

# ŌTĀKARO AVON RIVER CORRIDOR

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## ANALYSIS OF IDEAS GENERATED THROUGH COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

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## ANALYSIS OF IDEAS GENERATED THROUGH COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

### ENGAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

Between March and May 2017, Regenerate Christchurch conducted community engagement to inform the development of a Regeneration Plan for the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor. The purpose of the engagement was to understand the needs of Christchurch communities and seek ideas for how the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor could meet these needs. A wide range of stakeholders (see Appendix 1) were asked to contribute their ideas for the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor.

The majority of respondents were asked to contribute ideas under the eight key themes listed in Table 1. These key themes relate to community needs included in Regenerate Christchurch's Community Needs Assessment Survey, 2017<sup>1</sup> and form the starting framework of this analysis. All ideas were analysed and coded against these eight key themes.

Sitting under the eight key themes are 35 more detailed community needs, which are described in this report as sub-themes (refer to Appendix 2 for a Community Needs Wheel which details these 35 needs). The full dataset was then re-analysed using constant comparative analysis to extend the initial set of sub-themes by a further three themes, giving a total of 38 sub-themes. Ideas were coded multiple times if they related to more than one sub-theme, resulting in a total of 5,569 coded ideas. The number of ideas coded to each of the key themes is shown in Table 1 below, and totals for each of the 38 sub-themes are shown in Appendix 3.

TABLE 1. IDEA GENERATION BY THEME

| Theme                                   | Coded references to ideas | Percentages |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Community connection / participation    | 2,241                     | 40.2%       |
| Protection of unique, indigenous nature | 1,118                     | 20.1%       |
| Good place to work, visit and invest    | 800                       | 14.4%       |
| Valuing culture and heritage            | 485                       | 8.7%        |
| Transport system for community          | 376                       | 6.8%        |
| Safety in regenerated areas             | 212                       | 3.8%        |
| Range and choice of housing             | 206                       | 3.7%        |
| Well-designed urban environments        | 131                       | 2.4%        |

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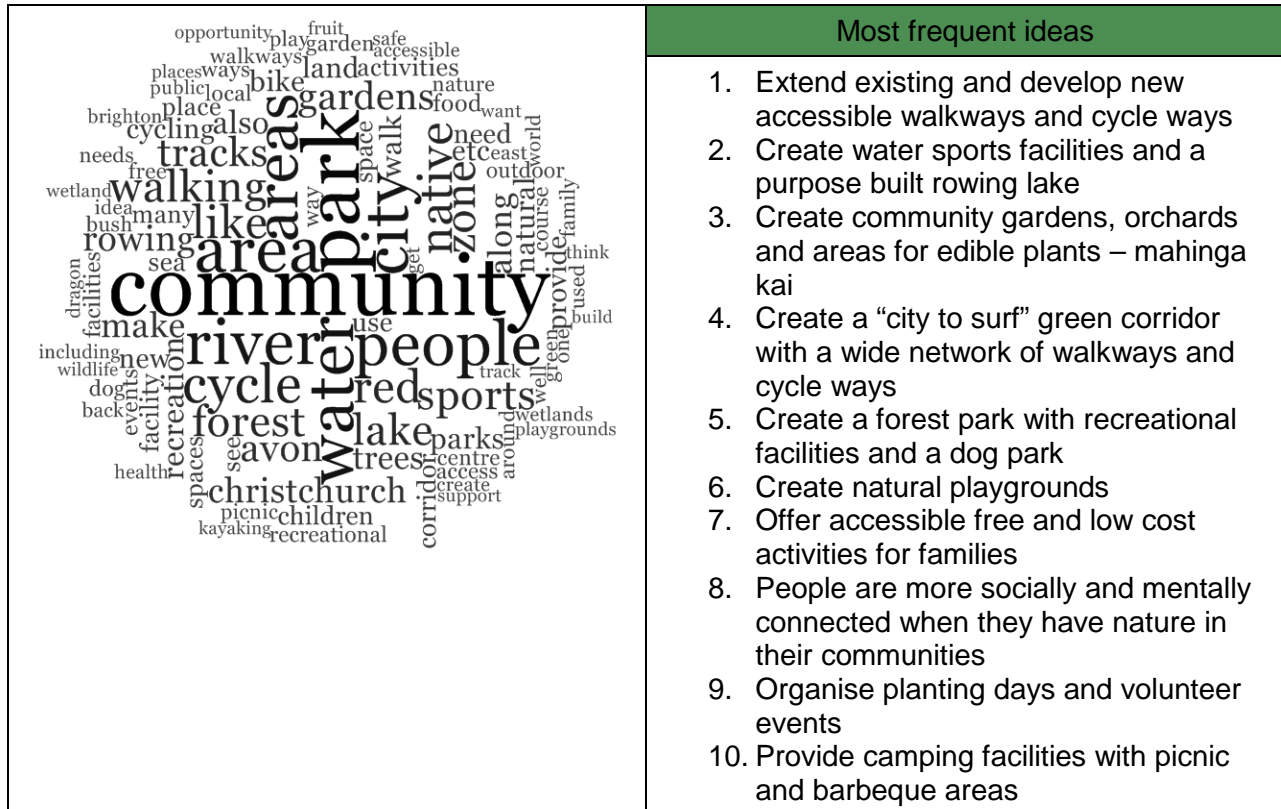
<sup>1</sup> The survey is available on the Regenerate Christchurch website.

## FINDINGS

This section summarises ideas generated against each of the key themes and sub-themes where sufficient ideas were generated. The three newly introduced themes are indicated with the use of italics. Word frequency clouds for each of the eight key themes are shown, as well as the most frequently occurring ideas.

While the findings section relates to recurring ideas, there were some specific ideas which only occurred once or twice across the data set, and yet give a unique viewpoint. These are listed in Appendix 4. The wording and spelling of all quotes in this report remain unedited.

## COMMUNITY CONNECTION / PARTICIPATION



- “Forest park with community gardens and heritage sites, children’s playgrounds in a natural setting”
- “We need a fantastic vibrant indigenous green corridor from city to sea – for biodiversity, cycling, walking, recreating, ecotourism, and a much healthier river and wetlands”
- “I would like to see the area made into a botanical park (dogs allowed) and a community garden. There could be jetty facility for launching boats/white-baiting and passive recreation areas such as seating/rose gardens etc., small ponds, a native bush area (similar to Riccarton Bush) too. Outdoor chess/petanque areas close to the existing Walnut Tree park. Bridges across the river across from Churchill St and Harvey Tce would bring people from those areas to the park area. Cycle lanes around the river linking the city to Avonside.”

## COMMUNITY FACILITIES/ INFRASTRUCTURE ARE PROVIDED

Twenty-four percent of total ideas related to the kind of community facilities or recreational infrastructure respondents would like to see built or established in the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor and this was the most frequently occurring sub-theme by a considerable margin. The most common ideas were safe and well maintained walking and cycling tracks and playgrounds, water sports facilities ranging from white water parks to rowing lakes or rivers and camping grounds and picnic spots.

## THERE IS INCREASING PARTICIPATION IN RECREATION AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES

Respondents indicated that with the provision of more cycleways, walking tracks and playgrounds, communities will be encouraged to be active outside. This was especially the case for free or minimal cost activities for families: “free low cost activities centred on walking, cycling, outdoor play for children.”

## PEOPLE ARE ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN THEIR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL ISSUES

Respondents wanted to be involved in the planning and realisation process for the regeneration of the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor and also wanted to see people in surrounding communities consulted. Community volunteering events such as planting days or cleaning events were common ideas, and it was also suggested that local schools should be involved to ensure that children take responsibility for and learn about their environment: “The local schools must be a part of this process for the future generations.”

## ALL PEOPLE HAVE FAIR AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO PARKS, OPEN SPACES, RECREATION ACTIVITIES IN THE REGENERATED AREAS

In their feedback, respondents pointed out that community facilities and recreational infrastructure need to cater for all ages and abilities. Accessibility for wheelchairs, mobility scooters or other forms of mobility was important to allow people to connect with their community and participate in local events: “make the area more accessible for people who are differently abled.”

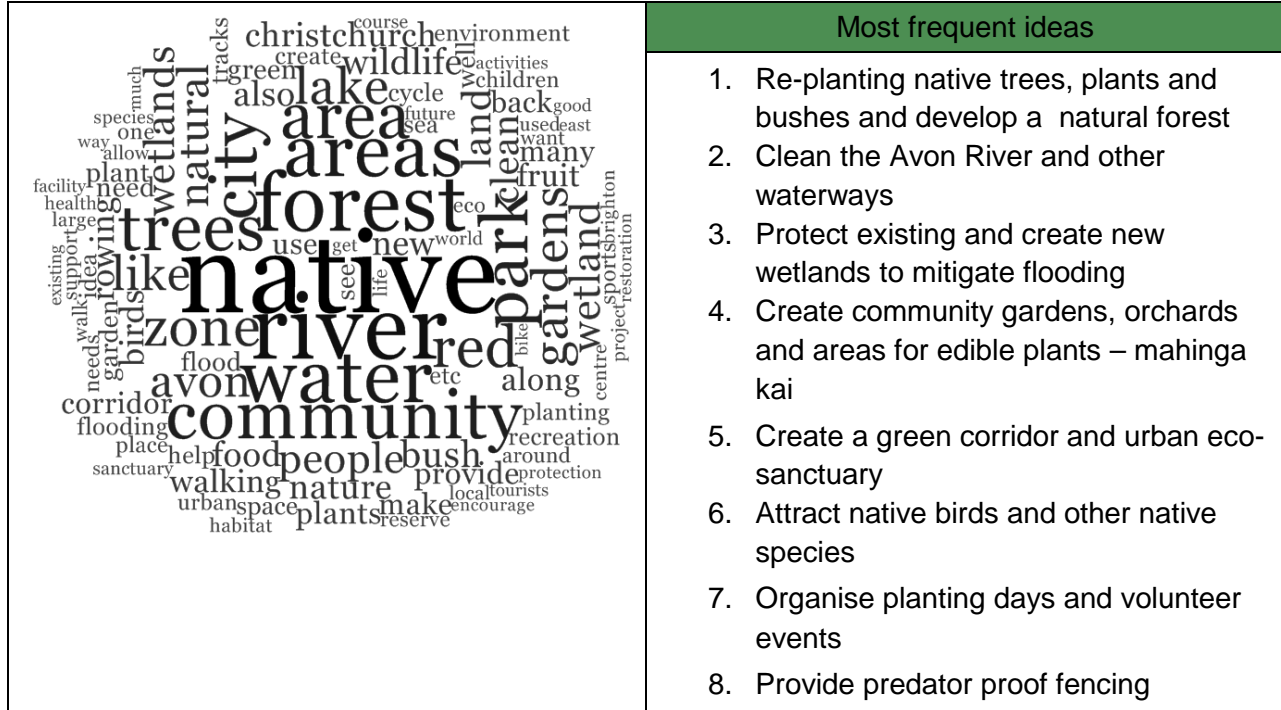
## PEOPLE, PLACES AND SPACES MAKE IT EASIER TO HAVE A GOOD QUALITY FAMILY LIFE

This sub-theme is also closely linked to the recreational facilities and active participation of community members and again free or low cost activities for families such as playgrounds, walking tracks or picnic facilities were seen as contributing to a healthy and active family life in the area: “free family based activities. Margaret Mahy playground brings heaps of people and red zone needs this too.”

## PEOPLE ARE GIVEN OPPORTUNITIES TO INFLUENCE DECISIONS ABOUT THEIR COMMUNITIES

Respondents suggested that local schools, adjacent communities and local iwi need to be part of the consultation process for the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor. It was also seen as important to encourage buy-in from all Christchurch residents and specific stakeholder groups: “engage community, youth and children to help shape their community space.”

## PROTECTION OF UNIQUE, INDIGENOUS NATURE



### Examples:

- “We need a fantastic vibrant indigenous green corridor from city to sea – for biodiversity, cycling, walking, recreating, ecotourism, and a much healthier river and wetlands”
- “Christchurch is a biodiversity hotspot, but is also the only City without ready access to our rare and endangered wildlife in a predator-proof sanctuary. We have historically undersold our nature heritage assets; now is the time to put this right and create a 150 ha refuge, complementary to the other parks and natural areas in and around the city.”
- “Let’s have kiwi and takahe out there - and eventually kakapo? This will expand the experience of our citizens and contribute to the eco-tourism portfolio of the city.”
- “Multi purpose lake, rowing, kayaking, canoeing, etc. with surrounding area of walking, cycling, tracks, and areas for children to play and be in touch with nature. Plantings of trees surrounding the lake”
- “Create new, expand existing native wetlands and forest to filter storm water, mitigate flooding, habitat for native wildlife”

## NATIVE PLANTS AND WILDLIFE ARE PROTECTED AND ATTRACTED

This was one of the strongest sub-themes. Most respondents wanted native trees re-planted to invite native birds such as tui and bellbirds to resettlement the area. There was a strong sentiment that native bush and forest should be left untouched to create a nature corridor.

## CREATE NATURAL WETLANDS

This sub-theme included ideas about allowing natural wetlands or a natural flood plain to develop which would mitigate flood risk as well as contributing to new plant and wildlife in the wetland areas: “Reduces flood risk to residential areas and creates wetland habitat.”

## THE LAND AND WATER SUPPORTS THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD FOR RESIDENTS NOW AND IN THE FUTURE (I.E. MAHINGA KAI)

Many respondents wanted community gardens, edible plants and fruit trees for the benefit of the surrounding communities. This would encourage community participation and sustainable living in an urban environment and create educational opportunities for children: “Community gardens involve schools and clubs. Educate children on sustainability, growing food, planting trees.”

## WATER QUALITY IN RIVER, STREAMS, LAKES AND WETLANDS IS IMPROVED

Many respondents wanted the Ōtākaro Avon River cleaned with better management of weeds along the river banks. This would lead to regeneration and have benefits for water quality and water sports: “Enhance the quality of the water for animal life and recreation.”

## LANDSCAPES AND NATURAL FEATURES ARE PROTECTED AND ENHANCED

This theme of protecting the environment linked closely to the protection of native plants. The idea of green corridors, biodiversity and reforestation were most common: “More trees, bush and nature to prevent flooding in the surrounding suburbs.”

## SURFACE WATER IS WELL-MANAGED (E.G. CAPTURED AND STORED FOR RE-USE, STORM AND FLOOD WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS)

There were a range of suggestions for managing surface water, primarily relating to flood mitigation and storm water management. In some cases, respondents advocated creating further stop banks or swales for containing or managing excess water. Others favoured creating natural wetlands or flood plains and some suggested removing stop banks in some areas to mitigate flooding: “Remove stop banks to allow flood waters to spread. Reduces flood risk to residential areas and creates wetland habitat.”

## PREVENT ILLEGAL RUBBISH DUMPING


This theme was introduced to describe an issue that was commented on by a number of respondents. In order to tackle the illegal dumping of rubbish respondents suggested more rubbish bins and increased security: “security cameras to deter rubbish dumping.”



## GOOD PLACE TO WORK, VISIT AND INVEST

This was the third most frequently mentioned key theme comprising 14.4 percent of total ideas (800 mentions) with responses focussed on strategies and facilities to increase tourism, and in turn increased business opportunities and economic growth.

One other key aspect centred on education, but not in the context of providing formal education and training facilities. Education-related ideas were more commonly linked to involving the younger generations in the planning process to ensure ownership and responsibility as they are the future users of the area.

|                                                                                    | Most frequent ideas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create an urban forest park with recreational activities</li> <li>2. Create a theme or adventure park to boost tourism</li> <li>3. Create small business opportunities and support local businesses (farmers' market, etc.)</li> <li>4. Ensure future proof and eco-friendly building designs (that are modular, flexible and relocatable)</li> <li>5. Foster sustainable development and encourage local schools and children to learn about nature and their environment</li> <li>6. Create a public environmental centre and learning / educational facility</li> <li>7. Encourage economic growth through small businesses along the river and recreational pathways</li> <li>8. Provide camping facilities and hostels for tourists</li> <li>9. Strengthen and connect communities by developing urban villages and community hubs</li> <li>10. Create an urban farm</li> </ol> |

### Examples:

- “Sustainable urban living – sustainable food production, sustainable community, community learning hub”
- “We need some visitor attractions, Eden Project, lakes for rowing, eco sanctuary and free things for families”
- “A mix of community connection opportunities, education and tourism”
- “Encourage low impact sustainable environmentally sensitive business opportunities, work with nature, not against it”

## DEVELOPMENT ATTRACTS VISITS AND TOURISM TO HELP THE REGION PROSPER

This was linked with the recreational areas such as walking and biking trails, an eco-sanctuary, water sports facilities and camp grounds. Responses stated that local communities as well as tourists should benefit: “We need a fantastic vibrant indigenous green corridor from city to sea – for biodiversity, cycling, walking, recreating, ecotourism, and a much healthier river and wetlands.”

## EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES (ACCESS TO HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING)

Some respondents wanted schools involved in replanting so that young people (particularly those who are behaviourally challenged or economically disadvantaged). An environmental centre, nature trail or eco-sanctuary could offer opportunities to learn about biodiversity and sustainability: “Need more opportunities for children and their families to connect and learn and love the river and surrounding areas. We protect what we love so need to find a way for our next generation to look beyond the polluted river and what it could be.”

## DEVELOPMENTS ARE DESIGNED FOR FUTURE USE (E.G. ENERGY EFFICIENT)

Feedback focussed on sustainable living, using environmentally friendly materials such as LED or low impact lighting in public areas, as well as light rail or electric public transport. Respondents also commented more generally on the cost impact of any large scale project and the financial burden on ratepayers: “Don’t over burden the rate payers with ongoing maintenance costs. Projects need to consider self-funding via income generation.”

## DEVELOPMENT ENCOURAGES ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH BUSINESSES AND INVESTMENT

There were a moderate number of comments around establishing small businesses such as cafés, restaurants, local markets or small community hubs along the river or near the recreation facilities, and enabling economic activity along the cycle and walkways.

## DEVELOPMENTS RESPOND TO FUTURE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF CLIMATE CHANGE (E.G. PROTECTING AGAINST RISING SEA LEVELS, COASTAL EROSION AND FLOODING)

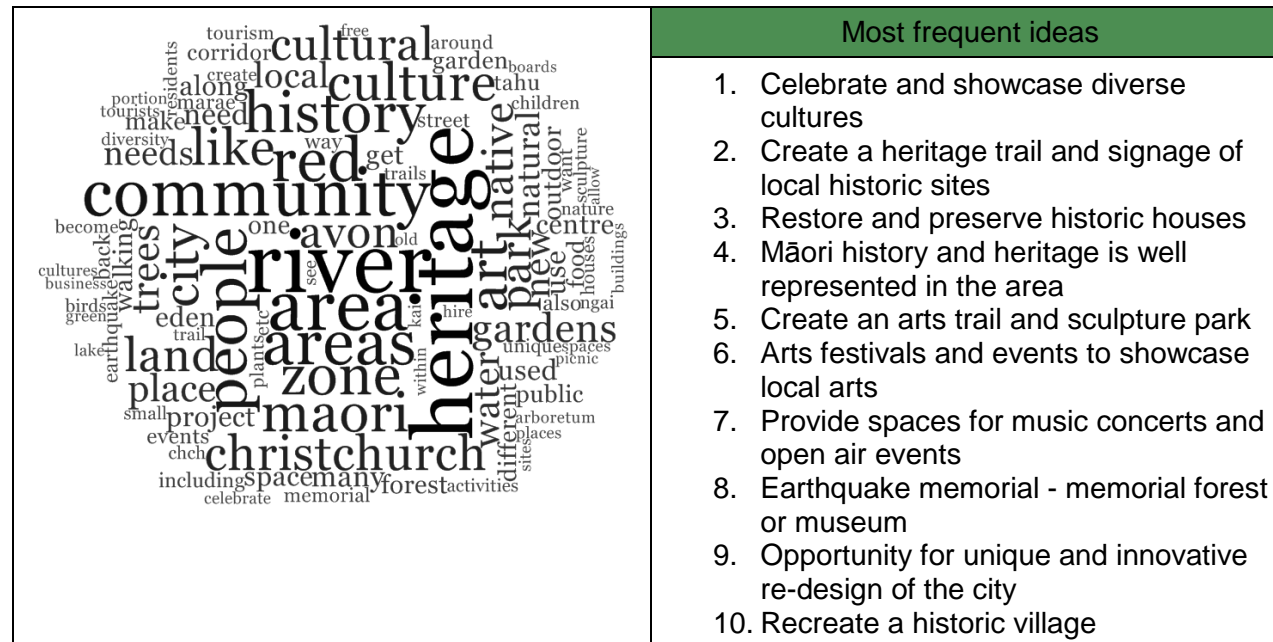
Respondents focussed on housing developments and infrastructure being equipped to cope with rising sea levels: “Make paths and roads safe especially roads needed to evacuate the east in case of tsunamis.” Floods could be mitigated by developing natural wetlands along the river.

## INVESTOR CERTAINTY AND CONFIDENCE ARE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE REMOVAL OF BARRIERS TO BUSINESS (E.G. INFRASTRUCTURE, BROADBAND, REDUCED COMPLIANCE BARRIERS)

Some ideas related to the land itself, such as a need to understand the regulatory aspects that would relate to the purchase or use of land in the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor, or in the ownership or leasing mechanisms for becoming a landholder (leasehold, purchase, rental tenure).

There were also suggestions for potential procurement methods or funding mechanisms, such as Public Private Partnerships, public sector provision of capital or development funding, and consideration of overseas investment.

## VALUING CULTURE AND HERITAGE



### Examples:

- “I support the concept of an eco-sanctuary and centre including art that reflects history and culture”
- “A space for all to connect to history, heritage, nature and culture”
- “An opportunity exists here to incorporate Maori historic of this area into the redesign”
- “Culture and heritage: make sure there is a unique expression of Christchurch, not a replica of somewhere else”
- “Public displays boards located around the region of Maori and European histories”
- “Historical trails with old photos and narrative”
- “Sculpture walkway along river”
- “Ensure any future building conforms to design aesthetics which complement the environmental features”
- “Think beyond just sport and garden, allow space for impromptu theatre and other performance arts”
- “Outdoor space for events”

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTICIPATION IN ARTS, CULTURE AND CREATIVE EXPRESSION

Respondents suggested that Christchurch is known for incorporating art in the earthquake rebuild and believed that art trails, open flexible spaces for concerts and artists as well as festivals would enrich the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor and would contribute to a positive image of Christchurch as an innovative place to live: “A thriving art and music scene to attract people and businesses.”

## CULTURAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY IS VALUED AND PROMOTED

Respondents suggested that cultural diversity should be celebrated by involving local iwi, showcasing local artists and acknowledging all cultures. There was a strong sentiment that the rich history of local iwi and significant historic sites should be incorporated in development plans: “An opportunity exists here to incorporate Māori historic of this area into the redesign.”

## CHRISTCHURCH'S IDENTITY AND HERITAGE IS ENHANCED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC SPACES

For some it was important to manage a healthy balance between being an innovative urban city, and protecting Christchurch's rich history and heritage. Comments suggested that public spaces should combine elements of the natural environment with urban designs or sustainable material while also incorporating historic or cultural aspects: “I support the concept of an eco-sanctuary and centre including art that reflects history and culture.”

## THE VALUES AND IDENTITY OF THOSE WHO OCCUPIED THE LAND PRIOR TO THE EARTHQUAKES ARE RESPECTED

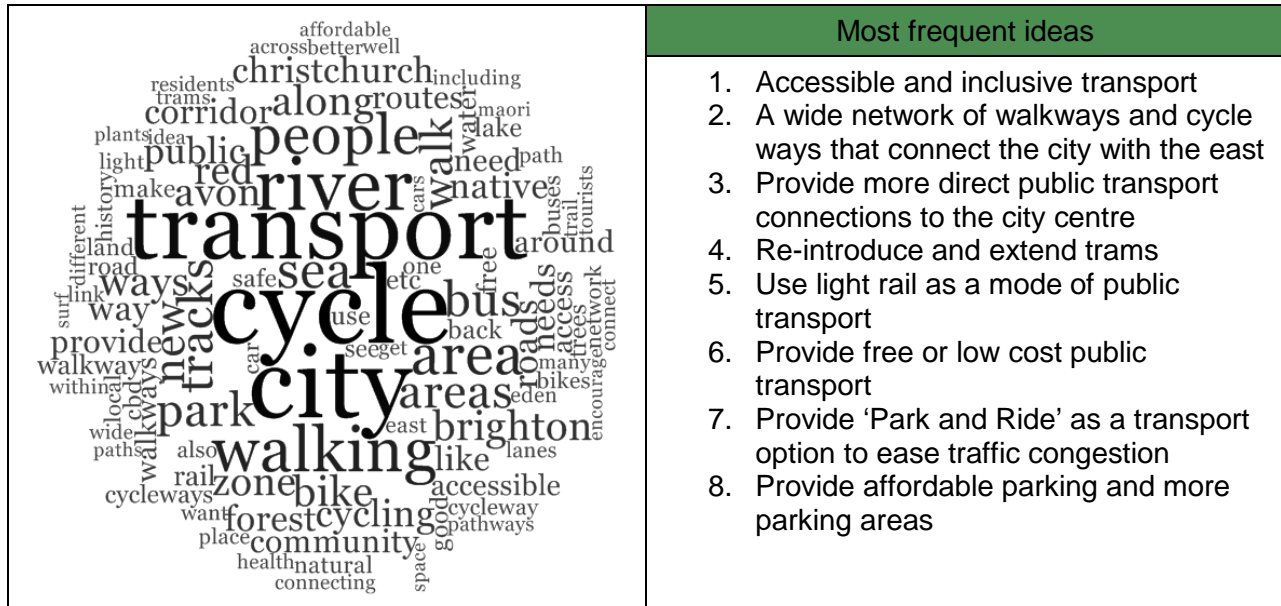
Responses focussed on keeping original street names and finding ways to remember the communities that lived in the area before the earthquake: “Heritage info sign boards of what it was like before earthquakes.”

## SITES AND PLACES OF SIGNIFICANCE TO TANGATA WHENUA ARE PROTECTED AND CELEBRATED

Suggestions were made about educating people about local iwi and incorporating local Māori history: “Space to showcase and actively evaluate Māori and non-Māori of Ōtautahi history.”

## TRANSPORT SYSTEM FOR COMMUNITY

Having an efficient and well-functioning transport system with a combination of walk/cycle ways and public transport was a prominent theme comprising 6.8 percent of total ideas (376 mentions). Respondents focussed on maintaining and extending the existing network of walk/cycle ways. Public transport suggestions included trams, light rail and electric means of transport.



### Examples:

- “Sustainable transport for public health”
- “Wide, open, secure – an off-road corridor to support active transport direct between the city centre and New Brighton. Keep enough space for future rail line.”
- “Ability to bike along the river and through the park from the city centre to the sea”
- “Good mix of housing and public spaces with connected cycle ways and transport routes through to the CBD”
- “Public recreational facilities are affordable and cheap transport”
- “Cycle and walk ways and trams/ electric light rail (not everyone can walk or cycle)”

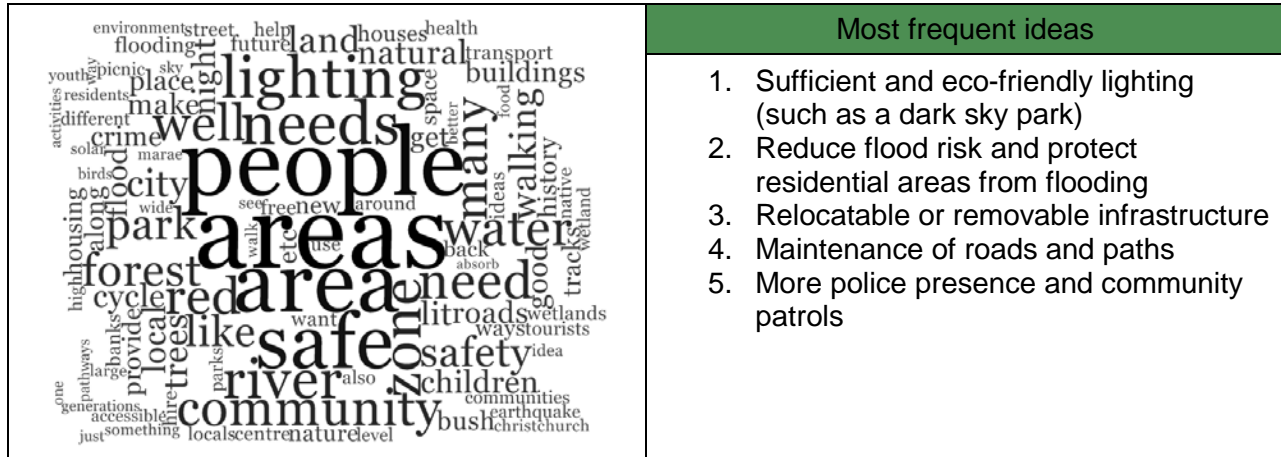
### AN INCREASED PROPORTION OF JOURNEYS ARE MADE BY ACTIVE TRANSPORT

Respondents suggested that more walkways and cycling paths could link the CBD with the coastal suburbs to increase active transport options for commuters: “Wide, open, secure – an off-road corridor to support active transport direct between the city centre and New Brighton.”

### AN INCREASED PROPORTION OF JOURNEYS ARE MADE BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

More direct bus routes as well as trams and light rail would contribute positively to an efficient public transport network. Affordable or low cost options and park and ride combinations.

## SAFETY IN REGENERATED AREAS



### Examples:

- “Fix the damage and future proof it for natural disasters and erosion”
- “Low impact lighting – protect the night sky from pollution”
- “Make paths and roads safe especially roads needed to evacuate the east in case of tsunami”
- “Good street lighting and level walking area safe for all to walk/use”
- “Well lit but using dark sky and power saving LED”
- “Solar, motion activated lights throughout open areas at night: eliminating light pollution and alerts to movement”

## PEOPLE ARE SAFE FROM CRIME

Ideas included increased security through well-lit walking and cycling paths, wide open spaces for better visibility, and community or police patrols: “Good lighting at night so people feel safe to take an evening stroll.”

BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE ARE RESILIENT AGAINST NATURAL HAZARDS (E.G. EARTHQUAKES, FLOODING)

This theme linked closely with the quality of housing, suggesting that buildings and facilities should be relocatable or moveable to respond to rising sea levels or natural disaster: “Housing should focus on affordability and remove-ability as sea level rise becomes more of an issue.”



## RANGE AND CHOICE OF HOUSING

This was the second least frequently occurring key theme comprising 3.7 percent of total ideas (206 mentions). While some comments focused on the features and price range of housing developments, others wanted to restrict or not develop housing in the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor.

Respondents commented that the effects of the earthquakes had proven that this area should be used for other purposes, and suggestions for alternatives to housing centred on nature reserves. Those who did suggest further housing developments mainly focussed on affordable quality housing using environmentally friendly / sustainable approaches.

|  | Most frequent ideas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Offer a wide range of different housing options</li> <li>2. Affordable, quality housing</li> <li>3. Restricted or no housing developments in the area</li> <li>4. Use eco-friendly and sustainable materials and future proof building designs</li> </ol> |

### Examples:

- “Affordable, sustainable, healthy homes and environmentally friendly”
- “Buildings in the red zone need to be relocatable and resilient to flooding and liquefaction
- “Well built affordable housing”
- “Need good foundation, quality materials and environmentally friendly”
- “New interesting designs with climate change and retreat in mind”
- “No houses in the red zone! Build affordable housing elsewhere”
- “Collaborative communities, varied housing in one that accommodates elderly, singles, families”
- “Housing for all income levels that are sustainable, warm and are aesthetically pleasing”

## *RESTRICTED OR NO HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS*

This theme was introduced as many of the respondents to this theme were opposed to new housing developments, believing that the effects of the earthquakes demonstrated that the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor is unsuitable and unsafe for built structures: “no housing in the red zone, people were moved for a reason, it’s unsafe, it should be an estuary.”

## *THERE ARE SUFFICIENT AFFORDABLE HOUSING OPTIONS*

In contrast, a number of respondents supported the idea of affordable housing in the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor: “be courageous, take the lead in affordable and sustainable housing built for communities.” Responses to this sub-theme were closely linked to housing being of good quality with respondents believing quality must not be sacrificed for affordability.

## *THE RANGE OF HOUSING TYPES MEET THE DIVERSE NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES (E.G. DIFFERENT SIZED, DIFFERENT MATERIALS, ATTACHED/UNATTACHED)*

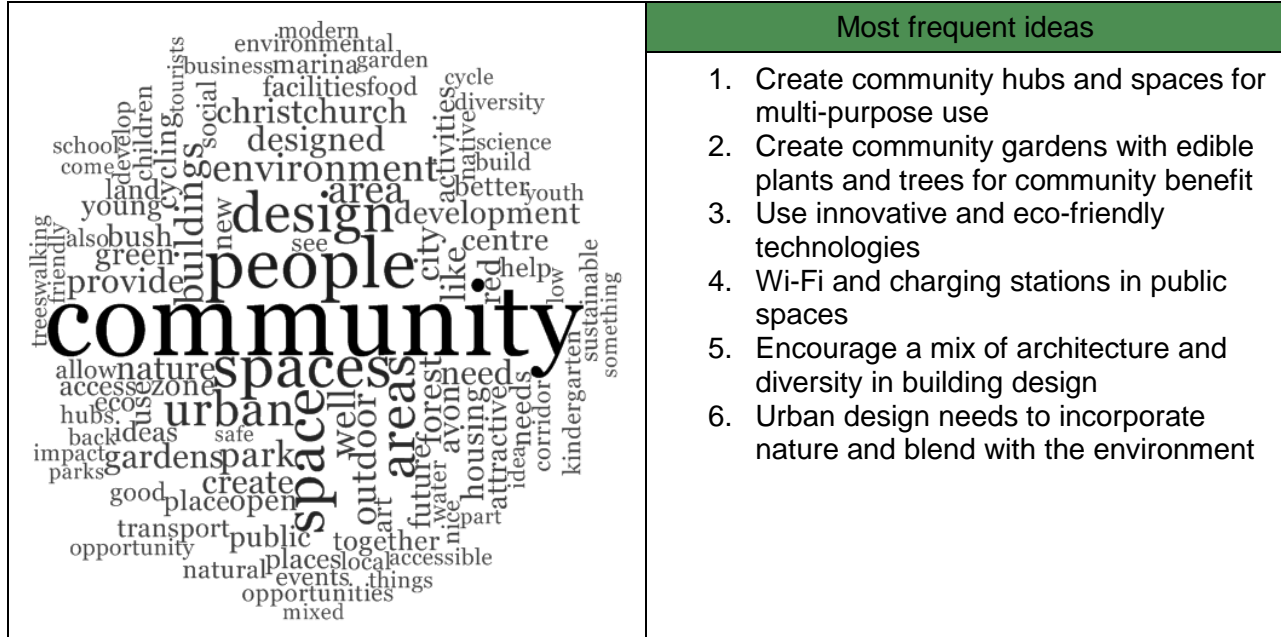
Respondents wanted different housing types for different needs. Being inclusive, accessible for the elderly and relocatable (to mitigate against rising sea levels) were seen as key qualities that housing in this area should have: “Collaborative communities, varied housing in one that accommodates elderly, singles, families.”

## *HOUSING IS GOOD QUALITY (E.G. WELL HEATED, ENERGY EFFICIENT)*

Those who were in favour of the idea of housing developments tended to suggest that housing needed to be built with eco-friendly and sustainable materials and had to withstand natural disaster: “buildings in the red zone need to be relocatable and resilient to flooding and liquefaction.”



## WELL-DESIGNED URBAN ENVIRONMENT



### Examples:

- “Attractive buildings that are designed around people and nature”
- “Urban design integrated with native forest and edible plants”
- “Employ/engage young creatives to design/contribute to urban development”
- “Areas for communities to learn about nature, grow food and come together as a community”
- “Need urban villages that bring people together in shared spaces”

## URBAN AREAS ARE WELL DESIGNED AND FORM A HUB FOR THE COMMUNITY

A number of respondents suggested open, flexible community spaces and hubs that are accessible to all members of the public. Others believed that urban designs should incorporate the natural environment and recreational areas as well as diverse and sustainable buildings.

The image of being an “eco-city” was a reoccurring theme: “If Christchurch wants to keep the title ‘garden city’ then it should make use of this big opportunity and create a mix of urban forest, parkland community gardens etc.”

## STAKEHOLDER RESPONSES

The previous sections outline responses based on all data sources. In this section, consideration is given to the responses from meetings held with specific stakeholder groups (refer to Appendix 1). Overall, the responses from stakeholder meetings show a similar distribution to the overall community engagement feedback. The majority of respondents prioritised community facilities and recreational infrastructure as the key theme, with economic development and tourism infrastructure also frequently mentioned.

In contrast to the overall engagement data, the protection of New Zealand's indigenous and unique nature did not feature highly among the stakeholder responses. According to specific stakeholder groups, accessibility, affordability and sustainability are the three underlying principles that need to be considered in all future uses of the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor.

### BUSINESS SECTOR

This stakeholder group focussed more than 80 percent of their responses on business development and economic growth in the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor, and was the only stakeholder group that focussed on ideas for mitigating investor uncertainty. In addition to the ideas described previously related to investor certainty, this group also emphasised the importance of marketing and branding to ensure that business opportunities were attractive to investors and developers.

The group also discussed the importance of timing and involvement, with the possibility of development being staged with smaller 'kick start' ventures, with certainty around the timing of next stages so that businesses are not investing in advance of the presence of users of their business. There was an emphasis on the involvement of the private sector in the early planning stages of the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor.

In addition this group strongly focussed on measures to ensure youth employment opportunities (19.0 percent) and training facilities (20.1 percent) for young people such as a "centre of excellence in the service industry" or a facility combining research and innovative businesses: "focus on ecological science and the future focused needs of people living in cities affected by hazards and climate change – build partnerships between universities, tech companies and disruptive technology hubs to attract global experts and develop a sought after PhD programme."

The group also listed a variety of tourism attractions with the specific purposes of supporting local small businesses, showcasing Christchurch's cultural diversity and its creative arts scene: "Using outdoor art to create a spectacle, such as a large sculpture park and forms of 'pop up' eco art, to generate visitor and tourist traffic."

### CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Responses from this stakeholder group focussed strongly on economic development and new business opportunities which would benefit eastern communities and young people (24.4 percent of responses cf. 14.4 percent for overall responses). Suggestions included small business

opportunities such as local farmers' markets and educational and training facilities to promote youth employment.

An improved transport network including cycle and walkways, extended bus routes and trams and heritage and art trails also featured regularly in responses: "Better roads – repaired/smoothed and incorporates other forms of transport." 21.7 percent of responses from this group related to transport, compared with only 6.8 percent of overall responses.

According to these stakeholders, promoting the local arts scene, and re-creating a part of historical Christchurch or a small historic village will also contribute to tourism and business opportunities. Other areas of focus included sustainable and future proof designs, for example modular and eco-friendly housing or "sustainable transport for public health."

#### CHRISTCHURCH RESETTLEMENT SERVICE

Similar to overall responses, a considerable proportion of feedback for this stakeholder group (40.0 percent cf. 40.2 percent for overall responses) centred around accessible recreation facilities and community infrastructure with a particular focus on children and family friendly activities. Among the listed ideas were playgrounds and paddling pools, picnic sites, BBQ areas and cafés, as well as community halls and affordable transport options for easy access: "accessible to the community for a wide range, for big and little ones."

Another important aspect for these respondents is the valuing of Christchurch's culture and heritage (26.3 percent cf. 8.7 percent). A number of comments were made on showcasing local art and heritage such as building a "museum to protect past resident memories e.g. before and after earthquakes" or "keeping street names to retain its past memory."

Safety aspects also featured prominently among responses from this group (18.7 percent cf. 3.8 percent). Ideas included sufficient lighting in public areas as well as clear signage and information in various languages: "display poster/ information in many languages other than English."

#### CHURCH LEADERS

The responses of the two different church leader groups tended to focus on a variety of community services provisions and recreational activities, although this was still less frequently mentioned than for the full dataset (28.5 percent cf. 40.2 percent). These would cater for the diverse needs and interests of different community groups including young people, families, and older people: "recognise the needs of the increased number of older people in society as we go forward i.e. access/ physical needs." According to this stakeholder group, facilities should also include areas for contemplation or meditation, churches and prayer gardens.

Emphasis was also placed on developing tourist attractions and local business opportunities (16.6 percent cf. 14.4 percent) as well as diverse housing options and "sustainable community resources". Valuing the city's culture and heritage was the third strongest focus among the church leader feedback (16.1 percent cf. 8.7 percent), with ideas including maintaining street names and public structures that people identify with and tagging historical sites of significance.

## COMMUNITY WARDS – COASTAL BURWOOD

This stakeholder group suggested a range of community facilities, which predominantly focussed on how to make the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor a good place to work, visit and invest. Ideas included community gardens, local markets, a wide network of accessible walkways, and cycle lanes and bridges over the Ōtākaro Avon River.

A number of these ideas also closely linked to transport and safety, which were more frequently mentioned than overall (18.8 percent cf. 6.8 percent and 18.0 percent cf. 3.8 percent respectively). Comments specifying that the suggested facilities would provide active transport options, and that recreational facilities must be designed and maintained to ensure they remain in good condition and are future proofed against natural disasters and erosion.

The group also closely linked economic development and tourism with the establishment of infrastructure such as camping areas and holiday parks, as well as opportunities to showcase local history and Māori art and culture: “sculpture/ art reflecting the Māori culture” or “celebrate the diversity around Canterbury.”

## EARTHQUAKE DISABILITY LEADERSHIP GROUP

The key focus for this group of respondents was on inclusive designs and accessibility of community facilities (46.1 percent cf. 40.2 percent) and transport (37.0 percent vs. 6.8 percent). Respondents believed that amenities and infrastructure need to be in close proximity to public transport and offer sufficiently spaced parking or drop-off zones as well as covered bus shelters.

Accessibility does not only include persons with disabilities but also related to families with prams and older people with mobility scooters. The group pointed out that it is important to consider inclusive designs at an early planning stage for any public developments. They also emphasised that this was about breaking down barriers in people’s perception and thinking in addition to physical infrastructure.

This group was one of two stakeholder groups to place a strong emphasis on urban design, with the Youth Network and Young People being the other (26.4 percent cf. 2.4 percent for overall responses) and respondents suggested that universal and inclusive designs in conjunction with future proof and sustainable materials should be considered: “designed for everyone – ability wise and future proof.”

## EASTERN INFORMATION HUB

Eco tourism, dark sky tourism and “community history hubs” documenting the “new history” of Christchurch were among the suggestions from this stakeholder group to support and enable local business (30.8 percent). Other areas of interest were the protection of the city’s unique flora and fauna as well as accessible and inclusive community facilities.

A focus was also placed on improving and maintaining the transport system and to create “links from city to surf (tramways, walkways, cycle ways, double decker buses, gondola).” This was to

allow recreational facilities and community spaces to be easily accessed by all members of the surrounding communities.

#### MĀORI/ PASIFIKA UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY STUDENTS

A significant proportion of feedback from this stakeholder group focussed on making the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor a good place to work, visit and invest (49.2 percent cf. 14.4 percent), with no responses relating to valuing culture and heritage. Responses tended to relate to tourism attractions, training opportunities and economic development.

A variety of ideas were listed to attract people into the area and improve job opportunities for young people. A theme park or adventure park featured a number of times as both a means of boosting tourism and creating job opportunities. In addition, training and educational facilities in key areas such as IT, engineering, agriculture and horticulture were among the responses: “the silicon valley of NZ” or “having education based facilities e.g. engineering.”

Similar to other young stakeholders, sustainability and eco-friendly designs were of importance to this group, including future proof designs for local infrastructure and sustainable building methods such as “eco homes (sustainable, environmentally sound, efficient use of power).”

Similar to overall (30.5 percent cf. 40.2 percent), this group also suggested a range of community facilities for increasing community connection, including churches and multi-faith centres, playgrounds and sports grounds, outdoor entertainment areas and a paint ball park.

#### PASIFIKA GROUP

Responses from this stakeholder group strongly linked the use of community facilities with being a means of being connected and building relationships, as well as valuing culture and heritage. “‘Umu’ - meeting areas” or places for congregations, religious services and cultural performances featured highly in the responses.

The feedback reflected a desire for overall cultural inclusiveness and comments encouraged people to “celebrate and validate all cultures” and “build and share culture, identity and language for inclusive relationships.” In addition to this, respondents believed it is also important to involve the younger generations in the decision making processes for future designs and developments.

This stakeholder group also strongly focussed on housing options (22.3 percent cf. 3.6 percent) that would provide communal or village living with shared facilities and to “increase connectedness, prevent family violence and avoid a culture of isolation.”

#### SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDER

Similar to the Christchurch Resettlement Service group and Earthquake Disability Leadership Group, this stakeholder group focussed very strongly on affordable and accessible recreational and community facilities (46.3 percent cf. 40.2 percent) and transport (11.8 percent cf. 6.8 percent). Responses included a wide variety of low cost facilities such as natural playgrounds,

dog parks, picnic areas, recreation parks and safe meeting spaces to ensure community connection and participation and to: “attract people of all ages and abilities.”

This group was one of the only stakeholder groups to comment on the protection of unique, indigenous nature and on establishing community gardens for communal use and plant swaps (14.9 percent). There were only a small number of comments made on incorporating support services in future designs and urban developments.

#### YOUTH NETWORK AND YOUNG PEOPLE

This group of respondents had a comparatively strong focus on urban design and on the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor being a good place to work, visit and invest (22.6 percent cf. 2.4 percent, and 30.0 percent cf. 14.4 percent respectively). Comments were strongly in favour of eco-friendly, sustainable developments and designs in all aspects of life. Their feedback included environmentally friendly business outputs: “promoting opportunities for social, environmental and educational business ideas”, eco-friendly buildings and flexible green spaces as well as the idea of Christchurch becoming a “carbon free, carbon neutral city.”

This group was also one of only two stakeholder groups (the Earthquake Disability Leadership Group was the other) that put a strong emphasis on urban design of public spaces and areas for the community to use and for young people in particular. Respondents believed that outdoor spaces should be flexible, accessible, inclusive, safe, and should provide Wi-Fi.

It was important to respondents that young people are able to provide feedback and input at all stages of design and planning process for community facilities as one of the main user groups: “areas aimed at young people - designed by young people not for young people designed by others.”

Sports facilities such as football and rugby fields, indoor/outdoor water sports, and skate parks also featured prominently on the list of suggestions. Entertainment could be provided through cinemas, malls, theme parks and cultural infrastructure featuring local street art and different cultural art and sculptures.

Respondents were strongly in favour of an open and tolerant society that will welcome all cultures in Christchurch and showcase ethnic diversity through cultural shows, events and museums: “museum with New Zealand art to show our culture through cooking, dancing.”

## APPENDIX 1

The following table lists all sources that were received and used for the qualitative analysis, and the percentage of overall ideas contributed by each data source.

| Coding source material                                                                                                                                            | Percentage of individual ideas |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Regenerate Online survey and email submissions                                                                                                                    | 19.9%                          |
| Christchurch Libraries (Aranui, Central, Fendalton, Halswell, Linwood, Lyttelton, New Brighton, Papanui, Parklands, Shirley, South, Spreydon and Upper Riccarton) | 17.2%                          |
| Haeata Open day                                                                                                                                                   | 15.8%                          |
| Youth Networks (stakeholder meeting) and young people from Avonside Girls High School, Linwood College and Haeata Community Campus                                | 13.7%                          |
| CERA ideas log                                                                                                                                                    | 5.1%                           |
| Community Ward (stakeholder meeting)                                                                                                                              | 3.8%                           |
| Regenerate ideas log                                                                                                                                              | 3.7%                           |
| Civic offices feedback                                                                                                                                            | 3.0%                           |
| Central Local Government (stakeholder meeting)                                                                                                                    | 2.5%                           |
| Pacific Youth Parliament                                                                                                                                          | 2.3%                           |
| Canterbury Social Services Provider Network (stakeholder meeting)                                                                                                 | 2.0%                           |
| Māori / Pasifika UC students (stakeholder meeting)                                                                                                                | 2.0%                           |
| Business sector (stakeholder meeting)                                                                                                                             | 1.8%                           |
| Church leaders (2 stakeholder meetings)                                                                                                                           | 1.8%                           |
| Christchurch Resettlement Service (stakeholder meeting)                                                                                                           | 1.5%                           |
| Earthquake Disability Leadership Group (stakeholder meeting)                                                                                                      | 1.5%                           |
| NGOs - Eastern Information Hub (stakeholder meeting)                                                                                                              | 1.1%                           |
| Pasifika community (stakeholder meeting)                                                                                                                          | 1.0%                           |
| 'Lie of the land' feedback                                                                                                                                        | 0.4%                           |



## APPENDIX 2

The following needs wheel depicts the 35 detailed community needs which formed the framework of the analysis in the current report.





## APPENDIX 3

The following table shows the total number of ideas that were coded into each of the key themes and sub-themes. This exceeds the total number of ideas received from respondents, because ideas were initially coded into the key theme to which they were assigned by the respondent, and then recoded into all other applicable key and sub-themes.

This could mean that a respondent assigned the idea to one key theme, but that it was additionally coded into one or more of the other key themes. It could also be coded into multiple sub-themes, with the sub-themes sometimes not being sub-themes of the key theme to which it was originally assigned.

| Theme                                                                                                           | Coded references to individual ideas | Percentages |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Community connection / participation                                                                            | 2,241                                | 40.2%       |
| Community facilities / infrastructure are provided                                                              | 1,337                                | 24.0%       |
| There is increasing participation in recreation and sporting activities                                         | 621                                  | 11.2%       |
| People are actively involved in their communities and local issues                                              | 92                                   | 1.7%        |
| All people have fair and equitable access to parks, open spaces, recreation activities in the regenerated areas | 85                                   | 1.5%        |
| People, places and spaces make it easier to have a good quality family life                                     | 65                                   | 1.2%        |
| People are given opportunities to influence decisions about their communities                                   | 41                                   | 0.7%        |
|                                                                                                                 |                                      |             |
| Protection of unique, indigenous nature                                                                         | 1,118                                | 20.1%       |
| Native plants and wildlife are protected and attracted                                                          | 393                                  | 7.1%        |
| Create natural wetlands                                                                                         | 108                                  | 1.9%        |
| The land and water supports the production of food for residents now and in the future (i.e. mahinga kai)       | 211                                  | 3.8%        |
| Water quality in river, streams, lakes and wetlands is improved                                                 | 135                                  | 2.4%        |

| Theme                                                                                                                                                | Coded references to individual ideas | Percentages |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Landscapes and natural features are protected and enhanced                                                                                           | 148                                  | 2.7%        |
| Surface water is well-managed (e.g. captured and stored for re-use, storm and flood water management systems)                                        | 88                                   | 1.6%        |
| Prevent illegal rubbish dumping                                                                                                                      | 27                                   | 0.5%        |
| The quality and quantity of ground water is protected (e.g. drinking water that is sourced from underground aquifers)                                | 8                                    | 0.1%        |
|                                                                                                                                                      |                                      |             |
| Good place to work, visit and invest                                                                                                                 | 800                                  | 14.4%       |
| Development attracts the types of visits and tourism that will help the region to prosper                                                            | 313                                  | 5.6%        |
| Education opportunities (access to high quality education and training opportunities)                                                                | 126                                  | 2.3%        |
| Developments are designed for future use (e.g. energy efficient, new technologies)                                                                   | 78                                   | 1.4%        |
| Development encourages economic growth through new businesses and investment                                                                         | 168                                  | 3.0%        |
| Developments respond to future challenges and opportunities of climate change (e.g. protecting against rising sea levels, coastal erosion, flooding) | 78                                   | 1.4%        |
| Improved employment opportunities especially for young people                                                                                        | 26                                   | 0.5%        |
| Investor certainty and confidence are achieved through the removal of barriers to business (e.g. infrastructure, broadband, reduced compliance)      | 11                                   | 0.2%        |
|                                                                                                                                                      |                                      |             |
| Valuing culture and heritage                                                                                                                         | 485                                  | 8.7%        |
| Opportunities for participation in arts, culture and creative expression are provided                                                                | 222                                  | 4.0%        |
| Cultural / ethnic diversity is valued and promoted                                                                                                   | 120                                  | 2.2%        |

| Theme                                                                                                                             | Coded references to individual ideas | Percentages |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Christchurch's identity and heritage is enhanced in the development of new buildings and public spaces                            | 54                                   | 1.0%        |
| The values and identity of those who occupied the land prior to the earthquakes are respected                                     | 56                                   | 1.0%        |
| Sites and places of significance to tangata whenua are protected and celebrated                                                   | 33                                   | 0.6%        |
|                                                                                                                                   |                                      |             |
| Transport system for community                                                                                                    | 376                                  | 6.8%        |
| An increased proportion of journeys are made by active transport (e.g. cycling, walking, running)                                 | 210                                  | 3.8%        |
| An increased proportion of journeys are made by public transport                                                                  | 130                                  | 2.3%        |
| The transport system provides people with access to economic, social and cultural activities                                      | 36                                   | 0.6%        |
|                                                                                                                                   |                                      |             |
| Safety in regenerated areas                                                                                                       | 212                                  | 3.8%        |
| People are safe from crime                                                                                                        | 65                                   | 1.2%        |
| Buildings and infrastructure are resilient against natural hazards (e.g. earthquakes, flooding)                                   | 74                                   | 1.3%        |
| Injuries and risks to public health are minimised                                                                                 | 73                                   | 1.3%        |
|                                                                                                                                   |                                      |             |
| Range and choice of housing                                                                                                       | 206                                  | 3.7%        |
| Restricted or no housing developments                                                                                             | 49                                   | 0.9%        |
| There are sufficient affordable housing options                                                                                   | 54                                   | 1.0%        |
| The range of housing types meet the diverse needs of communities (e.g. different sized, different materials, attached/unattached) | 64                                   | 1.1%        |
| Housing is good quality (e.g. well heated, energy efficient)                                                                      | 39                                   | 0.7%        |
|                                                                                                                                   |                                      |             |

| Theme                                                                                          | Coded references to individual ideas | Percentages |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Well-designed urban environments                                                               | 131                                  | 2.4%        |
| Urban areas are well designed and form a hub for the community                                 | 97                                   | 1.7%        |
| Streetscapes, public open spaces and public buildings enhance the look / function of the areas | 34                                   | 0.6%        |

## APPENDIX 4

The following list is a set of ideas that occurred less frequently in the data set (limited to once or twice), and yet gives unique ideas not covered elsewhere in this report. Wording and spelling is reproduced as it appears in the original respondent submission.

- a cable wakeboard and waterski park
- A family swimming lake with beaches
- A mass grove of camellias and rhododendrons
- A motor home base culture would bring people and money into the area
- add a taxi boat system that goes from New Brighton into the city along the avon
- an amphitheater for concerts would be great
- an area designated for tiny houses (on wheels?) to exist
- artistic drinking fountains
- Bring back horses maybe cross country eventing areas – this used to be ministry of works horse paddocks in Richmond
- Butterfly garden
- car museum, historic and unique vehicles
- Cemetery
- Create a school for disadvantaged youth to engage in the environment and outdoors
- Create a suburban mixed farm or farms demonstrating dairy, beef, mutton, wood, cropping farming systems/processes
- Cross cultural marae space
- cycle loan schemes along river
- dark sky park,
- Dog park and dog training facilities
- Eden garden style venue to encourage biodiversity
- engage trouble makers in creating areas
- engage young people. They will care about a city that cares (and includes) them
- Enviro hub (environmental and educational centre)
- Facilities for freedom campers
- Fairy lights!
- fitness stations along walkways
- Floating houses
- Footbridges
- Fruit picking days
- Give less fortunate people job opportunities e.g. Soup kitchens, help centres, places to stay
- Golf club
- Historical village
- Hostel accommodation for users of area for rowing competitions but also maybe woofers, who work on the land maintaining it.
- I believe hemp farming our green spaces would create an awesome future for Christchurch.
- I would like to see a cross country pony and horse riding course

- Indiana Jones style playground
- International Botanic Garden
- Introduce horse treks to the area
- Light rail and electric busses
- Management of soil quality to protect native New Zealand earthworms
- Maori centre to learn Maori and kapahaka
- Marina for yachts
- memorial area and pet cemetery
- more gyms/recreation centres
- moveable cafe services
- Multipurpose lake, rowing, kayaking, canoeing, etc. with surrounding area of walking, cycling, tracks, and areas for children to play and be in touch with nature. Plantings of trees surrounding the lake
- Multi-faith and multi-spiritual venue
- Museums/ earthquake museum
- nature kindergarten
- no housing in the red zone, want eco-villages on the edge off the grid
- NZ Gumboot throwing association to hold a Gumboot throwing event
- Open air museum
- open outdoor festival areas
- Outdoor area for wedding ceremonies
- Outdoor lake, freeze over in winter for ice skating/ice hockey
- Outdoor red zone movies
- pā style living
- paint ball playground
- Past residents given option to donate a seat bench with their name on it and address
- Permanent theme park, adventure land or chch version of dreamworld etc
- Pot the medway bridge back near where I used to be but on the land as part of the heritage trail
- Predator proof fence in the wetlands
- Public house/ community houses with all basic facilities
- put up a recipes plaque so people can take photos and try them
- River festival days
- Rowing lake, also water for model boats, children kayaks, pooh sticks, rowing recreation, birdman, build craft events
- sculpture walkway
- Seniors playground with equipment to provide exercises
- Set up puha/watercress gardens to supply the public
- Six cultural gardens of beauty and peace for family and community
- soup kitchen, town hall for the poor
- study spaces
- the current murals are awesome! Maybe a graffiti wall?
- Themed water parks, forest ziplines
- To plant an earthquake memorial forest with 185 trees planted, one for each person who died

- turn one area of streets into a learner driver area including padded cars to practice parking between. Add judder bars to deter boy racers
- unique toilet stops
- Urban farm complex using locally generated energy/ water recycling and community access to healthy food
- Use green spaces for helping people with mental health issues
- We need better 4X4 trucks around Christchurch
- White water and surf park could give a commercial return so not be a burden on rates payers
- White water and surf parties should be free to watch. Have concerts at them
- Yoga and meditation areas
- zoos and gardens