



# DIVERSITY IN THE WHAU PARKS NEEDS ASSESMENT



## Contents

Executive Summary.....	2
Background .....	3
Project Purpose.....	4
Project Objectives .....	4
Methodology.....	5
Summary of Findings.....	6
1. Parks to increase diverse access and ownership of public space .....	6
2. Parks to improve health and wellbeing .....	6
Individual enjoyment, sports and recreation.....	6
Social sports and recreation .....	6
3. Parks as educational spaces for food growing and sustainability .....	7
4. Parks for family and community connectedness.....	7
Family time.....	7
Community Events .....	7
Inter-ethnic exchange activities .....	7
5. Parks as Multi-use/adaptive space .....	8
Covered spaces for all weather conditions.....	8
Adaptive spaces for diversity.....	8
Community Identified Needs .....	9
Recommendations for future engagement and programming .....	14
1. Sporting exchange programme in parks.....	14
2. Expand Kai Whau reach into parks and open space .....	15
3. Pop up covered space/shelter .....	16
4. 'Myth and Legends' Whau storytelling benches.....	16
5. International subtitled movies in parks .....	17
6. Benefits realisation and program review strategy.....	18
7. Participation in Ethnic people's community led development forum. ....	18
Action Plan .....	20
References.....	21



## Executive Summary

The findings of the Whau Diversity in Parks Needs Assessment presented in this report stem from information collected during the project “Responding to Diversity in the Whau” which was carried out between May-September 2018.

There are three key objectives of this report:

1. To identify the open-space needs of diverse communities in the Whau Local Board area in relation to local parks and places.
2. To make recommendations for future engagement of community in local parks.
3. To provide a contact list of community members and leaders.

There are six key themes for parks and open space that arose from the information collected through the ‘Responding to Diversity in the Whau’ needs assessment. These are:

- Parks to increase diverse access and ownership of public space
- Parks to improve health and wellbeing
- Parks as educational spaces for food growing and sustainability
- Parks for family and community connectedness
- Parks as multi-use/adaptive spaces

Recommendations for future engagement strategies are identified. These include:

- Sporting exchange programme in parks
- Expand Kai Whau reach into parks and open space
- Pop up covered space/shelter
- ‘Myth and Legends’ Whau storytelling benches
- International movies in parks
- Benefits realisation and program review strategy
- Participation in Ethnic people’s community led development forum



## Background

The Whau Local Board area is located in the central-west of the Auckland isthmus. The Whau River is a defining feature of the area, bisecting the landscape and forming near continuous connection from the Manukau to the Waitemata Harbour. There are 146 Parks in the Whau Local Board area. As population and high-density housing intensifies in the area, these parks and open spaces will become more important as sites for community activity, recreation, cultural celebration and connectedness.

The Whau is very diverse and home to many new migrants. Just under half (42%) of Whau residents were born overseas and of this group 42 per cent had been in New Zealand for less than ten years. The largest group of people born overseas were from the People's Republic of China, followed by India, Fiji, Samoa and England<sup>1</sup>.

The findings of the Whau diversity in parks needs assessment presented in this report stem from information accumulated during Whau 'Responding to diversity in the Whau project'. This project was designed to inform the development of an Ethnic Peoples Plan for the Whau and was carried out between May and August 2018.

This Whau diversity in parks needs assessment directly responds to three outcomes of the Whau Local Board Plan 2017:

- Outcome 1 'Well-planned towns, facilities and housing'. Specifically, objectives one "the Whau has a network of great community buildings, sports fields and Parks" and two "more people are more active more often".
- Outcome 2: 'Great neighbourhoods with strong community connections, capacity and voices. Specifically, objectives one "our many voices contribute to making our future" and two "Celebrate our diverse communities and their heritages".
- Outcome 4: 'Enhanced natural environment'. All objectives are directly related to improving parks and service provision in the Whau. Parks and open space projects and programmes provide an opportunity for educating our diverse communities about the importance of protecting our natural environment and living more sustainably in urban contexts.

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<sup>1</sup> Demographics report card, Whau Local Board area (2016)



### Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to extend the 'Responding to Diversity in the Whau' project to focus on improving parks services for diverse communities in the Whau Local Board area. Key findings are summarised and recommendations for community engagement in parks which will guide Parks Services and local board in meeting their objective to increase diverse activation of parks.

### Project Objectives

1. Identify the open space needs of diverse communities within the Whau Local Board area.
2. Recommends future engagements with diverse communities in local parks.
3. Provide a list of contact details for diverse community members and leaders.



## Methodology

A series of interviews and five workshops were undertaken between May and August 2018. This engagement methodology aligns with the empowered communities' approach of Auckland Council and supports the development of context-specific recommendations for collaboration and partnership with diverse communities.<sup>2</sup>

During the workshop phase of the project participants were asked to provide Post It note feedback on three questions related to parks and open spaces within the Whau:

- What do you use parks for?
- What do you want to use parks for?
- Do you have any ideas for a particular park?

Participants were then asked to read all the thoughts and project ideas displayed and select two or three that most excited them by ticking relevant Post Its. The project team then added the ticks and chose the parks project with the greatest number of ticks for further discussion. The participants then worked together on a project plan including: the structure, potential barriers, and support needed to action the chosen projects.

Additional insight was gained during the workshops through conversations between facilitators and attendees.

During the analysis phase of project several themes were identified across all three questions. For example, one participant might see parks as spaces that are used for social sports and for another participant social sports might be something they want to use parks for in the future. This draws out a theme of social sports within parks. So although participants were asked to place their thoughts and ideas under the most relevant question, their feedback was often something that related to two or three questions.

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<sup>2</sup> Please see methodology section of 'Responding to Diversity in the Whau': Developing an Ethnic Peoples Plan report for more context.



## Summary of Findings

Parks are utilised in numerous ways. They can be local and promote connectedness between neighbourhoods/immediate communities but can also act as 'destination parks' that draw people in from outside the local board area, which can support local economies.

Parks and Open Space are important to the diverse ethnic communities in the Whau. A summary of key findings of the project that directly relate to Parks and open space are presented thematically below:

### 1. Parks to increase diverse access and ownership of public space

Survey and workshop participants identified access to space as important for ethnic communities to thrive and further develop their support services. Several barriers were identified:

- not knowing what's available
- limited times in which publicly accessible halls and centres can be booked
- language barriers
- inadequate lighting in parks for evening/night use

Parks play an important role in providing opportunities for diverse communities to access and take ownership of public space. For example, they provide community groups with free and informal spaces to meet, host family gatherings and for community celebrations.

### 2. Parks to improve health and wellbeing

#### Individual enjoyment, sports and recreation

Survey and workshop participants highlighted the role that Parks played in their health and wellbeing as spaces for sporting and recreational activities. Participants identified parks being used as quiet spaces. Activities include walking, running, reading, sleeping, listening to music, cycling, walking, studying, exercising and walking dogs.

A significant number of participants said they would like to see more exercise equipment and seating in parks. As housing intensification increases in the Whau Local Board area the demand for parks to provide space for individual sporting and recreational activities will increase. Several participants would like WIFI enabled parks.

#### Social sports and recreation

Social sports and other recreational activities were identified by participants as being important for their community's health and wellbeing, especially for children and seniors. Social sports include less traditional sports such as Tai Chi and Badminton, along with group fitness classes, sports events and sports training for kids.



### 3. Parks as educational spaces for food growing and sustainability

Participants highlighted the role that parks can play in educating communities about sustainability and preserving the physical environment.

Participants from the Chinese community expressed a desire to learn more about the types of plants that grow best in the Auckland climate. Participants also asked for:

- more information on food growing
- workshops on planting and composting
- more fruit trees
- a 'model urban farm' to provide the community with opportunities to learn about sustainable urban agriculture.

### 4. Parks for family and community connectedness

#### Family time

Parks are places for diverse ethnic communities to spend time with their families and friends. Housing intensification will increase this use of parks.

Participants of this project specifically mentioned using parks for BBQs, family time, places for children to play, picnics and public food tables. Participants expressed a need for more:

- Publicly accessible BBQs
- shelters to gather
- water fountains
- toilets and picnic tables

#### Community Events

Participants highlighted the role that parks play in hosting community events. Participants already attend community events but wanted to see more neighbourhood events and concerts.

#### Inter-ethnic exchange activities

Parks play a role in supporting inter-ethnic exchange. Participants would like to see more of the following:

- multicultural events
- international movies in parks
- cultural exchange seminars
- English conversation classes or group forums
- sport from different cultural traditions
- dance classes
- food stalls in parks



## 5. Parks as Multi-use/adaptive space

### Covered spaces for all weather conditions

Workshop participants identified a need for more covered spaces in parks. Participants in this project want to be able to utilise parks in wet weather conditions and on sunny days to shelter from the sun. Three out of the four project plans developed specifically for parks during workshops focused on covered spaces or shelters.

### Adaptive spaces for diversity

Covered space for diverse park activities is physical infrastructure that is adaptive to different needs. Infrastructure needs to be multi-use and support activities as diverse as dancing, Tai Chi, singing, large family gatherings and hosting educational workshops. Spaces need to be able to layer different programmes and activities while providing amenities at the same time.

## Community Identified Needs

Specific needs were captured in workshops. These are classified into the two project typologies of asset and non-asset development.

The information received at workshops are provided in the tables below in full. This information was analysed to produce recommended outcomes and actions, which are summarised on the following pages.

Community Needs	Project solution type	Areas identified by community groups	Benefits/risks
Covered spaces/shelters	Asset development	Archibald Park Heron Park Riversdale park	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased utilisation. For example, through providing shelter from the elements and permitting activities to continue despite weather conditions.</li> <li>2. Increased diversity of activities. For example, through providing a dancing group with a contained space to as a stage to host a public dancing event.</li> </ol> <p><b>Risks:</b> Operational maintenance and programming costs, potential for antisocial behaviour</p>
More exercise equipment	Asset Development	Whau wide	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased positive community equity for facilities. For example, through increasing beneficiaries and seniors' access to exercise equipment</li> <li>2. Increased social integration. For example, through providing opportunities to exercise with neighbours and friends.</li> </ol> <p><b>Risks:</b> Operational maintenance costs, coms and programming costs to ensure safe and regular use</p>
More Seating	Asset development	Memorial Sq Archibald park Heron Park	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased utilisation of parks. For example, through providing more opportunities for neighbours and friends to sit and relax together</li> <li>2. Increased accessibility of parks. For example, through providing necessary seating for those with disabilities and seniors.</li> </ol>

			<p><b>Risks:</b> Operational maintenance cost, potential for antisocial behaviour</p>
Table tennis table	Asset development	Archibald Park	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support for some migrant communities to access sporting equipment they may be more familiar with.</li> <li>2. Attracts new park users. For example, through providing the wider community a cost-effective opportunity to access and participate in non-traditional sports.</li> </ol> <p><b>Risks:</b> Operational maintenance and programming costs, potential for antisocial behaviour</p>
More lighting	Asset development	Whau wide	<p><b>Benefits:</b> 1. Increased utilisation of parks at night, improved perceived safety in parks.</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> CPTED risks</p>
More BBQ 's	Asset development	Whau wide	<p><b>Benefits</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of opportunity for diverse ethnic communities to maintain cultural traditions of cooking outside.</li> <li>2. Provision of incentive for community to connect with nature.</li> <li>3. Provision of an affordable option for hosting a family or community event.</li> </ol> <p><b>Risks:</b> Operational maintenance costs,</p>
More picnic tables	Asset development	Whau wide	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased length of time people spend in parks.</li> <li>2. Provision of an affordable option for hosting a family or community event. For example, a birthday party or cultural celebration.</li> </ol> <p><b>Risks:</b> Operational maintenance costs, potential for antisocial behaviour</p>
More playgrounds for kids and youth	Asset development	Archibald Park	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased opportunity for children to learn through play</li> </ol>

			<p>2. Increased community connectedness. For example, through providing opportunities for children and their families to socialise with each other</p> <p>3. Increased opportunities for children and families to connect with nature.</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Operational maintenance, potential for antisocial behaviour</p>
Provide drinking fountains	Asset development	Whau wide	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of access to free water, reducing economic and environmental cost of bought water</li> <li>2. Reduced risk of dehydration and heatstroke in summer months.</li> </ol> <p><b>Risks:</b> Operational maintenance, potential for antisocial behaviour</p>
More toilets	Asset development	Whau wide	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased length of time people spend in parks. For example, families with small children can plan to stay all day at a park if they can easily access toilets.</li> <li>2. Increased number of community-led events hosted in parks. For example, a park might be chosen to host a neighbour's day event if toilet facilities easily accessible.</li> <li>3. Increased health and safety. For example, reducing number of people using park bushes and trees as toilets.</li> </ol> <p><b>Risks:</b> Operational maintenance, potential for antisocial behaviour</p>
Sporting events/tournaments	Non-asset development	Whau wide	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support for diverse communities to participate in sporting activities. For example, by providing a less formal opportunity to try out a new sport.</li> <li>2. Increased community connectedness. For example, by providing opportunities for children and adults to socialise with each other through activity.</li> </ol>

			<p>3. Increase activation of underutilised parks. For example, sporting events held to support activation in underused parks.</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Operational and programming costs, potential for antisocial behaviour</p>
English conversation class	Non-asset development	Whau wide	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of alternative informal teaching/learning spaces. For example, sparking new ideas for English conversation.</li> <li>2. Provision of opportunity for new migrants to connect with New Zealand's natural environment whilst leaning one of its languages.</li> </ol> <p><b>Risks:</b> programming costs</p>
Urban farm/composting sustainability teaching Community gardens	Non-asset development	Whau wide	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased utilisation of underused greenspace.</li> <li>2. Provision of opportunities to locally learn about sustainable urban living. For example, effective urban agricultural practices and composting.</li> <li>3. Increased local awareness of environmental sustainability.</li> </ol> <p><b>Risks:</b> Operational and programming costs, potential for antisocial behaviour</p>
Wifi in Parks	Non-asset development	Whau wide	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased utilisation of parks. For example, by providing youth with an incentive to use parks and</li> <li>2. Provision of an alternative 'working from home option'. For example, providing parents a place to work and be around children during school holidays</li> <li>3. Increased number of visitors and tourist utilising local parks.</li> </ol> <p><b>Risks:</b> Operational and programming costs, potential for antisocial behaviour.</p>
Pop up food	Non-asset	Whau wide	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p>

stalls/trucks	development		<p>1. Increased awareness of diverse ways parks and green space can be utilised. For example, parks to be places of economic activity as well as recreational use.</p> <p>2. Increased opportunity for cultural exchange. For example, through sharing of diverse foods and cooking traditions.</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Operational and programming costs.</p>
More movies in parks	Non-asset development	Whau wide	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <p>1. Increased awareness of diverse ways parks and green space can be utilised. For example, parks can be places of entertainment as well as physical activity.</p> <p>2. Increased opportunities for communities to connect through local free events.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> Operational and programming costs, potential for antisocial behaviour.</p>
Cultural activities/events	Non-asset development	Not specified	<p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <p>1. Increased inclusion of diverse community groups in parks. For example, by Chinese or Indian community groups hosting and sharing with the wider community special cultural events.</p> <p>2. Increased community connectedness. For example, families connect through their children’s participation in local cultural events and festival.</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Operational and programming costs, potential for antisocial behaviour.</p>

Table 1 Community Identified Needs for Parks



## Recommendations for future engagement and programming

Parks are important neutral sites that support inclusion, partnership and collaboration between community groups and Auckland Council. The recommendations below are a community engagement strategy that reflect the community's aspiration to engage with each other and Auckland Council through activities and projects.

The findings of the wider 'Responding to Diversity in the Whau' project highlighted that there are many diverse and active groups that are already using parks but would like to utilise them more. Many of the participants of this project are from well organised groups who have been meeting for many years and have an active membership base.

There are opportunities for council to partner with local community groups, umbrella organisations and/or the private sector to have a bigger reach and reduce implementation costs. Opportunities to build more expansive programmes can be built on successful pilot projects.

It is recommended that programmes be layered and run simultaneously in one park to maximise activation and reduce cost. For example, a non-traditional sports programme may run alongside another community event. Parks activations overseas have shown this to be an effective way of increasing activation<sup>3</sup>.

### 1. Sporting exchange programme in parks

Partner with community groups, local sports providers and local school to run a series of sports programmes that offer opportunities to try out non-traditional and traditional sports. This could be in the form of a mobile programme revolving around several parks in the Whau. The programme could provide opportunities for families to try out different sports together by having activities geared towards different age groups.

There are already several community and private-led programmes being run in parks and building on or expanding this current activation is recommended. Summer is a good time to initiate this kind of programme as people are more likely to be looking for something to do outside and there is likely more foot traffic.

The benefits of running a sporting exchange programme is to:

- promote health and wellbeing
- provide an opportunity for migrants to try out traditional kiwi sports in a relaxed and safe environment
- provide an opportunity for the wider Whau community to explore through hands on experience non-traditional sports
- support diverse ethnic groups to access and take ownership of public space
- support inclusion through inter-ethnic exchange activities

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<sup>3</sup>Philadelphia Parks Alliance (2015) *Activating Parks & Open Spaces through Programming Philadelphia*



This initiative responds to specific sports activities identified by the community including table tennis, tai chi, singing and dancing.

#### **First steps:**

1. Make an inventory of groups currently utilising parks.
2. Work with Sport Waitakere, Hannah Sport, ZEAL, Synergy Sport and interested local school to facilitate and initiate the sports programme.
3. Promote the initiative to participants of 'Responding to Diversity in the Whau Project', local schools, libraries and sports centre.
4. Promote the parks programming in multiple languages. Chinese is identified as a priority language.

## 2. Expand Kai Whau reach into parks and open space

Utilise parks as outdoor classrooms to support diverse communities to learn about food growing, sustainable waste management and the importance of urban environmental conservation. Council can partner with local environmental groups, Kai Auckland, Kai Whau to pilot a mobile classroom. This could include a workshop on plants which grow well in the Auckland climate, home composting, native plants and Te Ao Māori (a holistic understanding of our environment)<sup>4</sup>.

The benefit of expanding the Kai Whau reach into parks and open space is to:

- increase diverse access and ownership of public space
- support health and wellbeing through opportunities to be outside and learn with other members of the community
- provide an opportunity for ethnic communities to learn about a Māori world view on the environment and role of kai in inter-ethnic exchange activities

This initiative responds to specific activities identified by the community including composing, community gardens, garden food, workshops on gardening and fruit tree growing.

#### **First steps:**

1. Design and develop a strategy for running and managing mobile classrooms,
2. Contact participants from 'Responding to diversity in the Whau project' and other Whau community groups and explain that you are developing a programme. Seek feedback on design including language support requirements
3. Promote the initiative through local community organisations, community centres and hubs.

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<sup>4</sup> For more information on Te ao Māori (a holistic understanding of our environment) see ministry of environments explanation: <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/environmental-reporting/environment-aotearoa-2015-our-new-reporting-approach/m%C4%81ori>



### 3. Pop up covered space/shelter

Over summer, implement pop up covered spaces in local parks. Pop up covered spaces could be in the form of a large fale (with consultation by pacific peoples) marquee or yurt. Potentially one structure could travel between parks.

The benefits of the pop-up space is to:

- pilot covered space to help identify potential sites for building more permanent structures;
- opportunities for inter-ethnic exchange activities
- provide opportunity for ethnic communities to take ownership of public space by performing in public
- showcase to the wider community diverse ways parks can be utilised

This initiative responds to specific activities identified by the community including= dancing, Tai Chi, singing, large family gatherings, multi-cultural events, music events, water play for kids and English conversation classes.

#### **First steps:**

1. Decide on design for pop-up space in consultation with community groups;
2. Identify which council team(s) to manage project
3. Identify key community outcomes of pop-up space
4. Work with community groups including those who participated in 'Responding to Diversity in the Whau' a schedule of parks and events

This could run in conjunction with the Non-traditional traditional sporting exchange programme in parks and/or be utilised as outdoor classroom for expanding Kai Whau project.

### 4. 'Myth and Legends' Whau storytelling benches

Council can partner with local schools and mana whenua to set up storytelling benches in significant Whau Parks to provide an opportunity to hear myth and legends stories from diverse cultures. This could include stories related to festivals, myths or legends. For example, a story could be about why moon cakes are significant over lantern festival for Chinese community or how Maui stole the sun.

Several storytelling benches could be set up in different parks and run as a 'story telling parks tour event'. Stories could be told by a person (such as a librarian or teacher) or set up for community groups to tune in online. Communities could be encouraged to walk, cycle or bus to promote more sustainable transport. The stories could be told in several different languages to support inclusion.

The benefits of creating a storytelling bench is to:

1. provide an opportunity for inter-ethnic knowledge exchange
2. Opportunity for families to spend time together in parks
3. Encourage communities to visit different parks in their area



4. Showcase to the wider community diverse ways parks can be utilised

This initiative responds to specific activities identified by the community including activities for families, multi-cultural events, family events, walking and relaxing in parks.

**First steps:**

1. Discuss project idea with relevant council departments such as libraries to develop a plan and research appropriate myths and stories.
2. Engage with relevant community groups, local schools and libraries to promote event.

## 5. International subtitled movies in parks

Parks and the events team can partner with local community groups to host a series of international films with subtitles in parks. This would provide ethnic communities with the opportunity to watch films in their own language alongside their English-speaking neighbours. Well known films from China and Bollywood films from India could be screened. Food stalls related to each country of origin for each film could be set up to support the event. Community groups could provide pre-film entertainment such as local dancing groups.

The benefit of screening international movies in parks is to:

1. Increase diverse access and ownership of public space.
2. Provide an opportunity for inter-ethnic knowledge exchange.
3. Encourage communities to visit different parks in their area.
4. Showcase to the wider community diverse ways parks can be utilised.

This initiative responds to specific activities identified by the community including community events, activities for families, multi-cultural events and family events.

**First steps:**

1. Work with local ethnic community groups to identify most suitable or popular international films to show in parks.
2. Work with community groups and events team to identify appropriate parks to host international films.
3. Design a programme for each screening including pre-film entertainment.
4. Promote the event in English and language of the film through local community organisations, community centres and hubs.



## 6. Benefits realisation and program review strategy

Practice ongoing but simple evaluation of projects and programmes and remain flexible to adapt programs to meet the diverse community's changing needs. Simple observations from engagement with participants of programs or events can be captured with simple question such as:

1. What do you think is the most significant change you have seen in yourself or your community as result of this programme?
2. What worked and why?
3. What didn't work and why?

These comments can be collated and used as part of a larger monitoring and evaluation exercise or to develop individual learning stories to share across local boards or departments. Recording comments in other languages other than English should be encouraged if feasible. Specialist Advisors of Community Empowered Unit could be approached to develop a community led monitoring and evaluation tool.

The benefits of the review strategy are:

- ensure any project or programme initiated continues to meet and reflect the needs of the diverse community of the Whau
- capture positive impacts of the project or program
- capture what has not worked well to inform program changes
- support future activation in the Whau or other local board areas

### First steps:

1. Frame some simple evaluation questions that can could be used to gather feedback
2. Develop a feedback collection method (quick face to face engagement during or after programme participation is suggested).
3. Develop a framework for presenting feedback collected (individual stories and responses as well as analysis of overall themes is suggested).

## 7. Participation in Ethnic people's community led development forum.

In partnership with Community Empowered Unit support the establishment of a Whau Ethnic Peoples community-led development led forum and regularly participate in forums.

The benefits of participation in the forum are:

- maintaining an ongoing relationship with diverse communities in the Whau
- supporting community led development by providing information about utilising and accessing Parks and Open Spaces.



**First steps:**

1. Parks make contact with Community Empowered Unit and Strategic Broker to get updates on the establishment of the forum
2. Discuss the purpose of participation and how it relates to overall works programme for the Whau
3. Identify an interested staff member to attend forums and feedback to other relevant staff.

## Action Plan

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Stakeholder and potential partners</b>	<b>Priority (1 high -5 low)</b>
<b>1.Sporting exchange programme in parks</b>	Relevant council departments Sport Waitakere Hannah Sport Synergy Sport Local women's groups with Muslim women TANI Rugby NZ Blockhouse Bay Chinese Community. Arab Muslim Women	1
<b>2.Expand Kai Whau reach into parks and open space</b>	Community facilities and hubs Community Empowerment Unit Kai Auckland Kai Whau For the love of bees TANI AKTIVE Green Bay Community House Blockhouse Bay Chinese Community WEB The Communities Action Trust New Zealand Indian Senior Citizens Association Inc Incorporated New Lynn Chinese community	2
<b>3.Pop up covered space or shelter</b>	All participants of 'Responding to Diversity in the Whau' in project Local schools	2
<b>4.Myth and Legends' Whau storytelling benches</b>	Libraries Community facilities and hubs GB writers Office of Ethnic Communities Persian Playgroup Zeal Eritrean Youth Group	3
<b>5.International movies in parks</b>	Community facilities, centres and hubs Community Empowerment Unit Auckland council events All participants of 'Responding to Diversity in the Whau' in project	2
<b>6.Benefits realisation and program review strategy</b>	Community Empowered Unit	1
<b>7.Participation in Ethnic people's community led development forum.</b>	Community Empowered Unit Ethnic Peoples Community Led Development Forum	1



Table 2 Action Plan

## References

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6. **'Responding to Diversity in the Whau': Developing an Ethnic Peoples Plan Report (2018)**
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8. **Thriving communities Action Plan**  
<https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/topic-based-plans-strategies/community-social-development-plans/docsthivingcommunitiescopy/thriving-communities-action-plan-large-print.pdf>
9. **Whau Local Board Plan 2017**  
<https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/about-auckland-council/how-auckland-council-works/local-boards/all-local-boards/Documents/whau-local-board-plan-2017.pdf>