



7 December 2023

Craig Innes

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Dear Craig

**Request for Information – Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987**

We refer to your official information request dated 11 November 2023 for:

Legible copies of all frames of the Spatial Analysis presentation as shown on pages 41 and 43 of the document KOMITI AROTAKE MAHERE Ā-ROHE DISTRICT PLAN REVIEW COMMITTEE 9 November 2023. Please find the requested information following.

You have the right to seek an investigation and review by the Ombudsman of this decision. Information about how to make a complaint is available at [www.ombudsman.parliament.nz](http://www.ombudsman.parliament.nz) or freephone 0800 802 602.

Please note that this response to your information request may be published on Hutt City Council's website. Please refer to the following link: [www.huttcity.govt.nz/council/contactus/make-an-official-information-act-request/proactive-releases](http://www.huttcity.govt.nz/council/contactus/make-an-official-information-act-request/proactive-releases)

Yours sincerely

Lucy Hodgins

Administration Support – Legal Team



## Disclaimer

The draft analysis maps provided are preliminary and are not the final content of the spatial plan. They are included in the spatial plan update report for illustrative purposes, highlighting the ongoing scope of the work. All maps are susceptible to future edits and further development. Users are advised to exercise caution and should be careful and not consider these as official results of the spatial plan.

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# Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai

## Symbiotic Urban Ecosystems

### MAP 01

#### Ecological Networks

This map locates land-based ecological networks as attributes of the natural environment that influence ecology, such as land use and species of native flora and fauna. The map highlights areas of land that should be protected to preserve natural ecosystems in Te Awa Kairangi Ki Tai. These protected areas are shown in the map as key native ecosystems (Significant Natural Areas), conservation land, highly productive land, and areas considered to contain outstanding features. The clusters of Kōrauni (Stokes Valley), Wainuiomata and Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays) have many surrounding protected areas, whereas Pukeariki (Western Hills) has protected areas throughout its neighbourhoods.

Ecological networks are limited in Mahinga Kai (with the exception of Boulcott Farm and Te Awa Kairangi), Pito-one, and Waiwhetu. The map also indicates threats to native ecosystems in the form of invasive plant species. Clusters such as Pukeariki (Western Hills) and Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays) may have many areas of ecological value, but also contain many invasive plant species.

#### Legend

- Pest plants
- Key Native Ecosystems
- Significant natural areas
- Potential Highly Productive Land (as defined in the NPS-HPL)
- Land use capability (class 1 to 3)
- Primary ecological network
- Significant amenity landscape
- Outstanding natural landscape
- Outstanding natural feature
- Current forest extent - Singers classification
- Existing riparian extent
- Slope classes
  - E\_ Moderately steep, 21-25°
  - F\_ Steep, 26-35°
  - G\_ Very steep, >35°
- Land use capability
  - Class B - Land unsuitable for grazing or production forestry, and is best managed for catchment protection and/ or conservation or biodiversity)



## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Symbiotic Urban Ecosystems

### MAP 02

#### Hydrological Networks

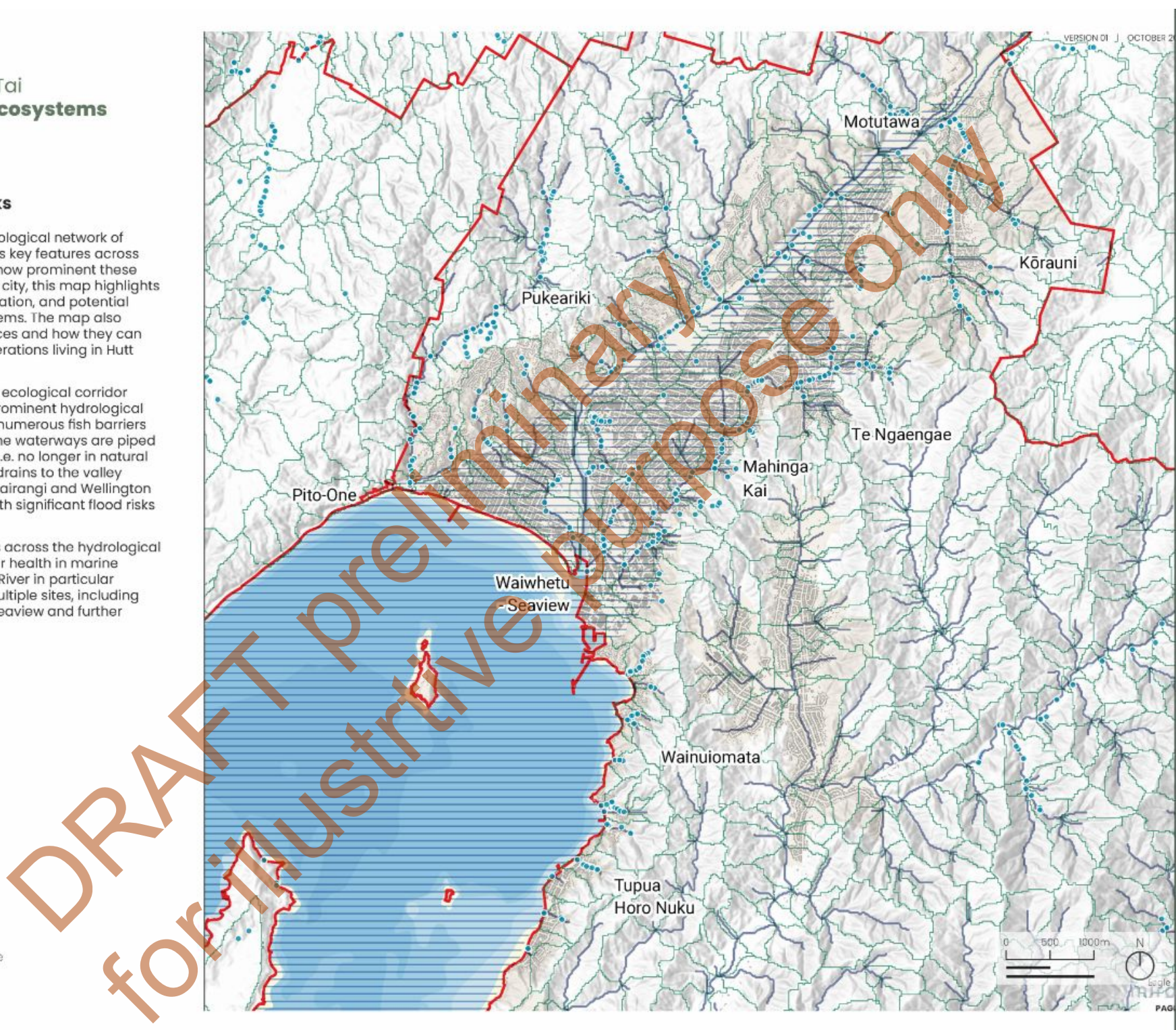
This map identifies the hydrological network of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai and its key features across the landscape. By showing how prominent these features are throughout the city, this map highlights areas of protection, revitalisation, and potential impacts on marine ecosystems. The map also shows natural water resources and how they can be protected for future generations living in Hutt City.

Te Awa Kairangi is within an ecological corridor of the Hutt Valley and is a prominent hydrological feature. However, there are numerous fish barriers in upper tributaries and some waterways are piped or in engineered channels (i.e. no longer in natural conditions). All stormwater drains to the valley floor and Pito-one, Te Awa Kairangi and Wellington Harbour, which coincides with significant flood risks (see Map 04).

There are many fish barriers across the hydrological network; an indicator of poor health in marine ecosystems. The Waiwhetu River in particular has many fish barriers at multiple sites, including the industrial areas within Seaview and further upstream in Te Ngaengae.

#### Legend

-  Streams
-  Lakes
-  Aquifer protection zone
-  Watersheds
-  Fish passage barriers



# Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Symbiotic Urban Ecosystems

## MAP 03

### Reserve Networks

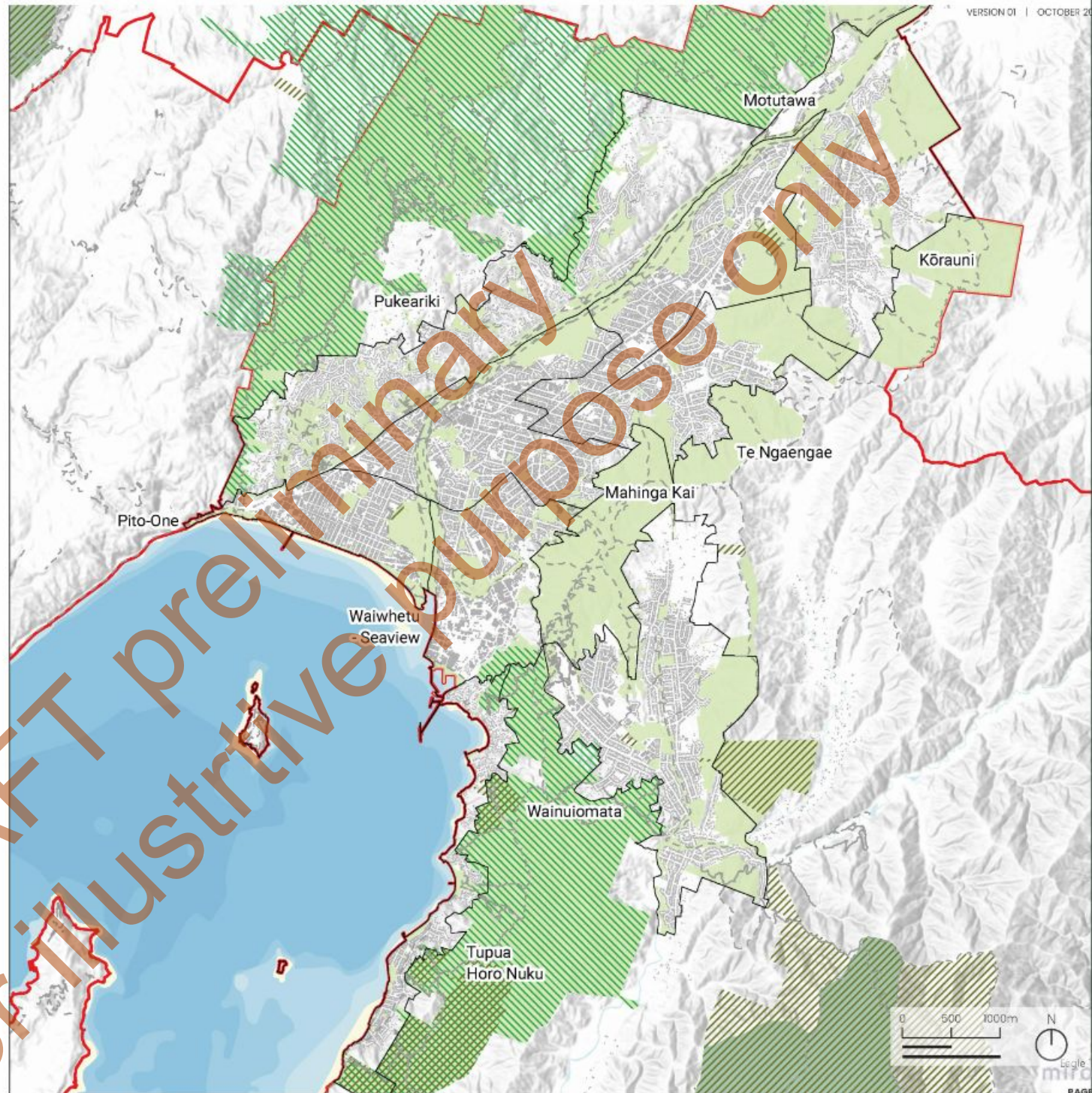
This map contains regional and local urban reserves and parks. It highlights key natural ecosystems and ecological corridors as areas that require protection while being accessible by the public. These reserve networks also provide natural amenities and open space to support existing and future development.

A prominent ecological corridor in Hutt City is Te Awa Kairangi; a large river that cuts through the centre of the valley floor. Much of the valley floor is urbanised with limited ecological features, which are notably absent in much of the Pito-one and Mahinga Kai clusters. Most natural areas are in the surrounding hills with steep topography, such as the Pukeariki and a portion of the Mahinga Kai clusters.

Access for the public into the city's nature reserves is generally provided, including many walking tracks into the hillside reserves. There are also several parks in urban areas that provide access to natural amenities and open space.

### Legend

-  Walking tracks
-  DOC managed ecosystems
-  DOC Public conservation
-  GWRC regional parks
-  HCC District Plan recreation areas



## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Symbiotic Urban Ecosystems

### MAP 04



#### Natural Hazards and Climate Risks

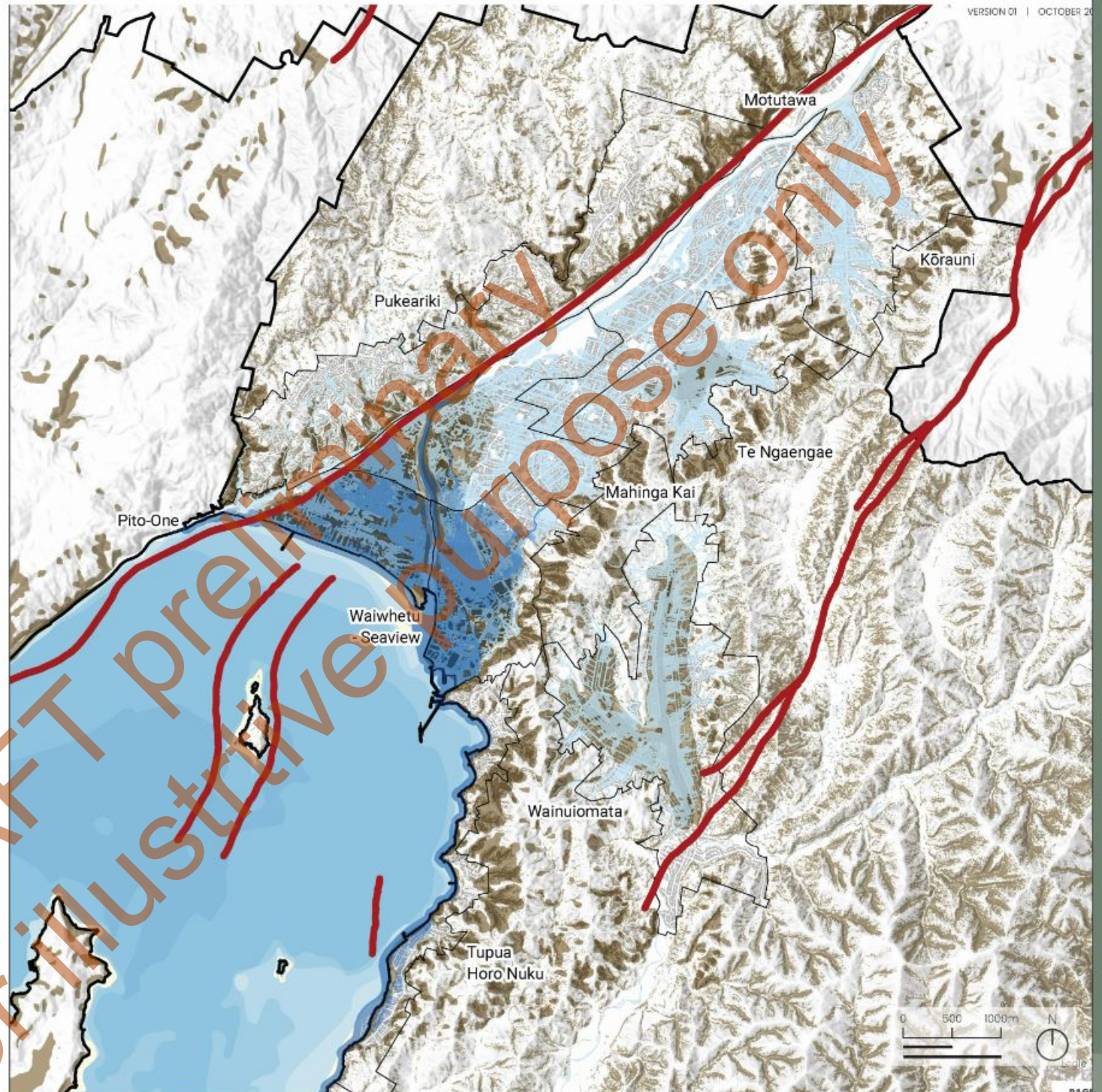
This map contains natural hazards and identified risks associated with climate change. Risks and hazards are grouped and layered to highlight areas that may require additional mitigation measures to reduce impacts to future development.

This includes areas where there are numerous fault lines representing potential for seismic impacts; areas such as Pukeariki, Pito-one and Wainuiomata. Widespread surface flooding risks are also across the valley floor including most clusters of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai (corresponding to the hydrological networks indicated in Map 02).

Land-based risks (e.g. slope failure, combined earthquake risk and liquefaction) are concentrated in Pito-one, Waiwhetu and Wainuiomata areas.

#### Legend

-  Active fault lines
-  Flooding risk (from District Plan)
-  Sea level rise (MWHS in the year 2130 with SLR via SSP5-8.5 median)
-  Sea level rise (1%AEP extreme sea level in the year 2130 with SLR SSP5-8.5 median)
-  Land-based risk:
  - Slope failure (class 4 and 5)
  - Earthquake risk (4 and 5)
  - Liquefaction (high and very high)



## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Re-Indigenised Urban Environments

### MAP 05

#### Māori Communities

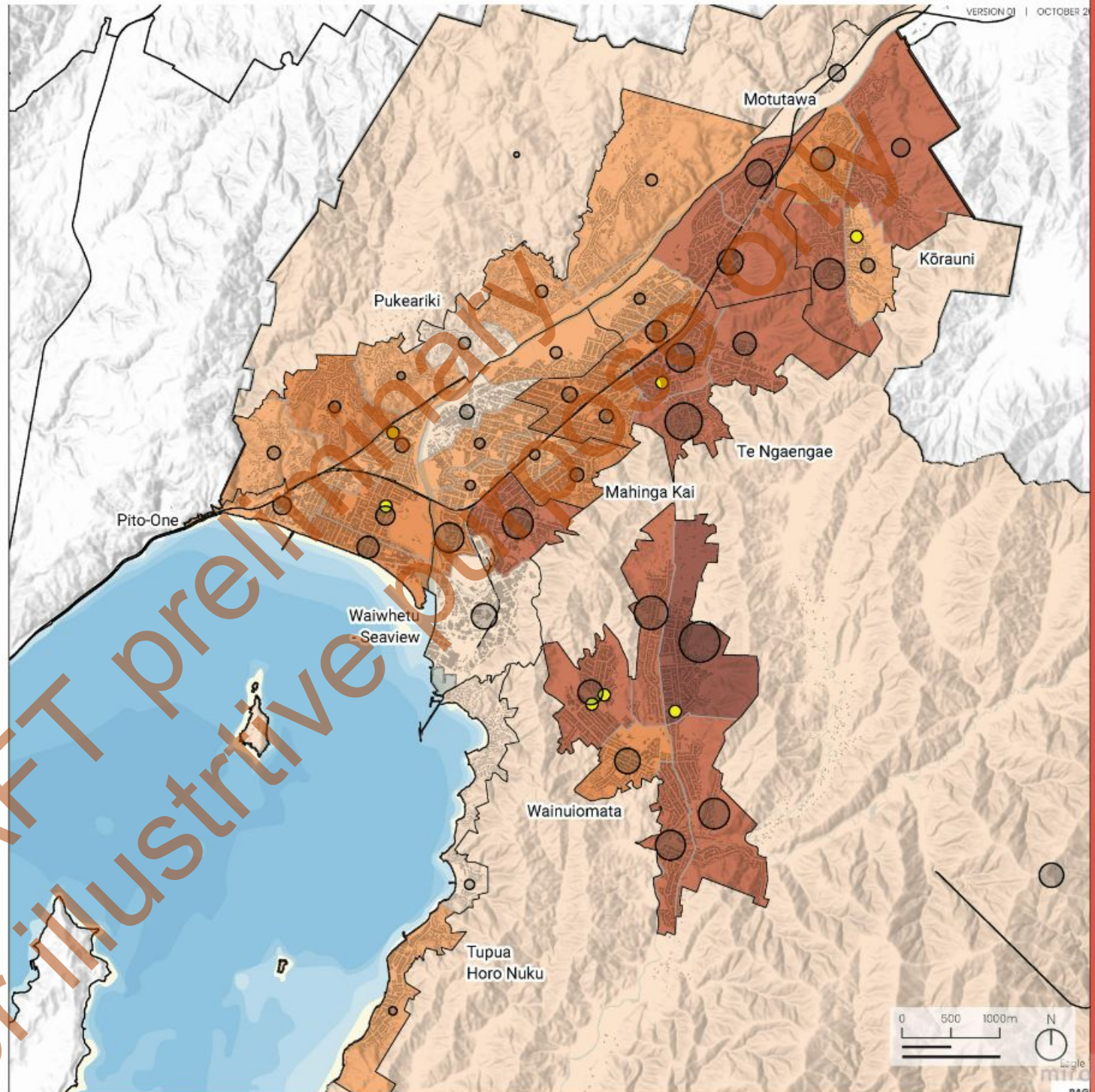
This map shows the city's indigenous cultural identity by displaying where people who identify as Māori live, people that can speak Te Reo, and schools that teach Te Reo.

The map highlights a higher proportion of Māori residents and speakers of Te Reo living in Wainuiomata, Te Ngaengae, Waiwhetu and Kōrauni. Presently, there are 7 schools that teach Te Reo in Hutt City, and are within the Kōrauni, Te Ngaengae, Wainuiomata, Mahinga Kai and Pito-one clusters. This helps define opportunities to promote Te Reo Māori in other communities in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai.

The distribution of schools and Te Reo speakers/ Māori population seems correlated with a high number of speakers close to schools offering Te Reo. Two anomalies are present with schools located in the Mahinga Kai and Pito-One clusters but with low Te Reo speakers.

#### Legend

- Schools offering Te Reo
- Percentage of Māori speakers:
  - 0 - 1%
  - 1 - 2.5%
  - 2.5 - 5%
  - 5 - 10%
- Number of Māori:
  - 0 - 132
  - 132 - 324
  - 324 - 525
  - 525 - 981
  - 981 - 1497



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## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Re-Indigenised Urban Environments

### MAP 06

#### Cultural Representation and Practices

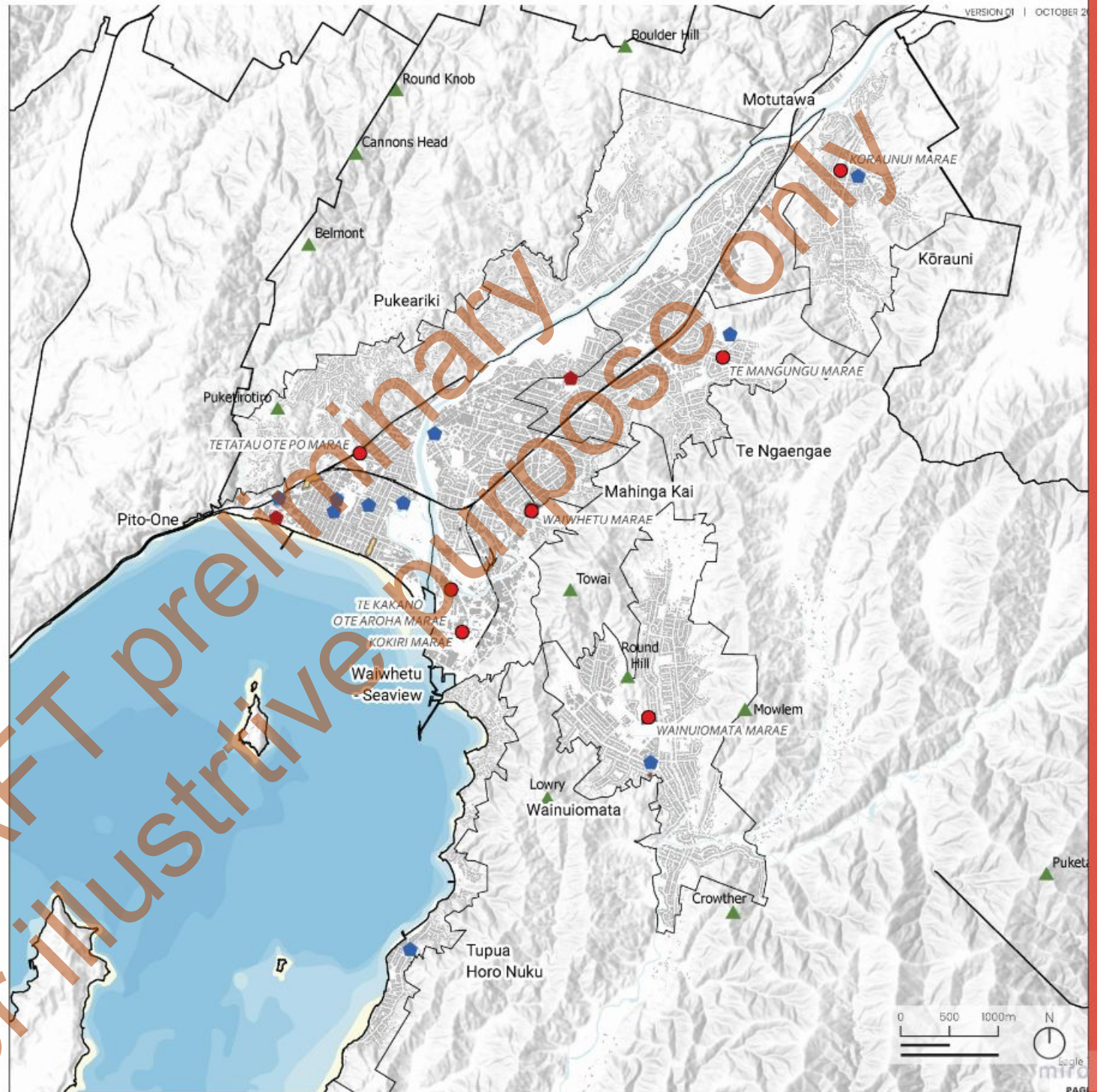
This map shows contemporary features in the built environment that reflect local Māori culture and values. This presents opportunities to embrace significant cultural spaces in the urban environment of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai.

It is clearly visible in this analysis that there is a lack of representation across the city, particularly in neighbourhood centres and Hutt Central. It is plausible to suggest the lack of representation is attributed to smaller populations of Māori being in central areas.

Hutt City is encompassed by culturally significant hills for the Māori community. Maintaining a near-constant visual connection to these hills is crucial for fostering a strong sense of place and belonging among the Māori population.

#### Legend

- ▲ Maunga
- Marae
- New Zealand war memorials
- World War memorials
- Community Iwi zoned land (from District Plan)





# Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Re-Indigenised Urban Environment


## MAP 07

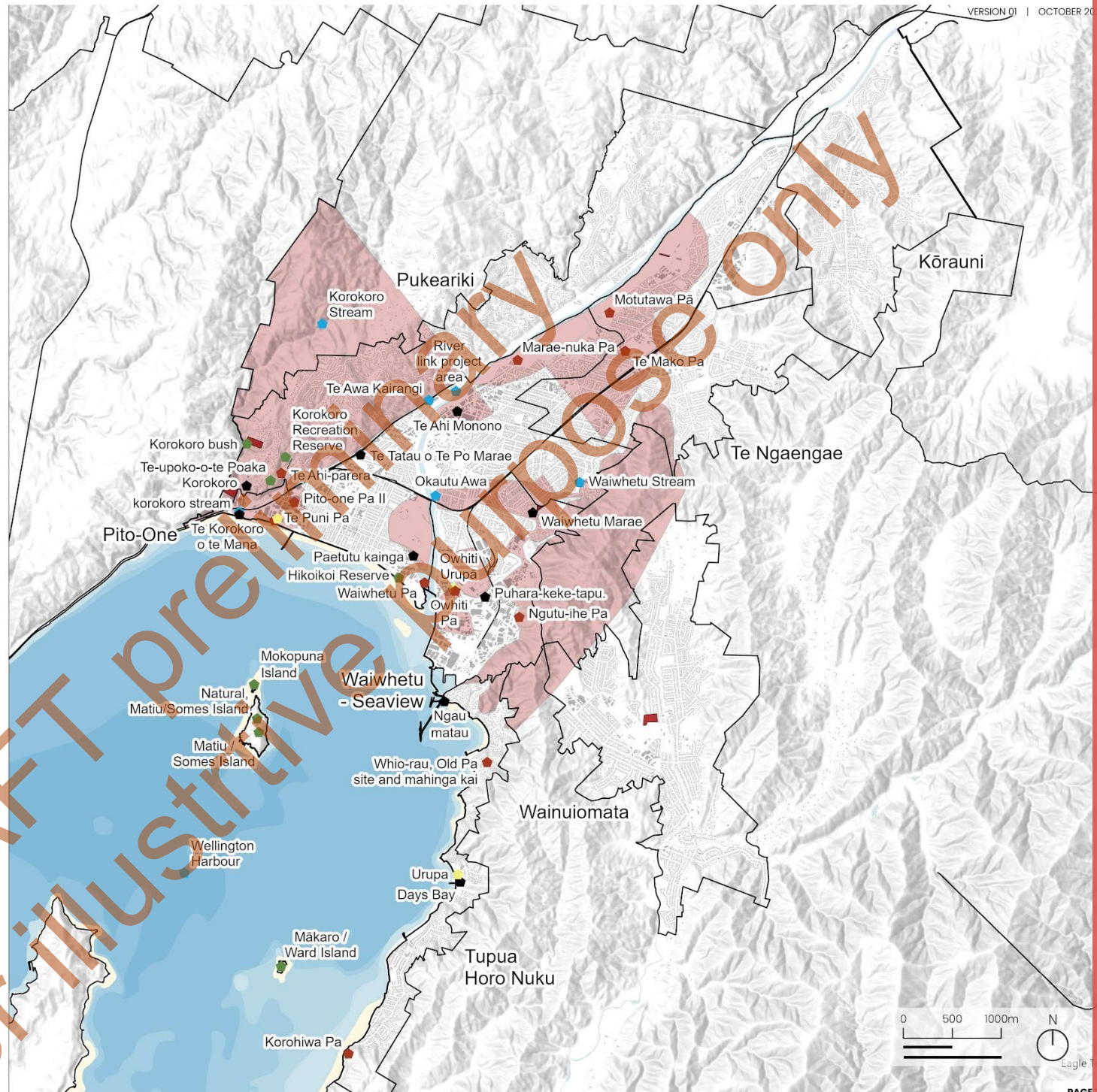
### Cultural Narratives – Study Areas

This map explores past and enduring sites, as well as places and features of cultural value to mana whenua. The map gives a high level understanding of the historical context and resulting spatial logic of places important to Māori.

Certain sites of cultural significance span across extensive areas, encompassing hills and large green spaces. When considering development proposals within these regions, it is vital to give special consideration to the preservation and improvement of cultural celebrations.

### Legend

-  Sites of significance from GWRC
-  Māori land court blocks (May 2017)
-  Study Areas
-  Awa
-  Green spaces
-  Pā
-  Urupā
-  Others



## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Robust Infrastructure Networks

### MAP 08

#### Transportation Network

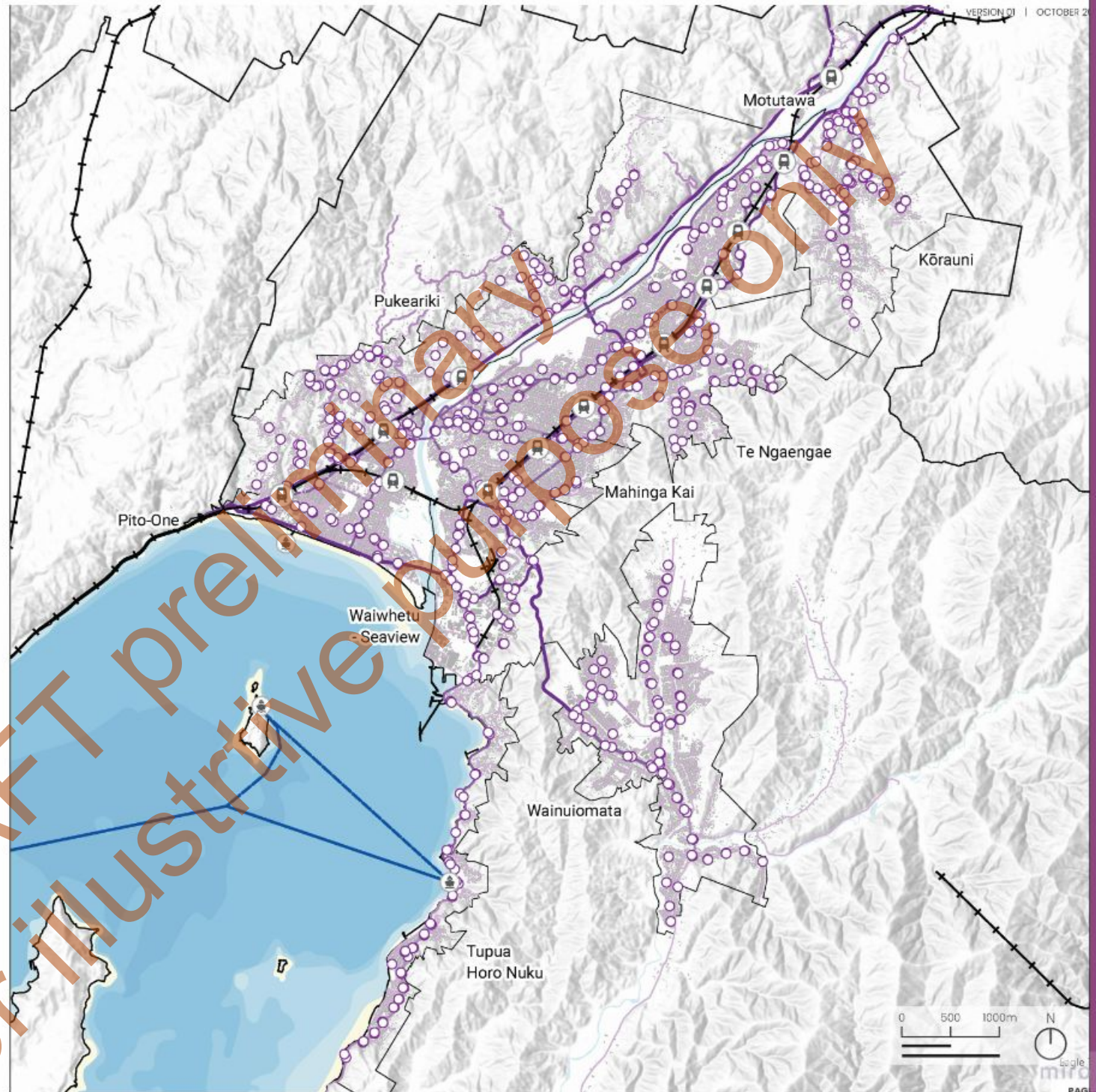
This map shows the general layout and hierarchy of public and private (road) transport networks in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai. It shows the city is well served by public transport, including city-wide and regional rail services, bus networks and ferry services to Wellington.

There are also two State Highways, with State Highway 2 providing access to Wellington and Upper Hutt, and State Highway 58 providing a link north of the city to Porirua and the Kāpiti Coast.

The major transportation routes in the region, like the railway and State Highway 2, create tangible obstacles for the communities in Pukeariki and Mahinga Kai. These transport connections underscore the physical separation of certain groups such as Wainuiomata, Tupua Horo Nuku, and Kōrauni, which are connected only by a single road. It also reveals how some clusters are divided by these structures, as seen in the case of the Pukeariki and Pito-One clusters.

#### Legend

-  Train stations
-  Railway
-  Ferry stops
-  Ferry routes
-  Bus stops
- RAMM classification (from District Plan)
  -  Access roads
  -  Local distributor
  -  Minor distributor
  -  Major distributor



# Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Robust Infrastructure Networks

## MAP 09

### Active Modes

This map shows the existing network of infrastructure that supports walking, cycling and micro-mobility in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai. It includes 1200m walking catchments of rapid and frequent public transport services such as rail, alongside cycleways and shared paths for pedestrians and cyclists.

The intention of this map is to highlight gaps in the active mode network and where opportunities for improvement are available. For instance, Pito-one has a high level of access to shared paths and cycleways (e.g. Esplanade and Te Ara Tupua), but has a lack of access to train stations compared to other parts of the Valley Floor.

Steep topography creates limitations for active transport in Pukeariki, and makes the shared path between Wainuiomata and Waiwhetu difficult to traverse. The map also highlights a gap of active mode routes between the two railway lines in the Valley Floor, and around the golf course in Pito-one.



### Legend

-  Train stations
-  Railway
-  Ferry stops
-  Ferry routes

Walking catchment from train stations

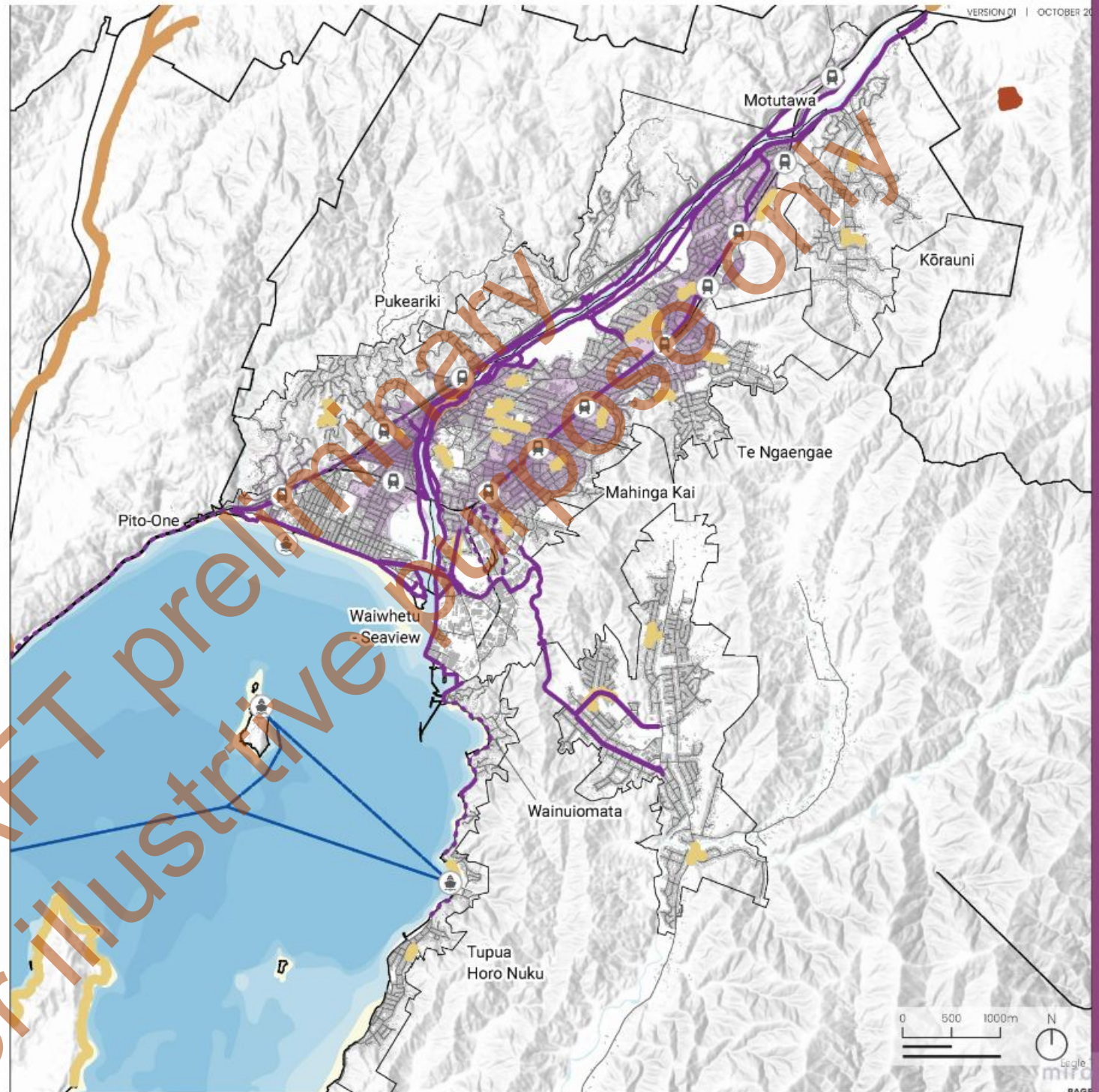
-  400
-  800
-  1200

Cycleways

-  Existing
-  In progress

National speed limit register

-  10 km/h
-  20 km/h
-  30 km/h
-  40 km/h



## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Robust Infrastructure Networks

### MAP 10

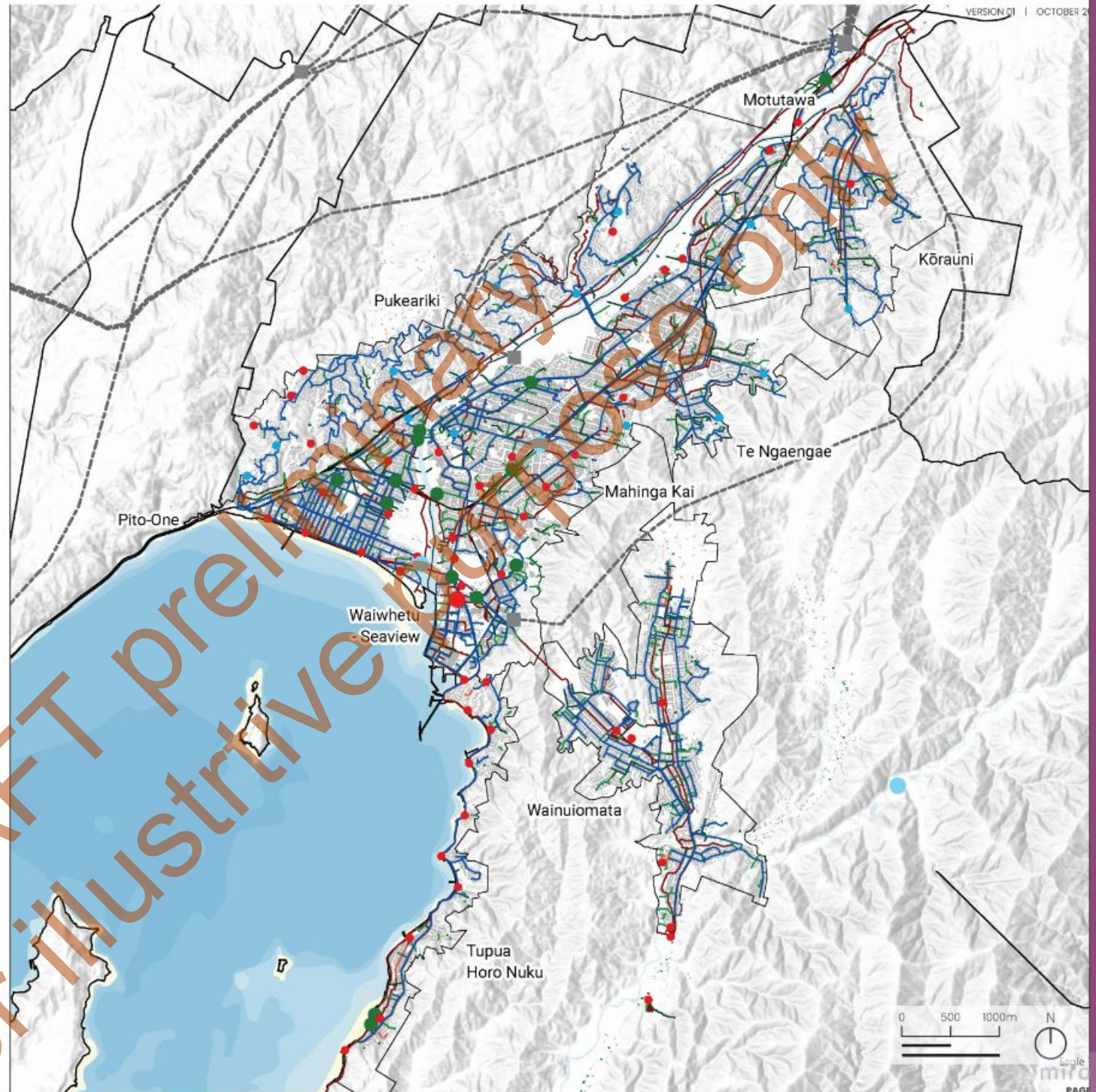
#### Utility Network

This map provides an overview of the current three waters infrastructure and environmental features, including aquifers and rivers. It also highlights significant regional infrastructure, such as the ship refuelling station in Waiwhetu, water and wastewater treatment plants, and transpower lines.

Many of these water-related facilities, like the catchments in Wainuiomata, are crucial for the Greater Wellington region, as they supply essential services. These utility networks serve as indicators of potential limitations for future development or opportunities to address existing gaps within the current network. For instance, there are resilience concerns for isolated communities like Tupua Horu Nuku, Wainuiomata, and Kōrauni, which have single connections to the primary network.

#### Legend

- Water treatment plants
- Water pumps
- Potable water lines (>100 diameter)
- Stormwater treatment plants
- Stormwater pumps
- Stormwater lines (>375 diameter)
- Wastewater treatment plants
- Wastewater pumps
- Wastewater lines (>150 diameter)
- Transpower sites
- Transpower lines



# Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai

## Robust Infrastructure Networks

### MAP 11

#### Infrastructure Risk

This map combines natural hazards and climate change risks (identified in Map 04) with significant infrastructure and property in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai. The resilience of infrastructure against natural risks and the impacts of climate change is a major concern across all clusters in the city.

Isolated places such as Tupua Horo Nuku and Wainuiomata are very exposed to severe weather events with the potential to sever links to Valley Floor. Clusters within the Valley Floor and in coastal areas are also exposed to sea level rise and significant ground shaking risks due to their close proximity to major fault lines. As a result, much of the city would be difficult to access in the event of a major earthquake. Significant electrical and three waters infrastructure are also exposed to these risks in such events, including the wastewater plant in Seaview and Transpower substations near fault lines.

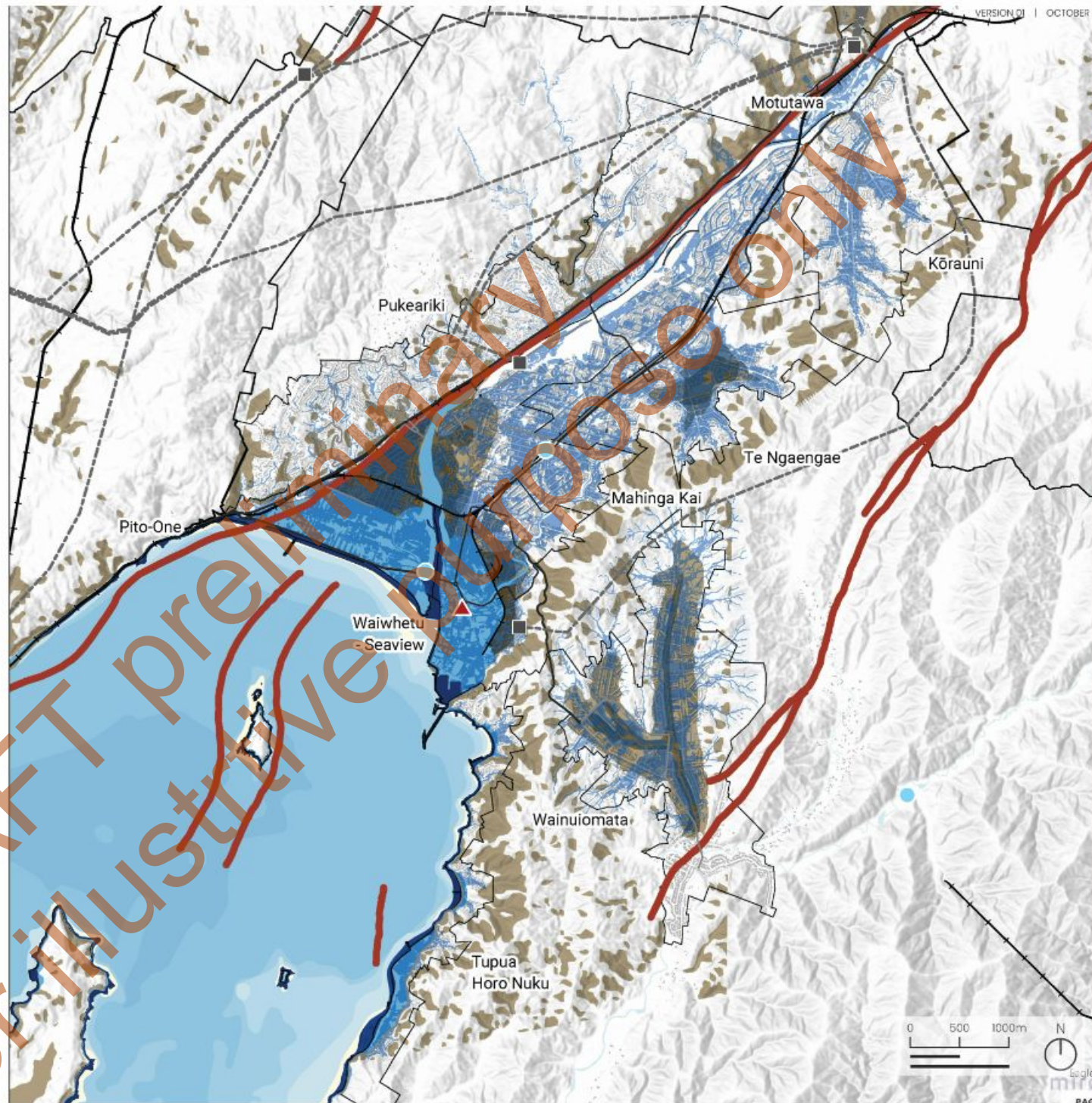
#### Legend

Regional important infrastructure:

- Railway
- Local distributor
- Major distributor
- Water treatment plants
- Stormwater treatment plants
- Wastewater treatment plants
- Transpower sites
- Transpower lines

Natural risks:

- Active fault lines
- Flooding risk (from District Plan)
- Land-based risk:
  - Slope failure (class 4 and 5)
  - Earthquake risk (4 and 5)
  - Liquefaction (high and very high)
- Tsunami evacuation zones
  - Up to 12m high wave
  - Up to 5m high wave



# Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Thriving Homes and Neighbourhood

## MAP 12

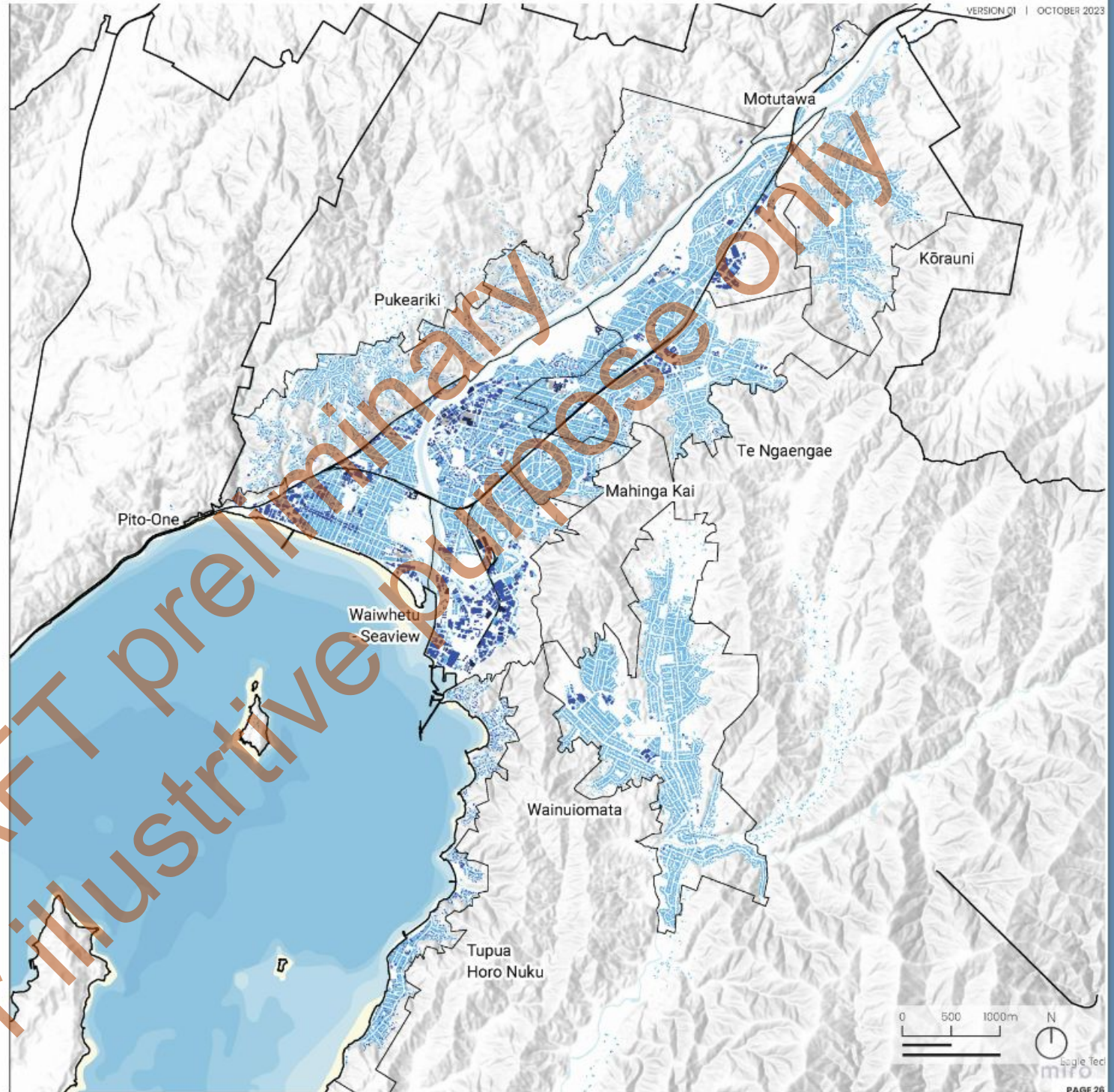
### Urban Form

The urban form of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai is dominated by low density development with most residential dwellings being freestanding houses up to 2 storeys. While these houses make up the bulk of the urban form in suburban areas, many are close to commercial areas such as Mahinga Kai and Pito-one.

Denser typologies of 3 to 5-storeys have commercial and industrial uses, typically located in neighbourhood centres. This shows the built environment in the city uses land inefficiently, leading to increased travel times and threatening areas of productive soils and conservation land. Areas at particular risk include Pukeariki and Wainuiomata.

### Legend

- Building height
- Up to two storeys
- Two to four storeys
- More than four storeys



## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Thriving Homes and Neighbourhood

### MAP 13

#### Urban Density

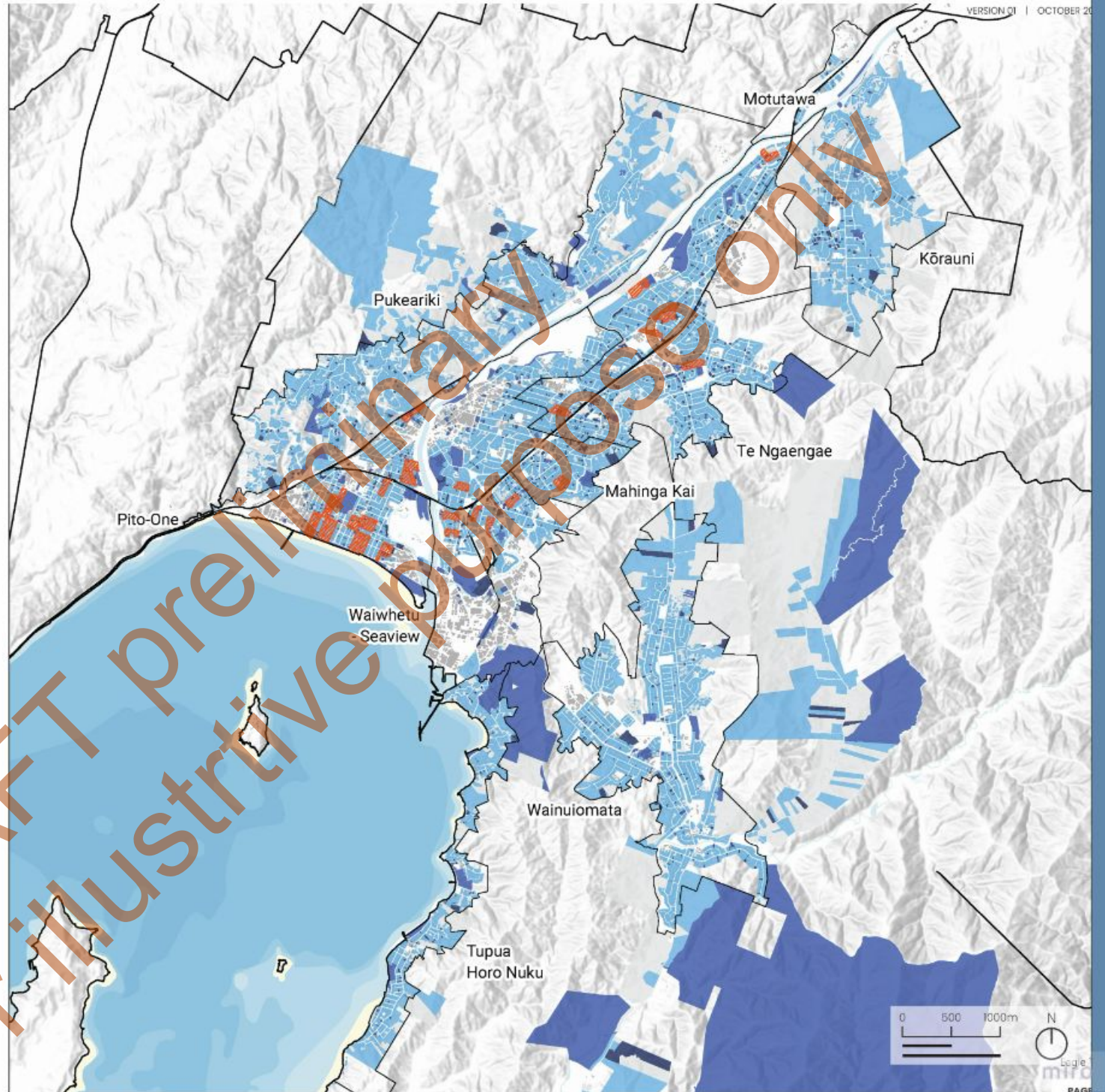
This map illustrates that Hutt City generally has low housing density in most areas. It points out the prevalence of single housing units compared to multi-unit buildings, the scarcity of density near commercial zones, and areas with a moderate density average of 18 dwelling units per hectare (du/ha).

Areas characterised by notably low housing density and opportunities for greenfield development include Pukeariki, Kōrauni, and Wainuiomata. Additionally, there's low housing density in central areas like Mahinga Kai, offering an opportunity for urban renewal and more compact development.

It's important to note that Hutt City faces natural and physical constraints that limit greenfield development opportunities. These constraints, such as geographical features and environmental considerations, make it challenging to expand into new areas. Therefore, increasing housing density in urban areas becomes not only a necessity but a key strategy for the city's future growth and development. By concentrating efforts on enhancing density in existing urban centres and exploring opportunities for urban renewal, Hutt City can effectively address the housing needs of its residents while respecting the limitations imposed by its geographical and environmental characteristics.

#### Legend

- Multi-unit properties
- Multi-use properties
- Single dwelling properties
- Vacant
- Density threshold of 18 DU/ha



# Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Thriving Homes and Neighbourhood

## MAP 15

### Housing Adequacy and Community Needs

This map aims to illustrate the relationship between the composition of households (i.e., the number of people living in a dwelling) and the proportion of dwellings with four or more bedrooms. It provides a visual representation of how households are distributed in relation to the availability of larger, more spacious dwellings, particularly those with four or more bedrooms. This can help identify whether there is an alignment or disparity between household size and the types of dwellings available in a specific area, which can be valuable for housing planning and policy decisions.

The map draws attention to a notable contrast in housing composition. Specifically, it underscores that the Te Ngaengae, Kōrauni, Motutawa, and Wainuiomata clusters have a higher number of households with five or more residents but a lower percentage of dwellings with four or more bedrooms. This suggests a mismatch between the types of available housing and the community's need for larger accommodations.

Conversely, the Pukeariki and Tupua Horo Nuku clusters exhibit a different pattern, with a higher percentage of dwellings featuring five or more bedrooms, despite having relatively fewer households composed of four people or more.

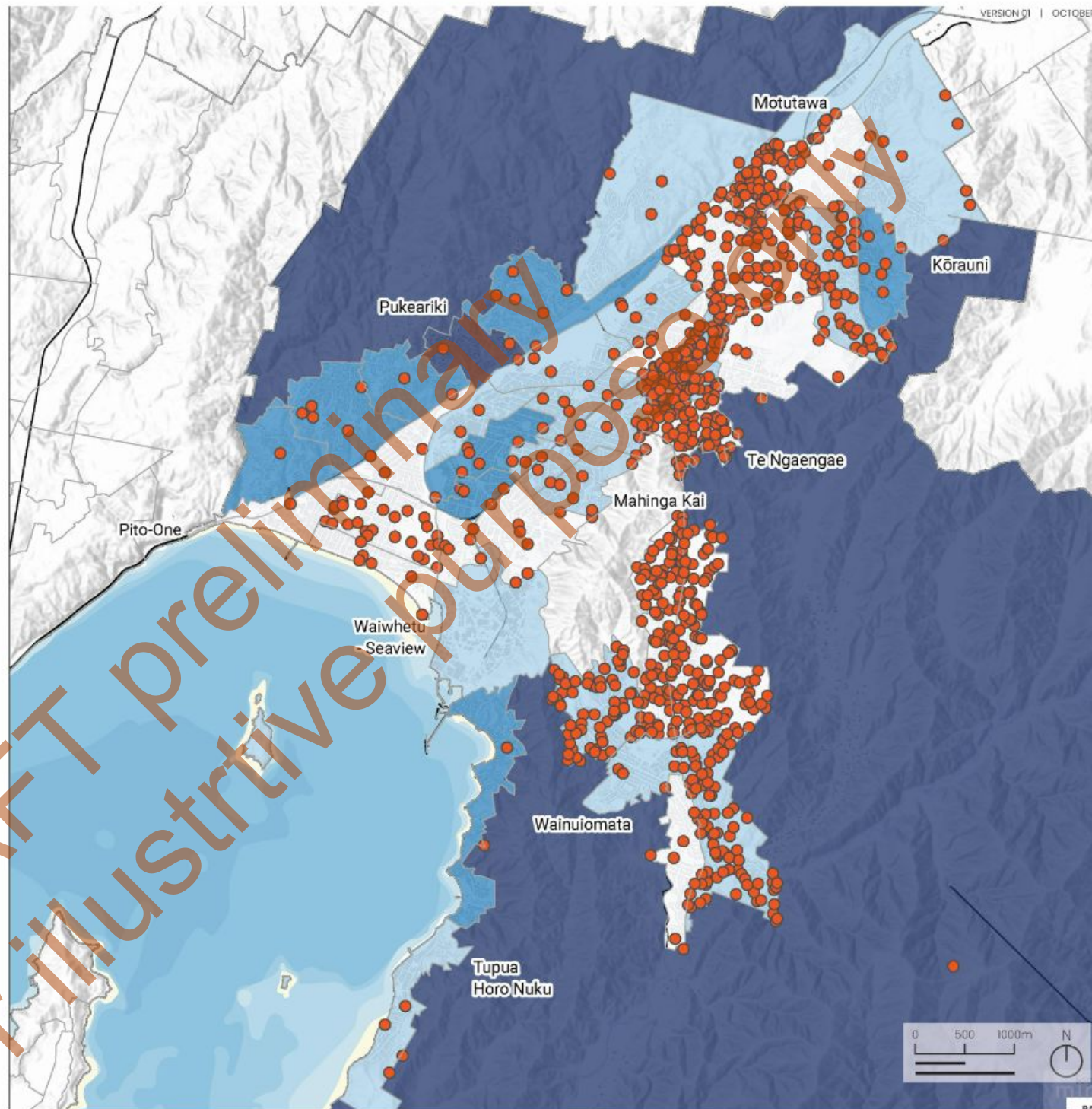
#### Legend

Percentage of dwellings with four or more bedrooms

- < 4 %
- 4 - 7 %
- 7 - 11 %
- > 11 %

Number of persons per household (1 dot = 25 persons)

- 5 or more persons per household





# Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Thriving Homes and Neighbourhood

## MAP 16

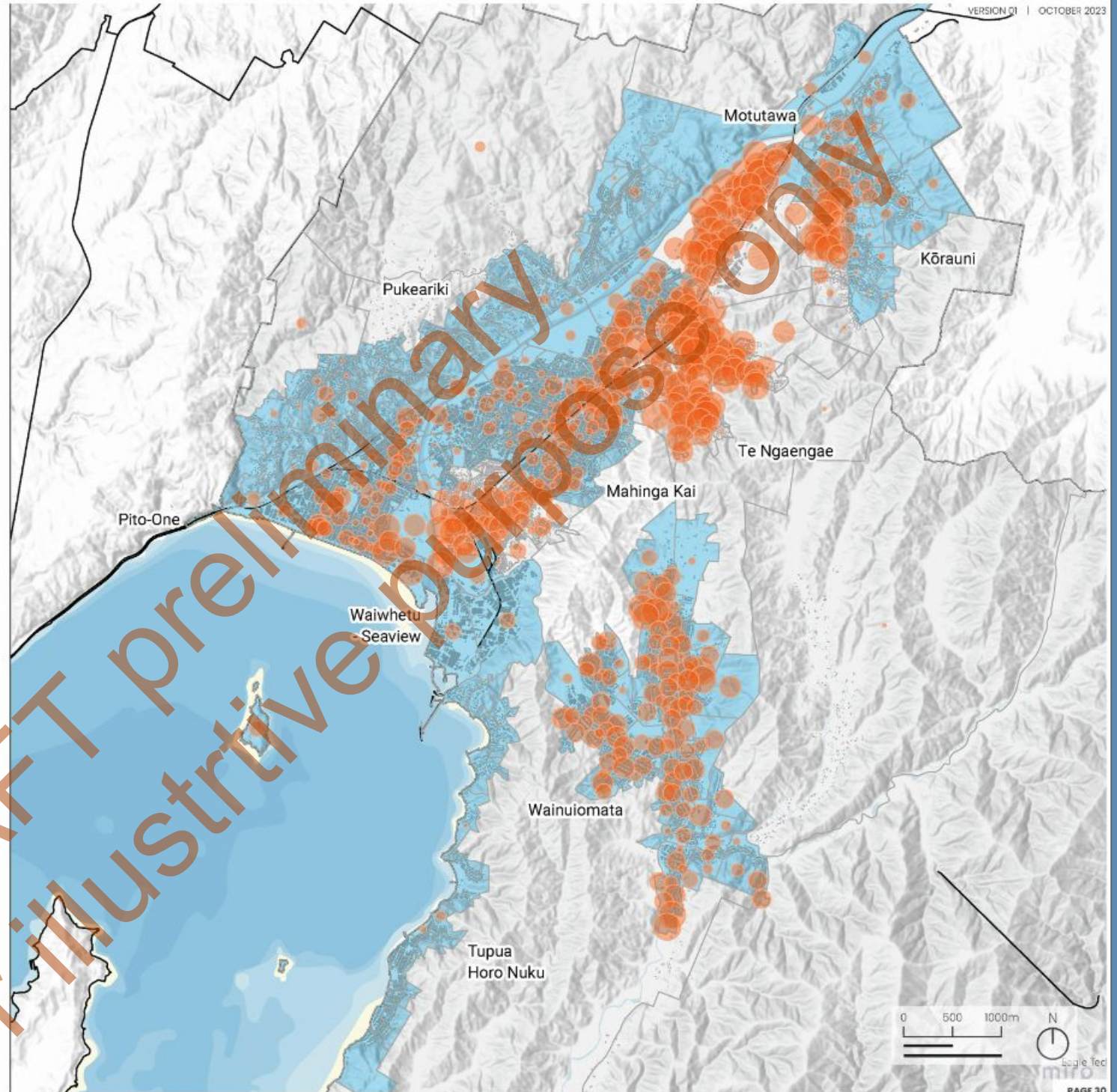
### Housing Security

This map shows the relationship between deprivation and the number of people paying more than the housing rental median price. This highlights areas of Hutt City (in blue) where a majority of residents are paying more than the city-wide median rent of \$300 per week. The map also shows areas of deprivation, with larger circles indicating greater deprivation.

While some higher deprivation areas have lower than median rents (e.g. Ngaengae), areas with higher deprivation and higher rents are an indicator of rental housing stress (e.g. Wainuiomata). Areas of low rental housing stress include Tupua Horo Nuku and Puke Ariki.

### Legend

- SA2 paying more than the median rent (\$300 per week)
- More rents below median rent
- More rents above median rent
- Deprivation Index (NZDep 2018)
- < 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 6
- 6 - 7
- 7 - 8
- 8 - 9
- 9 - 10



# Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai

## Equitable Social Outcomes

### MAP 17

#### Food Access

This analysis defines a food desert as an SA2 area more than 1.2km from a supermarket where at least 30% of the area has a New Zealand Deprivation Index score above 7 (a collation of measures that exacerbate the effect of poor access to food).

This analysis highlights some disparities with the Pukeariki not being a food desert despite having no supermarkets, while Te Ngaengae and Motutawa are food deserts with a close proximity to supermarkets that offer 20% more expensive prices.

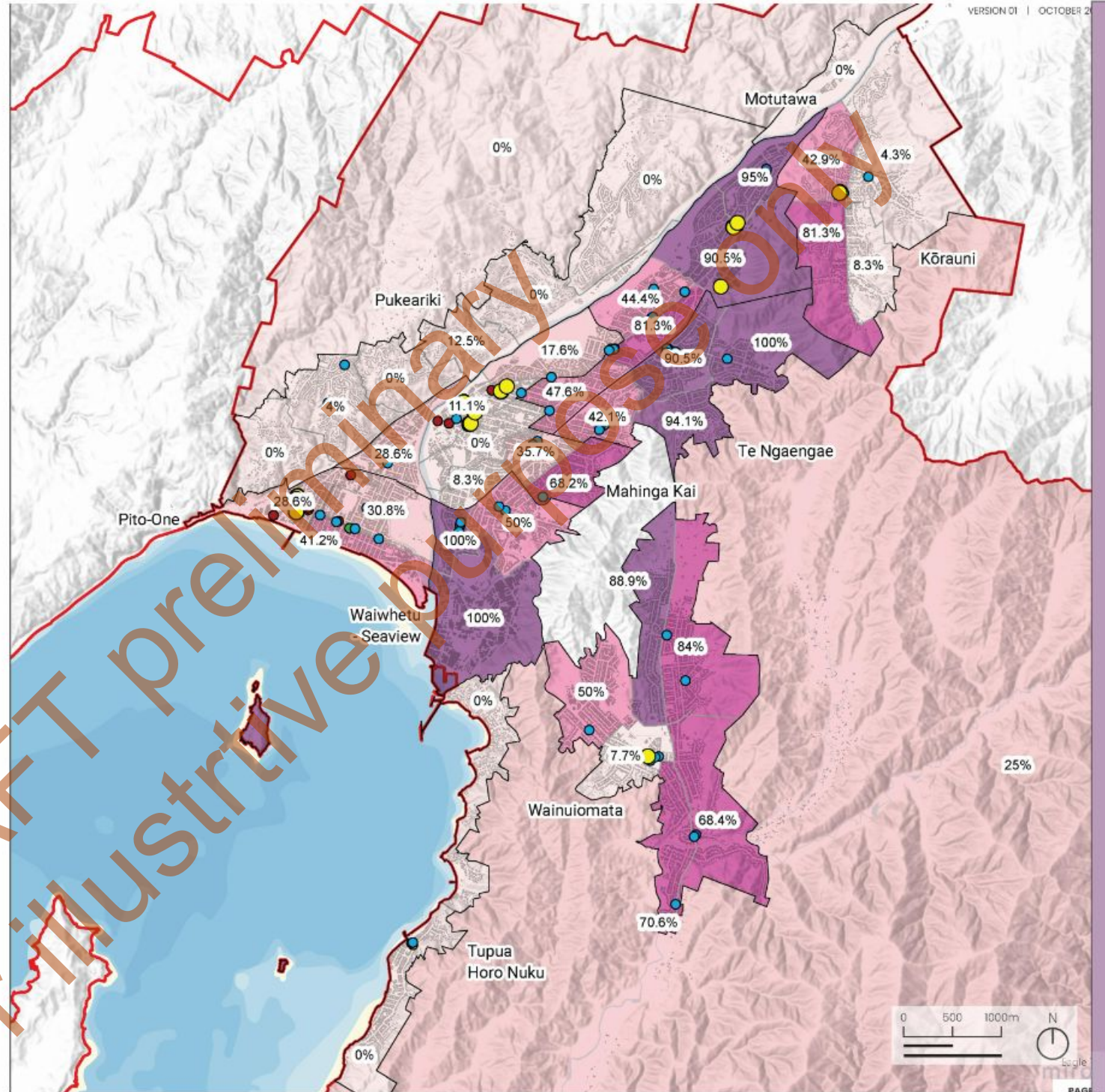
Key local supermarkets (yellow) are located in Wainuiomata, Te Ngaengae and Mahinga Kai, but there are a range of other food outlets across the city that could alleviate food desert challenges.

#### Legend

- Food providers
- Supermarkets
- Butchery
- Dairy
- Mini mart
- Vegetables store
- Wholesaler

Food desert (SA2 area more than 1.2km from a supermarket where at least 30% of the area has a New Zealand Deprivation Index score above 7)

- < 12.5 %
- 12.6 - 35.7 %
- 35.8 - 50 %
- 50.1 - 84 %
- 84.1 - 100 %



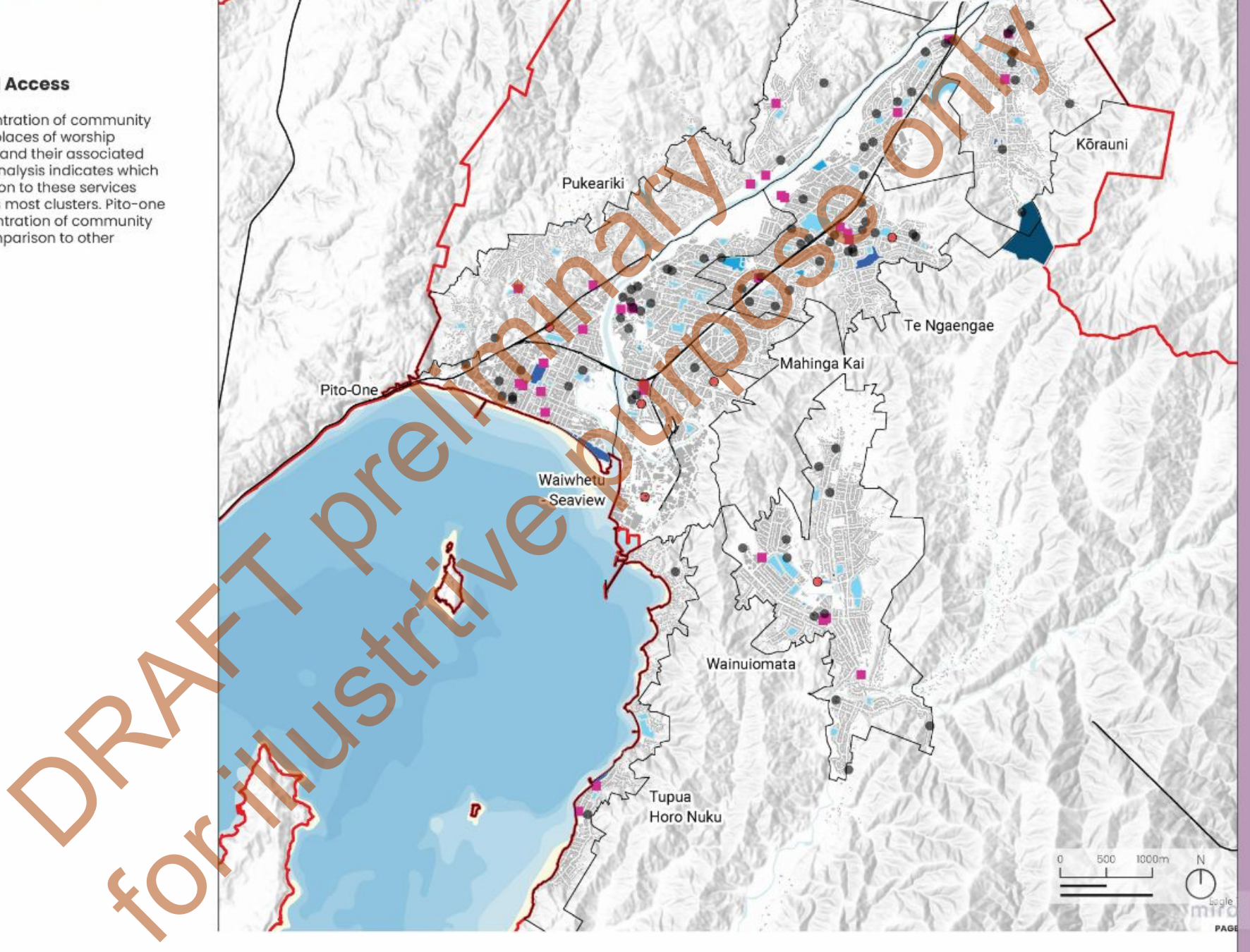
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## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Equitable Social Outcomes

### MAP 18

#### Social Resilience and Access

This map shows the concentration of community services, Council facilities, places of worship and marae within Hutt City and their associated walking catchments. This analysis indicates which communities lack connection to these services and spaces, which includes most clusters. Pito-one however, has a high concentration of community services and spaces in comparison to other clusters.



# Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Equitable Social Outcomes

## MAP 19








### Education Access

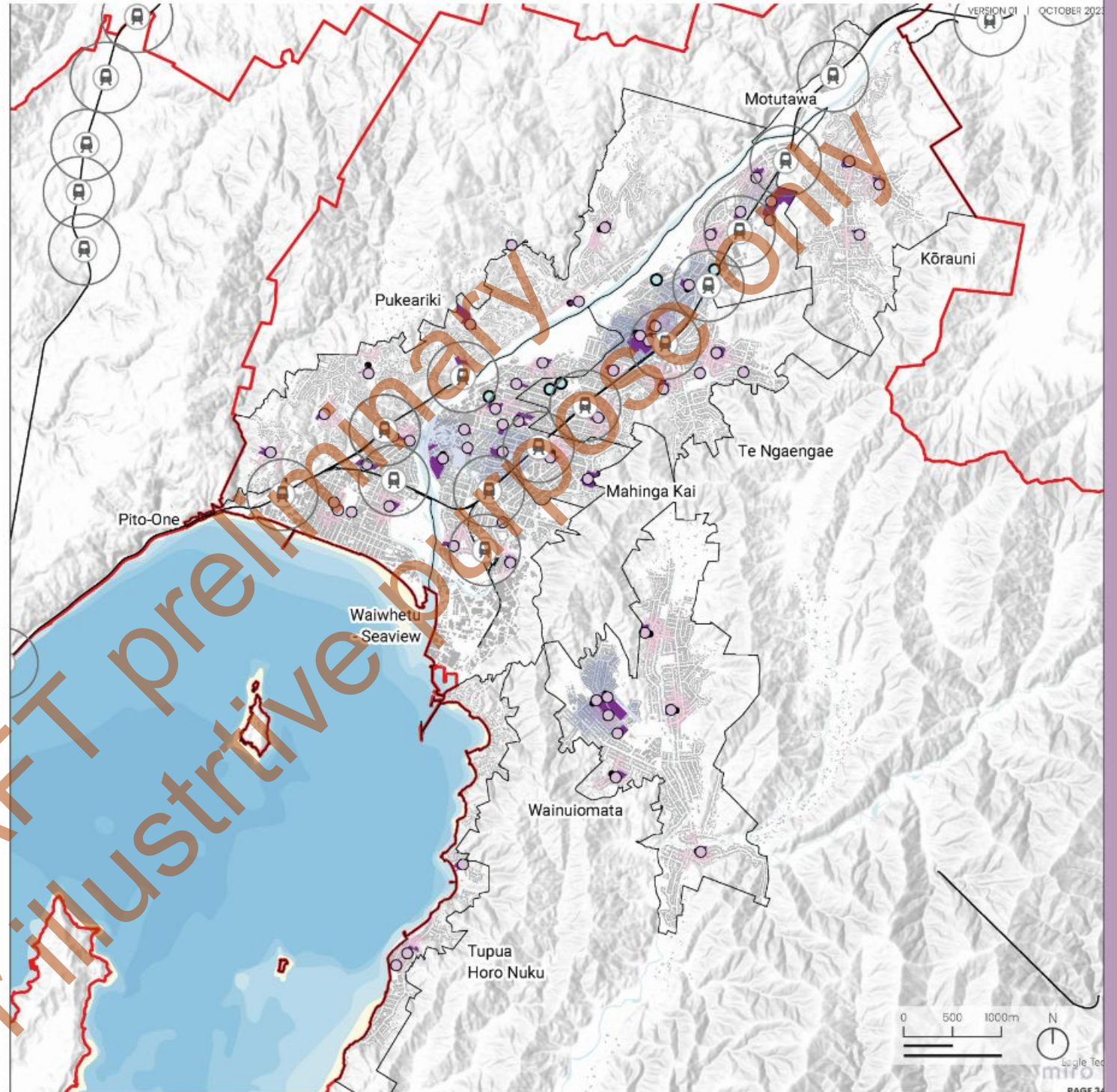
The map displays all the available educational facilities within Hutt City and their accessibility within specific walking catchment areas. Primary schools are situated within a 400m catchment, while high schools have an 800m catchment defined.

Access to education within Hutt City is uneven. Despite the presence of numerous schools, the walking catchment areas reveal limited accessibility for certain communities, often necessitating car use to reach these facilities. This challenge is particularly evident in the Wainuiomata, Kōrauni, Pukeariki, and Tupua Horo Nuku clusters.

Conversely, the Mahinga Kai and Motutawa clusters benefit from many schools located within walking distance of train stations, indicating a higher level of accessibility to educational institutions in these regions.

### Legend

-  Train stations
-  800m walking catchment from train stations
-  Schools extant
-  School locations
-  Early childhood educators (ECE)
- Walking catchments**
-  400m from primary schools
-  800m from high schools



# Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai

## Equitable Social Outcomes

### MAP 20









#### Health Access

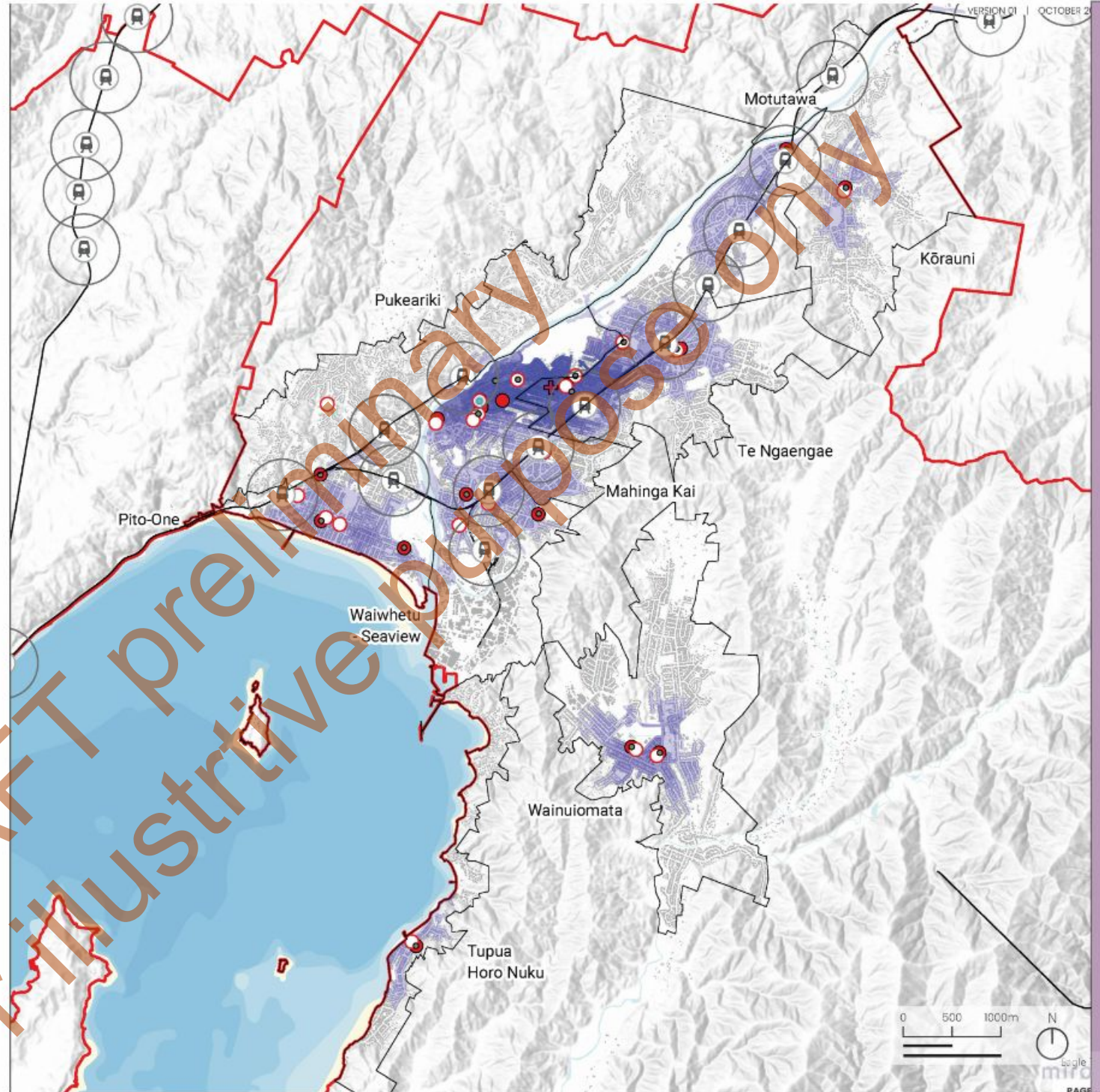
The map illustrates the distribution of health facilities, including hospitals, medical centres, and pharmacies within Hutt City. It also outlines walking catchment areas of 400, 800, and 1200 metres around these facilities to emphasise variations in accessibility within the urban environment.

Healthcare providers are primarily concentrated in the central area of Hutt City, with the main hospital in Boulcott surrounded by numerous medical centres. While most of these services are conveniently located near train stations and other public transportation links, there are notable gaps in healthcare access for several communities. Pukeariki, for instance, lacks any health facilities. Tupua Horo Nuku and certain parts of Wainuiomata also face limited access, especially when it comes to specialised medical services.

The distribution of health services seems to correlate with areas identified as vulnerable in Map 21, such as Pito-one, Ngaengae, and Wainuiomata. Notably, Motutawa experiences a shortage of services in areas where vulnerability is comparatively higher.

#### Legend

-  Train stations
-  800m walking catchment from train stations
-  Hospital
-  Medical centres
-  Pharmacies
- Walking catchments from medical centres
  -  400m
  -  800m
  -  1200m



# Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai

## Equitable Social Outcomes

### MAP 21

#### Vulnerability

In this map multiple layers of vulnerability are used to highlight key areas. The deprivation index has been used as a base to show areas of vulnerability in Hutt City, and is overlaid with land-based risks (shown in black).

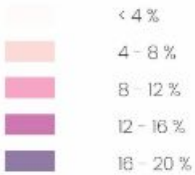
This analysis shows that very deprived communities are also facing substantial natural risks, particularly in Wainuiomata, Naenae, and parts of Pito-one. In addition to these layers, the map also displays areas with people that have disabilities.

In Motutawa, Pito-one and Mahinga Kai there is a higher proportion of people with disabilities and increased access to emergency services.

#### Legend

□ Emergency services (emergency centres, fire stations, police stations)

Percentage of people with disability



— Active fault lines

▨ Land based + flooding risk

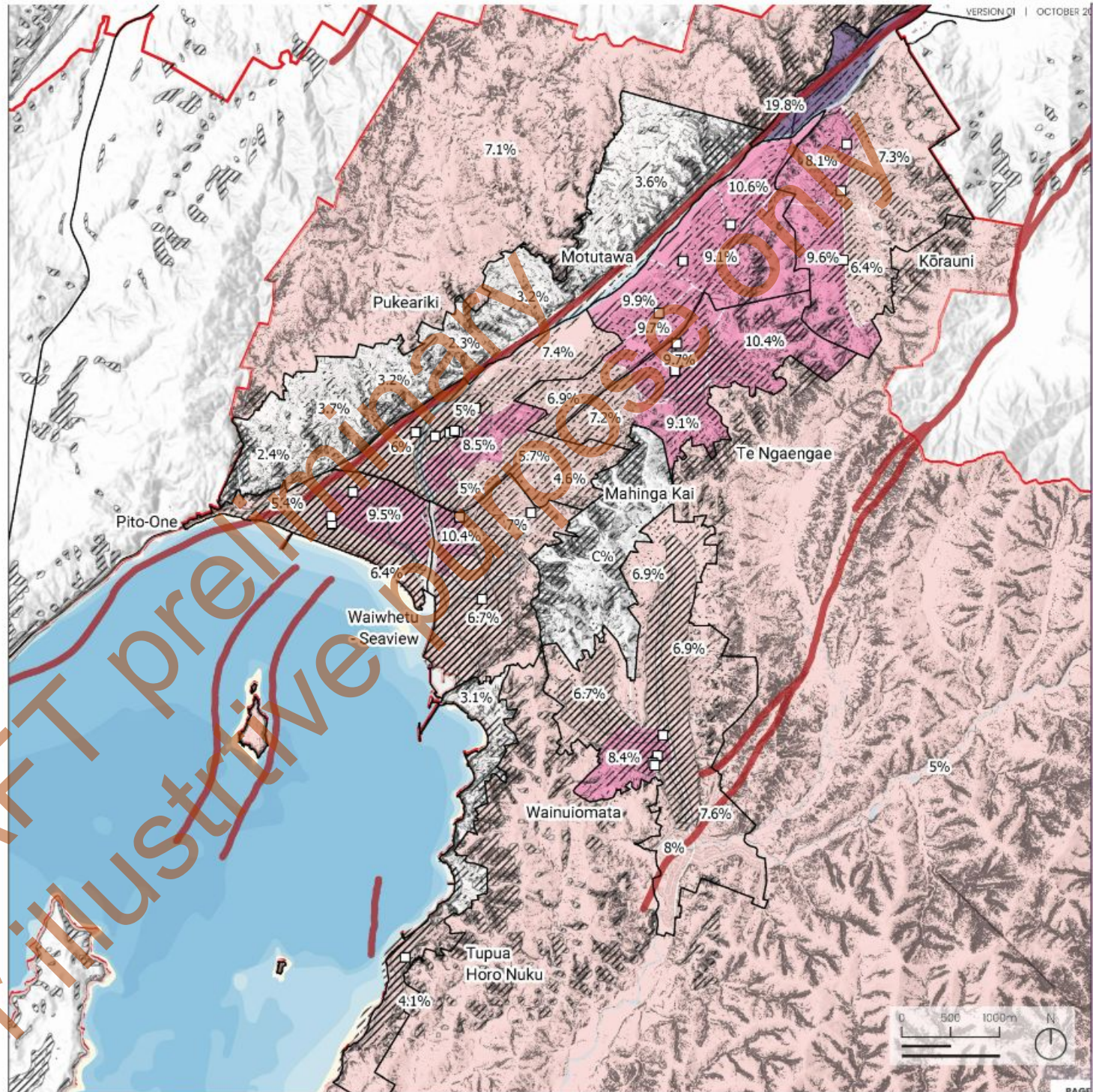
Flooding risk (from District Plan)

Slope failure (class 4 and 5)

Earthquake risk (4 and 5)

Liquefaction (high and very high)

Tsunami evacuation zones (up to 12m high wave and up to 5m high wave)



## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Buoyant Economic Outcomes

### MAP 22

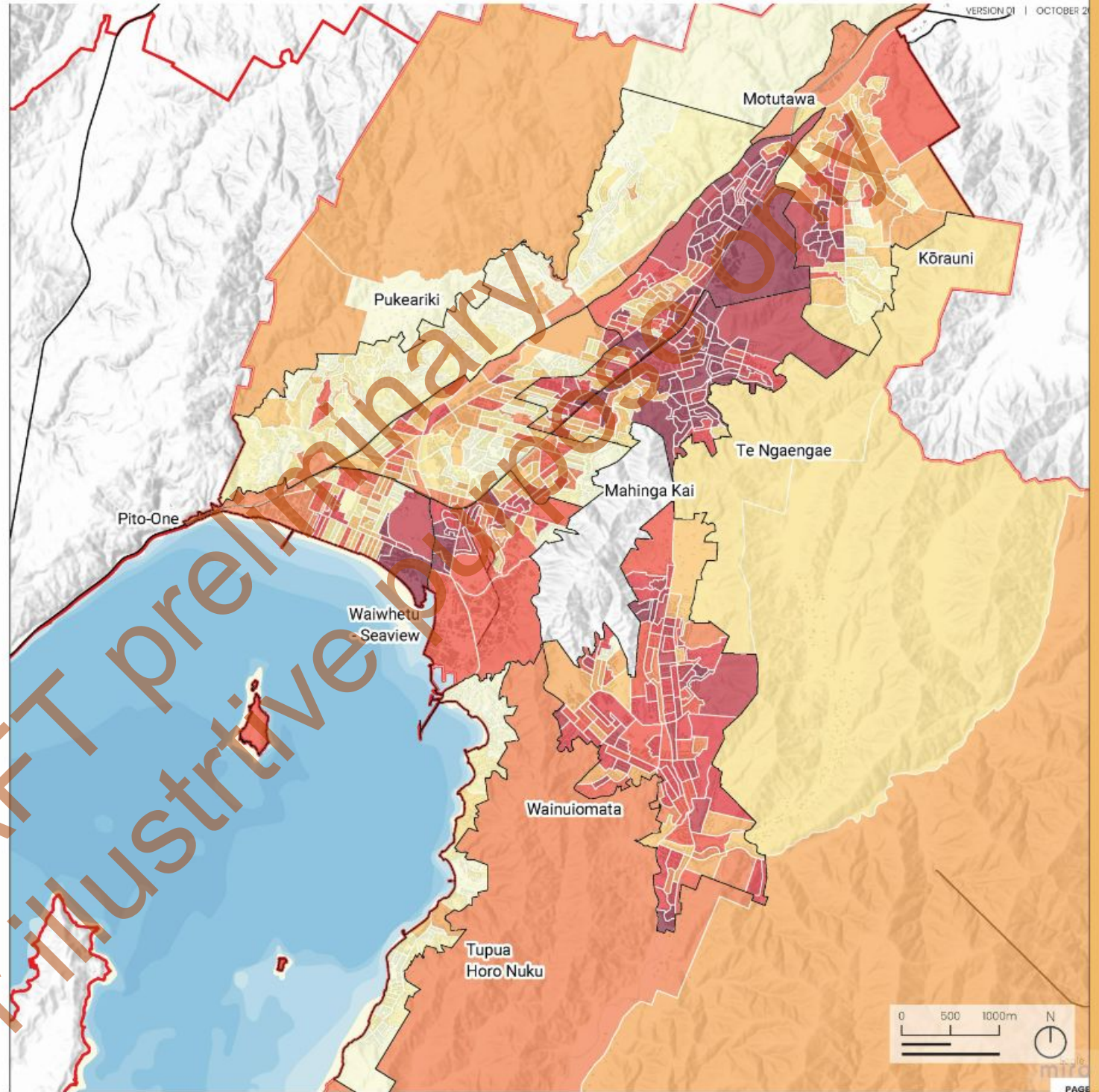
#### Household Economic Wellbeing

This map focuses on the deprivation index to understand the economic wellbeing of Hutt City residents. The relationship between the NZDep and economic wellbeing is that the NZDep serves as an indicator of economic disadvantage or hardship within a specific geographic region. Higher NZDep scores are associated with greater levels of deprivation, which, in turn, are often indicative of lower economic wellbeing for the residents of that area.

Utilising the SAI boundaries, this assessment provides a comprehensive overview of the current socio economic landscape, pinpointing the specific areas in Hutt City where higher levels of deprivation are prevalent.

In particular, it reveals that the northern region of the Motutawa cluster and a significant portion of Te Ngaengae exhibit noteworthy levels of deprivation, indicating a concentration of disadvantaged populations. Conversely, in areas like Wainuiomata and Kōrauni, deprivation appears more fragmented, suggesting a mix of economic circumstances within these neighbourhoods. Surprisingly, despite its geographical remoteness and natural limitations, the Pukeariki cluster stands out with the lowest levels of deprivation in Hutt City, indicating relatively better economic conditions and overall well-being for its residents.

#### Legend



# Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Buoyant Economic Outcomes

## MAP 23

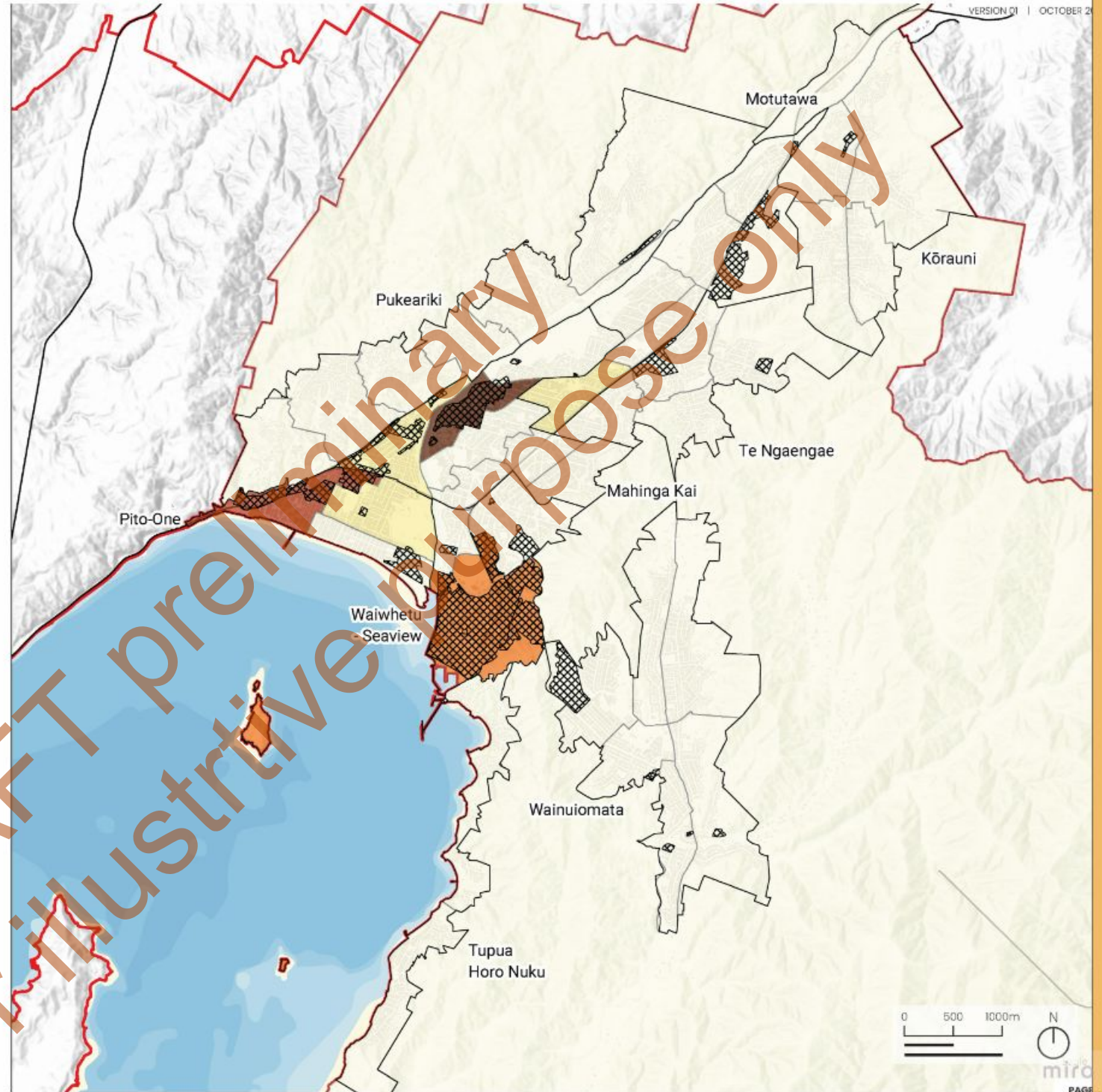
### Centres of Employment

This map employs SA2 boundaries to provide a comprehensive insight into the commuting patterns within Hutt City, shedding light on the primary employment hubs across the city. These major employment areas include Mahinga Kai, Pito-one, and Waiwhetu, signifying the focal points of economic activity and job opportunities.

To further refine the precision of these findings, the map superimposes the commercial and industrial zones as designated by the District Plan. This overlay helps pinpoint the specific locations of businesses and industries in Hutt City. Interestingly, this detailed analysis reveals a relative scarcity of commuters working in the Motutawa region, despite the presence of substantial commercial areas designated by the District Plan. This suggests an intriguing disparity between the zoning and the actual employment patterns in this particular area.

### Legend

- Total people coming to work in the SA2
- < 1000
  - 1001 - 2000
  - 2001 - 3000
  - 3001 - 4000
  - 4001 - 5000
  - > 5001
- Land zoned commercial and business (from District Plan)





## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Buoyant Economic Outcomes

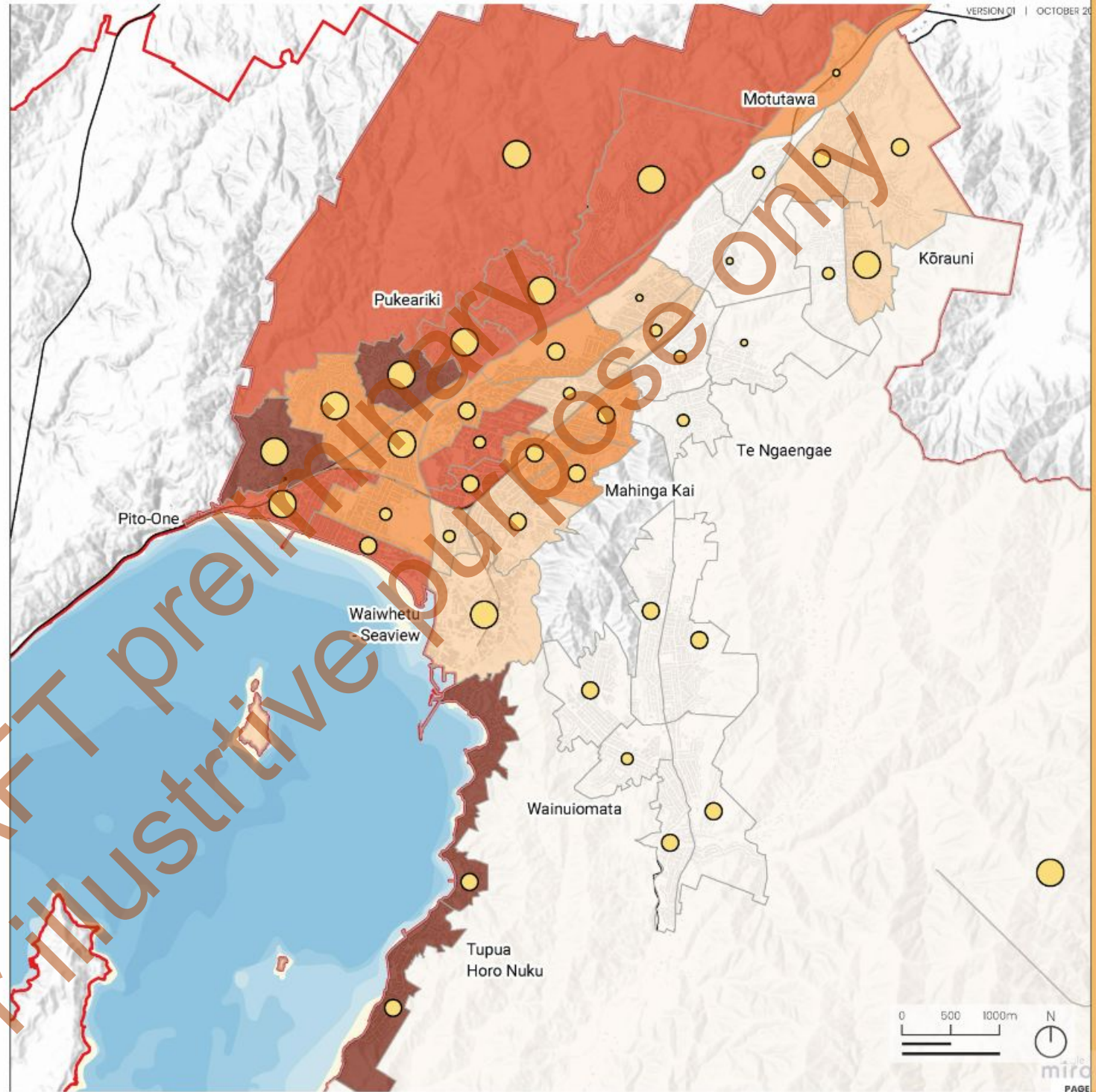
### MAP 24

#### Employment Access

This map serves to underscore the correlation between employment rates and educational attainment, using SA2 boundaries as the basis for the analysis. This in-depth examination of the data reveals that in the northern sections of Motutawa, Te Ngaengae, and Wainuiomata, there is a notable prevalence of lower employment percentages among residents. This aligns with the observed proportion of individuals holding an NCEA Level 3 qualification, which also tends to be lower in these areas.

In contrast, Pukeariki stands out as a region experiencing comparatively less deprivation when compared to the broader Hutt City, as indicated in Map 21. This is corroborated by a higher prevalence of employment and a greater number of residents with NCEA Level 3 qualifications in this area. In essence, the map highlights how education and employment outcomes tend to correspond with socioeconomic circumstances, with Pukeariki demonstrating a relatively more favourable socio-economic profile compared to other parts of Hutt City.

#### Legend



## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Buoyant Economic Outcomes

### MAP 25

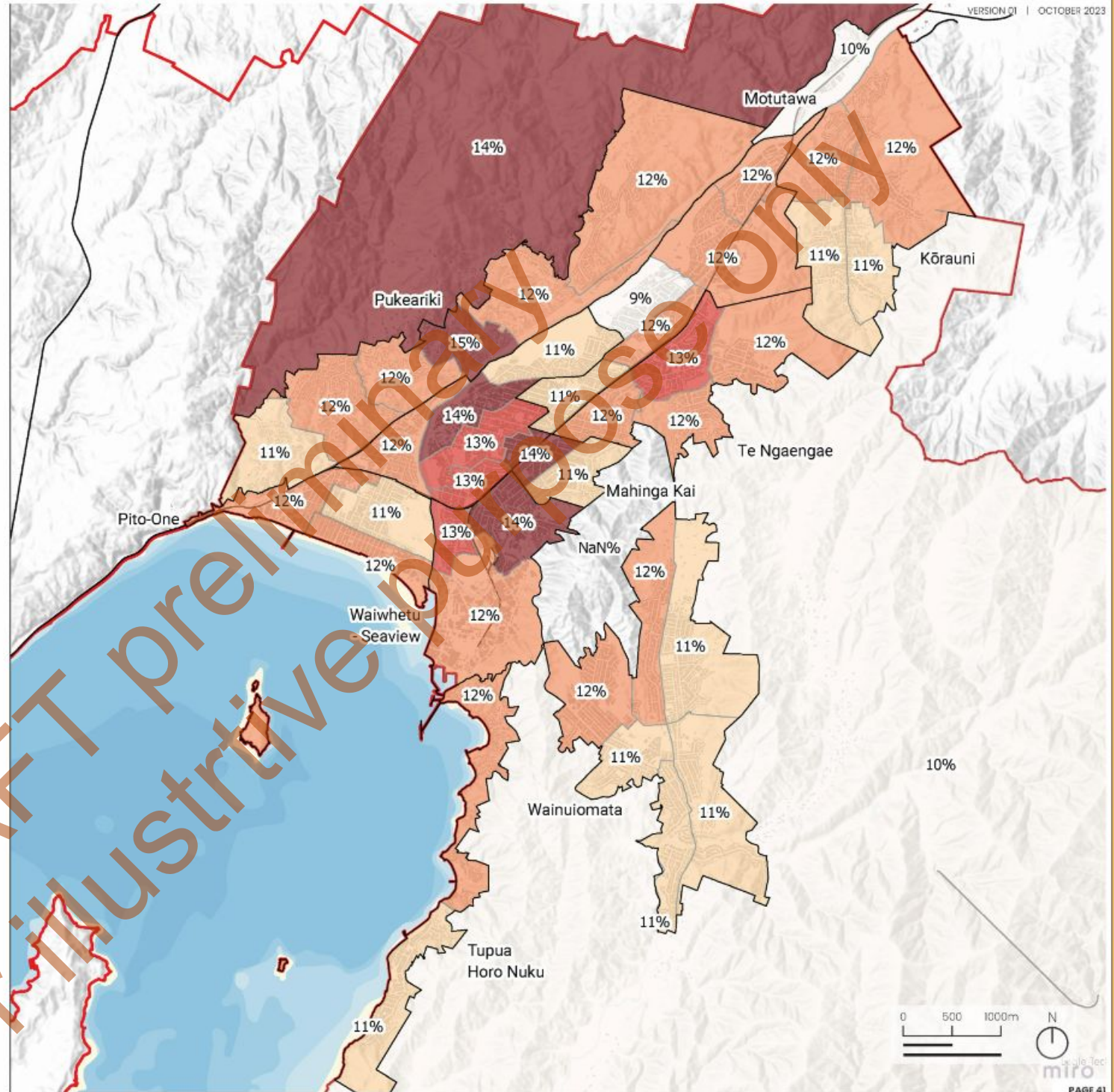
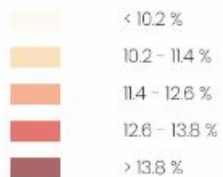
#### Study Participation

This map is aimed at unravelling the connection between employment and education, specifically through the lens of study participation, all within the context of Hutt City. What emerges from this analysis is a distinct difference between the percentage of residents who have already achieved an NCEA Level 3 qualification (as depicted in Map 24) and the proportion of individuals currently engaged in active study.

For instance, Tupua Horo Nuku is notable for having a high percentage of residents with NCEA Level 3 qualifications, which can be attributed to its older population. However, it exhibits lower rates of study participation, reflecting its demographic composition. In contrast, the Mahinga Kai and Waiwhetu clusters illustrate a different dynamic, with greater study participation among residents. These areas, therefore, hold significant potential for nurturing a highly skilled workforce, contributing to the city's employment landscape.

#### Legend

Percentage of people in study



## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Buoyant Economic Outcomes

### MAP 26

#### Land and Property

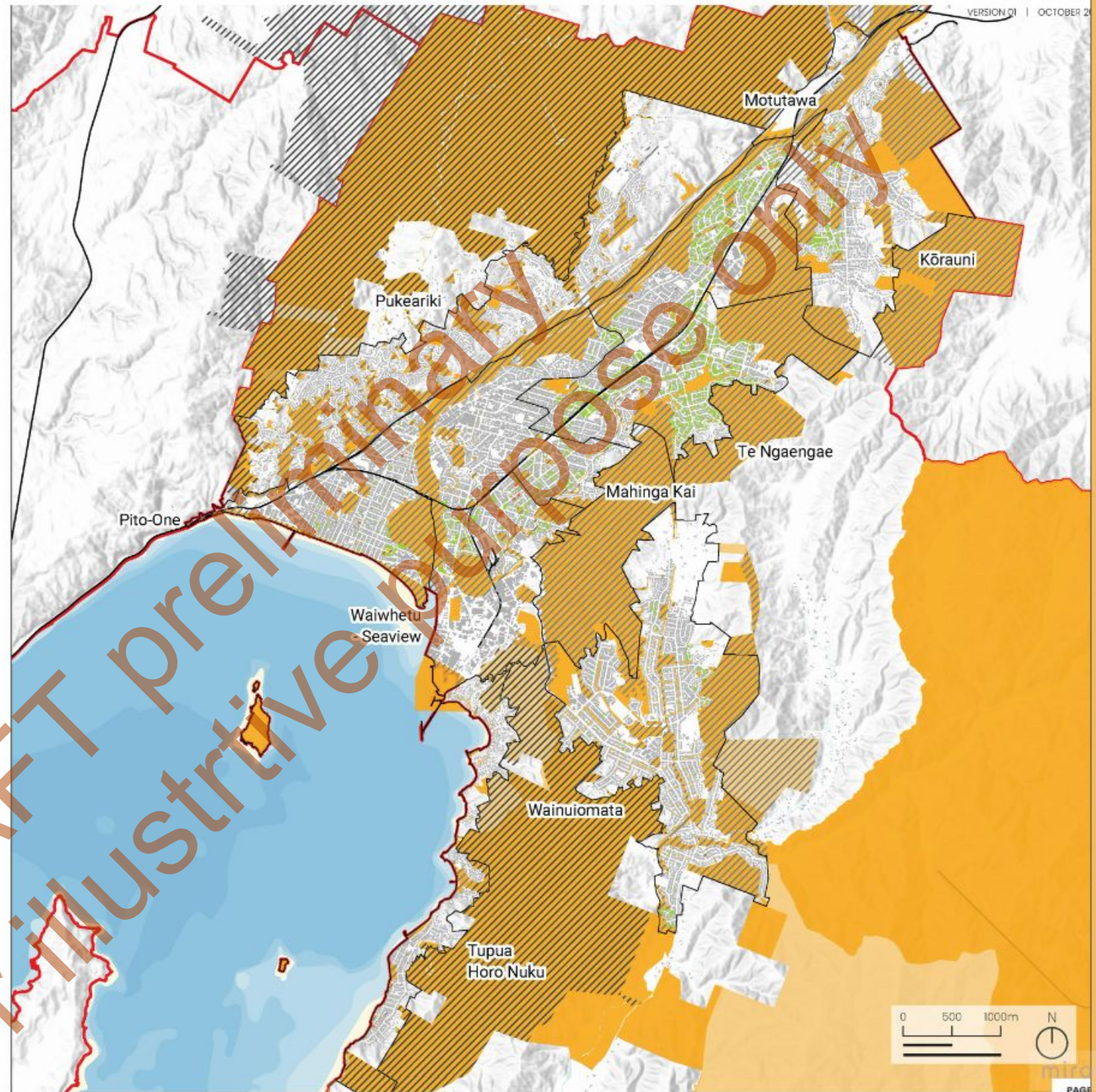
This map serves as a tool for pinpointing publicly owned land and subsequently revealing potential opportunities for the Council to take the lead or participate in significant projects. These projects are envisioned to have real and tangible effects that align with the Council's overarching vision and objectives for the city.

Upon closer examination and after excluding land currently zoned as reserve, the map underscores a notable dearth of opportunities within the Mahinga Kai cluster. This scarcity of available land for development could potentially pose challenges during the implementation phase of the spatial plan.

Furthermore, it's worth noting that the Te Ngaengae and Motutawa clusters, which are identified as the most vulnerable areas of the city in Map 21, are characterised by a substantial number of Kāinga Ora developments. These developments could hold significance in the context of addressing the specific challenges and needs of these vulnerable communities in Hutt City.

#### Legend

- Publicly owned land
- UPL
- Kāinga Ora
- Doc properties
- Hutt City Council
- Greater Wellington Regional Council
- Land zoned reserve (GWRC regional parks + District Plan recreation)



## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Enchanting Urban Spaces

### MAP 27

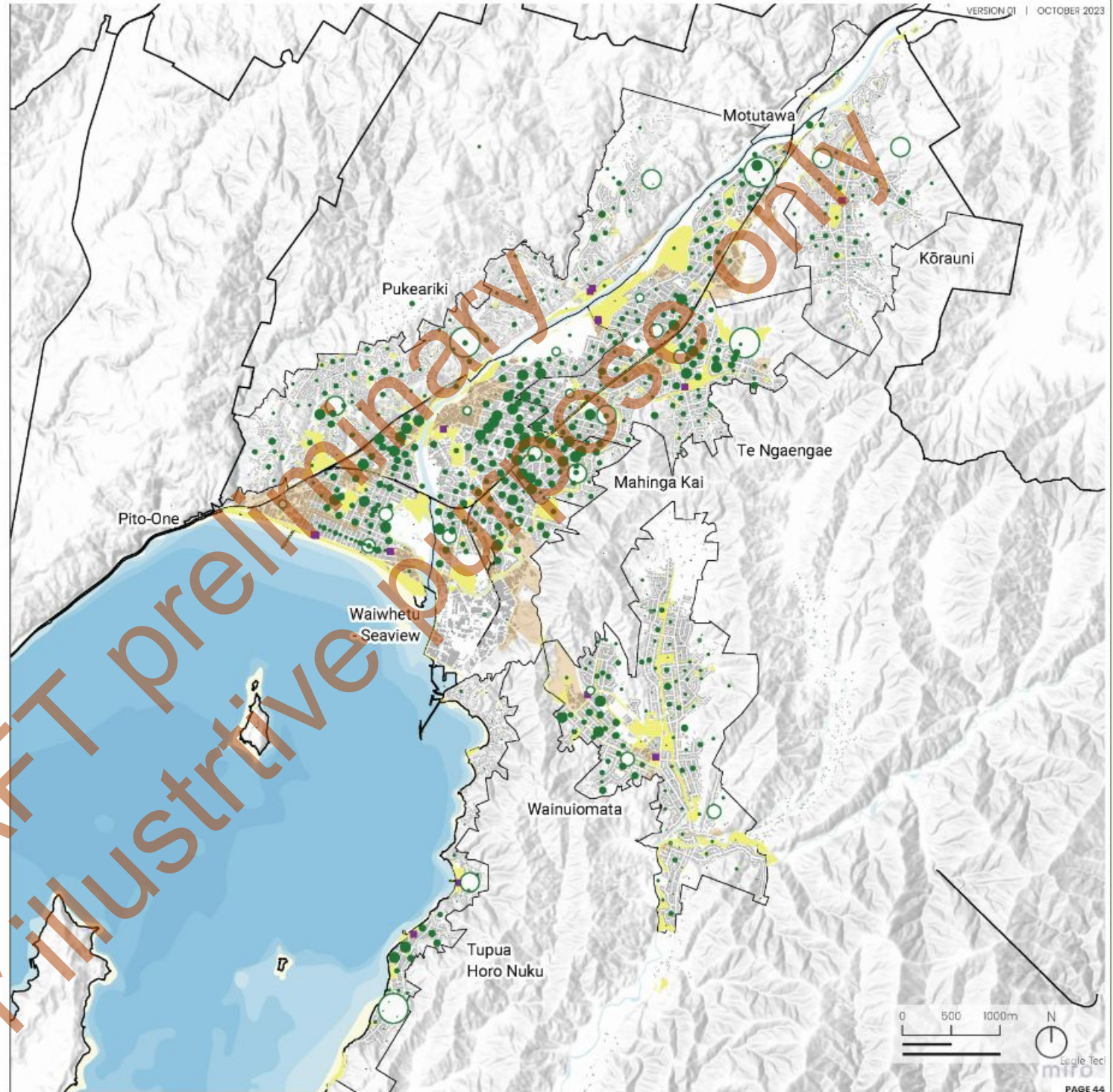
#### Public Life Potential

This map functions as a guide to identifying areas where public life and community engagement are actively occurring or anticipated. It notably focuses on streets and public spaces within neighbourhoods and local centres, depicted in yellow. Additionally, the map provides insight into the frequency of walking commutes both to and from specific areas, offering a measure of the relative appeal of local environments for everyday walking.

Specifically, it highlights that Mahinga Kai, Pito-one, and Te Ngaengae emerge as primary spatial clusters that tend to attract individuals from outside their immediate vicinity, indicating their magnetism for public activities. Conversely, residents of Pukeariki and Tupua Horu Nuku tend to leave their respective neighbourhoods to engage in public life, signifying that they may seek opportunities for community participation beyond their local surroundings.

#### Legend

- Rate of people walking to work from the SA2
  - 54 - 58 %
  - 58 - 63 %
  - 63 - 70 %
  - 70 - 77 %
- Rate of people walking to work to the SA2
  - < 0.18 %
  - 0.18 - 0.24 %
  - 0.24 - 0.28 %
  - 0.28 - 0.33 %
  - 0.33 - 0.38 %
- Commercial and mixed-use areas
- Land zoned reserve (in the District Plan)



DRAFT preliminary proposals only

## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Enchanting Urban Spaces

### MAP 28

#### Cultural Vitality

This map draws attention to the cultural features and noteworthy sites that enrich the urban environment, encompassing mana whenua sites of significance, heritage areas, public art installations, and various points of interest. These elements collectively contribute to the city's unique charm and cultural vibrancy.

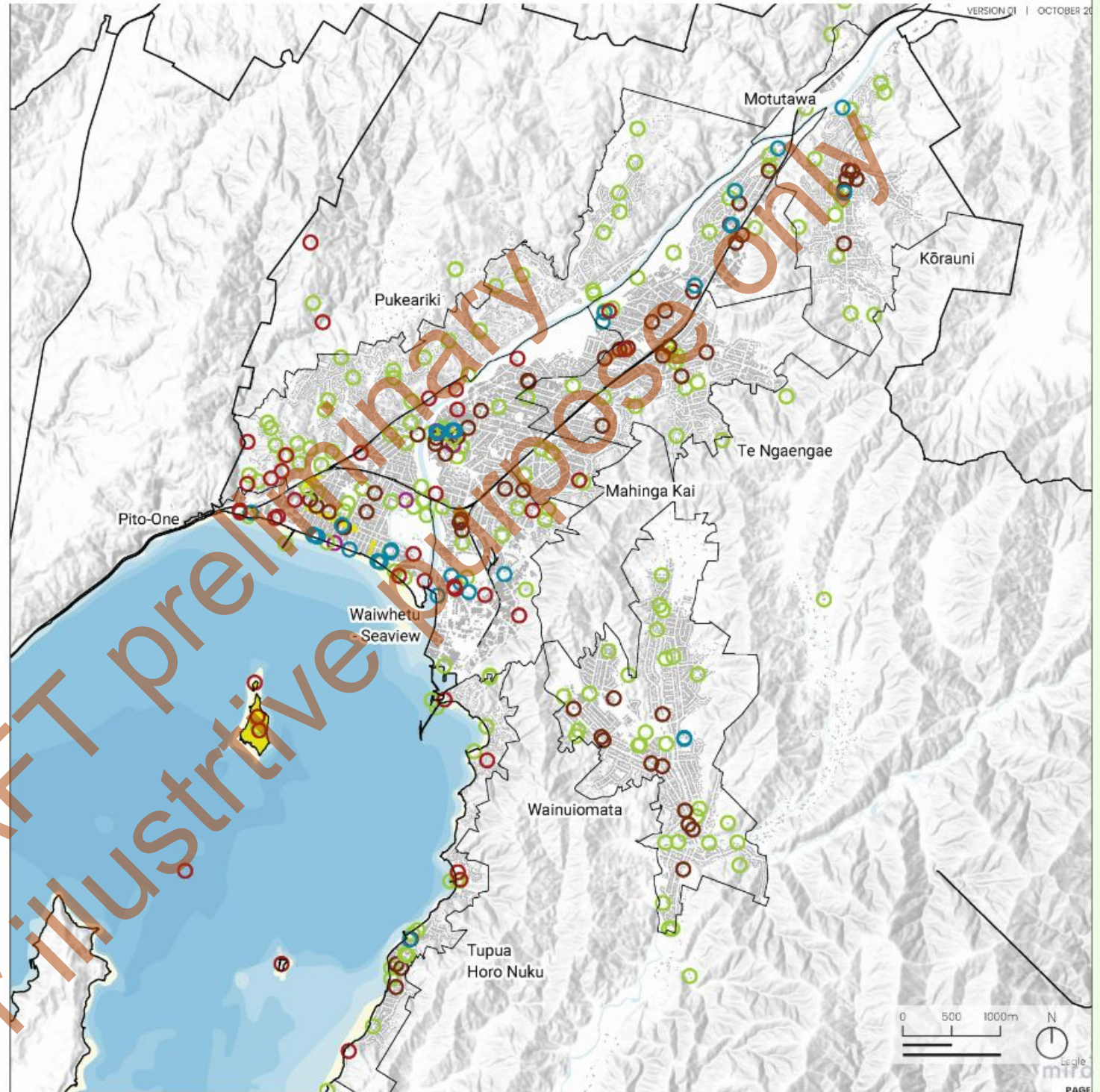
Remarkably, cultural vitality is most pronounced in Pito-one and Mahinga Kai, with significant concentrations of enchanting amenities and spaces that reflect the city's heritage and cultural significance. Meanwhile, in areas like Pukeariki, Kōrauni, and Wainuomata, enchanting spaces are created through the utilisation of open spaces and natural beauty, offering a harmonious blend of nature and culture. In contrast, other clusters derive their enchantment from the built environment, exemplified by Pito-one and Mahinga Kai, where architectural and urban design elements contribute significantly to the city's overall cultural allure.

#### Legend

Enchanting features:

- Māori sites of significance
- Public art
- Built environment (places of worship)
- Natural environment (green and blue network)
- Cultural environment (museums, memorials, theaters)

Heritage areas



## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Enchanting Urban Spaces

### MAP 29

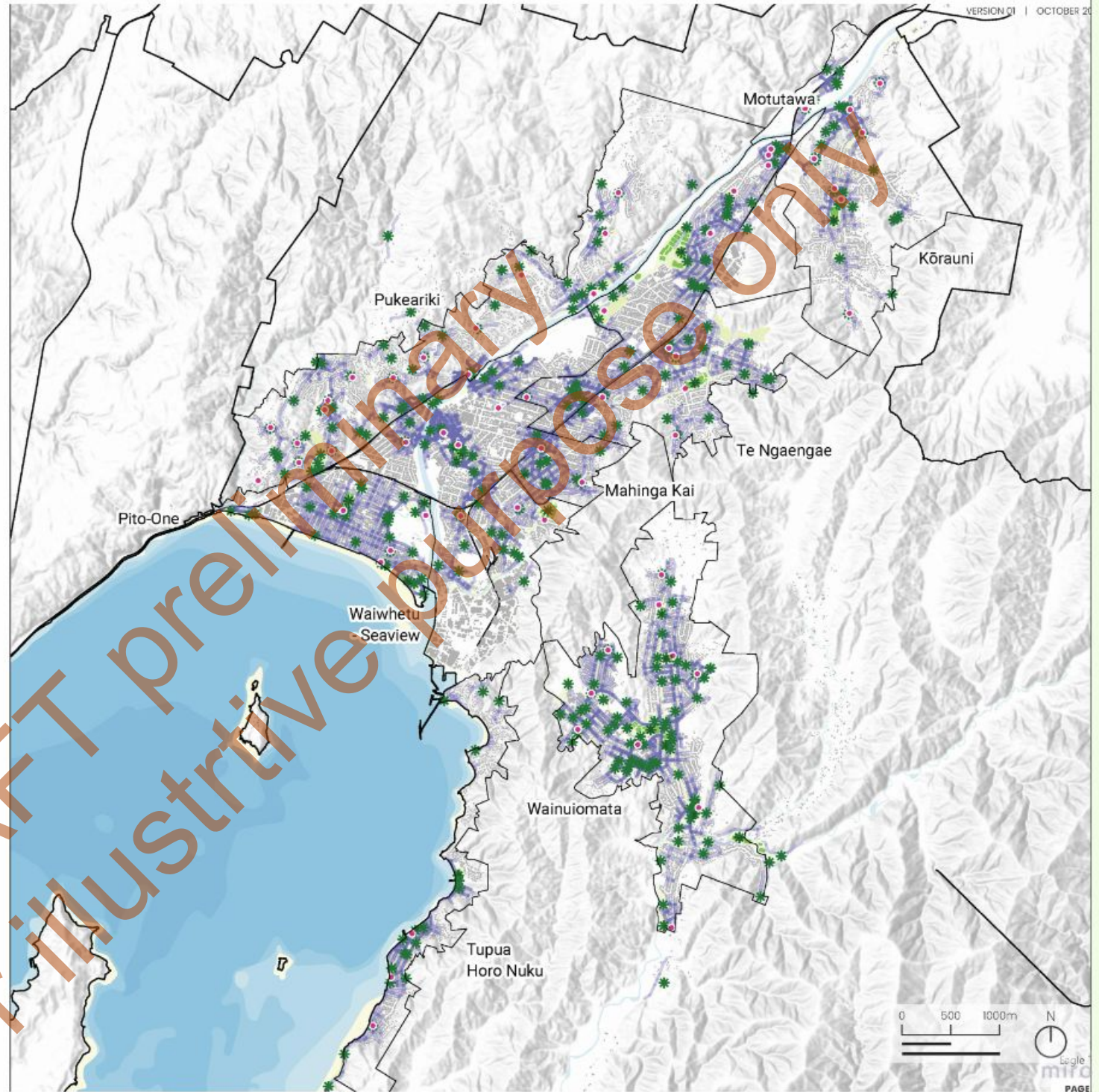
#### Play Environments

This map serves as a guide to identify spaces conducive to recreational activities and play, highlighting not only where play areas currently exist but also areas with potential for such spaces and the means to connect people to these opportunities. It delineates walking catchment areas that represent the accessibility around playgrounds and public barbecue areas. Additionally, it identifies “play streets,” sports fields, and “play trees,” recognizing their potential to facilitate playful activities within the city.

Notably, Wainuiomata and Pito-one exhibit well-distributed play environments throughout their clusters. In contrast, other clusters present a more fragmented landscape when it comes to available play spaces. Areas within Waiwhetu and certain portions of Motutawa lack any designated play environments. Moreover, Mahinga Kai features schools and residential zones that lack publicly accessible play areas, indicating a need for enhanced recreational opportunities in these regions.

#### Legend

- Playing fields
- Playgrounds
- Play trees
- Play streets
- Open spaces



## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Enchanting Urban Spaces

### MAP 30

#### Streetscape Enchantment

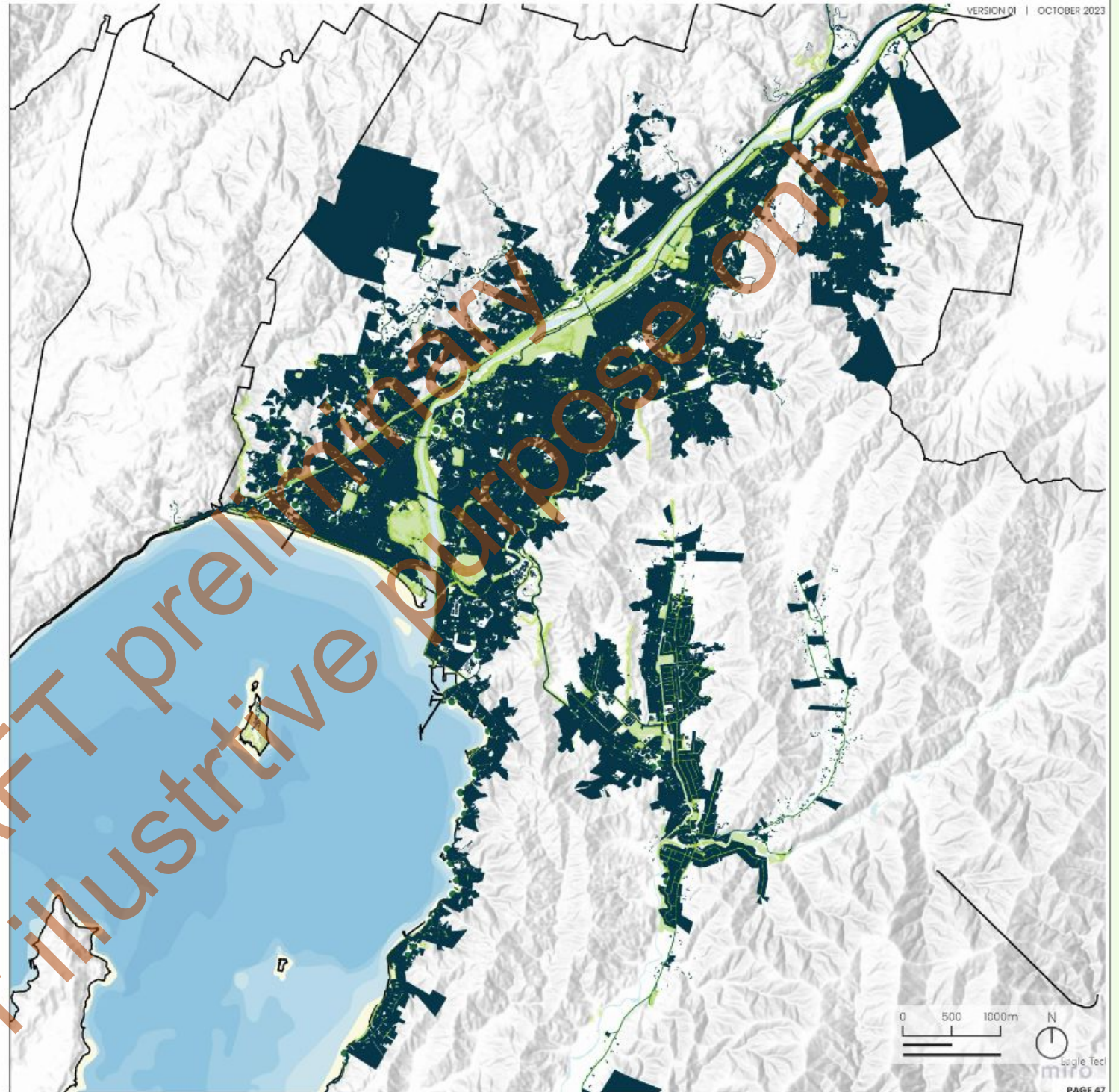
This map draws attention to various elements within road corridors that either enhance or diminish the overall enchantment of these areas. Factors such as bus shelters, well-maintained berms, and pedestrian paths, particularly within low-speed zones, contribute positively to the overall enchantment by enhancing the comfort and safety of the environment.

Conversely, in high-speed zone environments, where the road space is dominated by the carriageway and parking areas, the overall enchantment tends to diminish. This dominance of vehicular traffic detracts from the perceived comfort, safety, and aesthetic appeal of the street environment.

A noteworthy observation from the map is the relative scarcity of public green spaces in Mahinga Kai and Waiwhetu, which could otherwise contribute significantly to creating an enchanting environment in these areas.

#### Legend

- Enchanting urban spaces
- Footpath + berms
- Foot bridge
- Side berm
- Disenchanting
- Car spaces (carraigeway, parking, bridges, etc.)
- Private residential areas
- Industrial areas



## Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Enchanting Urban Spaces

### MAP 31

#### Enchantment Corridors

The primary goal of this map is to emphasise the enchantment corridors in Hutt City. It achieves this by overlaying all natural spaces in the city with previously identified enchanting features and play opportunities, creating a heatmap represented in orange on the map. This heatmap effectively pinpoints the corridors that connect green spaces, fostering the development of an enchanting urban environment throughout Hutt City.

Notably, we observe enchantment pockets emerging within the Pito-One cluster, particularly along Jackson Street and the Esplanade, as well as within the Mahinga Kai cluster, in close proximity to the Hutt River. These pockets contribute to the unique character of each cluster, adding to their overall enchantment. Similarly, the Wainuiomata area and sections of the Tupua Horu Nuku and Te Ngaengae clusters also exhibit pockets of enchantment that distinctly define the character of these regions.

However, there are evident discontinuities within Hutt City, particularly noticeable in the Mahinga Kai and Motutawa clusters. These gaps are unfortunate, as they represent missed opportunities to create connections between key transportation hubs, like train stations, and nearby parks and reserves. Addressing these discontinuities could significantly enhance the overall urban landscape and accessibility within the city.

#### Legend

- Spaces of nature
  - Recreation areas (from District Plan)
  - Walking tracks
- Enchanting corridors
- Enchanting features (Māori sites of significance, public art, playgrounds, built environment, natural environment, cultural environment, play trees)
- Enchanting streets

