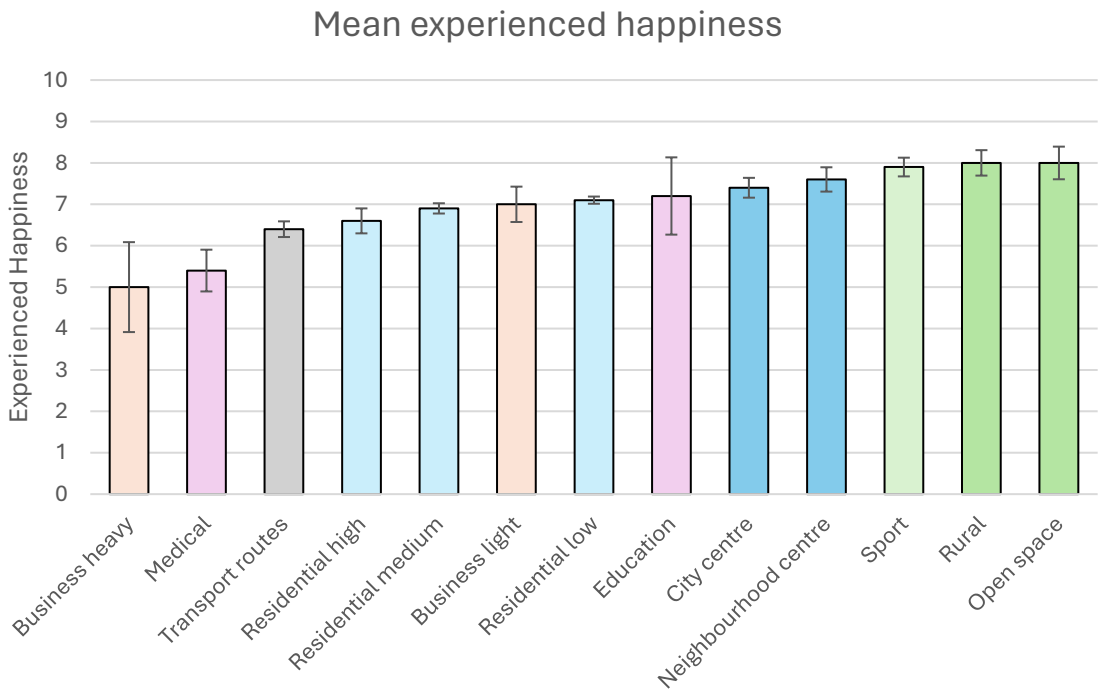
Future Urban Zones

Zone	Planning Maps Legend	Maximum Building Height	Minimum Net Site Size
Rural Production Zone		9m for dwellings and buildings accessory to dwellings, 15m for other accessory buildings	Refer Unitary plan, Chapter 39 Subdivision – Rural, E39.4.3

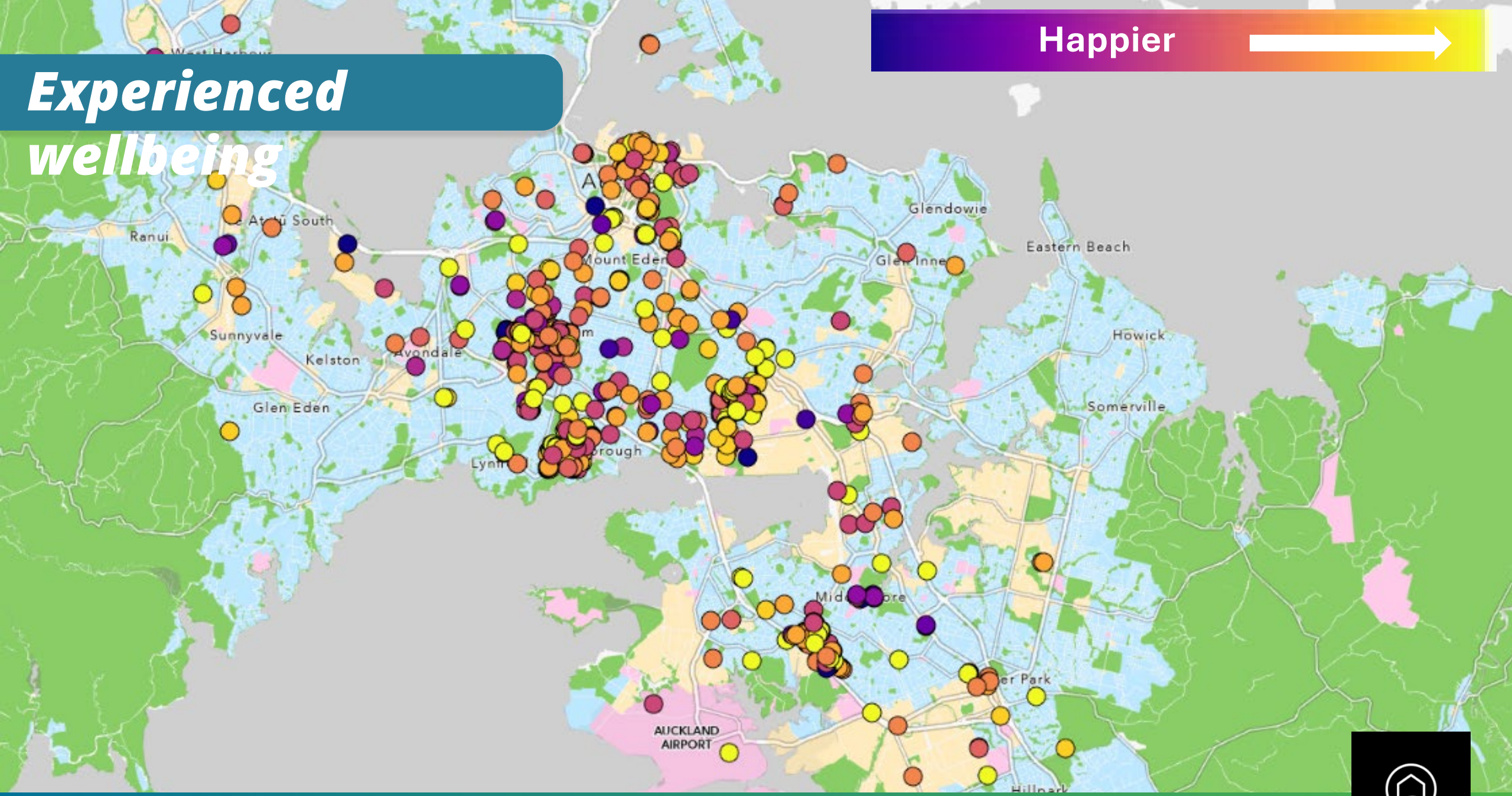
Experienced

Grouped zones based on common environmental characteristics

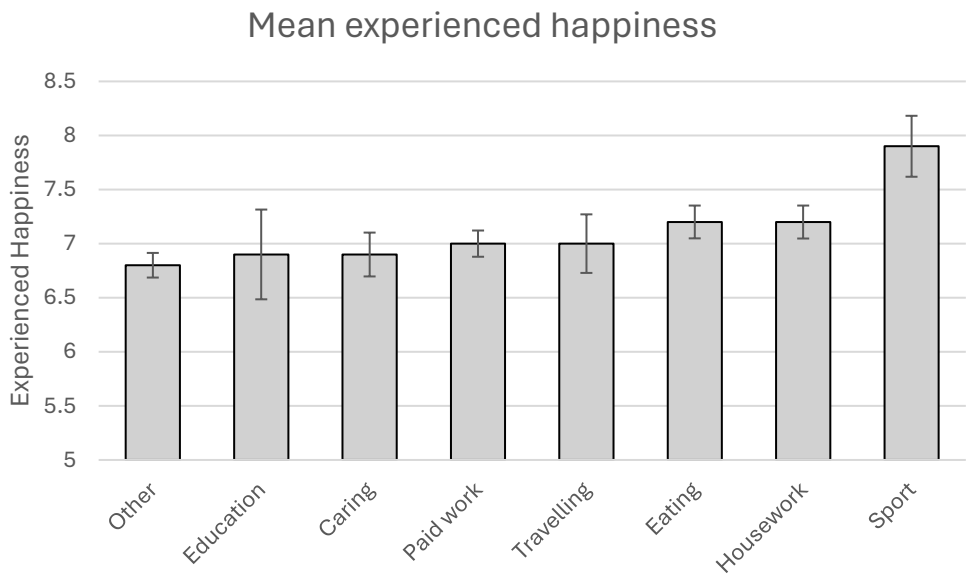
Place	Unitary Plan categories	Characteristics	Obsv
Transport routes	Road, strategic transport corridor	Roading/rail	150
Residential high	Residential – Terrace Housing and Apartments	16m height limit	41
Residential medium	Residential – Mixed housing urban	11m height limit	323
Residential low	Residential – Mixed housing suburban, Residential single house	8m height limit	681
City centre	Business – metropolitan centre zone, business – city centre zone, business town centre zone	200m2 minimum site, High rise possible	54
Neighbourhood centre	Business – local centre zone, business - neighbourhood centre zone, Business – mixed use zone, Business – general business zone	13m – 18m height	51
Business heavy	Business – heavy industry zone, business – business park zone	20m hight limit Lot size > 2000m2	11
Business light	Business – light industry zone	20m hight limit Lot size > 1000m2	28
Medical	Special purpose – healthcare facility and hospital zone	Hospitals	27
Education	Special purpose – school zone, special purpose – tertiary education zone	Schools and universities	11
Rural	Rural – mixed rural zone, rural – rural production zone, coastal – general coastal marine zone, rural – rural coastal zone, future urban zone	Rural and marine areas	7
Open space	Open space – conservation zone, open space – informal recreation zone, open space – community zone	Open space	10
Sport	Open space – sport and active recreation zone, special purpose – major recreation facility zone	Sports facilities	59

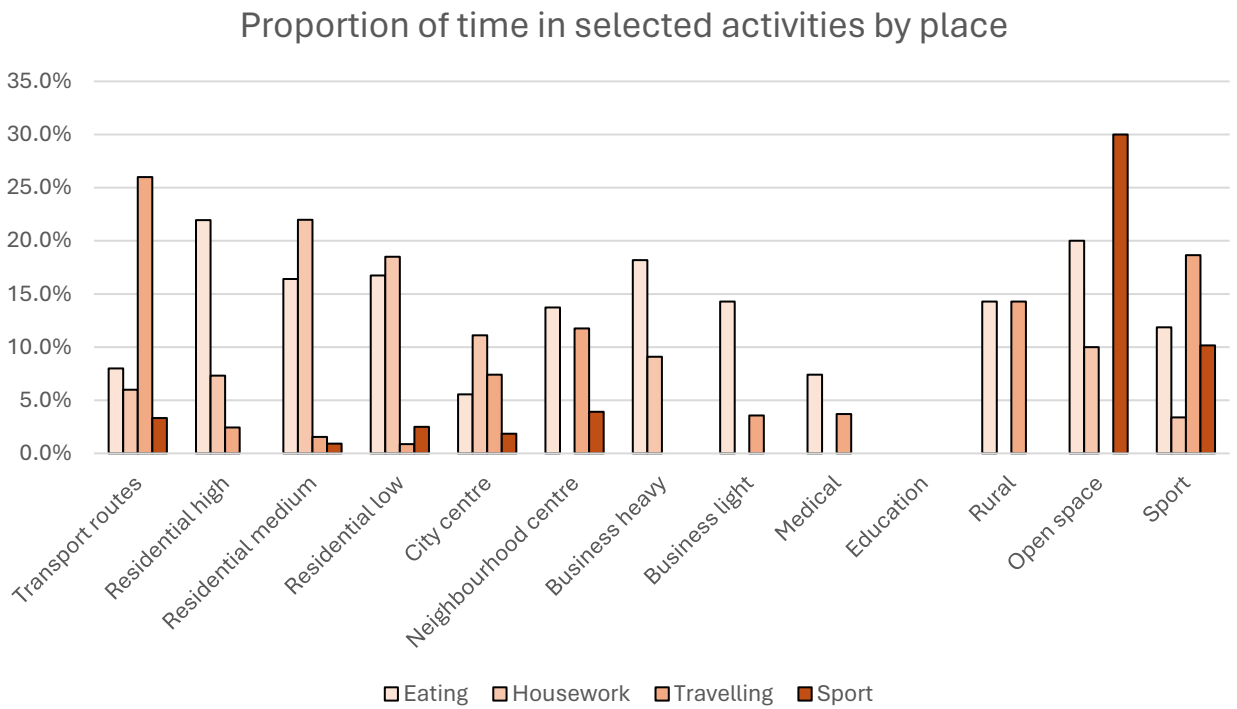


Experienced wellbeing



Experienced wellbeing, place, and





Experienced wellbeing, place, and

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7 pm	0.19
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9 pm	-0.82
Activity (reference = paid work)	
Eating	**0.5**
Housework	**0.41**
Education	0.44
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Travelling	**0.41**
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Medical	**2.06**
Education	**2.03**
Rural	**2.87**
Open space	**1.68**
Sport	**2.68**
Constant	**4.08**

We can use more sophisticated statistical techniques to identify the unique impact of activity, social context, and place on wellbeing.

The table on the left gives the marginal impact of each of these factors after controlling for differences between individuals (i.e. an individual fixed effects model)

Experienced wellbeing, place, and

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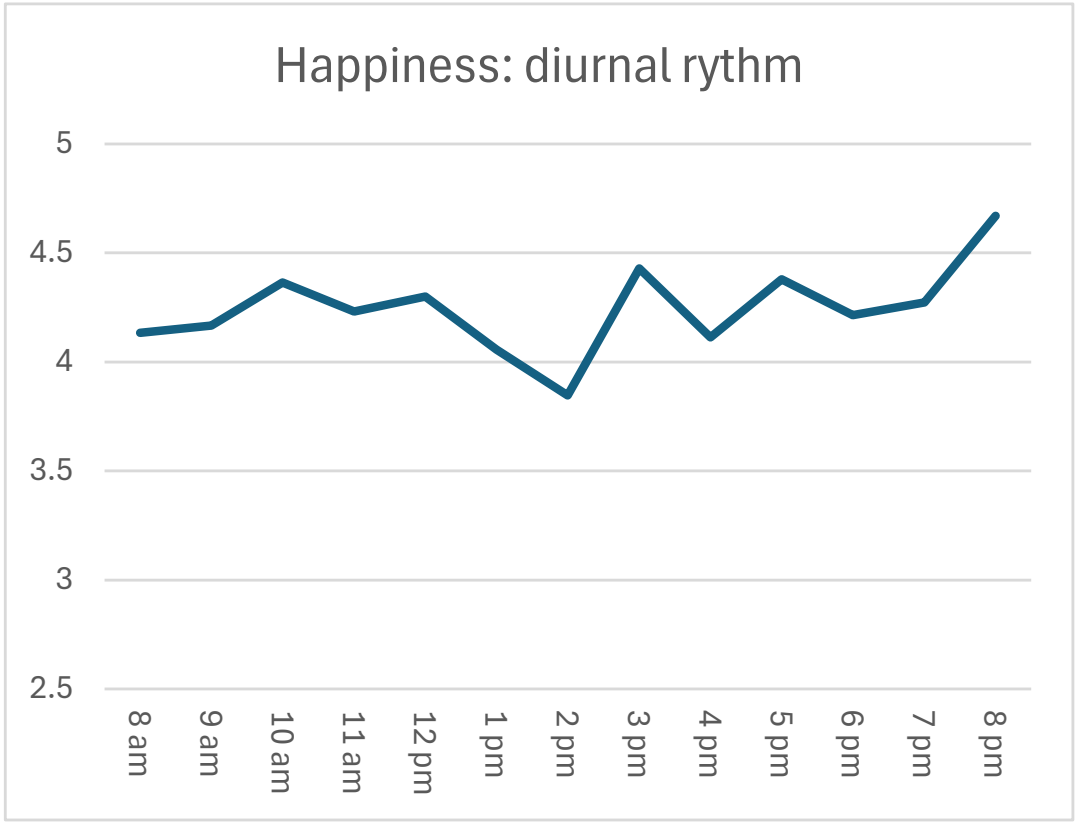
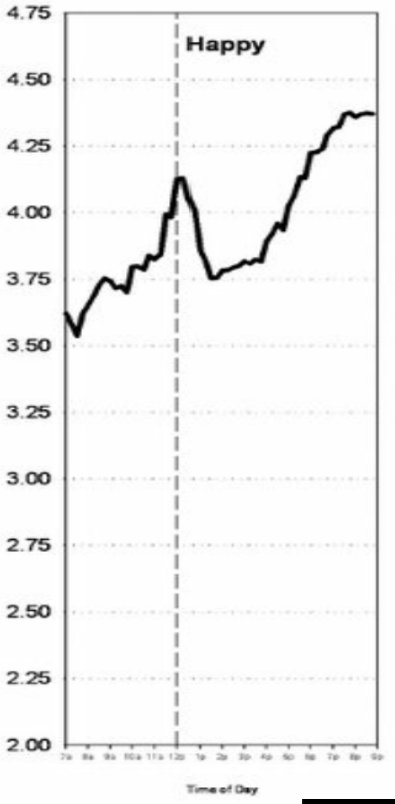
Our data replicates the diurnal rhythm associated with wellbeing





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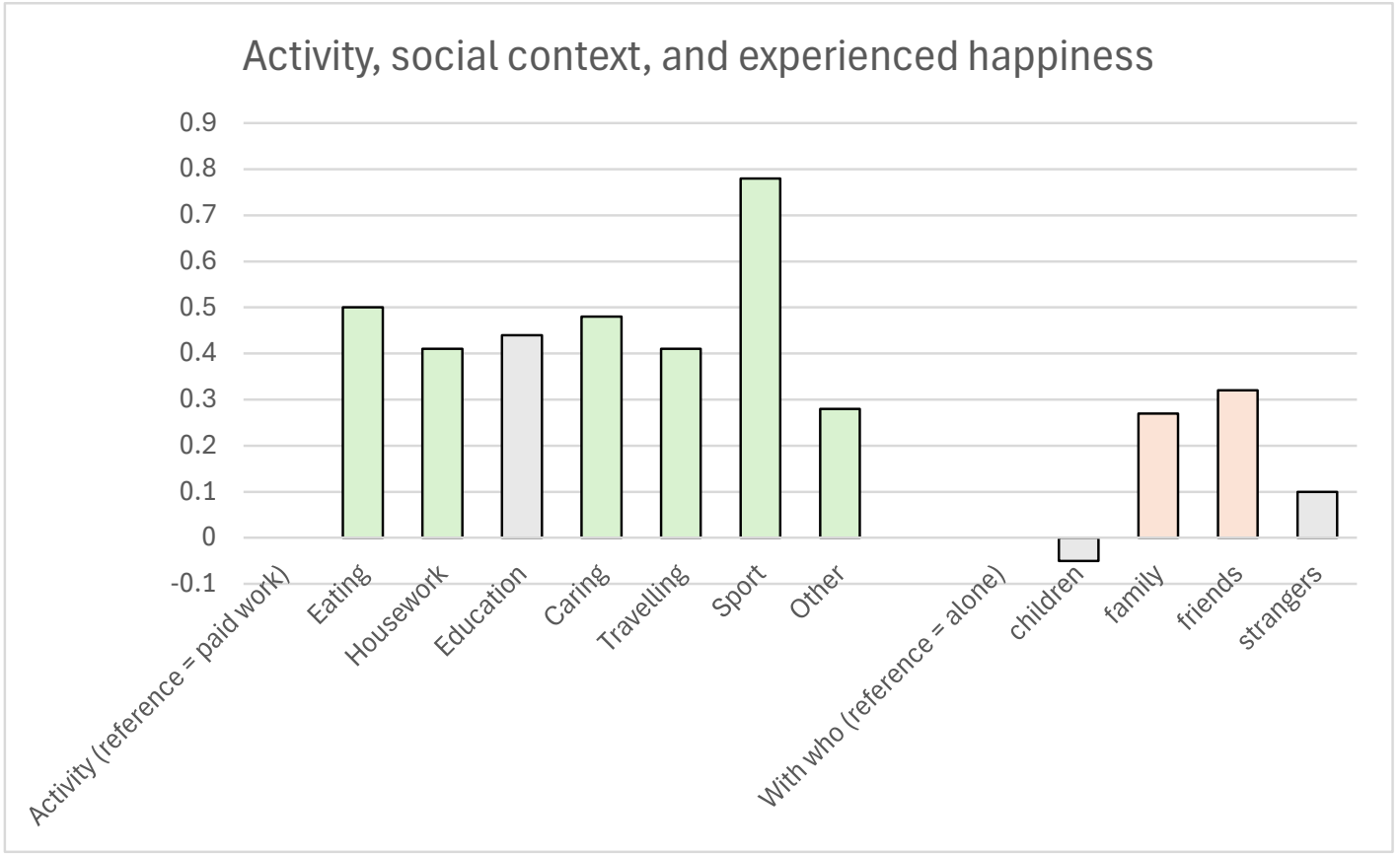
Activity and social context matter for wellbeing



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There are also differences in experienced wellbeing associated with features of the urban environment

Valuing features of urban design

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How valuable is access to dedicated sports facilities?

Valuing features of urban design

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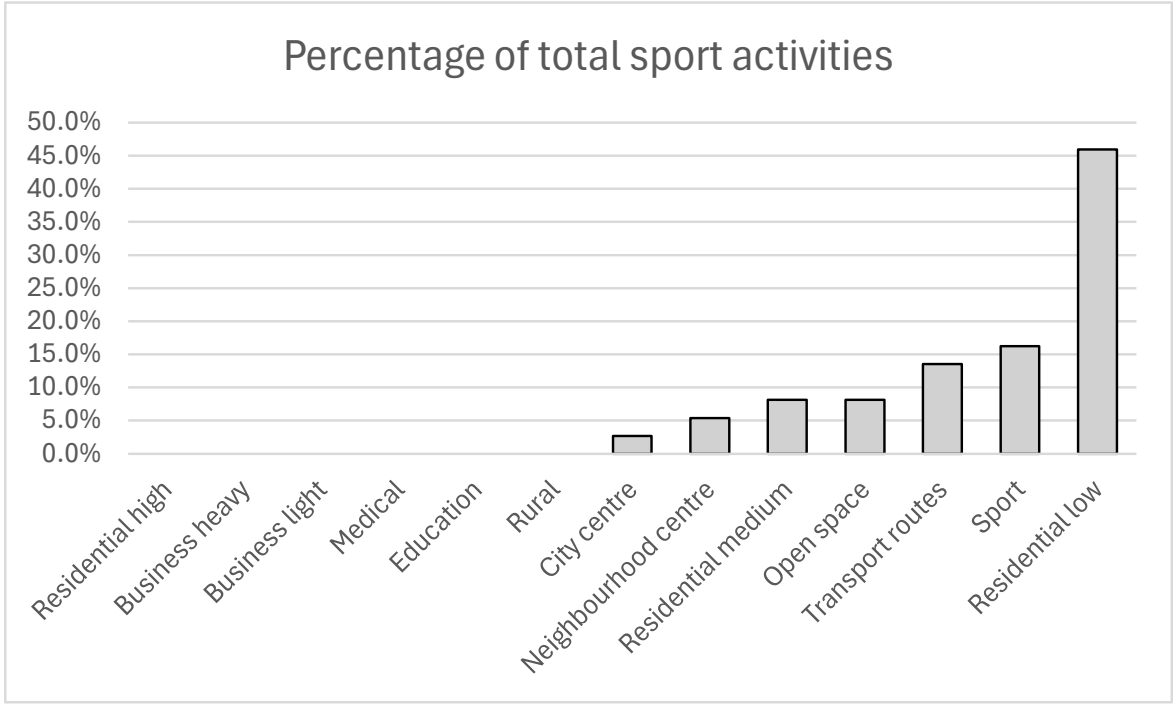
How valuable is access to dedicated sports facilities?

37 out of 1453 responses (2.5%) in our sample are sporting activities

Most sporting activity in our sample takes place in low-rise residential zones



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How valuable is access to dedicated sports facilities?

We can compare the marginal impact of time spent in a sporting zone to time spent in a residential low zone.

Difference in experienced happiness: 2.68 – 2.35 = 0.33

By comparing this value to the impact of a change in a person's income on wellbeing we can answer the question how much money could a person spend on access to the average sporting facility in our sample and remain happier than they were to begin with?

Economists call this value the compensating variation (CV)

Valuing features of urban design

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How valuable is access to dedicated sports facilities?

$$\text{CV} = \left(Y_0 - e^{\left[\ln(y_0) - \frac{\alpha\gamma}{\beta}\right]}\right) \times t_p \times t_r$$

Y_0=reference income ($26,200 – median income of benefit recipients)
α=impact of sports facilities on happiness (0.33 – from regression)
γ=impact of happiness on overall life satisfaction (.03 – from literature)
β=impact of doubling a person's income on life satisfaction (0.79 – from literature)
t_p=proportion of time spent in sporting activities (0.025 – from app data)
t_r=proportion of sporting activity in low rise residential areas (0.46 – from app data)

CV = $35.90 per person per year

Limitations

- Sample
  - We only have the first wave of experienced wellbeing data collection which limits sample size – we need to be careful about the estimates presented here and there are limits to how much detail we can meaningfully explore
  - Our sample focuses on social housing tenants – their experience may differ from the rest of the population in important ways
- Data
  - This is the first study of this type in Aotearoa – we are probably not getting all of the questions right (29% of activities are “other)
  - Zoning data from the Auckland Unitary plan is only one example of data on place that we can link to experienced wellbeing data – we are likely to be able to get more meaningful place-related outcomes than those presented here

Discussion

Te Hotonga Hapori

connecting communities

Wellbeing in Kāinga Ora Communities

Phase 1 - Summary Findings

AUT

Overview:

Wellbeing in Kāinga Ora Communities Study

This study evaluates the wellbeing of Kāinga Ora tenancy customers across Aotearoa New Zealand and examines the impact their living environment has on their wellbeing.

The primary measurement tool is the Te Hotonga Hapori Wellbeing Survey, specifically developed for the programme to examine different components of wellbeing at individual and whānau levels over time.

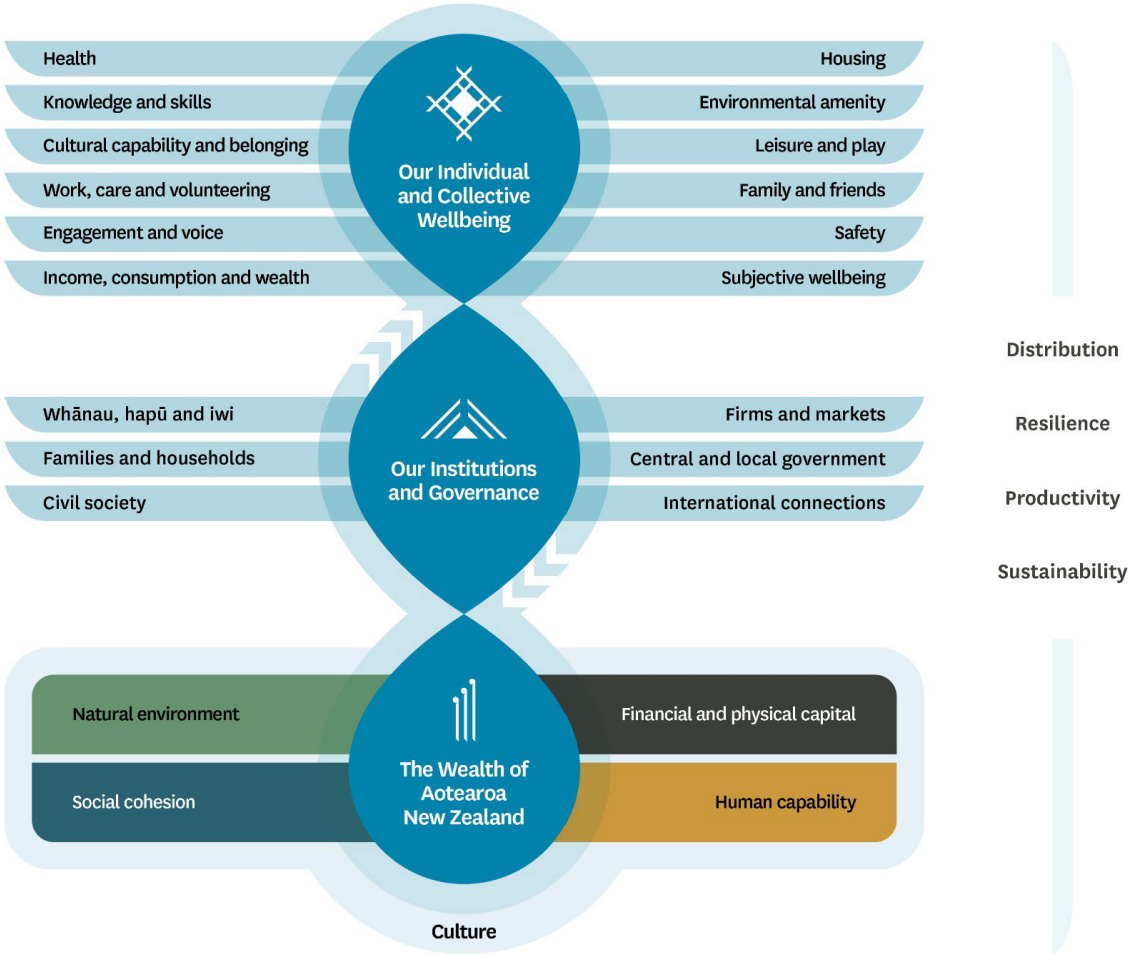
The Survey has also been applied in another study within Te Hotonga Hapori called *Building Wellbeing in Your Community*.

Survey Development

New Zealand Treasury's Living Standards Framework 2021[1] (shown to the right) formed the conceptual basis for measuring individual, whanau and community wellbeing.

Concepts to be measured were identified for each of the 12 wellbeing domains.

The Treasury's Living Standards Framework



Source: New Zealand Living Standards Framework, The Treasury New Zealand (CC BY 4.0)

Survey Development

Candidate indicators were identified from relevant questionnaires, e.g.:

National sources:

- Te Kupenga
- NZ General Social Survey
- NZ Health Survey
- Census

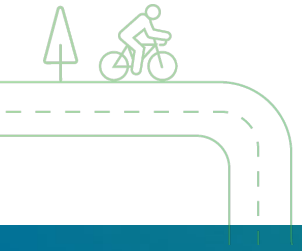
International sources:

- OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being
- GoWell community wellbeing questionnaires

Candidate concepts were then mapped against other wellbeing frameworks:

- Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa Indicators[2]
- Independent Māori Statutory Board outcome indicators[3]
- Māori urban design principles[4]
- Durie's Te Whare Tapa Whā model[5]

Headline wellbeing indicators were selected to provide a summary overview of individual and whanau wellbeing as shown in an upcoming slide.



Methodology

Survey form:	Self-complete online using the Qualtrics platform; or Paper copy survey posted out upon request
Time to complete:	20 to 25 minutes
Language versions:	Survey available in English and Te Reo Māori Participant Information Sheet and Consent Form available in English, Te Reo Māori, Samoan, Tonga, Simple Chinese and Hindi
Data collection timepoints:	Phase 1 – June 2023, Phase 2 – June 2023, Phase 3 – June 2024
Participants:	Kāinga Ora primary tenancy customers aged 18 years or older, across Aotearoa New Zealand (one primary tenancy customer per household)

Methodology

Recruitment method:

Through Kāinga Ora's quarterly tenant newsletter "Close To Home" (both the hardcopy version posted out, and the electronic-direct-mail version emailed out)

For Phases 2 and 3, an email invitation was also sent directly to all prior participants

Hardcopy surveys posted out to those who completed a hardcopy survey in prior phases

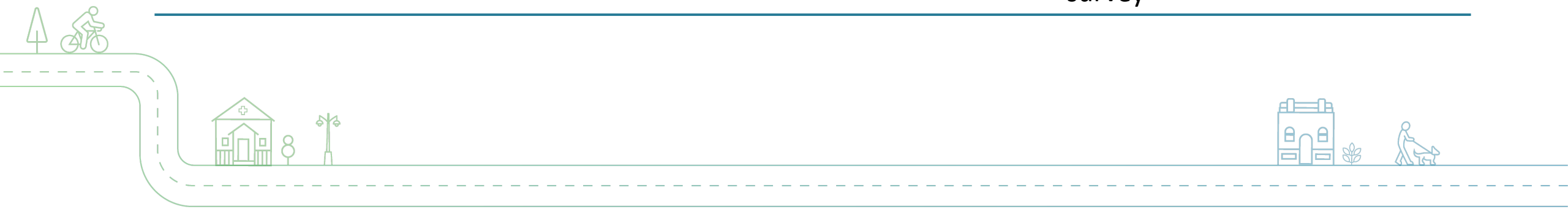
Participants could complete the survey at all three phases

Phases 2 and 3 were also open to new participants

Ethics:

Ethics approval from the AUT Ethics Committee (AUTEC) and Kāinga Ora Ethics Committee

Project	Phase	Date	Total Participants	New	Repeat	Changes in Survey
Wellbeing in Kāinga Ora Communities	1	June 2022	476	476	n/a	Baseline survey
	2	June 2023	761	439	322	‘Free text’ question added at the end of survey (Q71)
Building Wellbeing in Your Community	1	June 2023	~500	~500	n/a	‘Free text’ question, and Housing tenure question (Q47) included in Housing section of survey



Demographics

Female **79%** Male **20%** Another **1%**

85% were born in Aotearoa New Zealand

Of those not born in NZ, **96%** arrived >5yrs ago

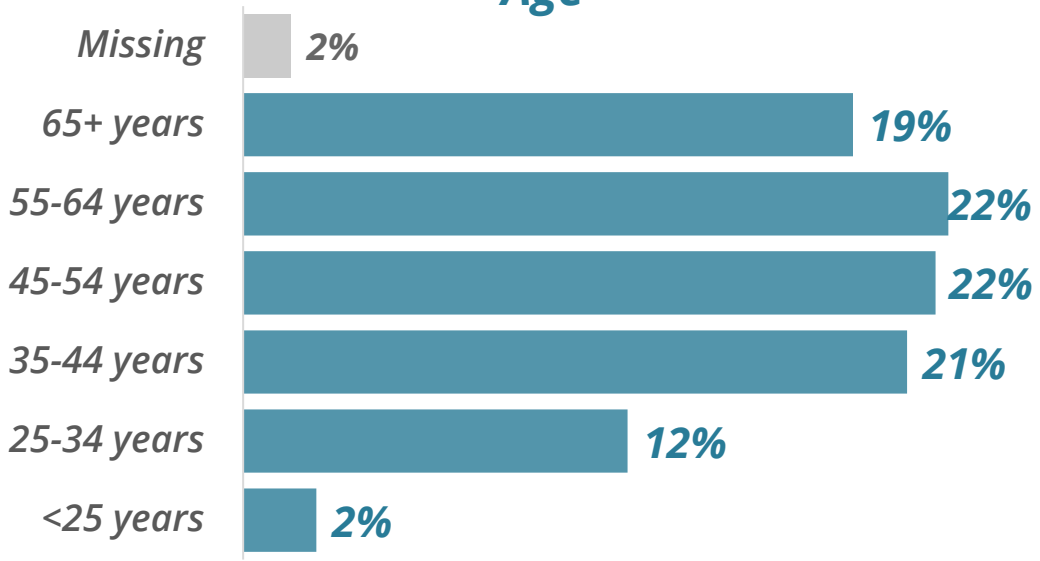
41% have Māori Ancestry

42% live in Auckland **17%** in Canterbury

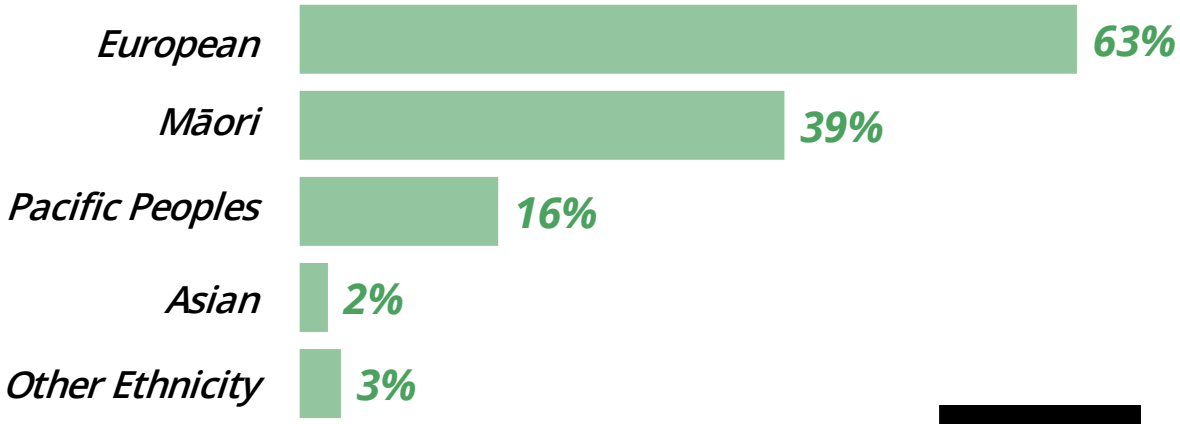
68% have a secondary school qualification

Migrant Status - participants who said they were not born in New Zealand (Q6), were then directed to the Arrival Year question (Q7) which indicates migrant status.

Age

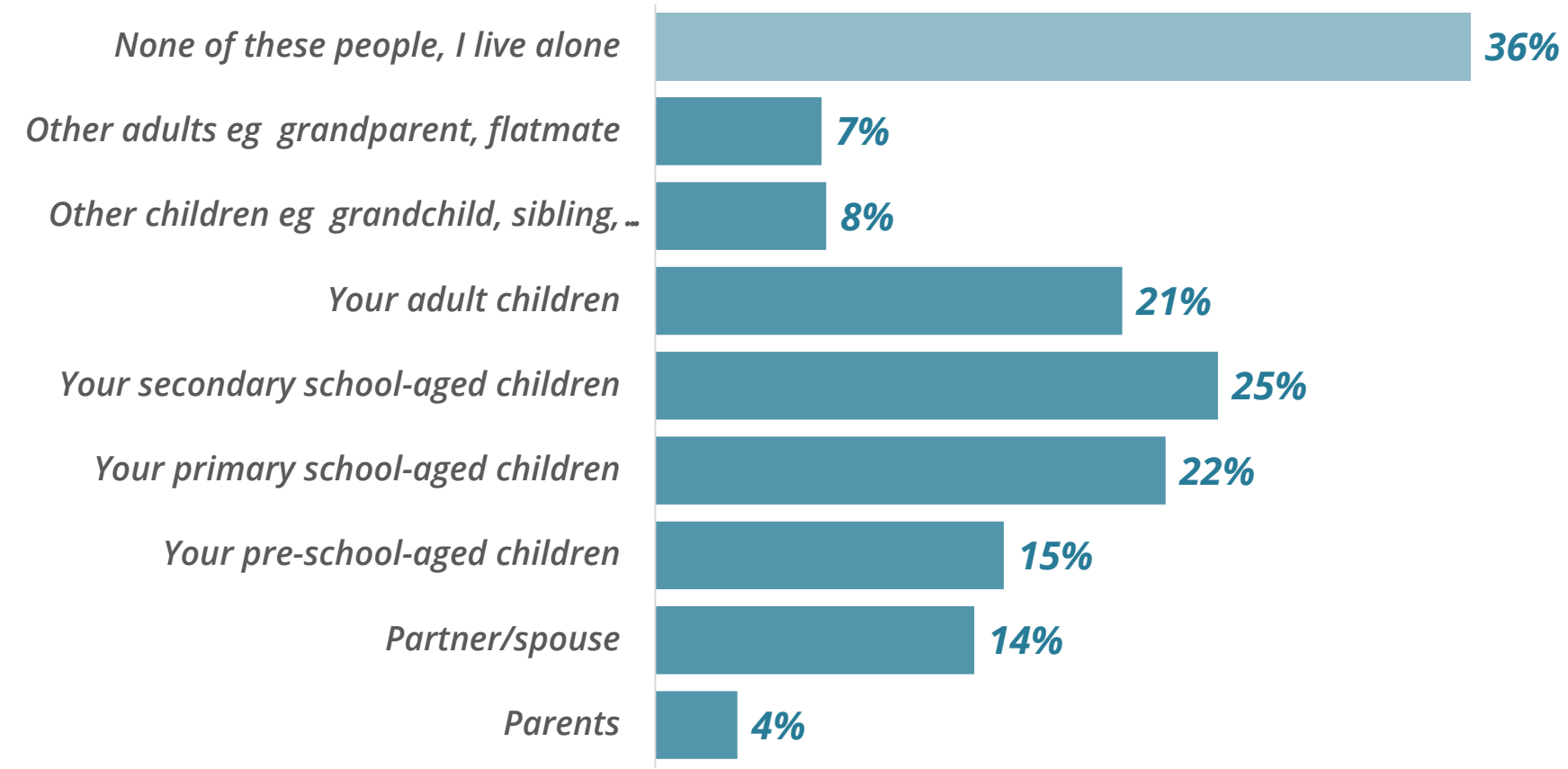


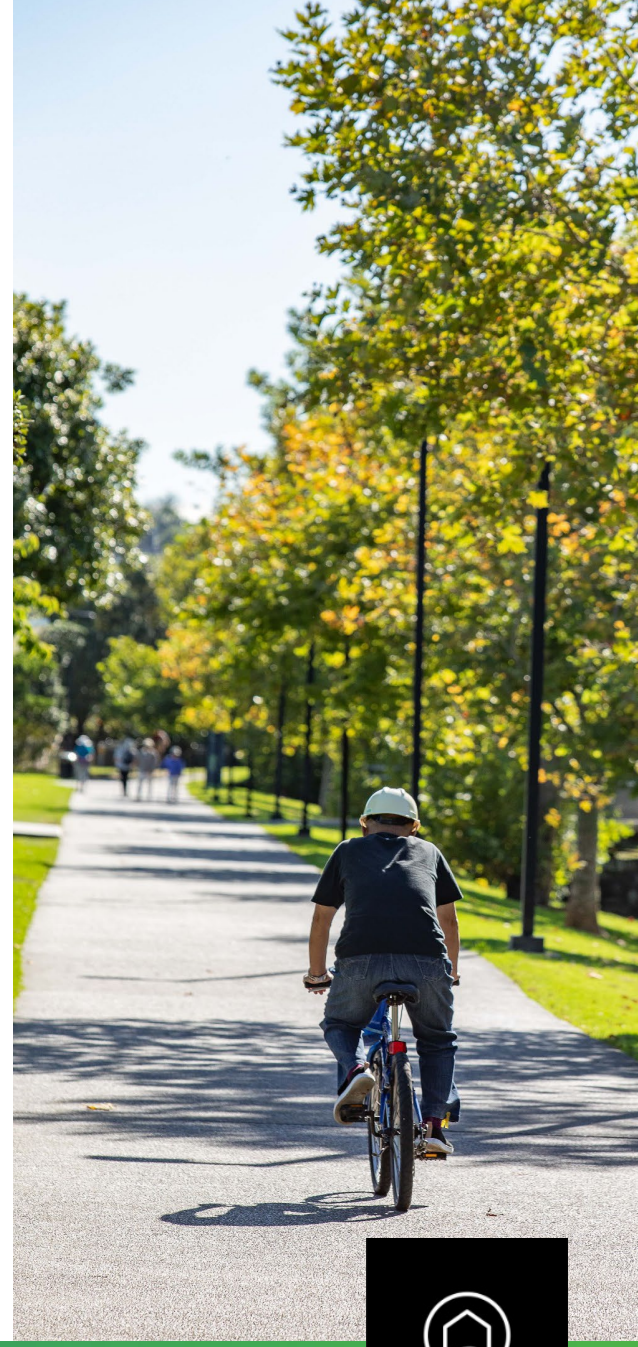
Ethnicity



Demographics . . .

Household Composition





Headline Wellbeing Indicators

= covered in this presentation

Health

Self-reported health status (Q20)
Long-term disability (Q27)

Knowledge and Skills

Highest qualification (Q9,10)

Housing

House Repairs (Q47)
House Cold (Q48)

Environmental amenity

Natural Environment Amenity (Q66)
Natural Environment Quality (Q67)

Leisure and play

Work Life Balance (Q15)
Commute Time (Q65)

Family and friends

Loneliness (Q45)
Place To Stay (Q46)

Cultural capability and belonging

Identity (Q30)
Speak Te Reo Māori (Q31)

Work, care and volunteering

Labour Status (Q11)
Volunteering (Q42)
Job Satisfaction (Q14)

Engagement and voice

Trust In Other (Q39)

Income, consumption and wealth

Pay Bills On Time (Q68)
Enough Income (Q69)
Household Income (Q70)

Safety

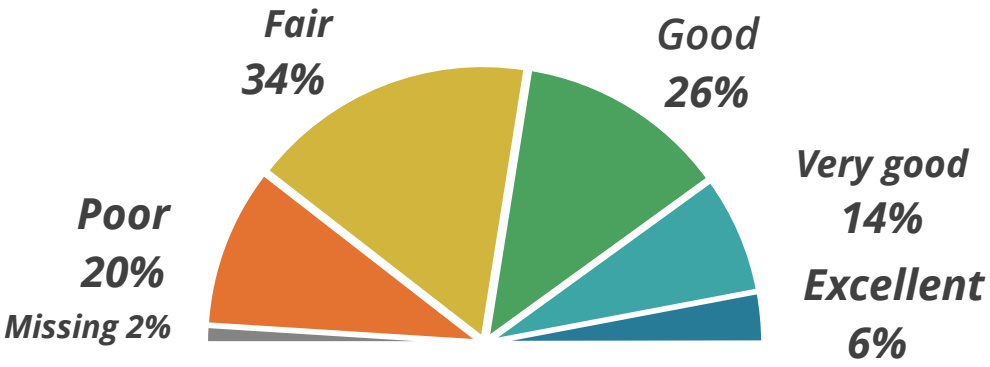
Feeling Safe (Q41)

Subjective wellbeing

General life satisfaction (Q16)
Locus of control (Q18)
Whanau wellbeing (Q43)

Health

Self-assessed general health status (Q20)

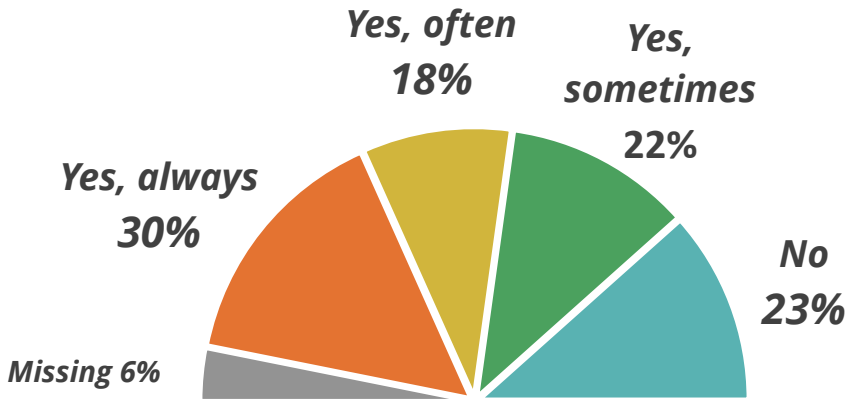


Disability or long-term condition(Q27)

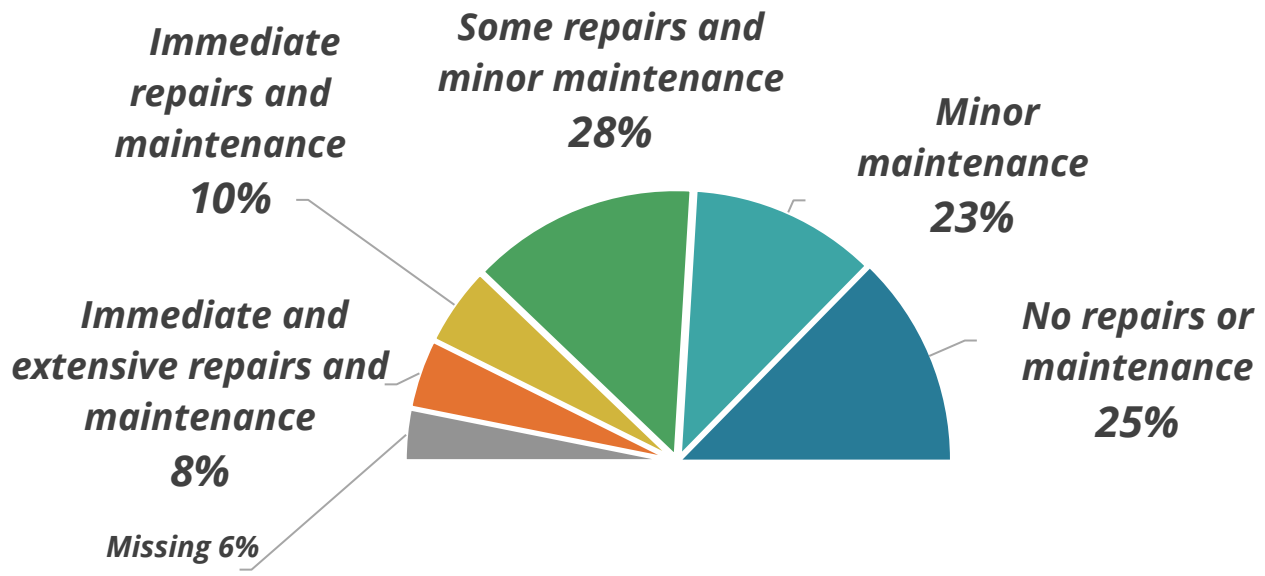
59% *of participants have a disability, long-term condition, or mental health condition that limits everyday activities.*

Housing

House cold in winter (Q48)



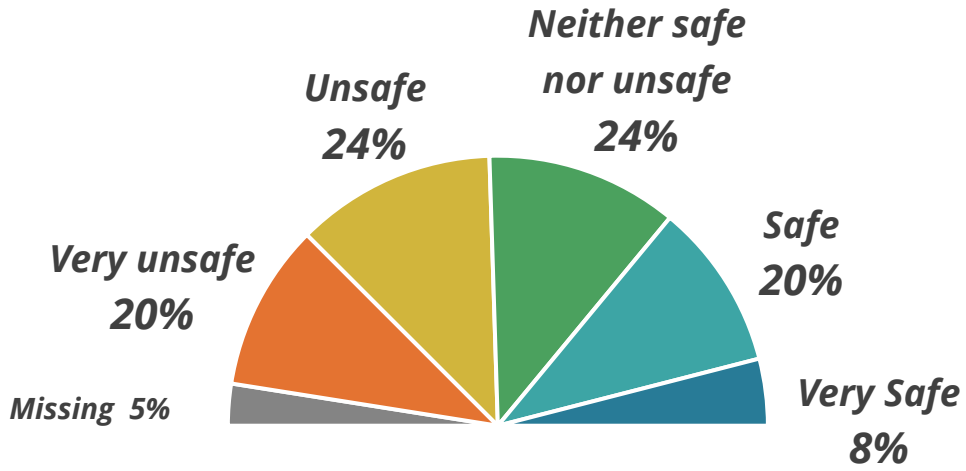
House Repairs (Q47)



63% *of participants said their home was suitable or very suitable (Q50)*

Safety

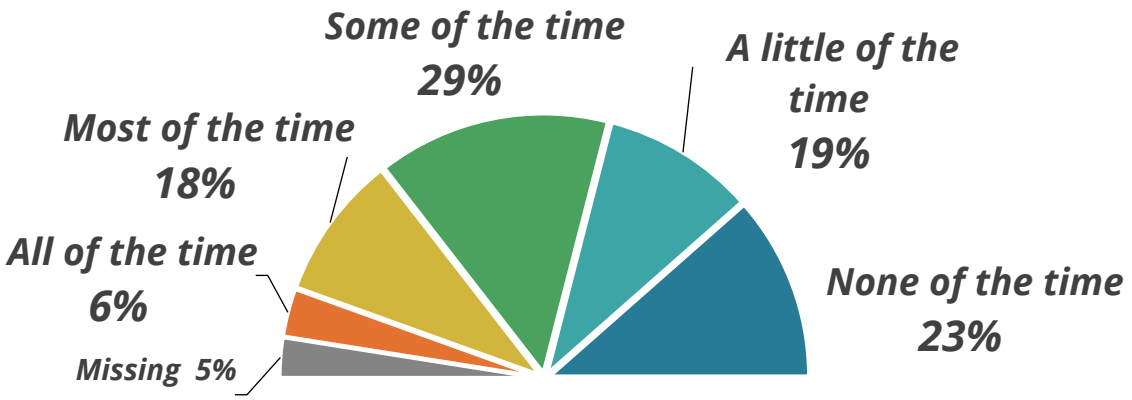
Feeling of safety when walking alone at night in neighbourhood (Q41)



44% of the participants feel unsafe or very unsafe

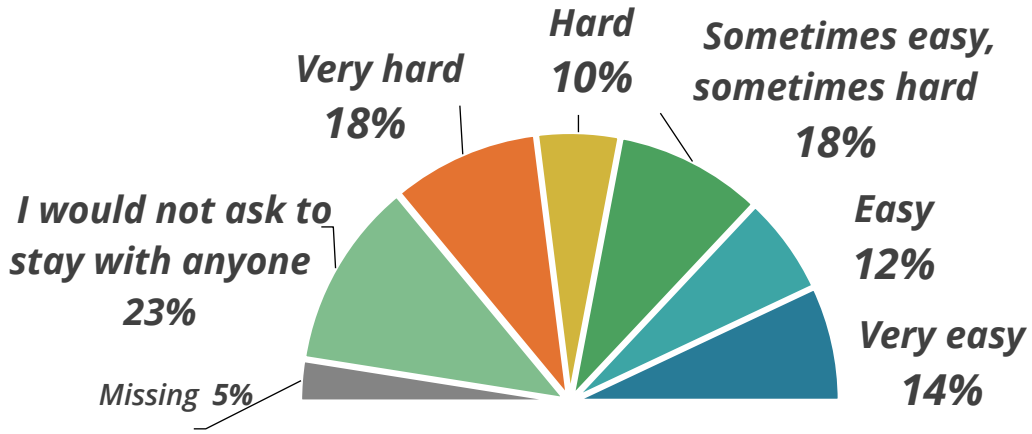
Friends & family

Time felt lonely in last 4 weeks (Q45)



Just over half of our participants had felt lonely at least some of the time in the last 4 weeks

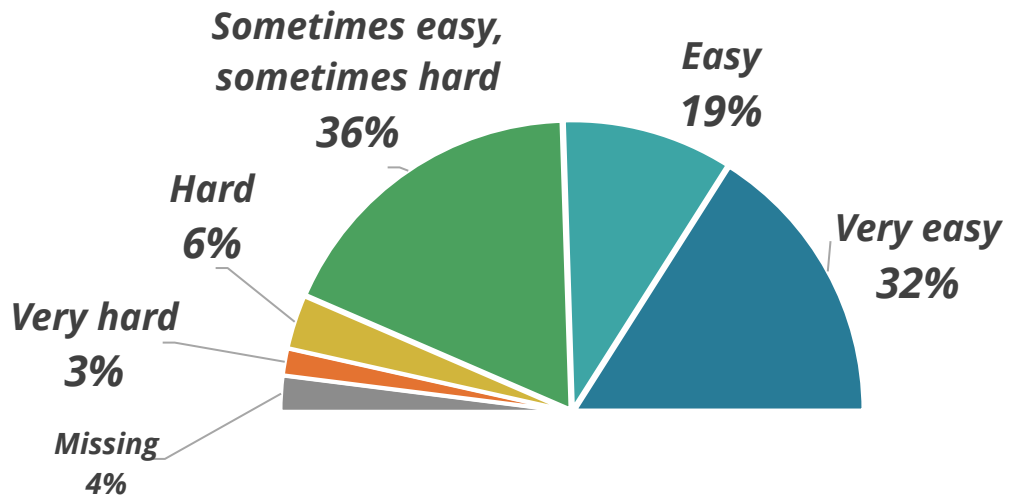
Ease of asking someone for a place to stay if needed (Q46)



Finding a place to stay if needed (or not asking) is spread fairly evenly

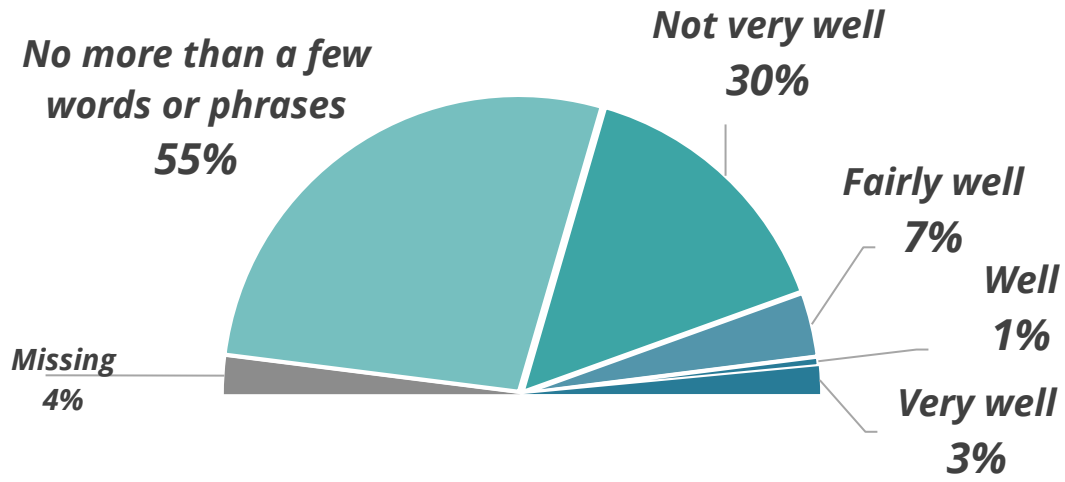
Cultural capability & belonging

Ease of being oneself in New Zealand (Q30)



Just over half of our participants find it easy or very easy to be themselves in New Zealand

Ability to speak Te Reo Māori (Q31)



Māori Wellbeing Outcomes

41% *of all survey participants said they have Māori ancestry (Q8)*

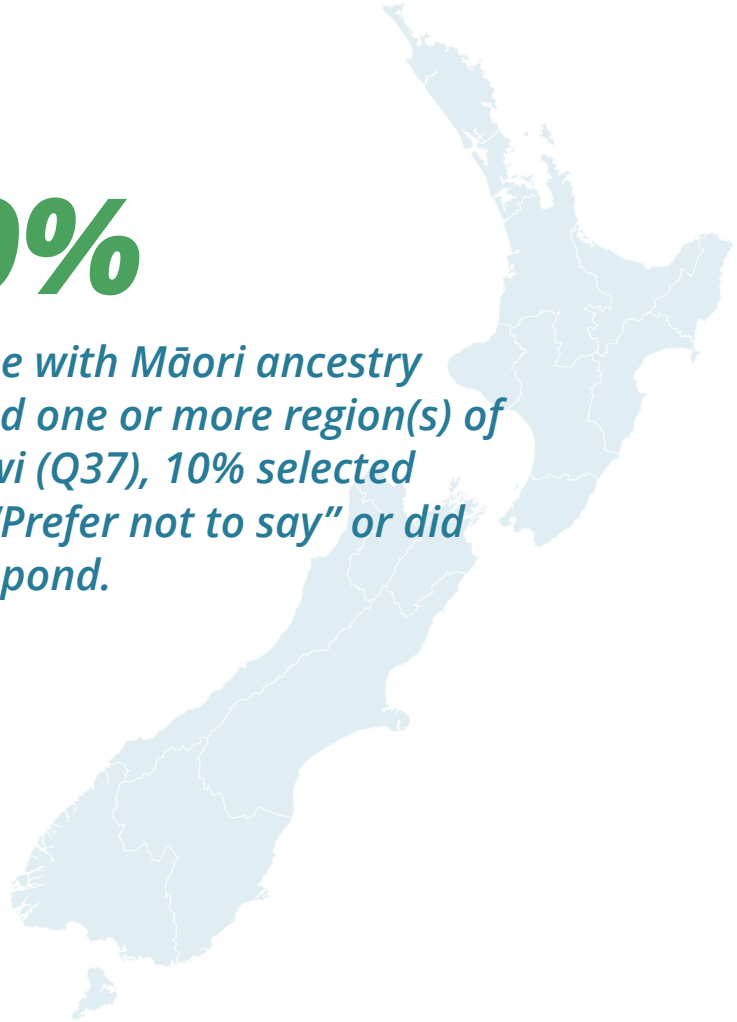
39% *of all survey participants selected Māori as an ethnicity group they belong to (Q5)*

53% *of those identifying as Māori also identified with one or more of the other ethnicity groups listed*

Māori Wellbeing Outcomes

90%

of those with Māori ancestry selected one or more region(s) of their iwi (Q37), 10% selected either 'Prefer not to say" or did not respond.



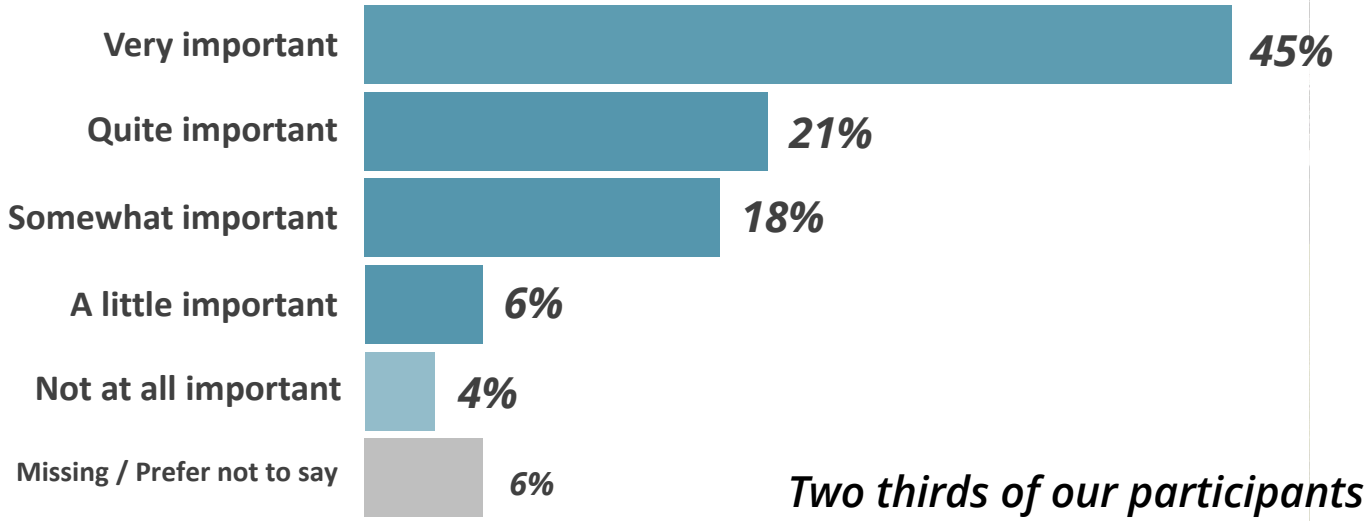
Region of iwi (tribe or tribes)

Tai Tokerau (Northland) Region	33%
Tāmaki-Makaurau (Auckland) Region	11%
Hauraki (Coromandel) Region	8%
Waikato/Te Rohe Pōtae (Waikato/King Country) Region	21%
Te Arawa/Taupō (Rotorua/Taupō) Region	13%
Tauranga Moana/Mātaatua (Bay of Plenty) Region	8%
Te Tai Rāwhiti (East Coast) Region	15%
Te Matau-a-Māui/Wairarapa (Hawke's Bay/Wairarapa) Region	9%
Taranaki Region	11%
Whanganui/Rangitīkei (Wanganui/Rangitīkei) Region	6%
Manawatū/Horowhenua/Te Whanganui-a-Tara (Manawatū/Horowhenua/Wellington) Region	6%
Te Waipounamu/Wharekauri (South Island/Chatham Islands) Region	11%

For the Region of Iwi question respondents could select more than one response option therefore percentages will sum to over 100%,

Māori Wellbeing Outcomes

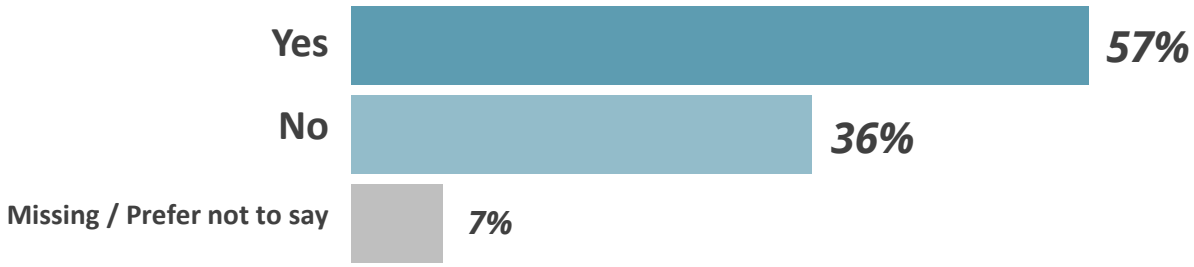
Importance of Māori culture in life as a whole (Q36)

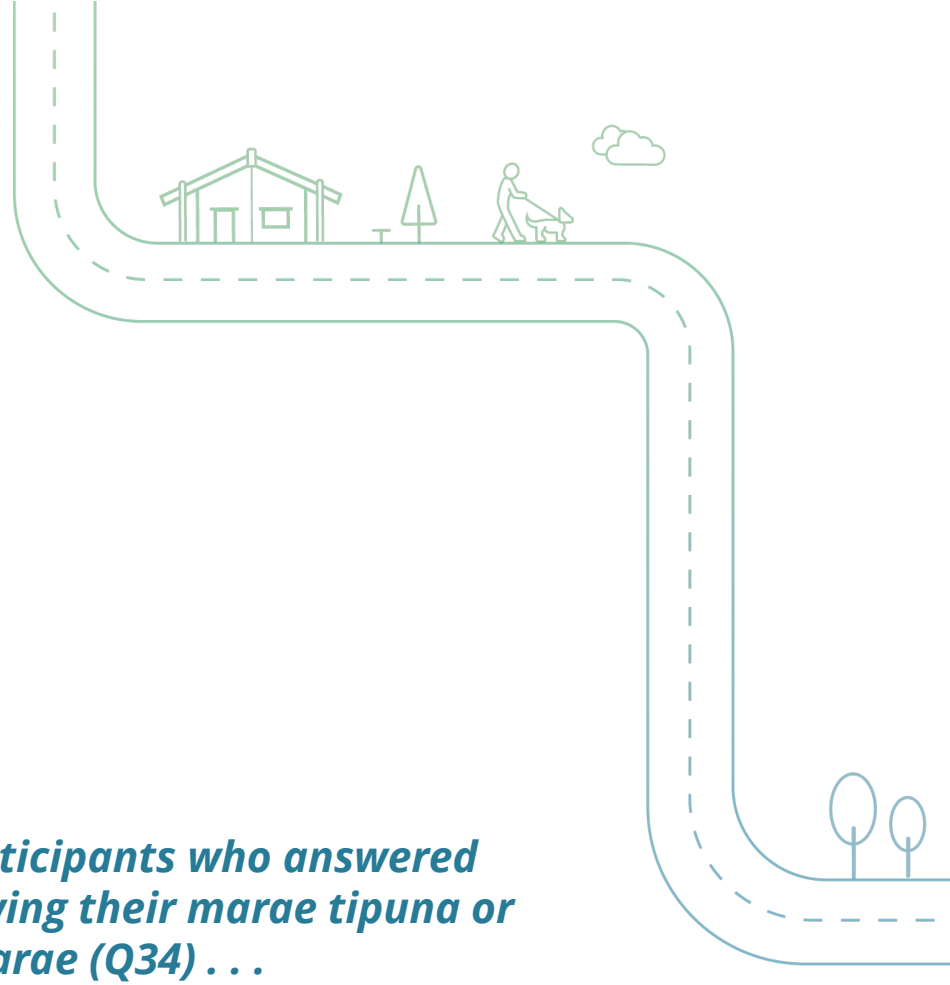


Two thirds of our participants feel it is quite important or very important to be involved in Māori culture

Māori Wellbeing Outcomes

Visited a marae in last 12 months? (Q33)



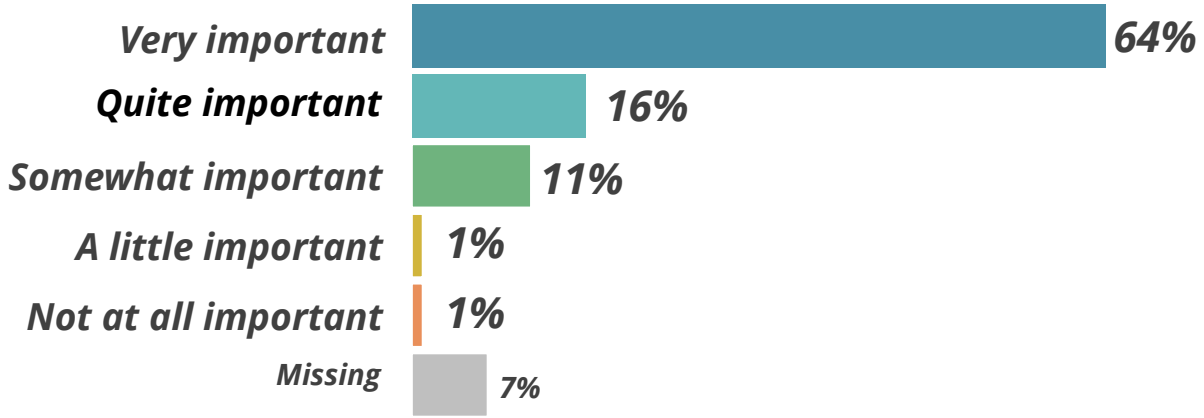


Of those participants who answered 'Yes' to knowing their marae tipuna or ancestral marae (Q34) . . .

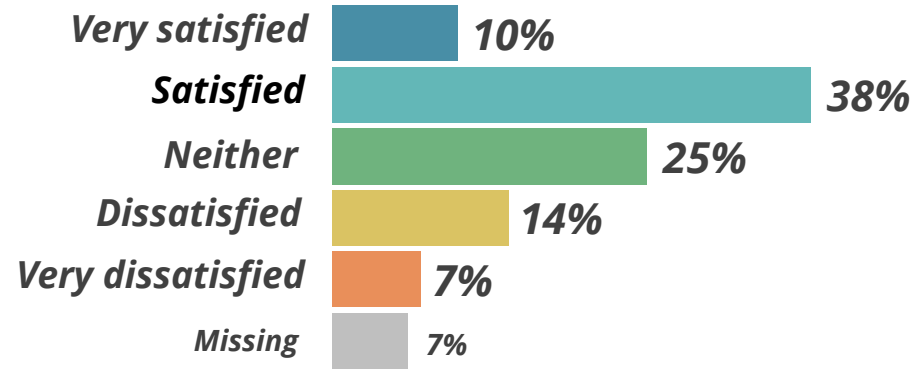
66% *have visited their ancestral marae in the last 12 months (Q35)*

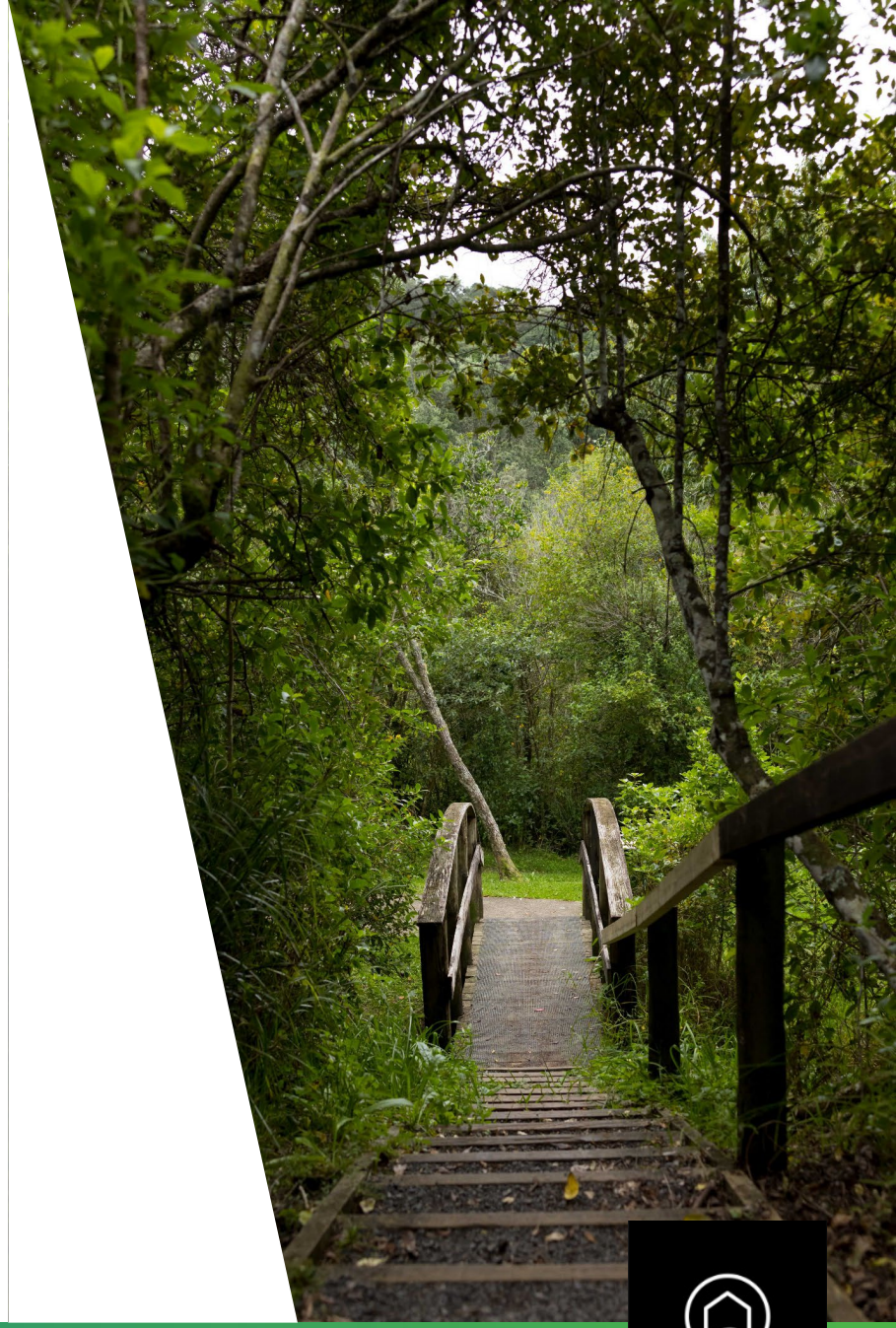
Environmental Amenity

Feelings about importance of natural environment (Q66)



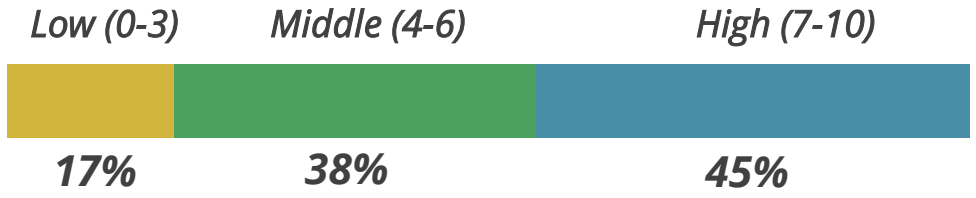
Satisfaction with quality of natural environment in local area (Q67)



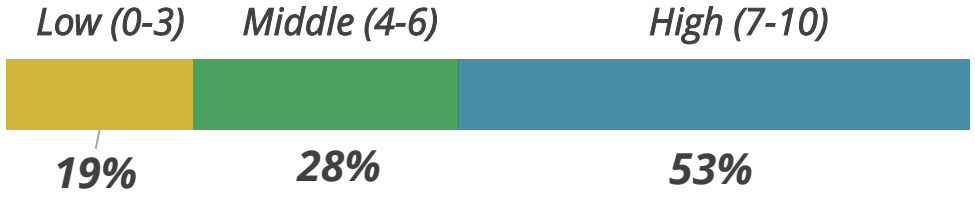


Subjective Wellbeing

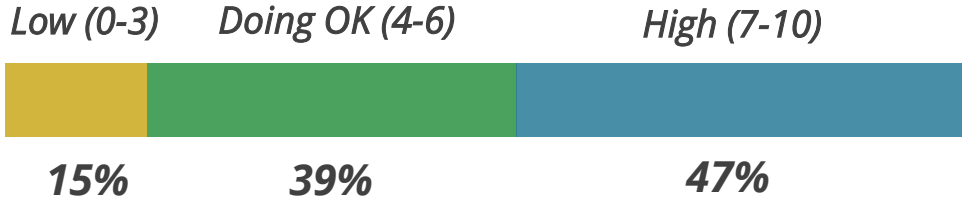
Life satisfaction (Q16)



Life control (Q18)



Level of whanau wellbeing (Q43)



26% *of respondents said things are getting better for their whanau overall (Q44)*

20% *said things are getting worse (Q44)*

For the 0-10 scale questions, we have excluded the 'Missing' (non-responders) category from calculations.

Neighbourhood & Community Indicators

Neighbourhood Connections

Years lived in the neighbourhood (Q53)

Sense of community in neighbourhood (Q58)

Prior connection to neighbourhood (Q56)

Neighbourhood Quality

How has the neighbourhood changed (Q57)

Sense of pride in neighbourhood (Q59)

It is pleasant to walk in neighbourhood (Q60)

Neighbourhood access to services and amenities

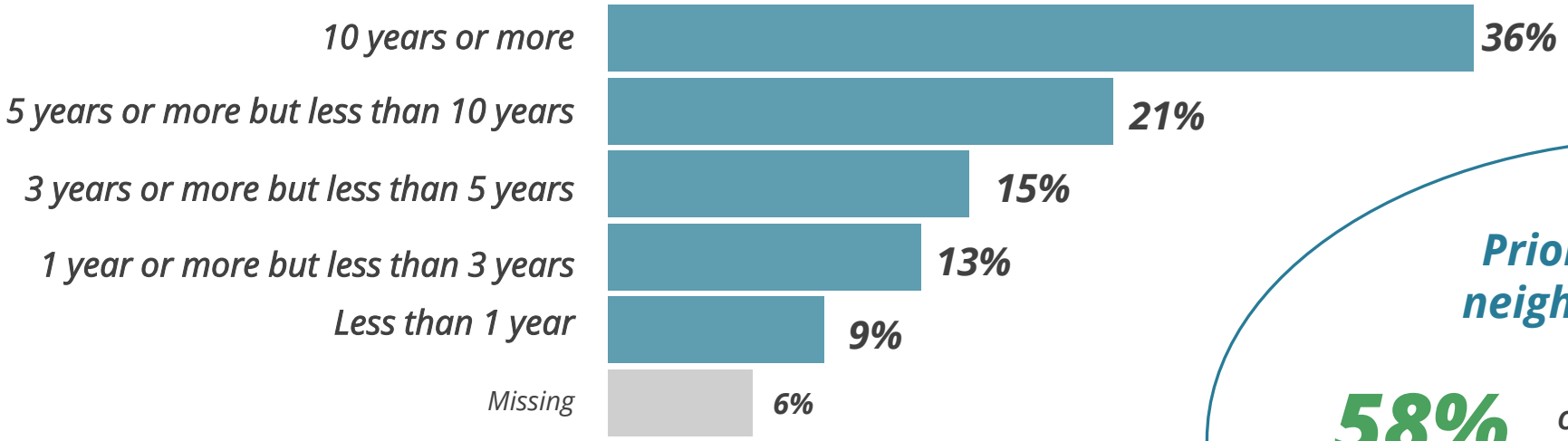
Able to meet most everyday needs within a 20-minute return walk from home (Q61)

Level of satisfaction with neighbourhood public transport (Q62)

Suitability of location of home (Q49)

Neighbourhood connections

Years lived in neighbourhood (Q53)



Prior connection to neighbourhood (Q56)

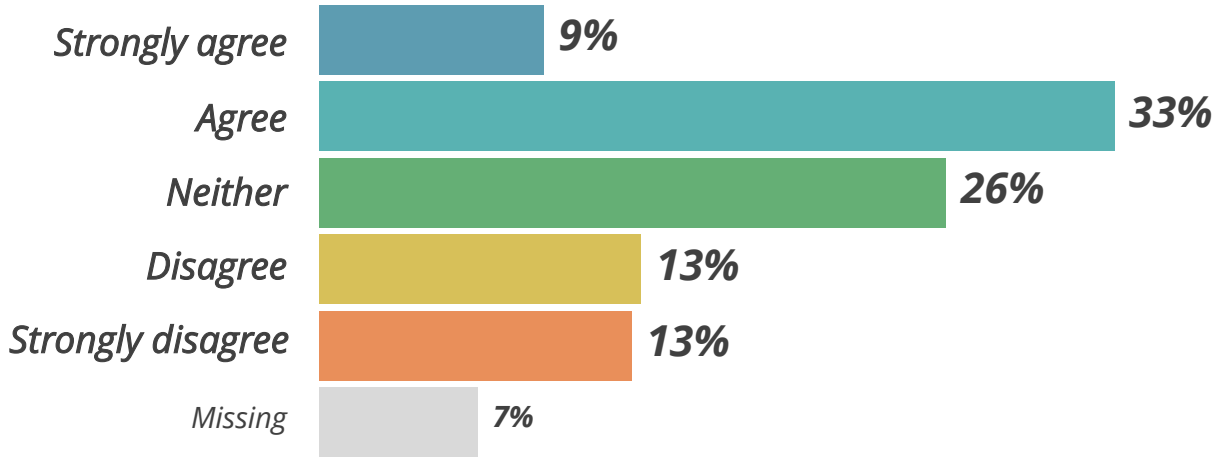
58% of participants had no prior connection to their neighbourhood

40% had a prior connection through family and/or friends

For the Prior Connection question respondents could select more than one response option therefore percentages will sum to over 100%.

Neighbourhood connections . . .

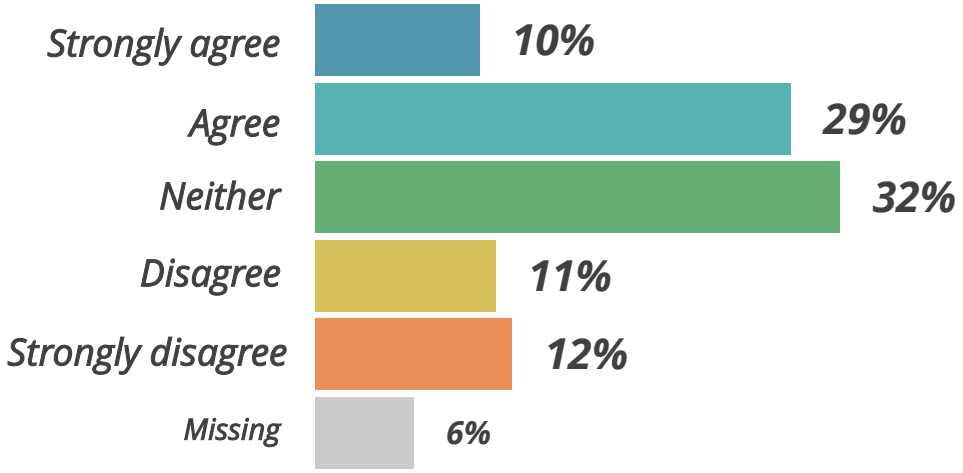
I feel a sense of community with others in my neighbourhood (Q58)



*Those with a prior connection to their neighbourhood reported a **stronger sense of community** with others in their neighbourhood, compared to those with no prior connection.*

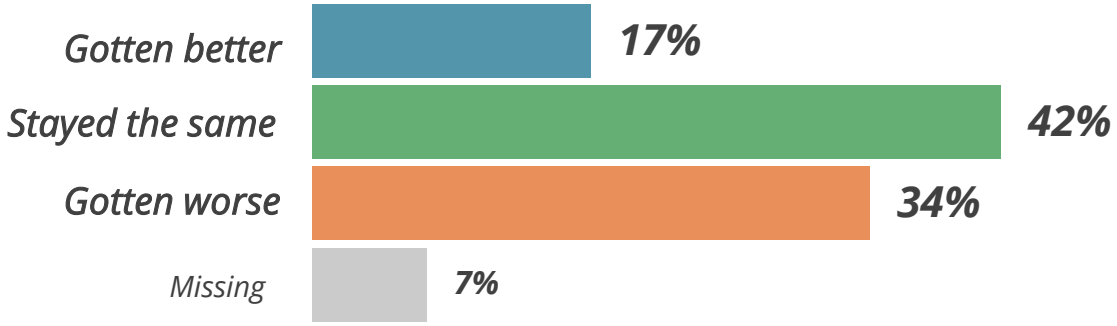
Quality and amenity of neighbourhood

I feel a sense of pride in way neighbourhood looks and feels (Q59)



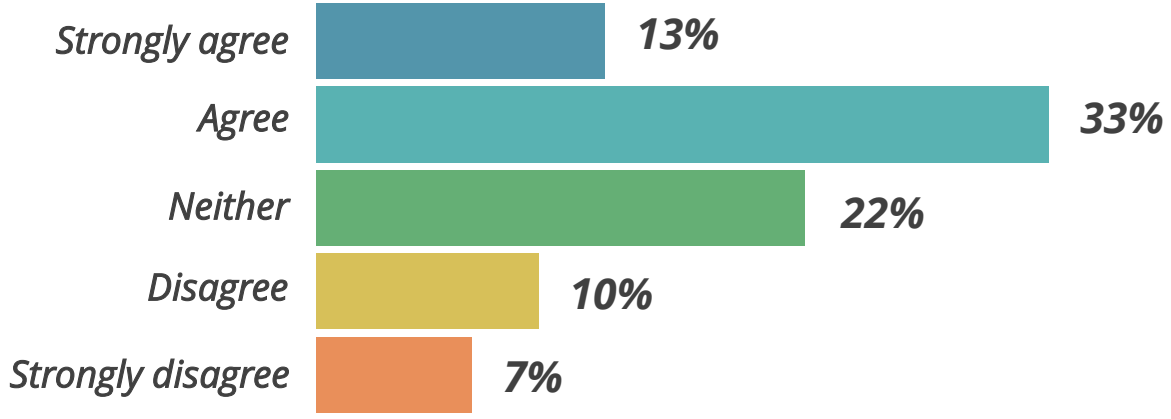
A higher proportion of those with no prior connection (Q56) disagree or strongly disagree with the statement ***"I feel a sense of pride in the way my neighbourhood looks and feels",*** *compared to those with a prior connection.*

How has the neighbourhood changed in last 2 years? (Q57)



Quality and amenity of neighbourhood . . .

It is pleasant to walk in my neighbourhood (Q60)



Just under half of our participants agree or strongly agree with this statement

Quality and amenity of neighbourhood . . .

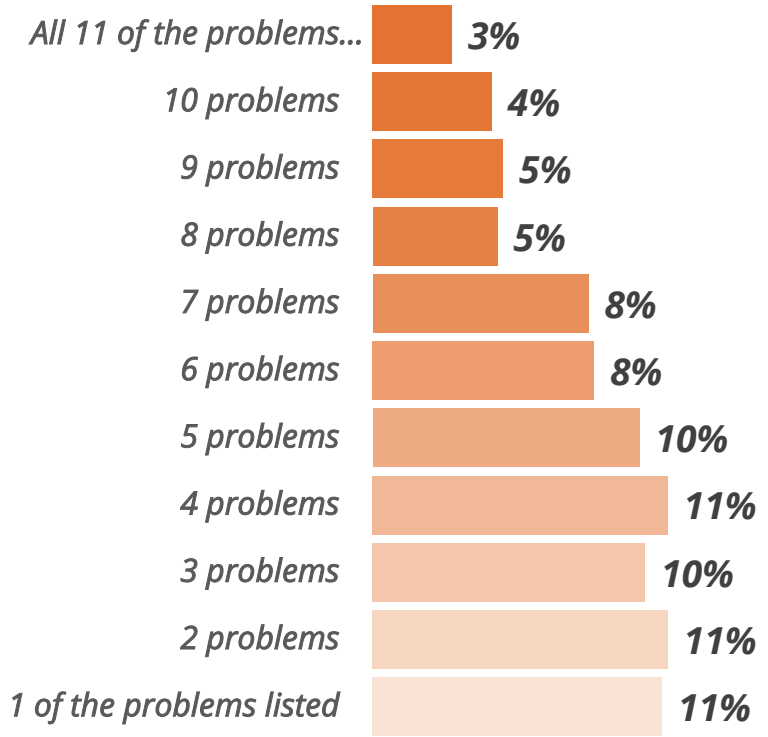
Problems in neighbourhood (Q42)

85% of participants experience 1 or more problems in their neighbourhood (Q42)

5 most common neighbourhood problems:

1. Noisy neighbours/loud parties (55%)
2. Dangerous driving (55%)
3. Litter or rubbish dumping (48%)
4. Dogs or other animals (40%)
5. People using or dealing drugs (40%)

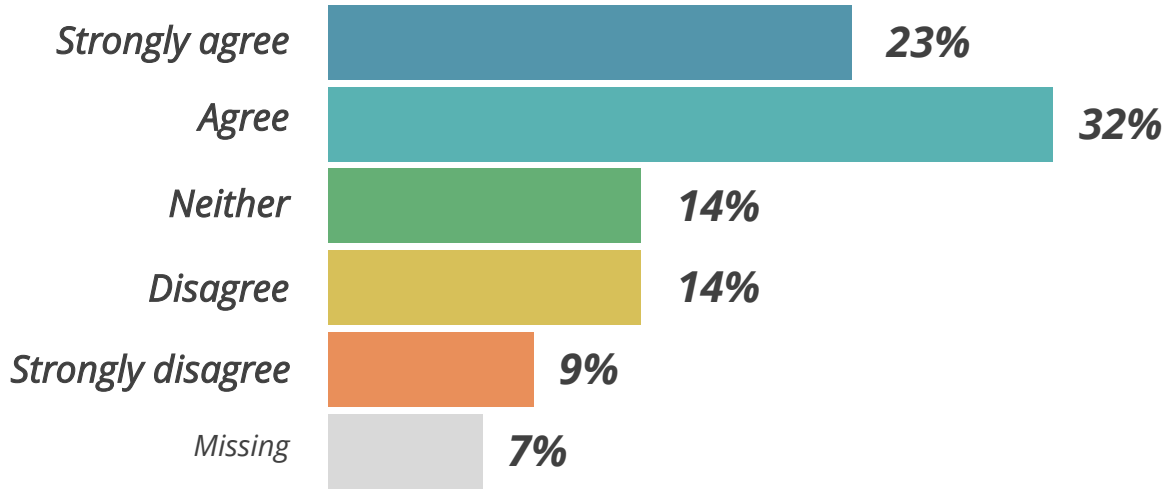
Percentage of participants experiencing 1 or more neighbourhood problems



For the Problems in Neighbourhood question respondents could select more than one response option therefore percentages will sum to over 100%,

Access to services & amenities in neighbourhood

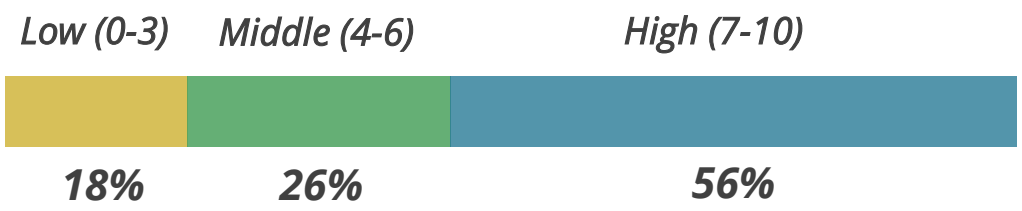
I am able to meet most of my everyday needs within a 20 min return walk from home (Q61)



55% of our participants are able to meet most their everyday needs within a 20-minute return walk

Access to services and amenities in neighbourhood . . .

Level of satisfaction with neighbourhood public transport (Q62)



Suitable location (Q49)

67% *of participants said the location of their home was suitable or very suitable*

For the 0-10 scale questions, we have excluded the 'Missing' count from calculations.

References

[1] ***Living Standards Framework***
https://www.treasury.govt.nz/information-and-services/nz-economy/higher-living-standards/our-living-standards-framework

[2] ***Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa Indicators***
https://statisticsnz.shinyapps.io/wellbeingindicators/

[3] ***Independent Māori Statutory Board, Māori Outcome Indicators***
https://www.imsb.Māori.nz/Māori-wellbeing-in-tamaki-makaurau/the-Māori-report/

[4] ***Māori urban design principles***
Stuart, K., & Thompson-Fawcett, M. (Eds.). (2010). Tāone Tupu Ora: Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Urban Design. Steele Roberts Aotearoa.

[5] ***Te Whare Tapu Whā***
https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/populations/Māori-health/Māori-health-models/Māori-health-models-te-whare-tapa-whā

Te Hotonga Hapori

connecting communities

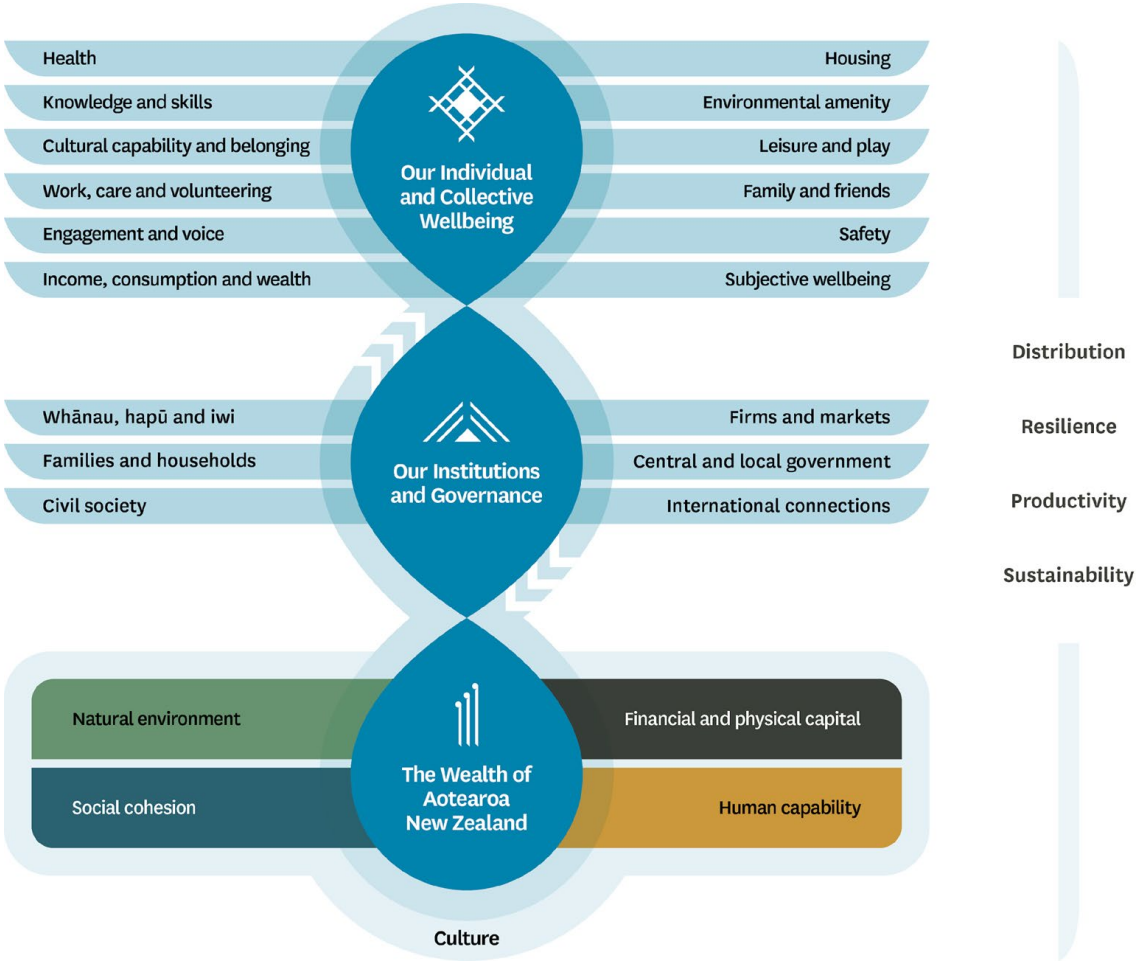
Exploring multi-dimensional wellbeing outcomes for Kāinga Ora tenants

AUT

June 2024

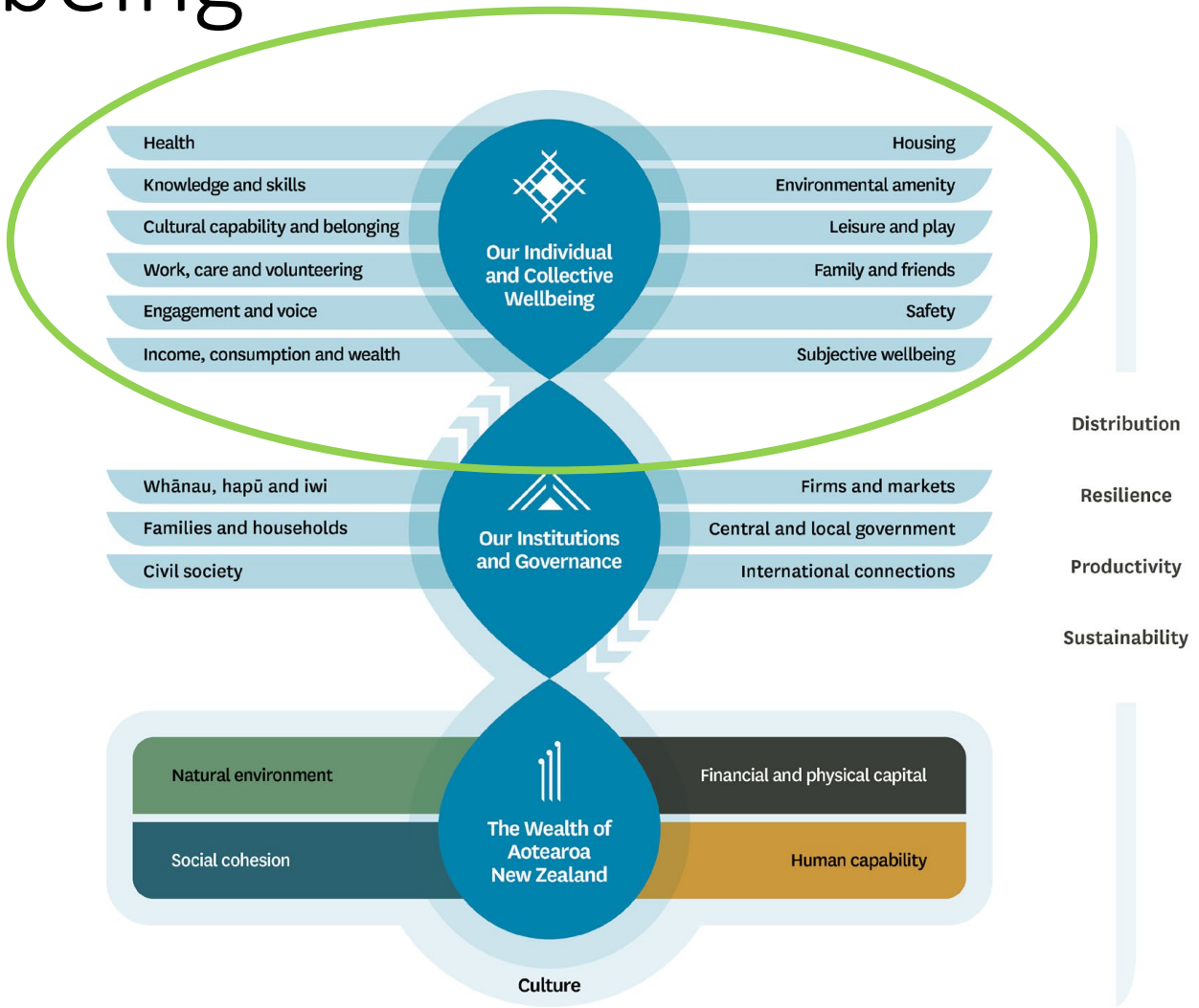
Multi-dimensional wellbeing

- Well-being is multi-dimensional



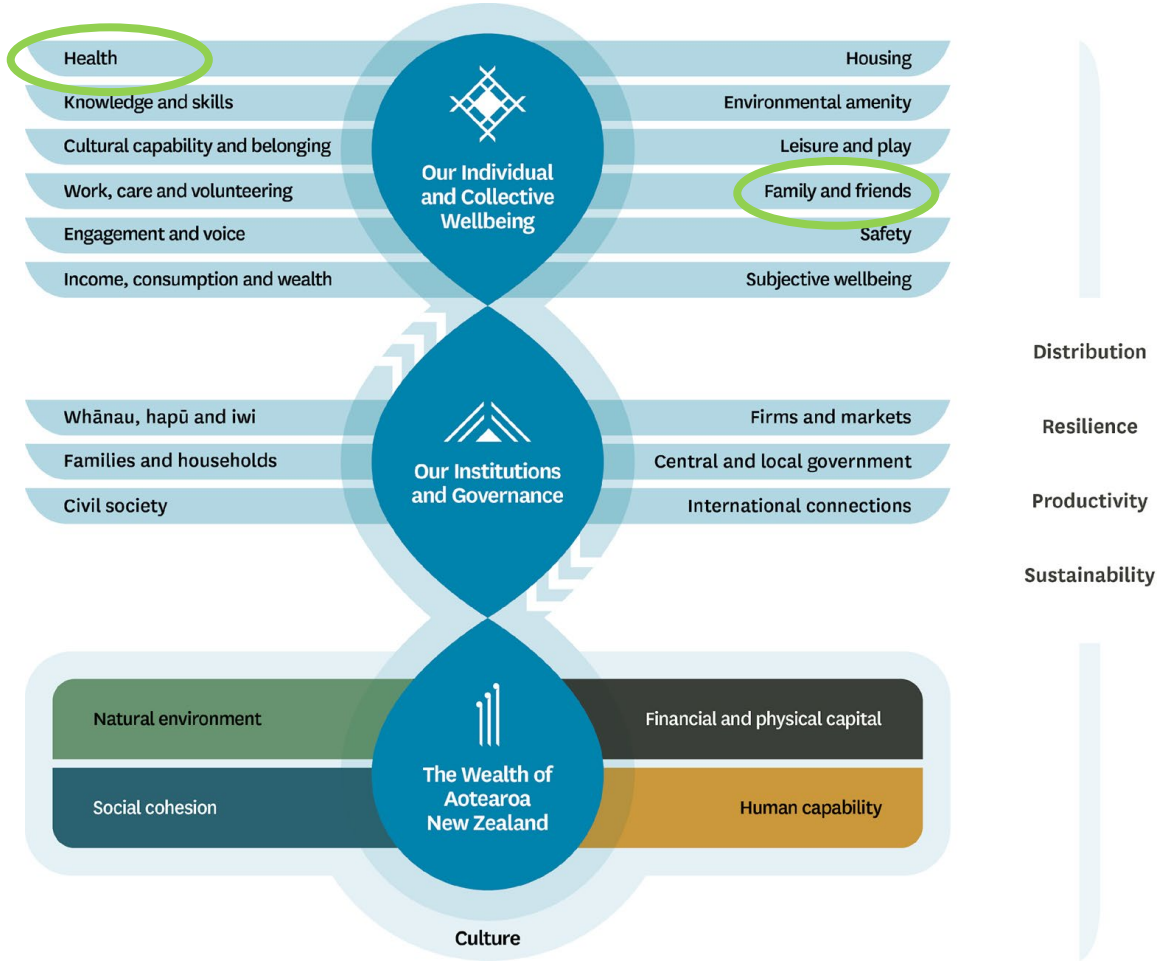
Multi-dimensional wellbeing

- Well-being is multi-dimensional
- This raises the issue of how do we describe the well-being of people for policy purposes when they may be doing well in one area but not so well in another?



Multi-dimensional wellbeing

- Well-being is multi-dimensional
- This raises the issue of how do we describe the well-being of people for policy purposes when they may be doing well in one area but not so well in another?
- However, addressing such issues is important => the services we provide to a person should not be the same for someone with poor health as for someone with no social contact



Looking at multi-dimensional wellbeing

- Because we have information for the ***same individuals*** across a wide range of ***different wellbeing outcomes*** we can look at the coincidence of good and bad outcomes

  To what degree are bad (good) outcomes in one dimension of wellbeing associated with bad (good) outcomes in other dimensions of wellbeing?

Looking at multi-dimensional wellbeing

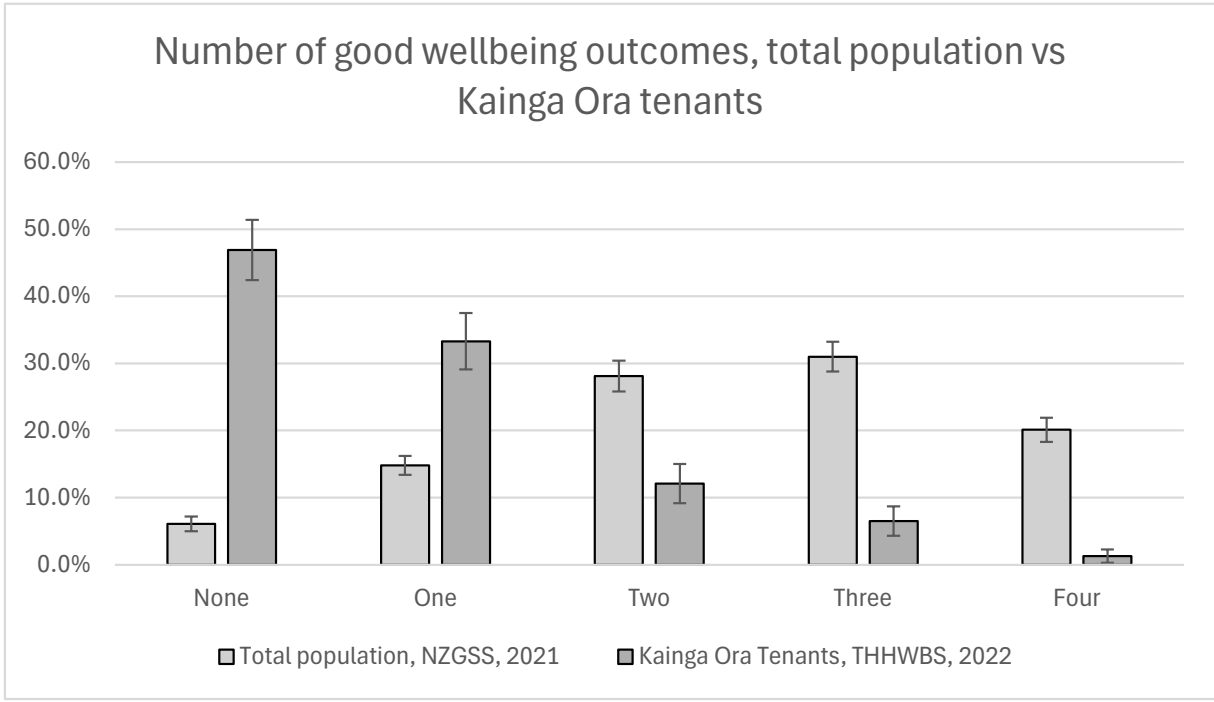
- Because we have information for the ***same individuals*** across a wide range of ***different wellbeing outcomes*** we can look at the coincidence of good and bad outcomes

  To what degree are bad (good) outcomes in one dimension of wellbeing associated with bad (good) outcomes in other dimensions of wellbeing?

- We adapt the Alkire/Foster counting methodology to explore good and bad outcomes for Kāinga Ora tenants
  - Good outcomes => Statistics New Zealand's ***key aspects of wellbeing*** (wellbeing statistics, 2021).
  - Bad outcomes => Multi-dimensional poverty measure based on the 12 dimensions of Treasury's ***Living Standards Framework***

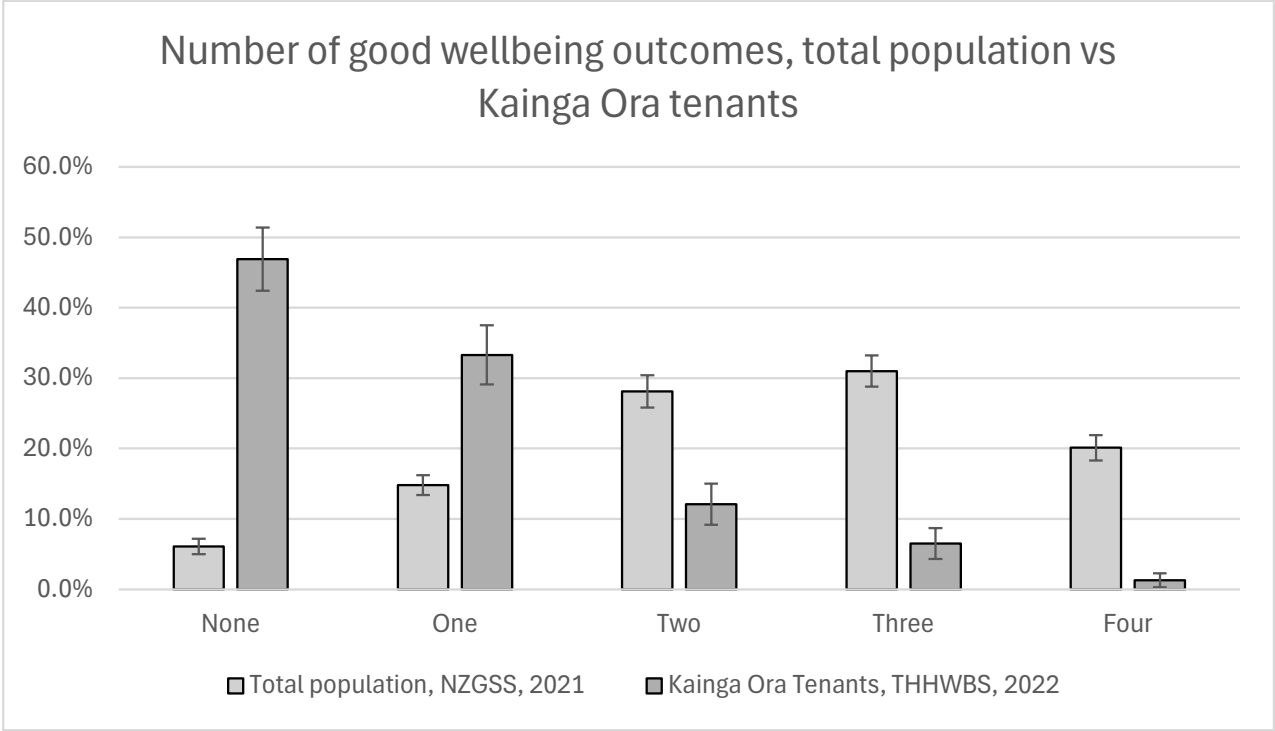
Good wellbeing outcomes

- Statistics New Zealand (2022) identifies four key measures that have a strong association with the wellbeing of New Zealanders
  - Self-reported health is excellent or very good
  - Enough or more than enough income
  - Never lonely during the last four weeks
  - No major housing problems (cold, damp, mould)
- These represent roughly the top half of the population in each outcome area



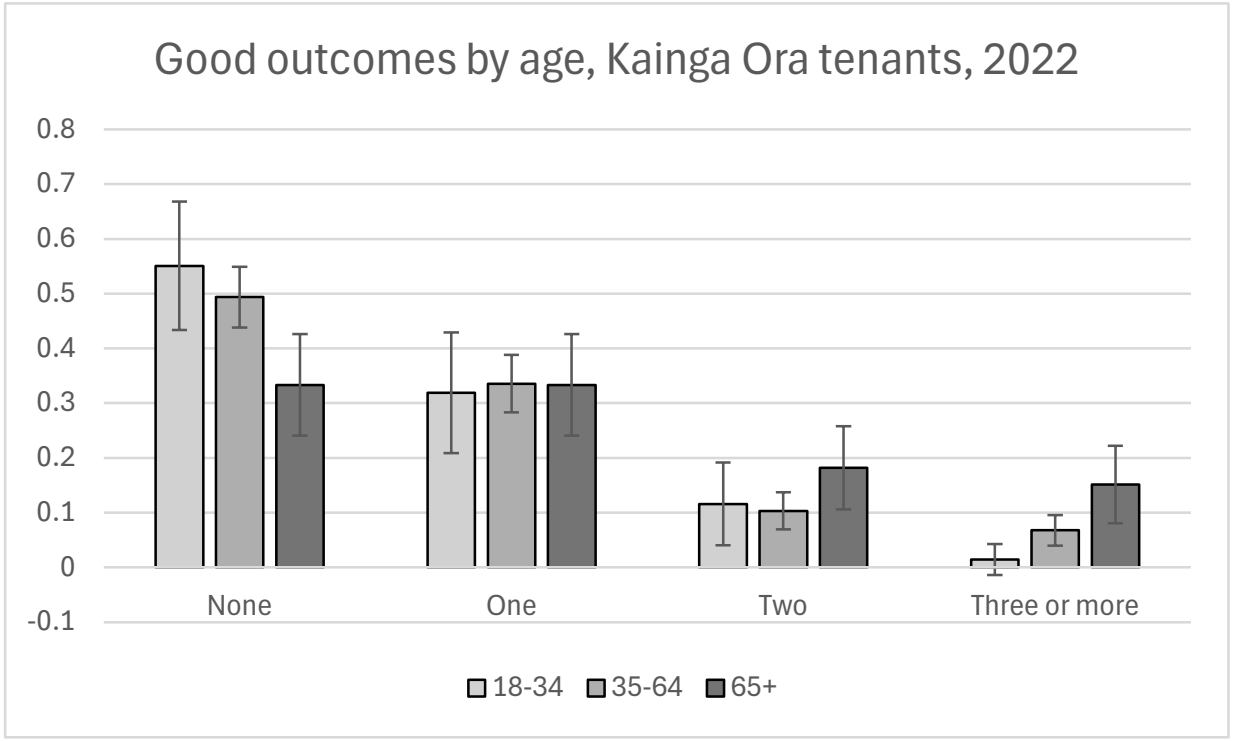
Good wellbeing outcomes

- Most of the population (just under 80%) are in the top half of the population for 2 or more of the 4 key wellbeing outcomes
- For Kāinga Ora tenants a roughly similar proportion experience zero or one good wellbeing outcome



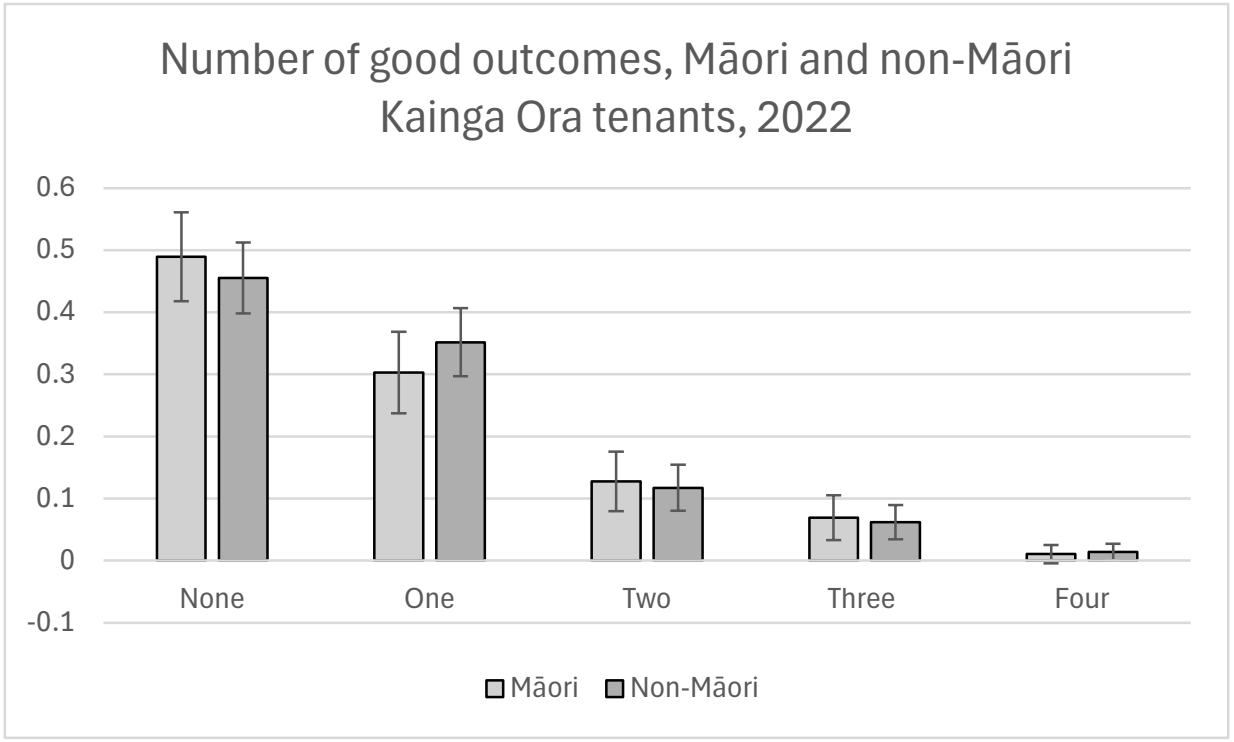
Good wellbeing outcomes

- Older tenants are significantly less likely to experience no good wellbeing outcomes and are more likely to experience three or more.
- Higher rates of New Zealand Superannuation compared to working age social assistance benefits



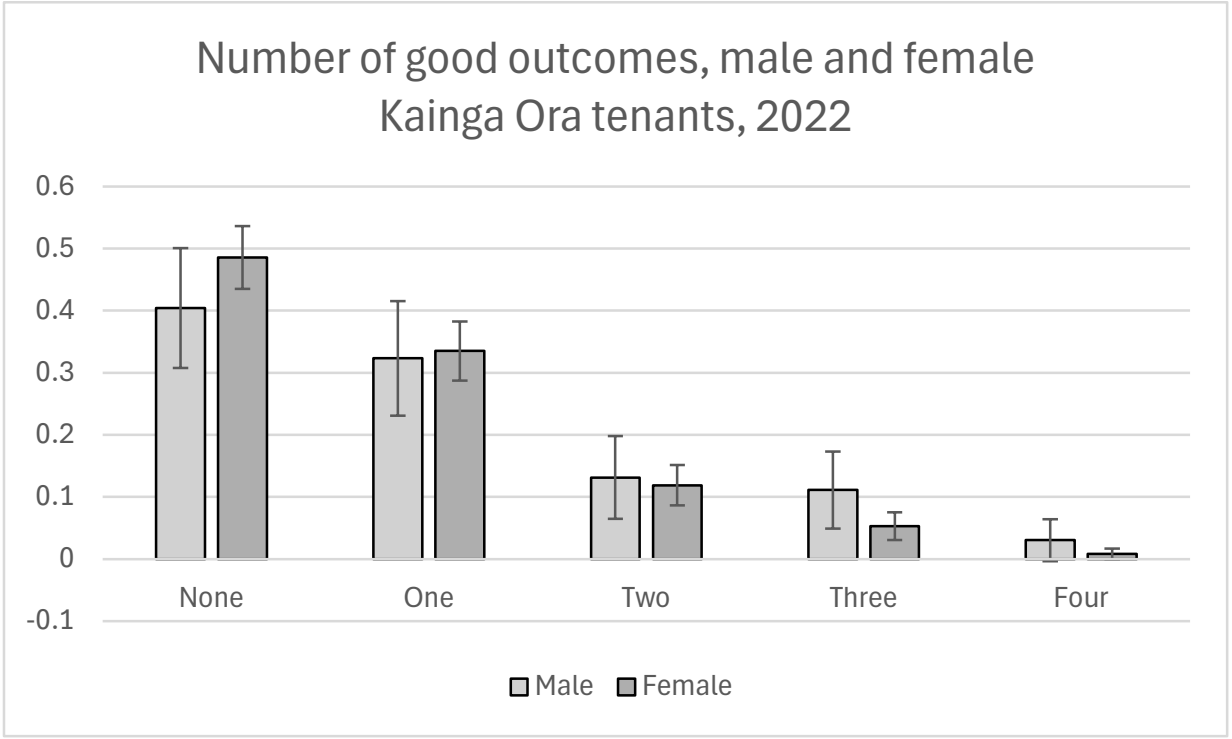
Good wellbeing outcomes

- In contrast to age, ethnicity has relatively little impact on the likelihood of good wellbeing outcomes among Kāinga Ora tenants
- However, this does not mean that ethnicity does not affect the likelihood of becoming a Kāinga Ora tenant.



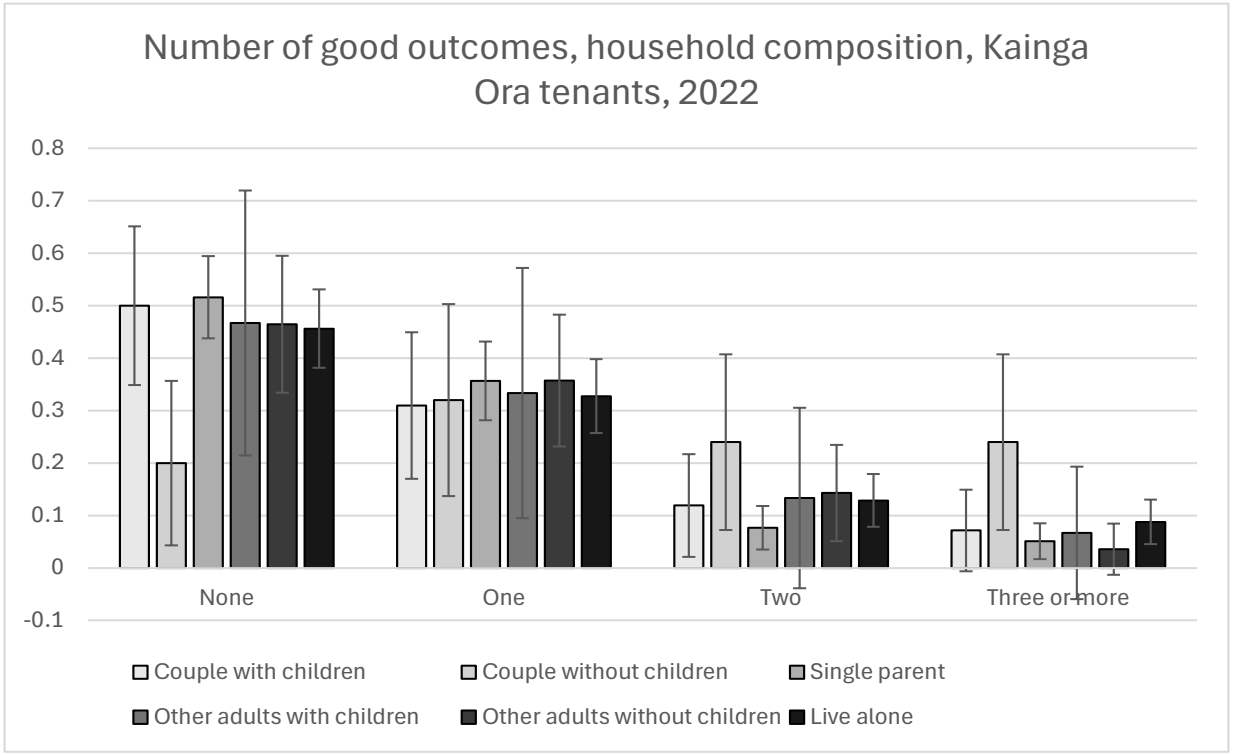
Good wellbeing outcomes

- There is some evidence that male Kāinga Ora tenants are more likely to experience multiple good wellbeing outcomes, but this effect is not statistically significant



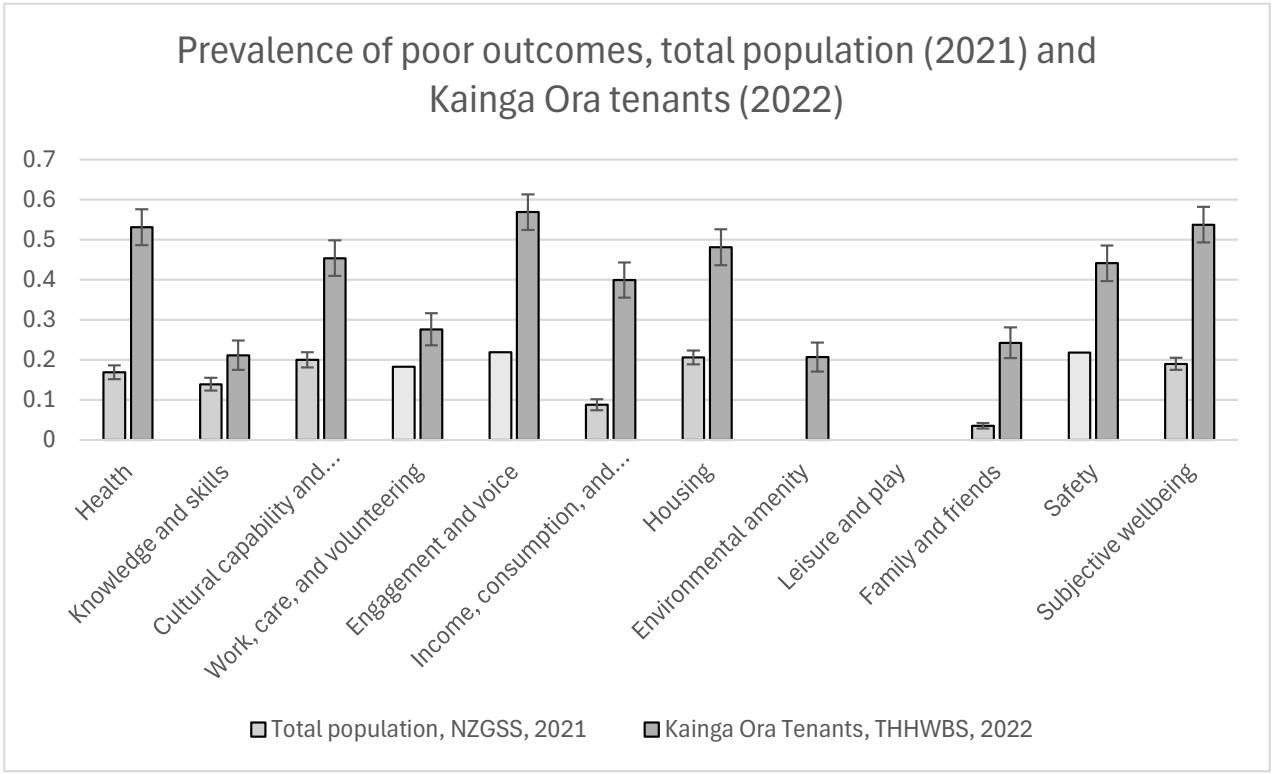
Good wellbeing outcomes

- Sample size is too small to identify many differences based on household composition
- However, two parent families with children are significantly less likely to have no good outcomes and more likely to have three or more good outcomes than others



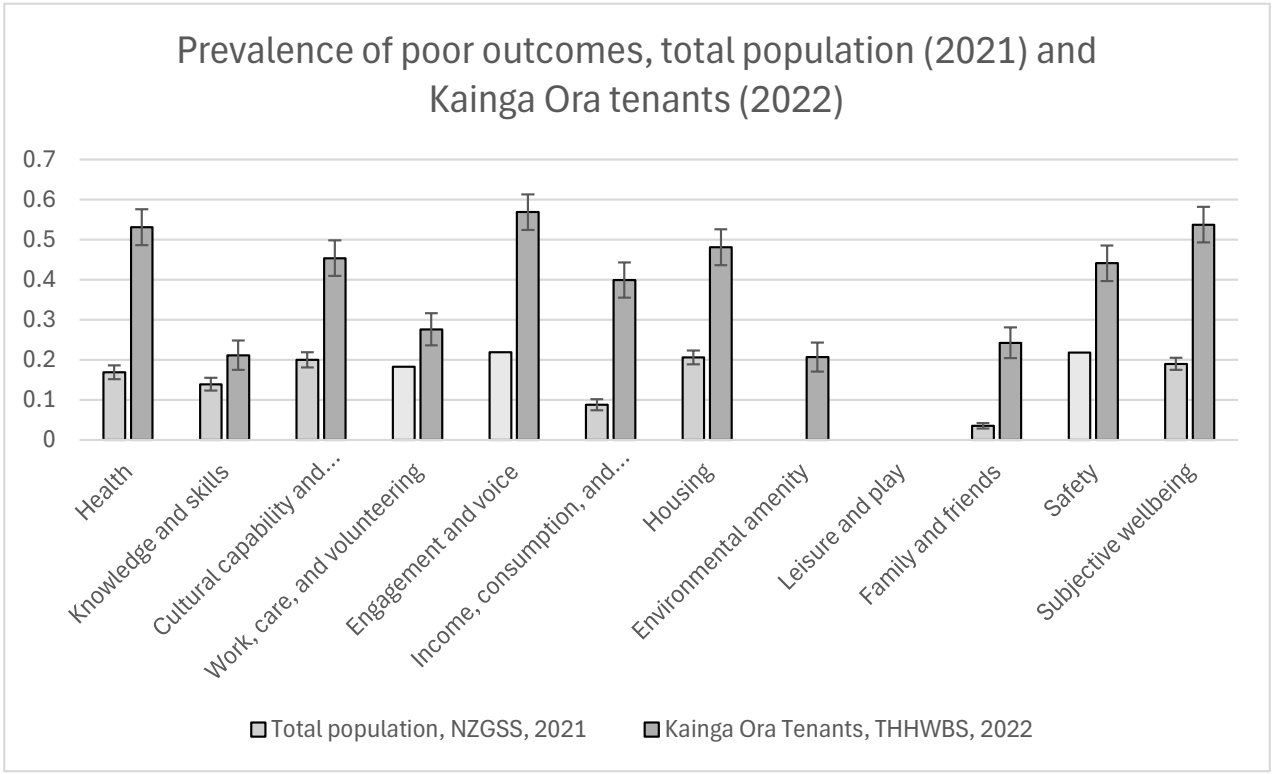
Poor wellbeing outcomes

- Twelve outcome domains drawn from the Living Standards Framework
- One headline indicator selected per domain from the THH wellbeing survey
- Total population estimates are drawn from the 2021 wave of the NZGSS except for Work, care and volunteering, Engagement and voice, and Safety which are drawn from 2014-2018 NZGSS pooled data.



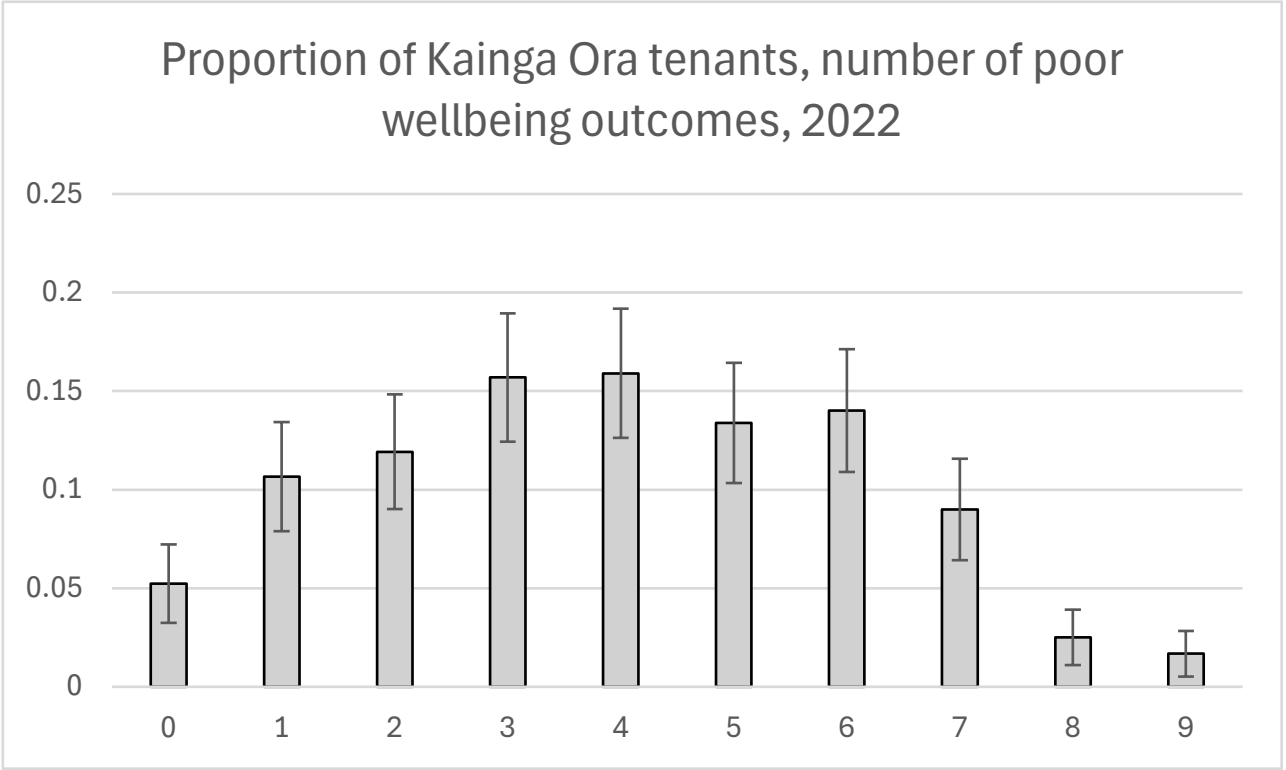
Poor wellbeing outcomes

- Each indicator captures roughly the bottom quintile of the population.
- Exceptions are income, consumption, and wealth, where the measure used captures only the bottom 10 percent and family and friends where it captures only the bottom 5 percent.
- There is no comparable indicator relating to leisure and play.



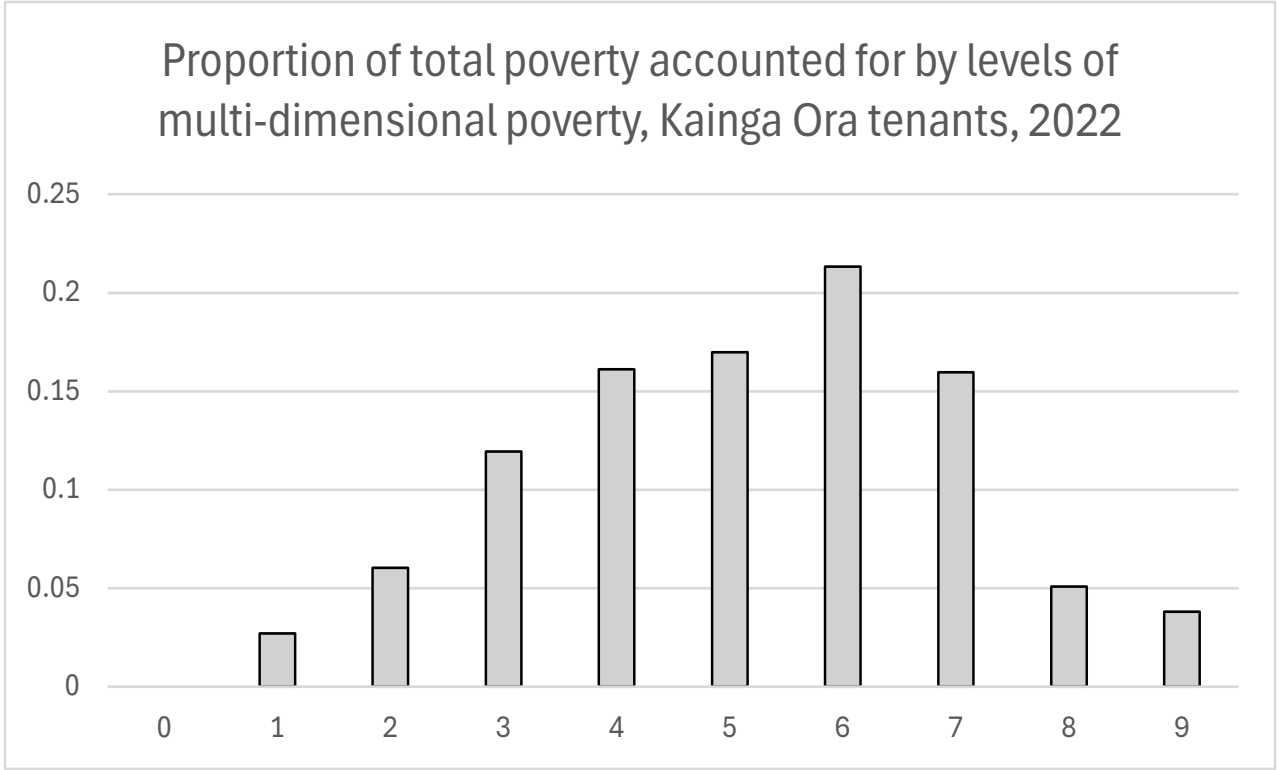
Poor wellbeing outcomes

- Most Kāinga Ora tenants are in the bottom quintile of wellbeing outcomes for at least three or more dimensions of wellbeing



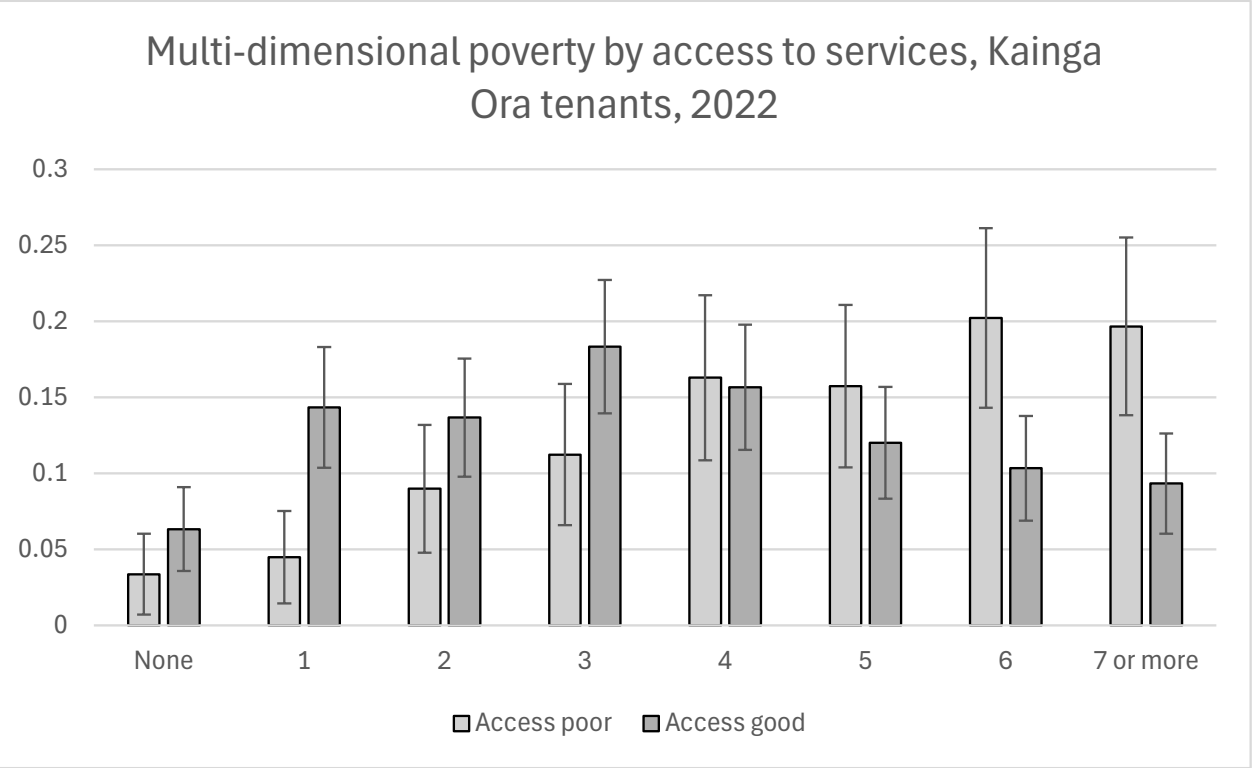
Poor wellbeing outcomes

- Looking at multi-dimensional wellbeing allows us to ask who experiences the majority of poor outcomes
- Multi-dimensional poverty is concentrated among people with a relatively large number of poor outcomes



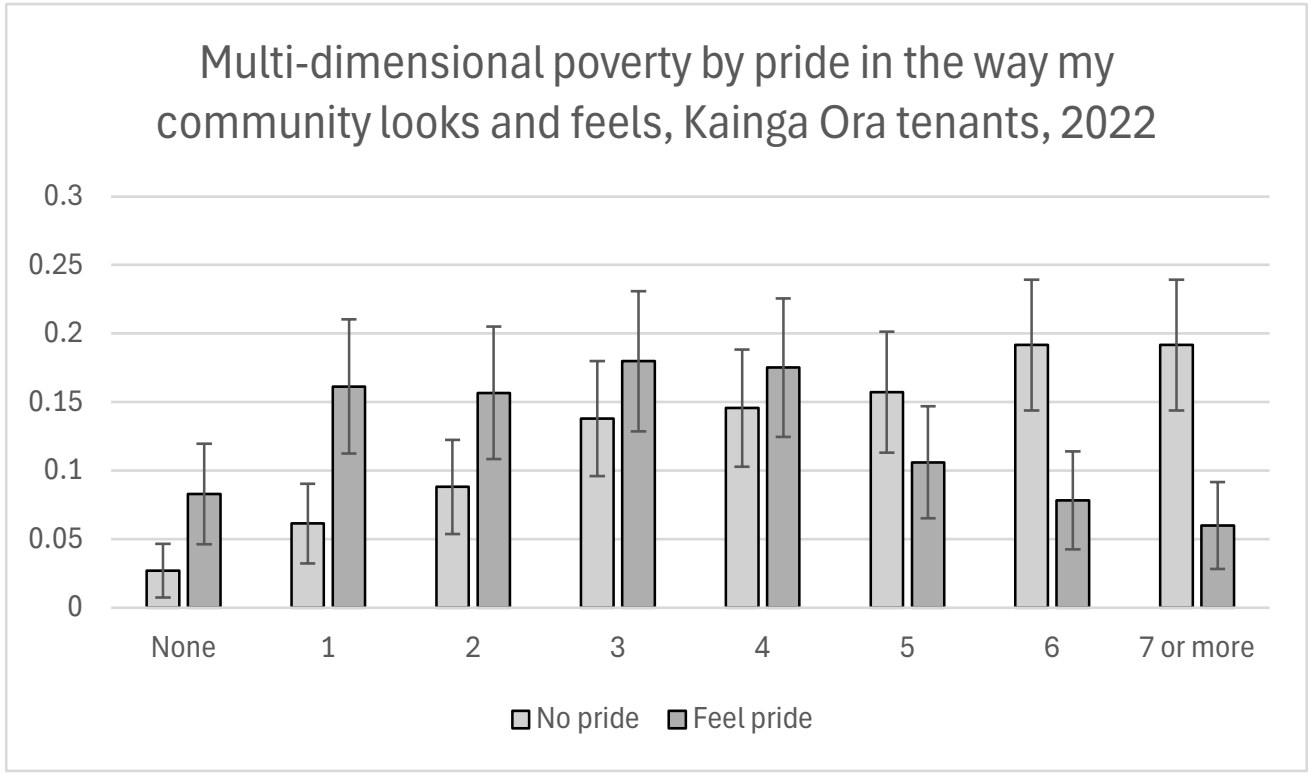
Poor wellbeing outcomes

- Good access to services (agree or strongly agree that “I am able to meet most of my everyday needs within a typical 20-minute return walk from my home”) is associated with lower levels of multi-dimensional poverty



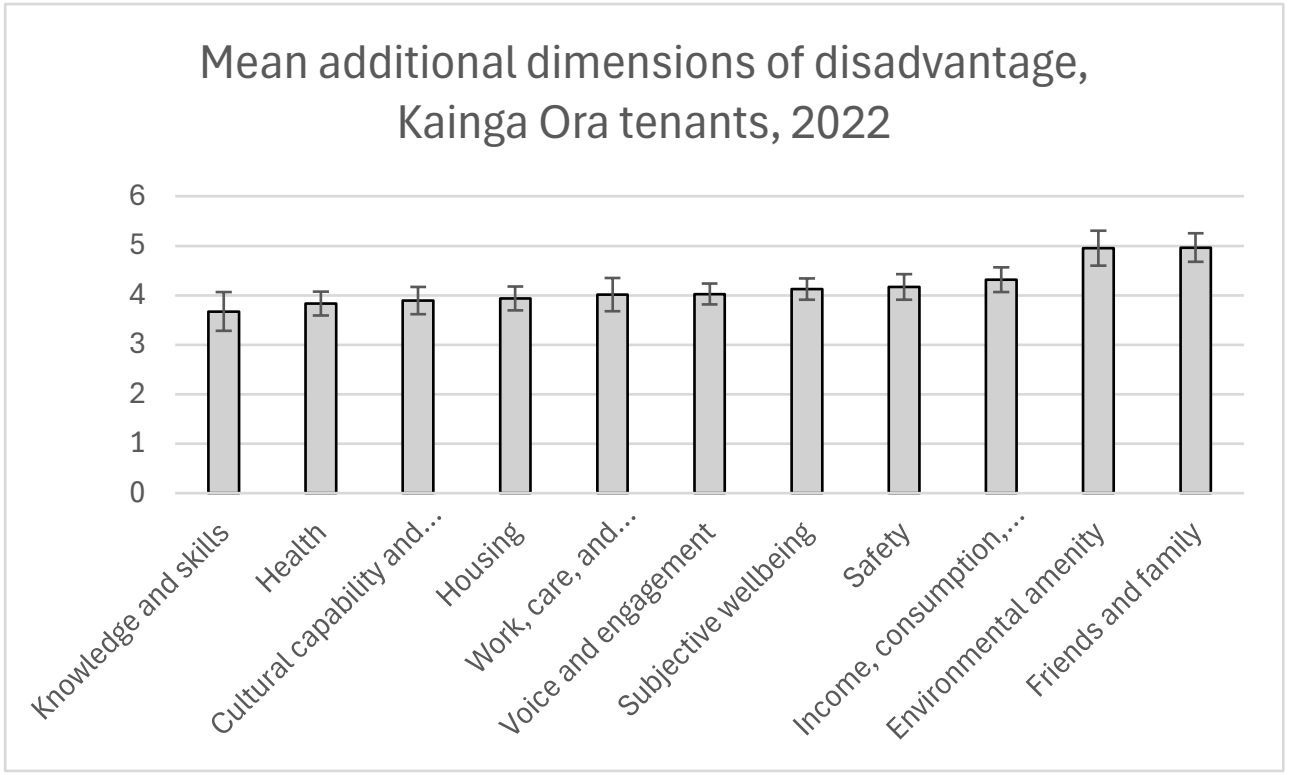
Poor wellbeing outcomes

- We see a similar pattern for “I feel a sense of pride in the way my community looks and feels”
- However, this doesn’t take us very far in establishing whether a sense of neighbourhood pride is actually causing better wellbeing outcomes….



Poor wellbeing outcomes

- We can use this approach to ask which dimensions of the Living Standards Framework are most associated with higher levels of multi-dimensional poverty
- Both environmental amenity and friends and family (i.e. characteristics of place and social connections appear to have a big effect)



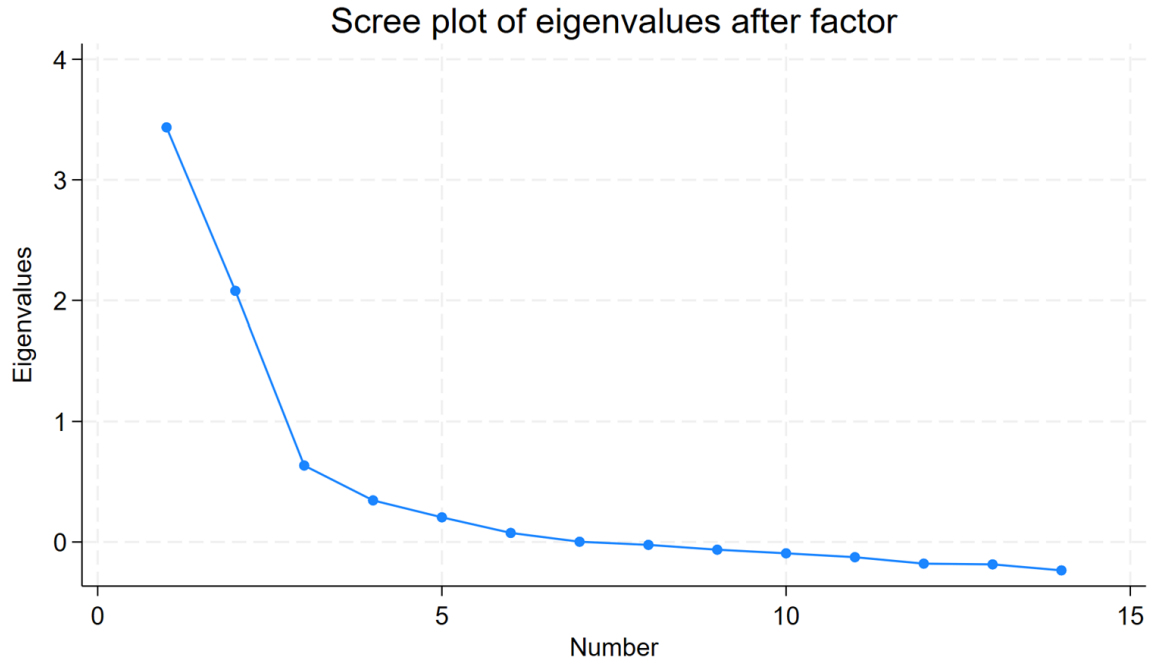
Poor wellbeing outcomes

- To better understand the relationship between the built environment and multi-dimensional poverty we run a factor analysis across all of the place-related questions in the wellbeing survey
- There are 14 questions in total

- Repairs needed?
- House cold?
- Location suitable?
- Dwelling suitable?
- Private outdoor space suitable?
- Years at current address?
- Years in neighbourhood?
- Number of moves in last 5 years?
- Number of connections to the neighbourhood?
- Neighbourhood community?
- Neighbourhood pride?
- Neighbourhood pleasant to walk in?
- Access to services in 20 minute walk?
- Quality of natural environment?

Poor wellbeing outcomes

- The factor analysis reduces this to five key factors…



Poor wellbeing outcomes

- The factor analysis reduces this to five key factors…
- These relate to:
  1. Do I like where I live?
  2. Duration living in neighbourhood
  3. Condition of the dwelling
  4. Suitability of the dwelling
  5. Indirect connections to the neighbourhood

Rotated factor loadings (pattern matrix) and unique variances

Variable	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Factor4	Factor5	Factor6	Factor7
house_repa~s			**0.5530**				
house_cold			**0.5520**				
loc_suitable	**0.4706**			**0.3902**			
dwell_suit~e	**0.3105**		**-0.4931**	**0.3028**			
outdoor_su~e	**-0.3309**			**-0.4068**			
address_ye~s		**0.9205**					
area_years		**0.8591**					
times_moved		**-0.5627**					
n_hood_count					**0.4118**		
neighbourh~y	**0.6692**						
neighbourh~e	**0.8206**						
neighbourh~t	**0.8089**						
neighbourh~s	**0.4072**						
nat_env_qual	**0.5994**						

Poor wellbeing outcomes

- The factor analysis reduces this to five key factors…
- These relate to:
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Housing satisfaction index

Poor wellbeing outcomes

- The factor analysis reduces this to five key factors…
- These relate to:
  1. Do I like where I live?
  2. Duration living in neighbourhood

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Duration index

Poor wellbeing outcomes

- The factor analysis reduces this to five key factors…
- These relate to:
  1. Do I like where I live?
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  3. Condition of the dwelling

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Dwelling state index

Poor wellbeing outcomes

- The factor analysis reduces this to five key factors…
- These relate to:
  1. Do I like where I live?
  2. Duration living in neighbourhood
  3. Condition of the dwelling
  4. Suitability of the dwelling

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Dwelling suitability index

Poor wellbeing outcomes

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- These relate to:
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Neighbourhood connections index

Poor wellbeing outcomes

- Multi-dimensional poverty has a strong negative linear relationship with life satisfaction

VARIABLES	(1) Life satisfaction	(2) Life satisfaction	(3) Multi-dimensional poverty
Reference = age 18-34			
Age 35-64	-0.05	-0.13	-0.17
Age 65+	0.06	-0.03	-1.10***
female	0.07	0.08	0.11
eth_mao	0.40+	0.36	-0.01
eth_pac	-0.32	-0.34	-0.61**
eth_asi	-0.21	-0.40	-1.02
Multi-dimensional poverty count	-0.68***	-0.64***	
Housing satisfaction index		0.14*	-0.24***
Duration index		0.02	-0.02
Dwelling state index		0.13	0.40***
Dwelling suitability index		-0.25	0.26*
Neighbourhood connections index		-0.02	0.10
Observations	456	356	358
R-squared	0.26	0.29	0.43

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.10

Poor wellbeing outcomes

- Multi-dimensional poverty has a strong negative linear relationship with life satisfaction
- Controlling for multi-dimensional poverty, place has little impact on life satisfaction

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Poor wellbeing outcomes

- Multi-dimensional poverty has a strong negative linear relationship with life satisfaction
- Controlling for multi-dimensional poverty, place has little impact on life satisfaction
- However, place has a more interesting relationship with multi-dimensional poverty
  - Dwelling condition has the expected relationship with multi-dimensional poverty

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Poor wellbeing outcomes

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- However, place has a more interesting relationship with multi-dimensional poverty
  - Dwelling condition has the expected relationship with multi-dimensional poverty
  - Dwelling suitability has no net impact
  - Duration in place and connection to the community show no impact either

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Wellbeing

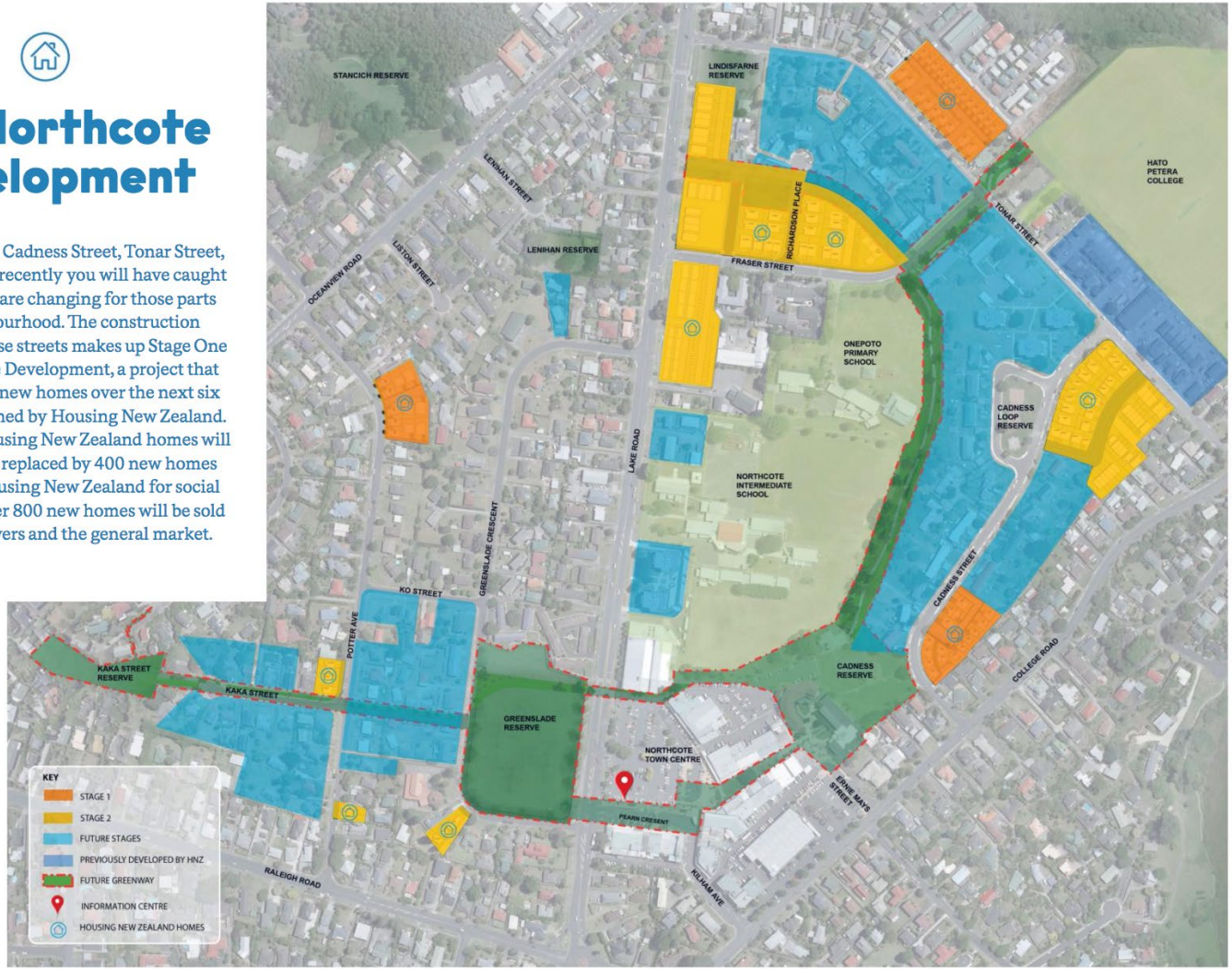
Te Hotonga Hapori

connecting communities

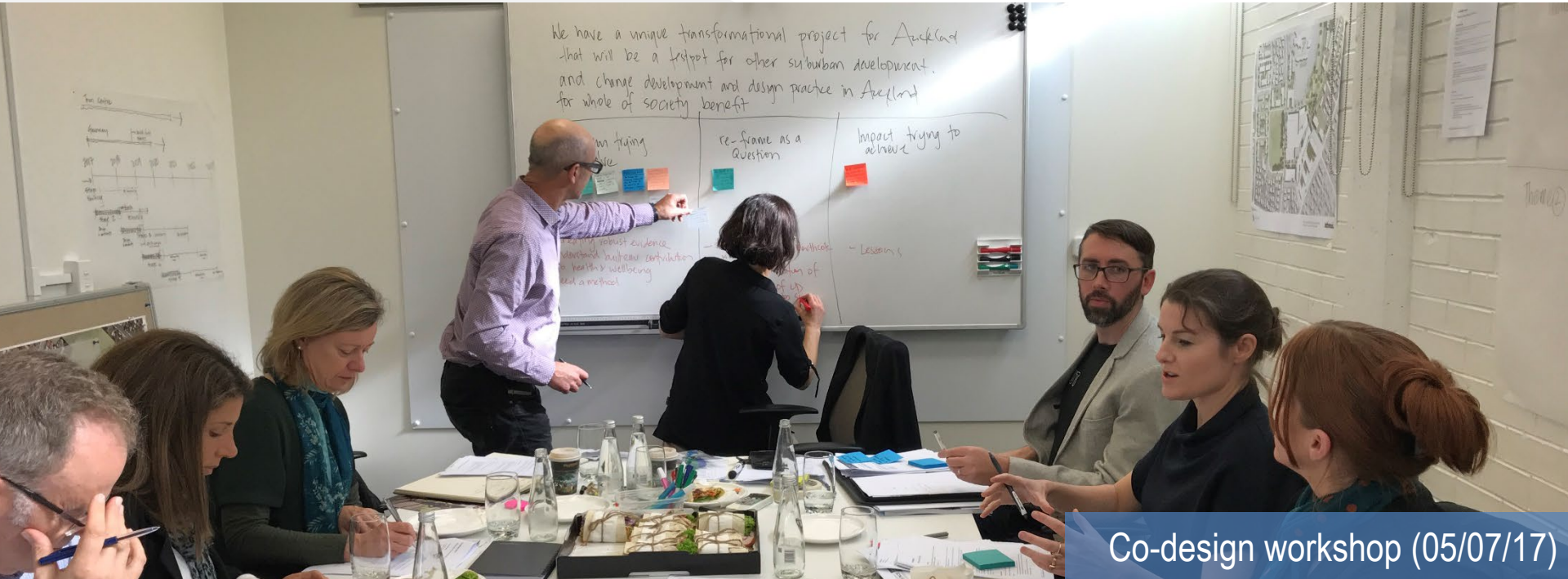
WHAT IS URBAN REGENERATION?

The Northcote Development

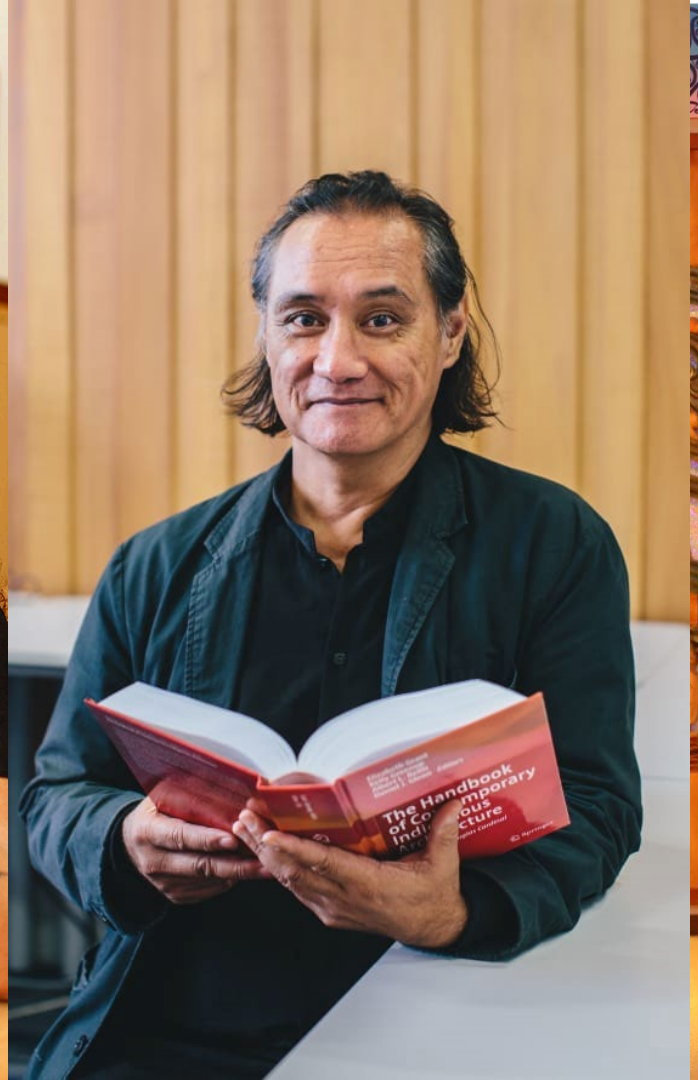
If you've been on Cadness Street, Tonar Street, or Potter Avenue recently you will have caught wind that times are changing for those parts of the neighbourhood. The construction happening in these streets makes up Stage One of the Northcote Development, a project that will create 1200 new homes over the next six years on land owned by Housing New Zealand. A total of 298 Housing New Zealand homes will be removed and replaced by 400 new homes to be kept by Housing New Zealand for social housing. A further 800 new homes will be sold to first time buyers and the general market.



AUT Isthmus. BRANZ Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities



Co-design workshop (05/07/17)


The Handbook
of Co mporary
Indi ous
Arc cture

PRE-FUNDING CONSULTATION

Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga
Ministry of Housing and Urban Development

Independent Māori Statutory Board

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
TE MANATŪ WHAKAHIATO ORA

TE TAI ŌHANGA
THE TREASURY

2017
National
SCIENCE
Challenges
Exploring the im
wellbeing: The
n community
search Programme
999,97

2019

Understanding t[illegible] in[illegible] re[illegible]neration on community well[illegible]

[illegible],357,6[illegible]

2020

MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

Enhancing the [illegible] of mo[illegible]n regeneration on community w[illegible]

[illegible]5,410?

POST-FUNDING CONSULTATION

Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau
Auckland Council

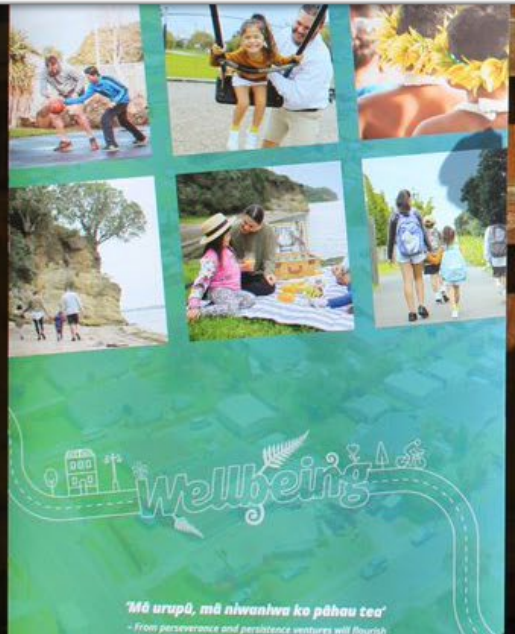
Oranga Development
YOU'RE ON THE RISE

Auckland Kindergarten Association

Te Poari ā-Rohe o Puketāpapa
Puketāpapa Local Board

Tūpuna Maunga Authority

Pacific Advance Secondary School
P.A.S.S


Wellbeing
'Mā urupū, mā niwaniwa ko pāhau tea'
– From perseverance and persistence ventures will flourish

NO
PARKING
IN DRIVEW

Te Hotonga Hapori
– connecting communities –
A research programme to enhance
wellbeing in Aotearoa New Zealand
– From perseverance and persistence ventures will flourish

Te Hotonga Hapori
Te Hotonga Hapori

Te Hotonga Hapori

connecting communities

Our Aim: To enhance the impact of major urban regeneration on community wellbeing

Te Hotonga Hapori Projects:

1. **Community Wellbeing and Lived Experiences**
   Takes place organically across 2024

2. **Building Wellbeing in Your Community**
   Annual data collection waves between 2023 and 2025

3. **Building for Wellbeing**
   Data collection between 2024 and 2025

4. **Wellbeing in Kāinga Ora Communities**
   Annual data collection waves between 2022 and 2024

5. **Tracking Indicators of National Wellbeing**
   Annually between 2007 and 2025

PROJECTS

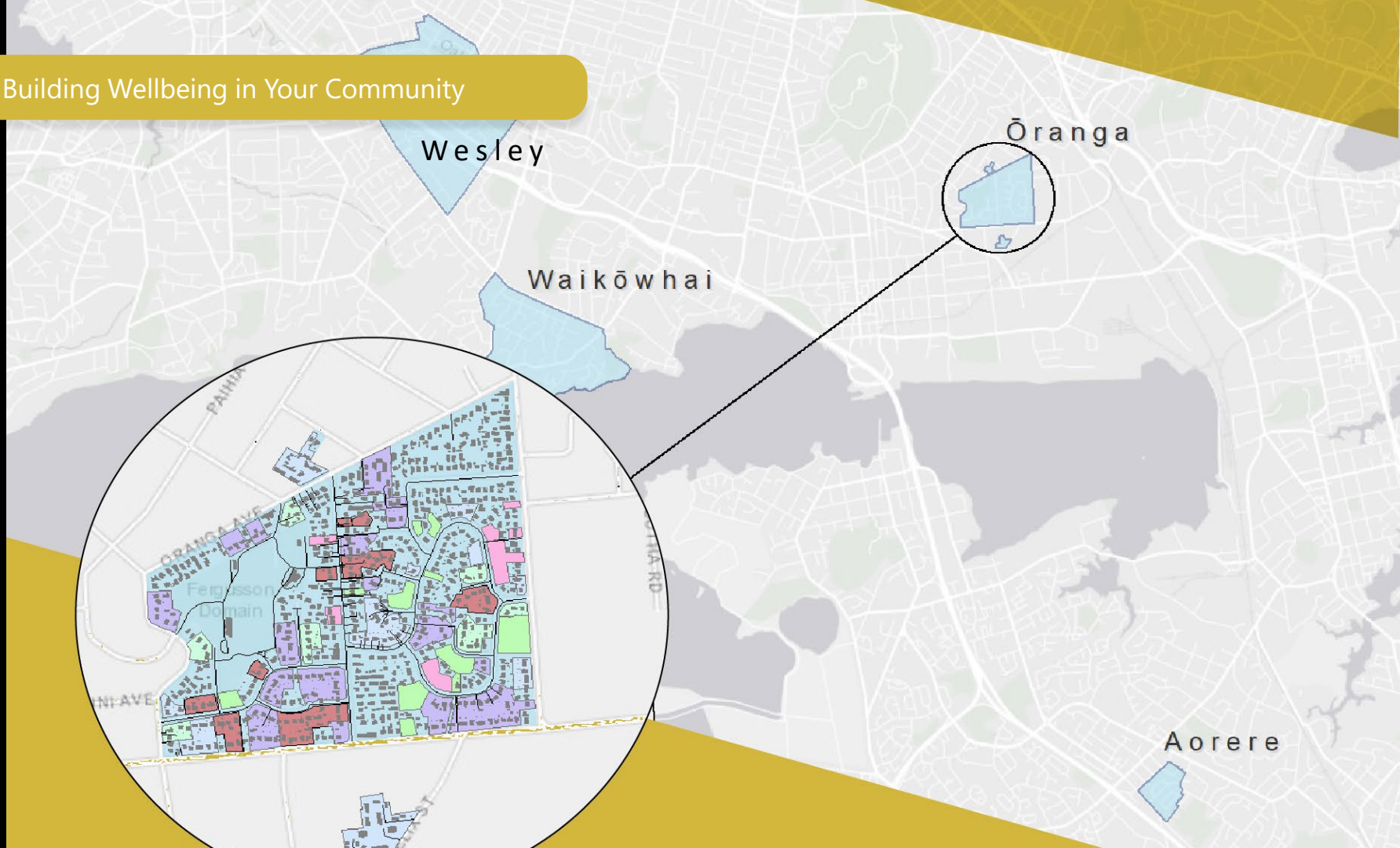
1. Community Wellbeing and Lived Experiences

Discover

Discuss

Advocate Change

PROJECTS



2. Building Wellbeing in Your Community

1 **Evaluative Wellbeing**
Face-to-face Interview

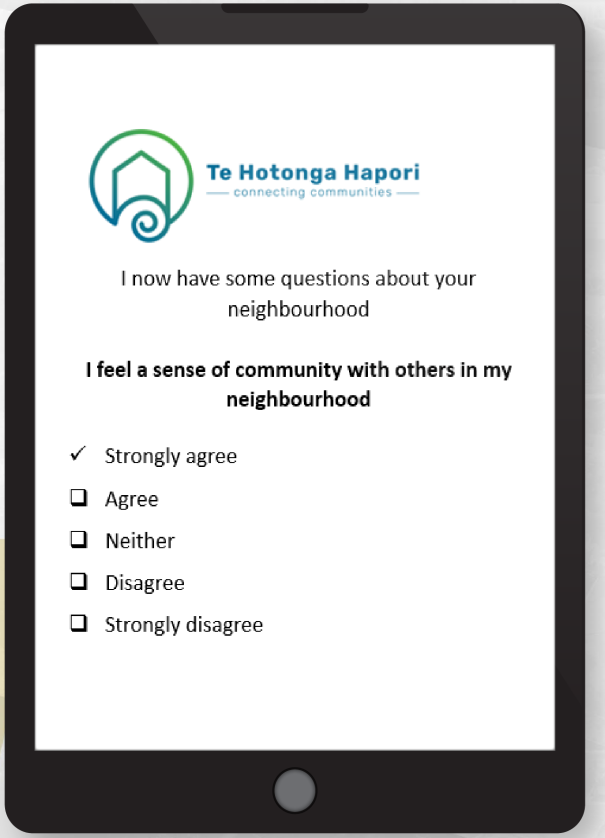
2 **Time Use**
Motion Sensors

3 **Neighbourhood Interaction**
GPS Receivers

4 **Experienced Wellbeing**
Smartphone App

PROJECTS

2. Personal Wellbeing in Time and Space

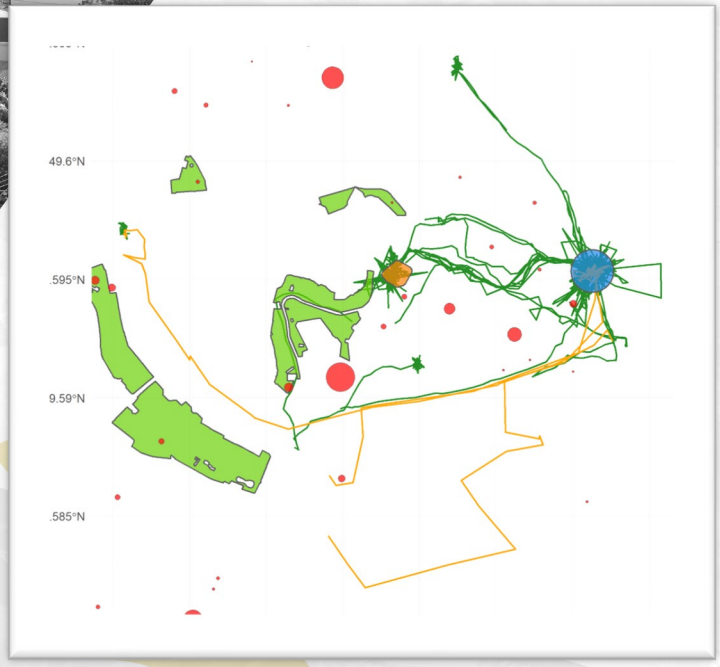


Evaluative Wellbeing

2. Building Wellbeing in Your Community

Time Use

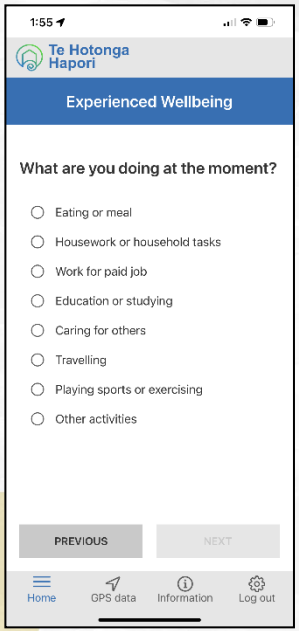
2. Building Wellbeing in Your Community



Neighbourhood Interaction

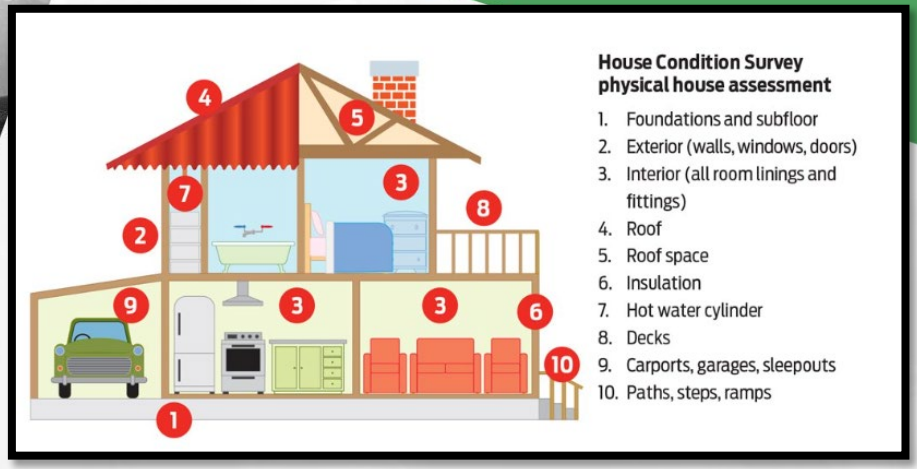
PROJECTS

2. Building Wellbeing in Your Community



Experienced Wellbeing

Wellbeing in the Home



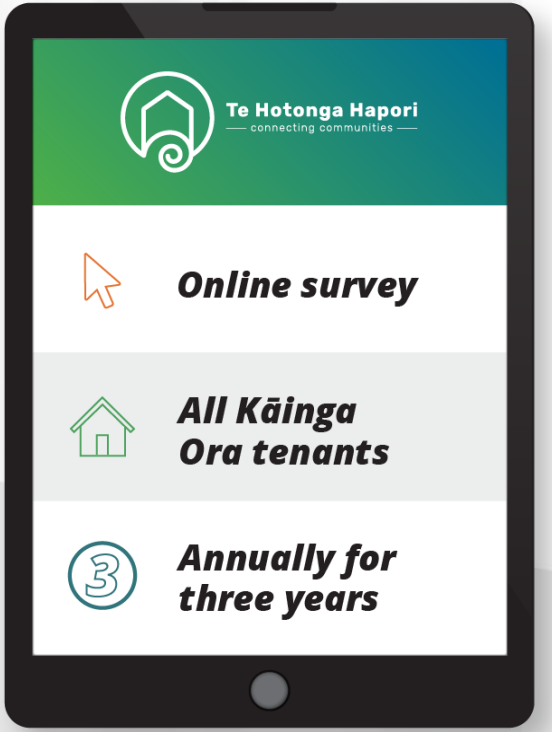
House Condition Survey
physical house assessment

1. Foundations and subfloor
2. Exterior (walls, windows, doors)
3. Interior (all room linings and fittings)
4. Roof
5. Roof space
6. Insulation
7. Hot water cylinder
8. Decks
9. Carports, garages, sleepouts
10. Paths, steps, ramps

PROJECTS

BRANZ

Three year online Wellbeing Survey



THE LIVING STANDARDS FRAMEWORK

12 Domains of Current Wellbeing

Independent Māori Statuary Board

Wellbeing Framework

Values & Key Directions

Whānaungatanga
Relationships

Developing vibrant communities

Manaakitanga
To protect and look after

Improving quality of life

Kaitiakitanga
Guardianship

Ensuring sustainable futures.

Wairuatanga
Spirituality and identity

Promoting a distinctive Māori identity

Rangatiratanga
Autonomy and leadership

Enhancing leadership and participation

PROJECTS

5. Tracking Indicators of National Wellbeing

National Wellbeing

Using the Integrated Data Infrastructure

- People & Communities Data
- Housing Data
- Population Data
- Justice Data
- Benefits & Social Services Data
- Education & Training Data
- Income & Work Data
- Health Data

Timeline

2020

Te Hotonga Hapori programme begins **October 2020**

Project 1
Community Wellbeing and Lived Experiences

Project 2
Building Wellbeing in Your Community

Project 3
Building for Wellbeing

Project 4
Wellbeing in Kāinga Ora Communities

Project 5
Tracking Indicators of Wellbeing

2021

Community Wellbeing and Lived Experiences

- Engagement with communities and community leaders

Building Wellbeing in Your Community

- Wellbeing Survey development
- Community engagement

Building for Wellbeing

- Community engagement

Wellbeing in Kāinga Ora Communities

- Wellbeing Survey development
- Community engagement

Tracking Indicators of Wellbeing

- Urban redevelopment data cleaning
- Data analysis in the IDI

2022

Community Wellbeing and Lived Experiences

- Engagement with communities and community leaders

Building Wellbeing in Your Community

- Community engagement
- Appointing data collection agency
- THH app development

Building for Wellbeing

- Community engagement

Wellbeing in Kāinga Ora Communities

- Phase 1 data collection

Tracking Indicators of Wellbeing

- Publication papers, report writing and presentation of Key Findings underway
- Further data analysis in the IDI

2023

Community Wellbeing and Lived Experiences

- Engagement with communities and community leaders
- Development of framework

Building Wellbeing in Your Community

- Community engagement
- Phase 1 data collection

Building for Wellbeing

- Development of the Occupant Wellbeing Survey

Wellbeing in Kāinga Ora Communities

- Publication paper
- Phase 2 data collection

Tracking Indicators of Wellbeing

- Publication papers, report writing and presentation of Key Findings underway
- Further data analysis in the IDI

2024 to 2025

Te Hotonga Hapori programme ends **September 2025**

Community Wellbeing and Lived Experiences

- Data collection, community Wānanga
- Publication papers, report writing and presentation of Key Findings underway

Building Wellbeing in Your Community

- Phase 2 data collection
- Data analysis
- Publication papers, report writing and presentation of Key Findings underway

Building for Wellbeing

- Data collection
- Publication papers, report writing and presentation of Key Findings underway

Wellbeing in Kāinga Ora Communities

- Phase 3 data collection
- Publication papers, report writing and presentation of Key Findings underway

Tracking Indicators of Wellbeing

- Publication papers, report writing and presentation of Key Findings underway

Te Hotonga Hapori

The Team

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Director, Te Hotonga Hapori

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Te Hotonga Hapori
connecting communities

Matt Egan
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Te Hotonga Hapori

connecting communities

Lana Chisholm

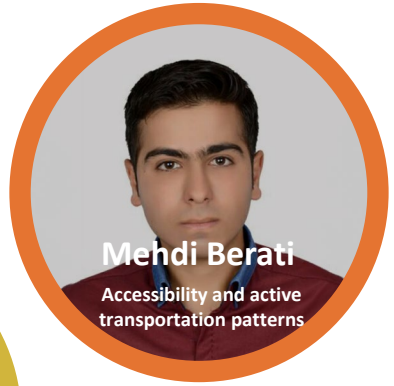
Wellbeing of young people

Raymond Sagapolutele

Ma'umaga and capturing moments in time: cultivating and nurturing Tangata Moana in Tāmaki Makaurau

Anantha Narayanan

Predicting population wellbeing



Mehdi Berati

Accessibility and active transportation patterns

Linda Tran

Wellbeing and big data

Tuputau Lelaulu

Regenerative design and development

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Te Hotonga Hapori
connecting communities
AUT
UNIVERSITY

Fresh Concept.
Creative Place Agency.

11am - 3pm, Sunday 16 June 2024
Pukewīwī / Mount Roskill

Puketāpapa Manu Aute Kite Day 2024 Report

Overview

The annual Puketāpapa Manu Aute Kite Day event was held at Winstone Park on June 16th, 2024 on the summit of Pukewīwī / Mount Roskill. This event is part of the Auckland Council Matariki Festival.

It was a very successful day, with a large crowd throughout the day. Access to the maunga was facilitated by the Tūpuna Maunga Authority (TMA), and the event was funded by the Puketāpapa Local Board.

Overview

Weather

A steady northerly wind which was perfect for kite flying. Sunny with periods of cloud.

Visitors

The event was very busy from start to finish.
Approx 3,000 people visited throughout the day.

Vehicle Access

We limited access to the summit of the maunga to just the following vehicles:

- The free shuttle bus
- Vehicles with people who had accessibility issues
- Suppliers/people who were part of the event who needed to drop off equipment

We closed access to the maunga at around 10.30am, and opened it back up once the event ended at approx 3.45pm.

Food and Beverage

This year we had Cenes Kitchen, Waikowhai Scouts with a sausage sizzle and soup, and Samaori with hot drinks.

Programme of Activity

We had a full schedule of activities and fun for the community to enjoy throughout the day.

This included:

- Mihi Whakatau from Wyliss Maihi of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei
- 4 professional kite flyers with large-scale kites
- Māori kite and dart making with Harko Brown
- Kainga Ora with a range of activities
- Loose parts play & marble run with Junky Monkeys
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei weavers
- A large selection of wooden games
- 3 Rangatahi singer songwriters, curated by Youth Arts New Zealand
- Kapa Haka and Waiata performed by Monte Cecilia Catholic School
- Auckland Astronomical Society
- Library Bus
- Bike Auckland Bike Valet (72 bikes were parked compared to 50 last year. This is an increase of 44% since last year.)
- Bike repair and maintenance station
- Tūpuna Maunga Authority information and activities
- Watercare Central Interceptor Discovery Centre information and activities
- Temporary Tattoos (kite designs)

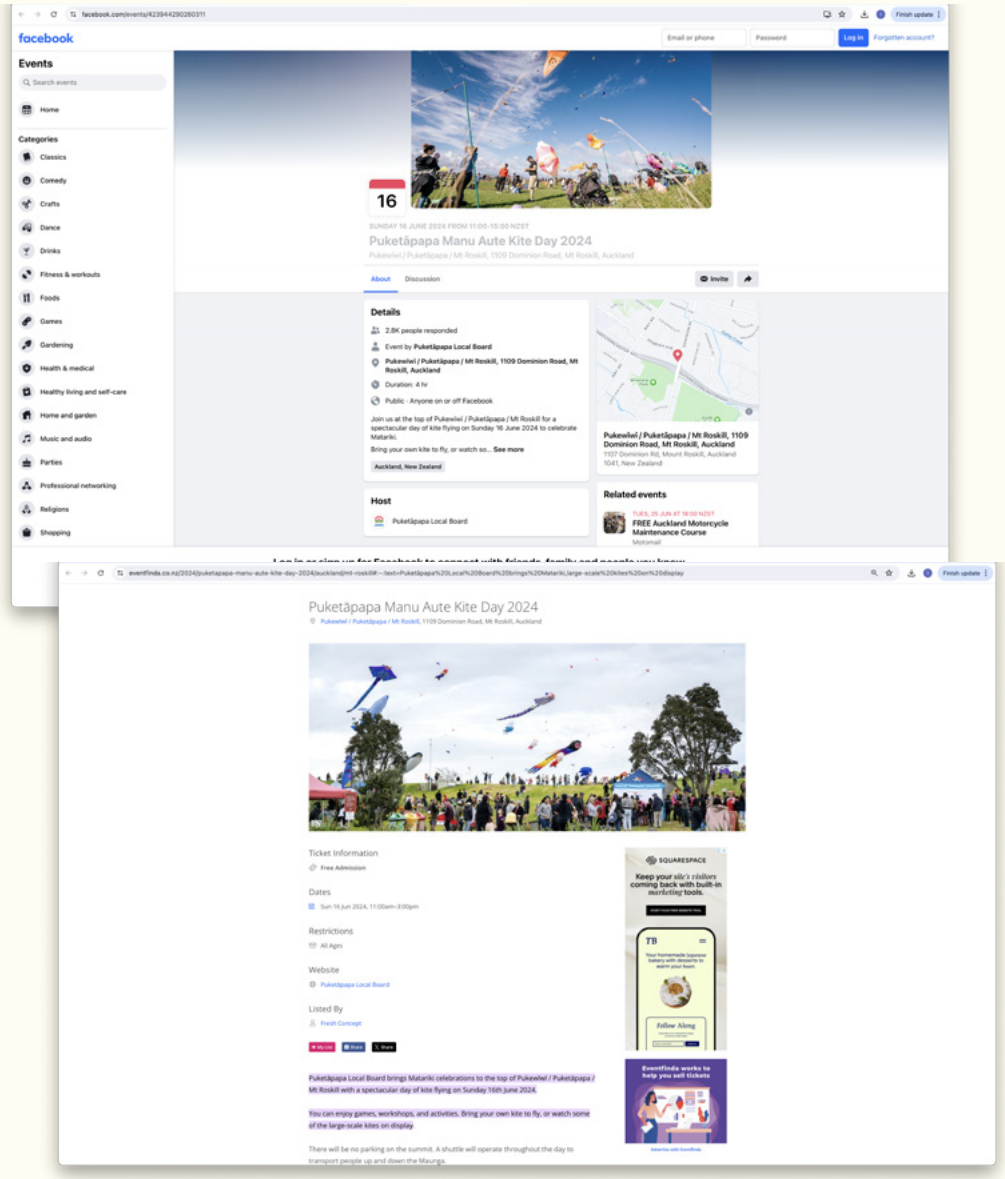
AUCKLAND
Auckland Tourism Events and Economic Development
AUCKLAND

0900 SCOUTS
Sausages $2.50
Drinks $2.50

Marketing

The event was promoted in the following ways:

- Auckland Council listed a facebook event on the Puketāpapa Local Board Facebook page, and posted a few posts leading up to the event
- Listing on Eventfinda
- Listing on the Matariki Festival Website
- Listing on OurAuckland
- A flyer drop to neighbouring houses
- Email invitation to all the local schools



Things to Note/ Issues / Incidents

Borrowing kites

The main difference this year compared to the previous two years was that we didn't supply kites for the public to borrow.

We did this for a number of reasons:

- The amount of plastic waste generated when purchasing these kites is significant. Every kite comes in a plastic wrap, and many of the kites are damaged during flight, so only have a single use.
- Many kites get stuck up trees and left by users.
- Most kites are not returned, even though we request that people do so.
- It requires a significant amount of admin on-site, as we need dedicated crew to manage this activity (generally 2-3 staff).
- Long lines for this hire means that people are waiting for extended periods of time in a line instead of enjoying the event.
- The professional kite flyers always have issues with the public flying kites around their displays.
- We've seen many members of the public not controlling their kites very well, which is a risk to the rest of the people attending.

Due to the reasons listed above, we feel that not providing kites for the public to use is much better for the event, and would recommend this is the right way forward.

Traffic

The event is very popular, and the entrance to the event is on a very busy main road. We didn't observe any notable incidents, but a number of vehicles tried to enter the site, even though we had a "road closed" sign, as well as a guard. People pulling over out front, and also trying to enter the site does create concerns around traffic. People were parking all over the place on the surrounding roads, which is out of our control, but not ideal.

Food offering

The amount of food available is always a difficult consideration for this event. We have very limited space up the maunga, so if we add more food options, then we need to remove other groups/activities.

Our Suggestions/Thoughts for 2024

We'd like to get feedback from the local board about the following:

- The traffic and parking around the event. Adding traffic management will be a significant cost, but it might need consideration
- Whether we want more kai options available on the day

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Ngā Mihi

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Carr Road and Clinker Street Flood Mitigation

Healthy Waters, 18 July 2024

Customer Responses

- Flooding occurs frequently at the corners of Carr Road and Hayr Road, especially outside No. 8 Carr Road.
- Flooding at the southern intersection (towards the bridge) of the roundabout.
- Flooding outside 49 Carr Road (outside the fish shop).
- Risks of traffic accidents.
- Frequently blocked catchpits.

Note: No habitable floor flooding.

Project scope based on customer complaints:

- Mitigate wet weather related traffic accidents.
- Mitigate road flooding.
- Effectively capture overland flows.

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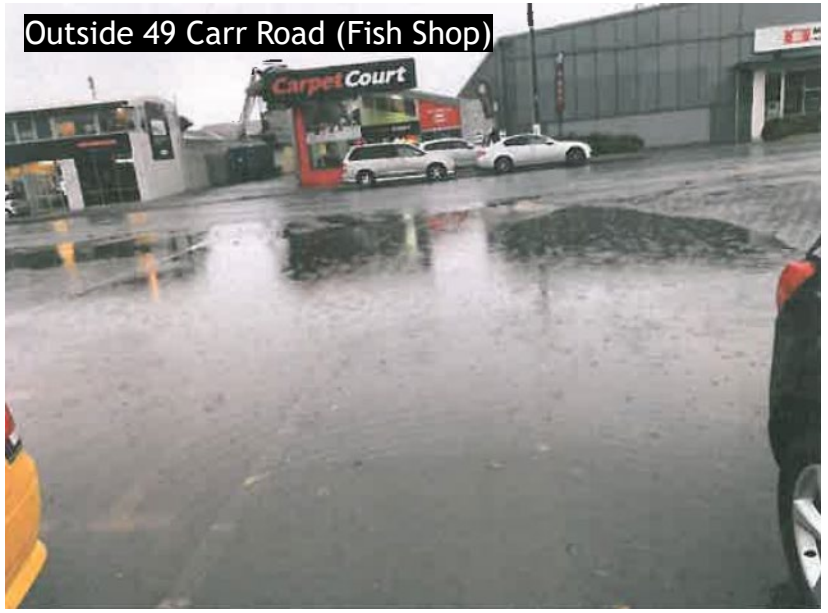
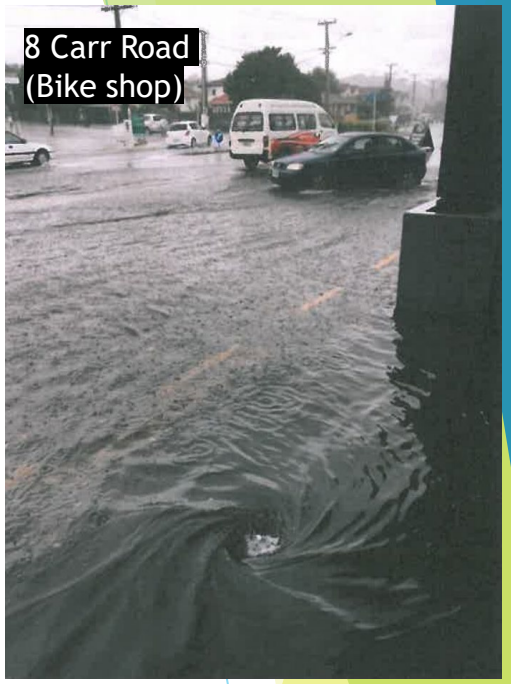
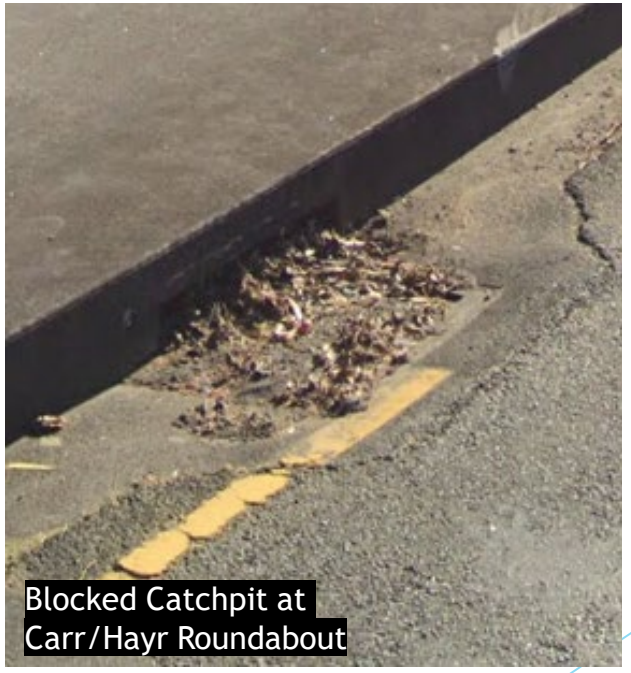
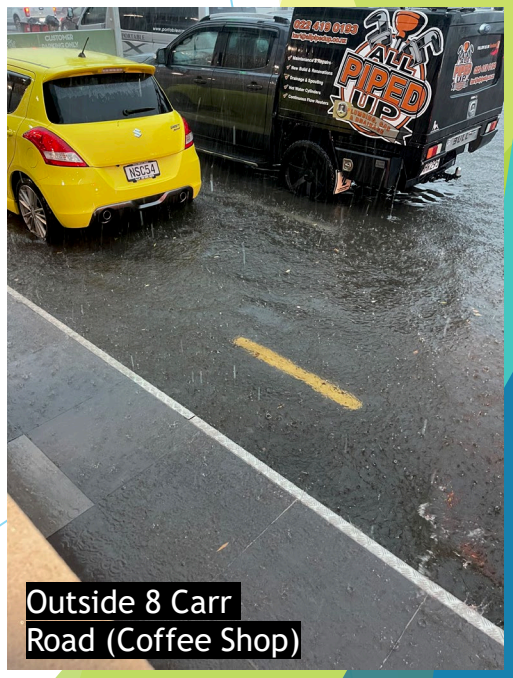
Photos


Outside 49 Carr Road (Fish Shop)
Carpet Court


8 Carr Road
(Bike shop)

Carr/Hayr
Roundabout
Dean
AUTO REPAIRS


Blocked Catchpit at
Carr/Hayr Roundabout


ALL PIPED UP
Outside 8 Carr
Road (Coffee Shop)

Contributing Factors

- Undersized stormwater network.
- Inadequate inlet capacity.
- Significant overland flow paths (3ha to 100ha).
- Private drainage systems lack inlet and network capacity.
- A high percentage of impervious surface resulting from land use (Business – Light Industry).

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Suggested Options

- Option 1: Upgrade inlets and upgrade pipe – Higher capacity inlets will require less maintenance.
- Option 2: Upgrade downstream stormwater network and upgrade inlets.
- Option 3: Upgrade entire stormwater network.
- Improve maintenance/operation.
- Private drainage improvements.

Preferred Option

- Option 1: Upgrade inlets to high capacity inlets (mega pit) and one pipe upgrade.

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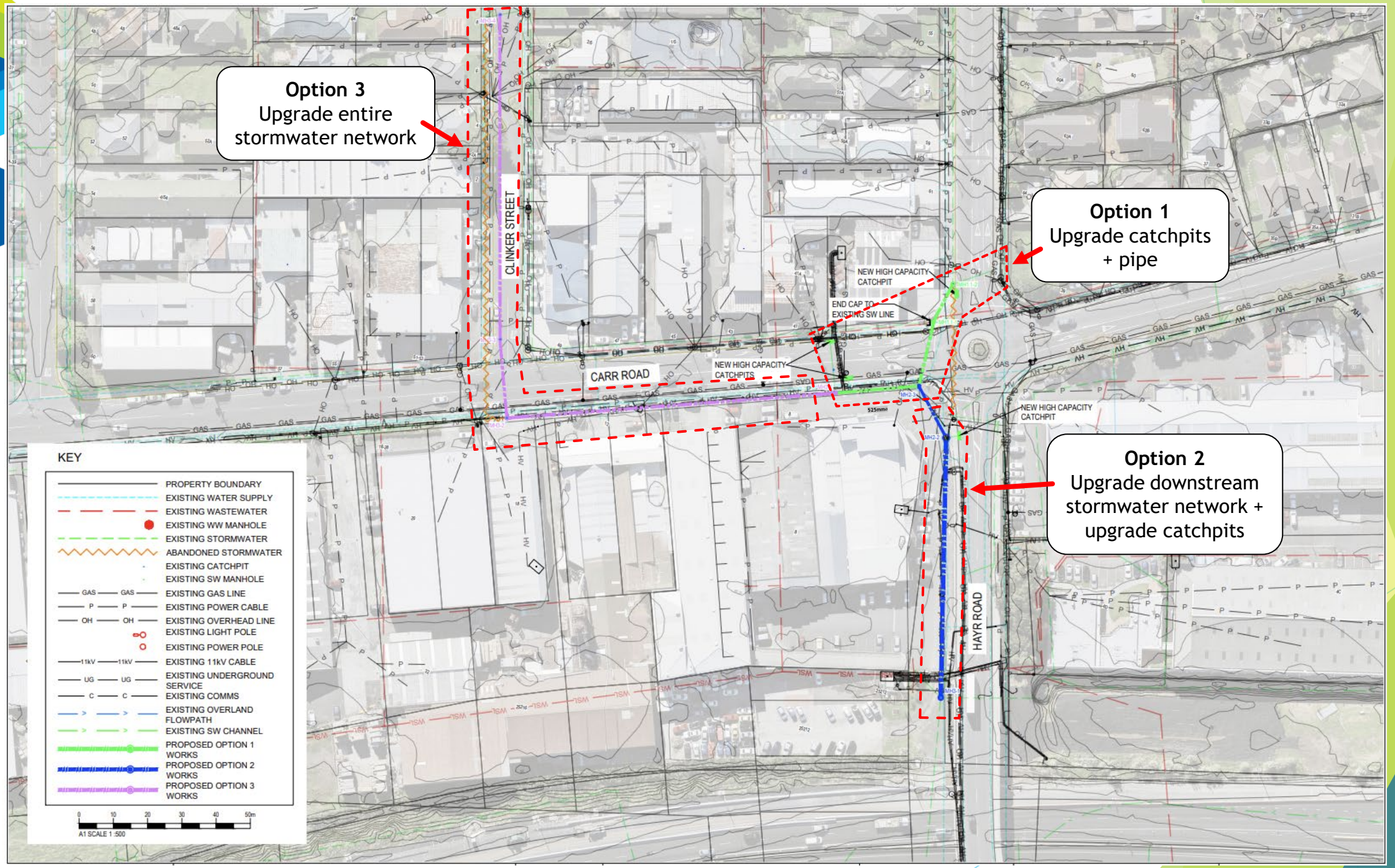
Option 3
Upgrade entire stormwater network
Option 1
Upgrade catchpits + pipe
Option 2
Upgrade downstream stormwater network + upgrade catchpits
CLINKER STREET
CARR ROAD
HAYR ROAD
NEW HIGH CAPACITY CATCHPIT
END CAP TO EXISTING SW LINE
NEW HIGH CAPACITY CATCHPITS
NEW HIGH CAPACITY CATCHPIT
KEY
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
EXISTING WATER SUPPLY
EXISTING WASTEWATER
EXISTING WW MANHOLE
EXISTING STORMWATER
ABANDONED STORMWATER
EXISTING CATCHPIT
EXISTING SW MANHOLE
EXISTING GAS LINE
EXISTING POWER CABLE
EXISTING OVERHEAD LINE
EXISTING LIGHT POLE
EXISTING POWER POLE
EXISTING 11kV CABLE
EXISTING UNDERGROUND SERVICE
EXISTING COMMS
EXISTING OVERLAND FLOWPATH
EXISTING SW CHANNEL
PROPOSED OPTION 1 WORKS
PROPOSED OPTION 2 WORKS
PROPOSED OPTION 3 WORKS
0 10 20 30 40 50m
A1 SCALE 1 :500

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Questions

Belfast Reserve Urgent Pipe Renewal

July 2024

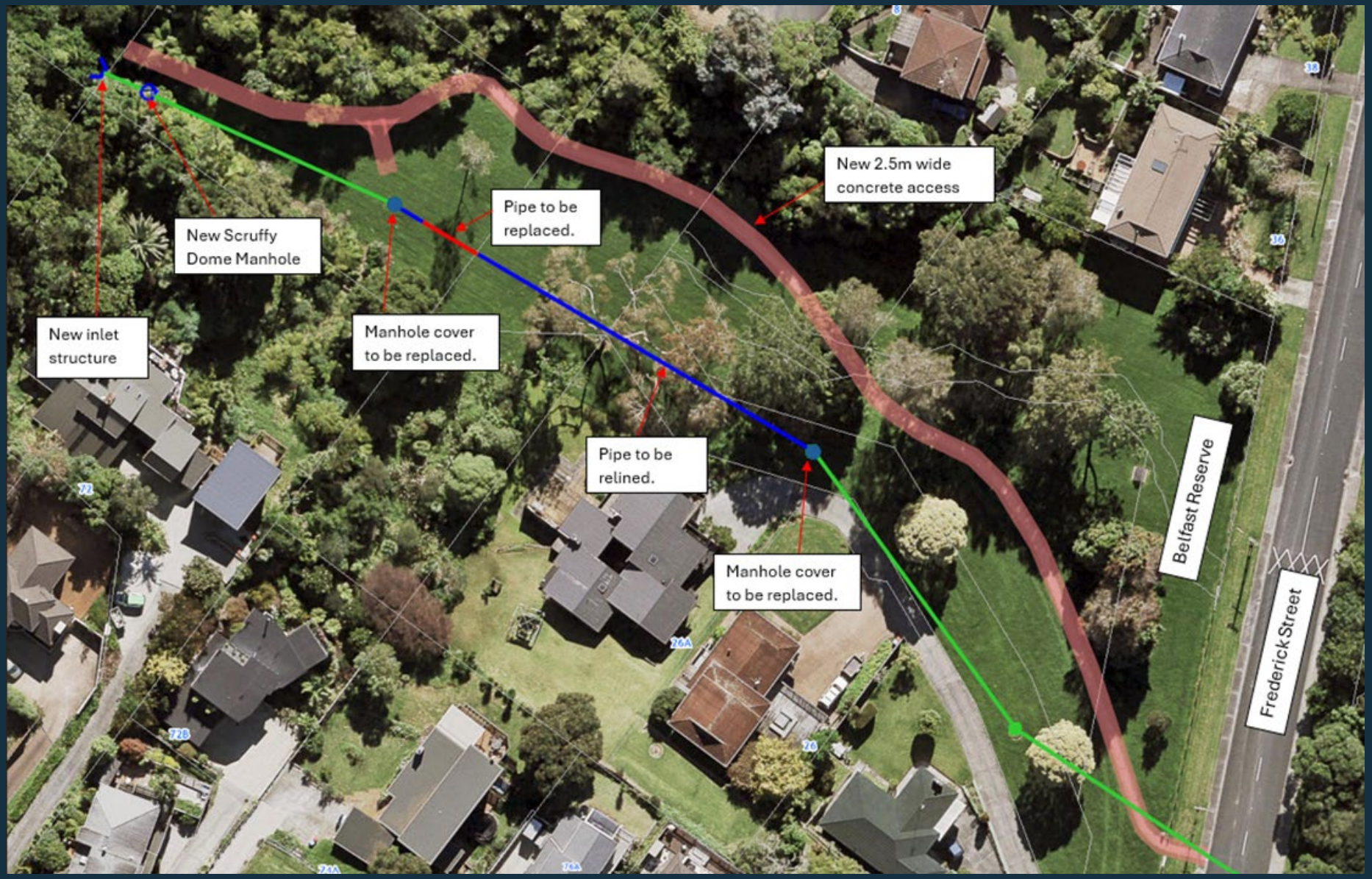
Project Background

- A CCTV inspection was undertaken in July 2018 which found that the pipe beneath Belfast Reserve is in very poor condition.
- A 62m length of pipe was found to have defects and structural impairment. Some of the defects include cracking, holes, root intrusion and encrustations.
- The upstream inlet was also inspected at the time. It was found that the structure was inadequate as it does not have a proper wingwall structure.

Proposed Works

- Renew an 8m length of pipe by using an open cut methodology
- Reline 62 meters of pipe to restore structural strength
- Replace 2 manhole covers
- New inlet structure with wingwalls and fitted with debris screen
- New scruffy dome manhole about 7m downstream from the inlet to act as a secondary inlet
- Upgrade the existing path to a 2.5m wide concrete path as maintenance access

Proposed Works



Impact on Belfast Reserve

- The proposed stormwater renewal works are estimated to take two months.
- The area of works will be fenced off with 1.8m high temporary fences. The fenced off sections will be dependent on the contractor's final agreed methodology.
- Seven trees and two fallen tree trunks are proposed to be removed to allow the stormwater renewal works to be completed. A mitigation planting plan will be proposed which involves planting two new trees for every one tree removed.
- Traffic Management Plan will be put in place at the Frederick Street Entrance.
- Clear signage will be posted at the entrances.
- Letters and flyers will be sent to advise affected residents.

Questions