

This time last year, I spent the weekend reading the different CCC Plans, Strategies & Policies documents on the CCC website, to highlight how my ideas for 10 Shirley Road aligned with the Council's "shape the future of our city" plan. After waiting for hours outside my son's school, while it was in lockdown & reading comments on social media, I was reminded again why inclusive civic community facilities are important for our residents & local communities.

"The public library is the one place, potentially the only civic place, where people are welcome to come no matter their background, their politics, their beliefs. People who are disenfranchised, have mobility issues, are socially isolated, the very old and the very young, it can be the only comfortable place to be – and their ideas are welcome." "We are becoming a bastion of wellbeing and welcome for people," says Kat Cuttriss, Hutt City Libraries manager and chair of Public Libraries of New Zealand. <https://www.stuff.co.nz/entertainment/books/113926856/how-new-zealand-libraries-are-adapting-to-the-21st-century>

March 2019 | CCC Draft Annual Plan 2019-2020

<https://www.10shirleyroad.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/CCCDraftAnnualPlanMar2019JoannaGould.pdf>

This year, everyone in NZ/Christchurch is in lockdown, at home (1st place) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. We now know what "essential services" are according to the Government. What are the "essential services" going forward for the residents of Christchurch & the Christchurch City Council?

"My hope is that our new normal, today, exposes what was wrong with our old normal, yesterday, and sets us up for a better normal, tomorrow." Dwayne Reed, Educator

"It's so easy to take public space for granted. It's all around us, and we use it every day to commute, to do our errands, to meet friends, family, neighbors and strangers. But like so many things, we only really appreciate the full value of public space when it has been taken away from us. As the COVID-19 pandemic proceeds, public life has had to shrink to ensure that the virus ceases to spread through our communities. We all must practice "social distancing" to protect the people around us, and that means that although we will miss them dearly, our parks, plazas, markets, streets, and other public spaces must go dormant for now. But times like this are also important moments of reflection. What value does public space offer in a lockdown? For one thing, if past crises hold any wisdom for us, we can expect that the places that have the strongest public life are currently benefiting from the strongest support networks. As sociologist [Eric Klinenberg](#) has argued, this [social infrastructure](#) is vital to ensuring that all of us weather disasters well, and even though we cannot gather in person during this crisis, one can already see the creative local responses taking shape around the world, fueled by social capital that has built up over time. Yet despite these inspiring efforts here and there, most communities in the United States were already facing an [epidemic of loneliness](#) that has left us fragile. Now, we face not only an economic recession, but a [social recession](#) that will prey on the most vulnerable among us. Although it seems a long way off now, this is why public space must play a key role as we recover from this pandemic. We have a duty to rebuild our communities to be more resilient by investing in welcoming, lively, meaningful public spaces for all." Phil Myrick, CEO, Project for Public Spaces, <https://www.pps.org/>

"The Draft Annual Plan 2020–21 – our draft budget for the coming year – focuses on the need to secure the city's water supply and upgrade roads, footpaths and facilities."

What facilities do we need in Christchurch? Where are the 'gaps' in our communities?

Hila Oren <https://www.10shirleyroad.org.nz/think-christchurch-with-hila-oren/> reminded me how much we value education/learning in Christchurch. Our education/learning doesn't stop at our school/polytech/university gates. We need to provide more opportunities for education/learning in our communities through our libraries with learning spaces & community/learning centres, for our social connections/networks & to improve our well-being.

February 2019 | CCC Community Centre Network Plan

<https://www.10shirleyroad.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/ChchCommCentreNetworkPlanJoannaGould.pdf>

Who is the target audience for these facilities? Who are we providing these facilities/activities for? How can the Council/Community Boards make informed decisions on investing in new facilities and funding existing facilities if they don't understand who in the community is using them/or not using them and why?

We have many in our communities who don't have a 'second place (work)': stay at home parents, caregivers, retirees, unemployed, people working from home etc. Some due to their circumstances don't feel like they have a safe and relaxing 'first place (home)'. This is why it is so important that our 'third places (social)' are welcoming and inclusive for everyone in our communities.

"Urban planners seeking to stabilize neighborhoods are focusing on the critical role that "third places" can play in strengthening our sense of community. Third places have a number of important community-building attributes. Depending on their location, social classes and backgrounds can be "leveled-out" in ways that are unfortunately rare these days, with people feeling they are treated as social equals. Informal conversation is the main activity and most important linking function. One commentator refers to third places as the "living room" of society.



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Many city planning efforts to reinvigorate metropolitan neighborhoods now include specific steps to create third places, especially public spaces, to try and break down social siloes.”

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2016/09/14/third-places-as-community-builders/>

“In a rush to return to normal, use this time to consider which parts of normal are worth rushing back to.” Dave Hollis, Author
“Libraries are not the kinds of institutions that most social scientists, policymakers, and community leaders usually bring up when they discuss social capital and how to build it. But they offer something for everyone, regardless of whether they’re a citizen, a permanent resident, or even a convicted felon – and all of it for free. Doing research in New York City, I learned that libraries and their social infrastructure are essential not only for a neighborhood’s vitality but also for buffering all kinds of personal problems – including isolation and loneliness...Social infrastructure provides the setting and context for social participation, and the library is among the most critical forms of social infrastructure that we have. It’s also one of the most undervalued...Our communities are full of children whose future, will be formed in the places where they go to learn about themselves and the world they’ll inherit. They deserve palaces. Whether they get them is up to us.”

[Palaces for the People: How To Build a More Equal and United Society by Eric Klinenberg](https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2018/sep/24/palaces-for-the-people-at-the-library-everyone-is-welcome)

<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2018/sep/24/palaces-for-the-people-at-the-library-everyone-is-welcome>

June 2019 | CCC Draft Strategy for Arts and Creativity 2019–2024

<https://www.getcreativechristchurch.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/CCCDraftArtsStrategyJune2019JoannaGould.pdf>

Our People: [Identity](#) | [Well-being](#) | [Learning](#) | [Business](#) | [Community](#) | [Economy](#)

“Tangata ako ana i te kāenga, te tūranga ki te marae, tau ana.

A person nurtured in the community contributes strongly to society.”

Our Places: [Shirley Centre](#) | [Sutton’s Place](#) | [Māori Heritage Park](#) | [River Bank Centre](#)

“He muka harakeke, he whītau tangata.

The harakeke is woven with the human strand – binding people and places together.”

International research now shows the importance and impact creativity has on an individual and their well-being, with engagement in arts/crafts being increasingly seen as an effective way to help manage the stresses and strains of this modern digital world. Studies show that for those with mental health issues, from anxiety and depression to neuro-degenerative diseases like dementia, art therapy can profoundly improve lives.

Latest news on creativity/identity/well-being/learning: www.facebook.com/GetCreativeChristchurch/

Q. Why is identity, well-being and learning important for our people?

When we know who we are (identity), what we need to be healthy (well-being), and the importance of a growth mindset (learning), this causes a positive ripple effect in our businesses, communities and economy.

Through my research I realised the ideas I had created, had a common theme:

Our well-being improves through learning and creativity, which is part of every person’s identity.

- Shirley Centre: inclusive centre, library with learning spaces, available for anyone in the community to use.
- Sutton’s Place: arts/crafts community with learning spaces for local/overseas teachers to provide classes/workshops/retreats, opportunity to learn about W. A. (Bill) Sutton and his teaching/artworks and house/garden.
- Māori Heritage Park: indoor/outdoor learning spaces for Māori architecture/arts/crafts, opportunities to learn about the Māori language/culture/stories/legends and Elsie Locke’s life, writing & her legacy to Christchurch.
- River Bank Centre: research/design/technology hub with learning spaces to inspire/educate with STEAM, opportunity to see startup/innovation businesses and to learn about Richard Bedward Owen and why he was called ‘River Bank’ Owen.

These centres are based on the link between creativity and well-being, and could address: occupational health, social health, mental health, emotional health, & environmental health, in collaboration with Ministry’s (Health, Education, Social Development, Tourism etc.)

<https://www.riseuprichmond.nz/draft-oarc-regeneration-plan-tell-our-stories/>

<https://www.riseuprichmond.nz/draft-oarc-regeneration-plan-visitor-experience/>

“Inā kei te mohio koe ko wai koe, I anga mai koe i hea, kei te mohio koe. Kei te anga atu ki hea.

If you know who you are and where you are from, then you will know where you are going.”

“Thinking back to the Canterbury earthquakes, ingenuity, resilience and pure unadulterated creativity held the community together and helped it begin to heal...we’re a whānau and we look out for each other when times are tough.” Stephen Wainwright, Chief Executive, Creative New Zealand, <https://www.thebigidea.nz/stories/managing-your-arts-practice-through-a-pandemic>



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Canterbury Wellbeing Index | <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/>

- Central and local government agencies have a major role in enhancing the social, economic, environmental, and cultural aspects of wellbeing within communities. Civic engagement is associated with citizens' confidence in their ability to influence local and national decision making, including their trust in the political process. The figure shows that about one quarter of greater Christchurch respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they had enough say in the actions of central and local government agencies. <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/civic-engagement/influencing-central-and-local-government/>

- There is a well-known association between education and wellbeing, which is important throughout the life course. The relationship is complex and it appears that most of it is due to our level of education affecting our employment, income and health. For example, educational attainment strongly predicts health literacy, and the skills, knowledge and confidence needed to access and use health and social care services. Differences in educational attainment between different population groups also provide information about access to education and the equity, or fairness, of the education system. Education is a resource for life that, apart from providing qualifications and facilitating future employment, can have broader beneficial impacts on health and wellbeing through for example developing values, emotional intelligence, self-esteem, and social skills. <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/education/>

- Employment affects the economic status and standard of living of an individual and their family and also has a strong influence on social and emotional wellbeing. For most people, participation in paid employment is the main factor in determining adequate income. Being employed is an important way for a person to meet their material needs and to participate in their community. Employment is also important to an individual's identity and their role in society. Longitudinal studies show that unemployment has a direct negative effect on health, over and above the effects of socioeconomic status, poverty, and prior ill-health. Levels of employment and unemployment differ across population groups, meaning some groups are less likely to experience the positive benefits of employment. When people move from unemployment to employment, they gain in material wellbeing, subjective wellbeing, physical and mental health, and socioeconomic status. <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/employment/>

- Individuals with mental health disorders are at greater risk for decreased quality of life, educational difficulties, lowered productivity and poverty, homelessness, social problems, vulnerability to abuse, additional physical health problems, stigma, and suicide. Mental health care in New Zealand has undergone a transformation over the last several decades, moving from an institutional model to a model centred on engagement with services in community settings. In recent years, record numbers of people have accessed mental health and addiction services across New Zealand. This increase is consistent with international trends and has occurred in the context of population growth, growing social awareness, and increasingly open discussion of mental health issues. Disasters such as the Canterbury earthquakes have well-documented negative impacts on mental health with an estimated five to ten percent of the population likely to experience a deterioration in their psychological health and to seek or require intervention in the long term. These impacts relate both to the immediate effects of the disaster and to ongoing or secondary stressors, such as a continued lack of infrastructure. International literature suggests that approximately eight percent of those affected by mass shootings - such as the March 2019 Christchurch mosque attacks - may have moderate symptoms, and two percent chronic dysfunction. The impact on individuals will be influenced by aspects including pre-existing risk factors, level of exposure to the incident, and different coping strategies. The figures show that the proportion of the Canterbury DHB population accessing mental health services (combined Non- Government Organisations, primary mental health and specialist mental health services) has increased substantially over time. Among those aged 0 to 19 years, service access by Māori is above the total Canterbury DHB population level, and by Pacific is below. Among those aged 20 to 64 years, the most notable difference is the gap between Māori and the total population, with Pacific being similar to the total Canterbury DHB population. The proportion of Māori in Canterbury accessing services suggests that this population has a greater burden of mental disorder compared to the total population, and this pattern is also seen nationally. <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/health/mental-health-service-access/>

- Key equity issues within social capital: A number of differences are apparent across the social capital indicators, notably: sense of community, personal identity, loneliness and isolation, and confidence in agencies. Age (particularly the youngest and oldest age groups), having a long-term health condition or disability, and identifying as belonging to certain ethnic groups, appear to be related to lower levels of social capital in greater Christchurch. <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/social-capital/>

- Feeling like one belongs and is accepted in meaningful social groups has been linked to wellbeing and health-related outcomes. Sense of community is a desirable outcome, whereby community members feel a sense of belonging and commitment, and a feeling that members matter to one another and to the group. In this context, community is mostly concerned with quality and characteristics of human relationships, rather than the geographical location (for example, neighbourhood, town, city). Sense of community embraces a number of different elements including:



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community spirit or membership, influence, reinforcement, emotional safety, community boundaries, sense of belonging, trust, shared emotional connections, and quality interactions. These elements are considered to act together to strengthen the social fabric and improve community wellbeing and health outcomes. The figure shows that in the year following the 2010 and 2011 earthquakes, over half of respondents in greater Christchurch (54.5%) agreed or strongly agreed that they felt a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood. A pattern of declining sense of community followed, and the proportion feeling a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood (agree or strongly agree) dipped below 50 percent in 2014. The current result (47.7%, 2019) is statistically significantly lower than that for 2012 and the overall downward trend in this proportion is statistically significant. <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/social-capital/sense-of-community/>

- Regular attendance at arts events and activities is associated with greater life satisfaction and general happiness. Arts activities and venues, such as museums and historical sites, are also sources of cultural and economic value. The social, cultural, educational, and health impacts of arts and cultural activities are supported by a substantial evidence base, in particular, with respect to wellbeing. Research suggests that engaging in passive activities (for example attending museums, historical sites and arts events) and/or arts activities that involve active participation (such as playing an instrument or acting in a play) all have positive effects on wellbeing.

<https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/social-capital/arts-attendance/>

- The social, cultural, educational, and health impacts of arts and cultural activities are supported by a large evidence base. Regular participation in arts events and activities is associated with greater life satisfaction and general happiness. In particular, research suggests that regularly engaging in arts activities that involve active participation (such as playing an instrument or acting in a play) has positive effects on wellbeing. The figure shows that 54 percent of Canterbury respondents to the 2017 New Zealanders and the Arts survey had participated in at least one art form in the 12 months prior to November 2017. This proportion is consistent with all New Zealanders (52%). Participation among Canterbury respondents was highest for the visual arts (33%), followed by craft and object arts (25%), performing arts (16%), literary arts (14%), Māori arts (13%), and Pacific arts (8%).

<https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/social-capital/participation-in-the-arts/>

- Whānau is a core aspect of wellbeing for Māori. Whānau can extend beyond immediate family and households to include extended family, neighbours, close friends and even communities. Being in regular contact with whānau may provide an individual with *maanaki* (support, hospitality and care), access to Māori culture, and sense of identity.

<https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/he-tohu-ora/>, Background

- Māori language is a measure of cultural resource and a contributor to cultural identity. For Māori, high levels of cultural efficacy (including speaking *te reo Māori*, *marae* protocol and Māori heritage) have been found to be associated with better emotional wellbeing. However, over the last century, the proportion of Māori speakers has declined significantly. A majority of respondents in Canterbury (58.6%) and the rest of the South Island (51.3%) reported speaking no more than a few words. <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/he-tohu-ora/>, Te Reo Māori Speaking

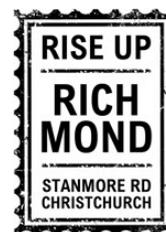
- Māori language is recognised as an important cultural resource which contributes to an individual's cultural identity and sense of 'being Māori'. For Māori, high levels of cultural efficacy (including speaking *te reo Māori*, Māori heritage, and *tikanga me kawa* (protocols and processes, including *marae* protocol) have been found to be associated with better emotional wellbeing. While some Māori may feel *whakamā* (shy or embarrassed) about speaking *te reo Māori* – if they are not fluent and are fearful about getting it wrong, particularly those learning later in life – they may still take pride in hearing and understanding the language. Five percent of Canterbury respondents reported understanding *te reo Māori* very well, compared with 4.2 percent for the rest of the South Island. A majority of respondents (52.6%) from Canterbury reported understanding no more than a few words or phrases, a proportion that was higher than the rest of the South Island and New Zealand (by 9.5 and 14.9 percentage points, respectively).

<https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/he-tohu-ora/>, Te Reo Māori Understanding

- Tribal identity relates to whether an individual knows and identifies with an *iwi* (tribe) and *hapū/rūnanga* (subtribe/*marae* councils). Knowing one's *iwi* and *hapū* may strengthen cultural identity for whānau and individuals by increasing their access to and participation in *te ao Māori*. *Iwi* and *hapū* identity may be a gateway for cultural engagement opportunities such as *kapahaka*, access to *marae*, or knowledge about *whakapapa* (ancestral heritage). Additionally, connection to *hapū* or *taura here* groups (*iwi* entities that exist outside their own region) may enable access to social services and health promotion. The figure shows that in 2013 a majority of respondents for each of the three geographical areas indicated that they knew their *iwi* (tribe) but a significantly smaller proportion knew their *hapū* (subtribe). Eighty-five percent of Canterbury respondents reported knowing their *iwi*, which was a slightly lower proportion than the rest of the South Island (90.1%) and New Zealand (89%).

<https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/he-tohu-ora/>, Tribal Identity

- A *marae* is an essential focal point for whānau, *hapū* or *iwi* to privilege *te reo Māori* and carry out cultural practices, traditions and *hui* (meetings). Visiting a *marae* can provide Māori with a greater cultural identity, cultural confidence



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and connection to whakapapa (ancestral knowledge). It also allows access to and participation in te ao Māori practices such as karakia (incantation), rongoā (medicine or remedy) and observance of tikanga me kawa (protocols and procedures). Additionally, some marae throughout New Zealand offer marae-based health clinics and health promotion programmes with focuses such as smoking cessation, nutrition, fitness, self-defence and first aid. The marae is an important cultural resource which contributes to a secure Māori identity for individuals and whānau. The figure shows that in 2013, a third (33.6%) of Canterbury respondents who had ever visited a marae had visited one in the previous 12 months. This compares to 41.7 percent for the rest of the South Island and 58.2 percent for New Zealand overall. <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/he-tohu-ora/>, Visited Marae

- Tūrangawaewae literally means 'a place to stand', but more broadly might relate to where an individual or whānau comes from, either at present or historically. For some Māori, a tūrangawaewae may be an ancestral or local marae, where they connect with the land and feel at home. Having access to a marae as a tūrangawaewae may strengthen cultural identity, which has been demonstrated to benefit wellbeing. In 2013, most respondents in Canterbury (53.6%), the rest of the South Island (61.4%) and New Zealand (67.1%) reported feeling strongly/very strongly connected to their ancestral marae as tūrangawaewae. <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/he-tohu-ora/>, Tūrangawaewae Connection

- Culture is recognised as a central determinant of health and wellbeing for many ethnic groups. For Māori, having access to culture might refer to knowledge of cultural heritage, speaking te reo Māori or being on a marae. Although iwi, rūnanga and hapū might contribute to the provision of cultural support, whānau are recognised as being a major influencer of cultural identity and capacity. Cultural norms and traditions, such as te reo and tikanga Māori, are inherited through families and passed down generations, just as land or possessions are. Accessing whānau support with Māori cultural practices such as attending a tangihanga (funeral) or saying a karakia (incantation) is an important contributor to an individual's secure cultural identity, and by extension overall wellbeing. <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/he-tohu-ora/>, Cultural Support

- Cultural identity is strengthened when there is access to not only cultural heritage but also opportunities for cultural engagement, such as speaking te reo Māori or taking part in kapa haka. Kapa haka, for example, has been identified as having strong links to culture and Māori identity, as well as providing a social, strengths-based environment for rangatahi (youth). <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/he-tohu-ora/>, Cultural Engagement

"The biggest issue in mental health right now is not depression, but being/feeling disconnected." Mike King

<https://www.cph.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/CantyWellbeingSurveyJun2019.pdf>

- Section 4: Quality of Life, Satisfaction with Local Community Facilities, Page 37. Those more likely to be satisfied with their local community facilities (75%) are:

- Living with children in the household (80%)
 - From a household with an income of more than \$100,000 (79%).
- Those less likely to be satisfied with their local community facilities (75%) are:
- Those who feel lonely or isolated most of the time or always (56%) or sometimes (72%)
 - Those who plan to move to another district in greater Christchurch (57%)
 - Those who rate their health as fair or poor (62%)
 - Those who live with a health condition or a disability (67%).

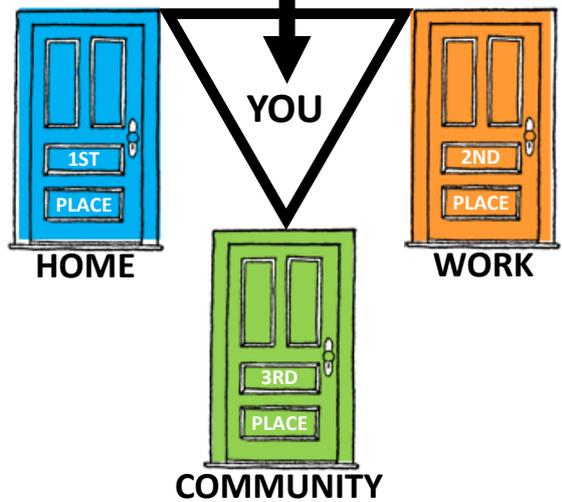
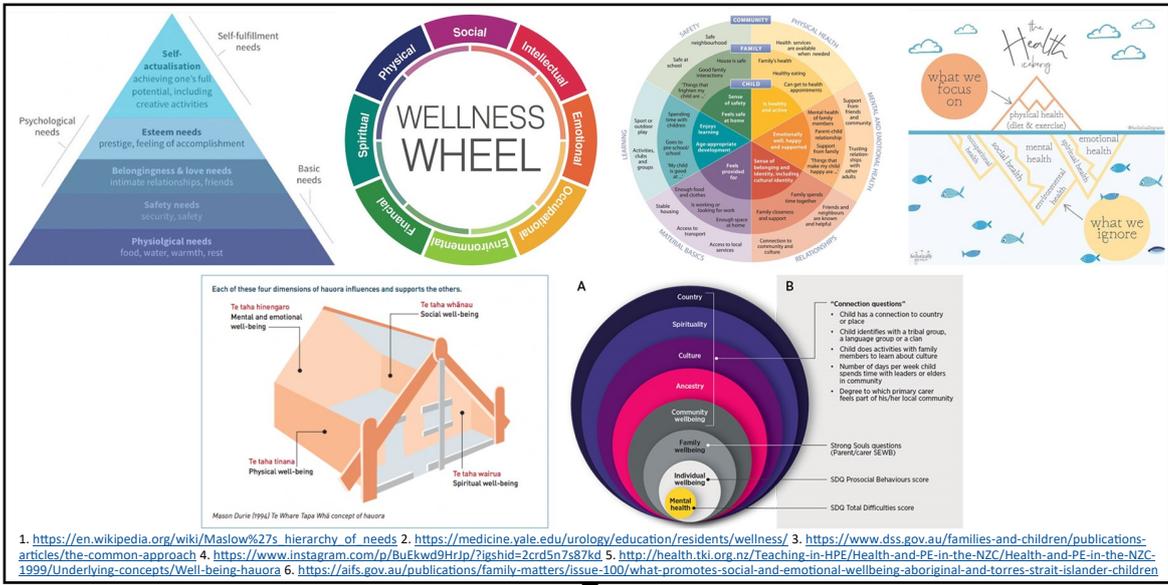
- Section 5: Community and Social Connectedness, Sense of Community, Page 39. Just under half (48%) of those living in greater Christchurch agree (strongly agree or agree) that they feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood in June 2019, while just under one in six (16%) do not. Since September 2012, there has been an overall downward trend in the proportion agreeing that they feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood (down from 55% agreeing in September 2012 to 48% agreeing in June 2019). There has been a corresponding increase in neutral ratings. The proportion disagreeing that they feel a sense of community with others has fluctuated over time, but is at the lowest level since September 2015 (16% disagreeing cf. 20% in September 2015).

"Being able to create and access art contributes not only to our individual wellbeing, but is also an important factor in the wellbeing of our communities, and our society as a whole. The arts can challenge us to reconsider how we look at the world, the assumptions we hold, who we are and who we could be. Art can provoke us to think about our past. It can offer a voice to marginalised groups who may otherwise struggle to be heard. Art can connect us, start conversations, and help us tell our stories. We should not think of the arts as a "nice to have". The arts are a fundamental part of strong communities, and local and national economies...We also want to ensure that everyone can access the arts and take part in artistic activities. We're looking at how we can better meet the needs of diverse communities, and help people who experience barriers to participation get involved. Because the arts are for all – and we need to make sure this is reflected in our arts and cultural organisations." Jacinda Ardern, PM <https://thespinoff.co.nz/art/25-09-2019/jacinda-ardern-writes-we-cant-say-we-value-our-art-if-we-dont-value-our-artists/>



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In community building, the third place is the social surroundings separate from the two usual social environments of home ("first place") and the workplace ("second place"). Examples of third places would be environments such as churches, cafes, clubs, public libraries, bookstores or parks. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_place In his influential book *The Great Good Place*, Ray Oldenburg (1989, 1991) argues that third places are important for civil society, democracy, civic engagement, and establishing feelings of a sense of place. Third places, then, are "anchors" of community life and facilitate and foster broader, more creative interaction. In other words, "your third place is where you relax in public, where you encounter familiar faces and make new acquaintances."

SOCIAL PLACES: CONNECTIONS & NETWORKS

EDUCATIONAL	EDUCATIONAL & ENTERTAINMENT	ENTERTAINMENT
PreSchool	Community Centre	Sports Club
Kindergarten	Learning Centre	Night Club
Primary		Casino
Intermediate	Library with Learning Spaces	Pub
Secondary		Cafe
Polytechnic		Restaurant
University		Church

YOU ARE HERE

SHIRLEY CENTRE: 10 SHIRLEY ROAD LIBRARY & LEARNING SPACES



IDENTITY | WELL-BEING | LEARNING



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Improve community facilities in the Papanui-Innes Wards:

- Engage with the community over future developments of 10 Shirley Road

Vulnerable Communities are supported:

- Advocate for targeted funding to support youth, elderly, and social isolation issues
- Advocate for the Long Term Plan to include increased services and funding for social isolation issues
- Build strong relationships and well-connected networks with external agencies

Encourage civic participation in local decision making:

- Increase community engagement opportunities (which can include public meetings and targeted opportunities with organisation leaders)
- Encourage community networks
- Increase volunteerism within the community

In my opinion, the top priority for the Papanui-Innes community board should be the planning/building of a new Shirley Centre on 10 Shirley Road. New Inclusive Civic Centre with: Shirley Library | Learning Spaces | Service Centre. Supporting our communities: Identity | Well-being | Learning.

Since 1915 this location has been important part of our identity, first as the original Shirley Primary School, then as the Shirley Community Centre, until the building was demolished in 2012 due to earthquake damage.

- citizen hub for: community education & learning, 'DIY How To' civic engagement & education sessions, civil defence education, citizenship education.
- connecting NGOs with residents through 'Hello my name is...' intro sessions based in the learning spaces, 'you are here', 'go where the people are'.
- community directory to inform & direct residents out from the hub, connecting residents into activities/groups/ other community centres.
- park setting location, with significant trees, Dudley Creek and playground/half basketball court, with off street & on street parking.
- centrally located between our four remaining schools: Mairehau High School, Shirley Primary School, Shirley Intermediate & new Banks Avenue School.
- bus stops for the Orange Line/Orbiter/100 routes, are located outside 10 Shirley Road, and across the road, by Shirley Primary School.

The current Shirley library is situated inside the Coastal-Burwood ward, although it is seen as a Shirley/Richmond facility. Currently the Innes ward has no 'suburban' library. Approx 25,000 people live in the Innes ward, with our population increasing due to in fill housing & social housing developments.

'Our Space 2018-2048: Greater Christchurch Settlement Pattern Update' identifies Shirley as a 'Key Activity Centre' for 'new residential/commercial opportunities, meeting the demands arising from the growing population'.

'Resilient Greater Christchurch Plan' identifies Shirley as 'Under performing Commercial Centre, Mall dominated centres with higher levels of vacancy, crime, reducing retail turnover'.

Unfortunately due to the location of the library in the car park of The Palms mall, the library continues to attract anti-social behaviour, requiring a security guard to be present.

The Shirley Library & Service Centre is soon to be refurbished to include NZ Post services, in an already congested building with Shirley Library, Service Centre & Coastal-Burwood Governance unit.

This library is smaller than most 'suburban' libraries in Christchurch & yet is consistently one of the top providers of events/activities, even with no dedicated learning spaces.

We need a new community facility to serve the wider communities of Shirley, Richmond, Mairehau, Edgware and St Albans east of Cranford Street, <https://www.10shirleyroad.org.nz/where-is-our-community-centre-petition/>.

Citizen hubs become landmarks in a community. They are a safe place to go to. Their familiarity brings comfort in stressful times.

They are the only third place that offers education & entertainment in the one place, & transforms to fulfil the communities needs during a local emergency.

<https://www.10shirleyroad.org.nz/this-is-what-a-librarian-looks-like/>

<https://www.10shirleyroad.org.nz/> | <http://www.facebook.com/groups/www.10shirleyroad.org.nz/>

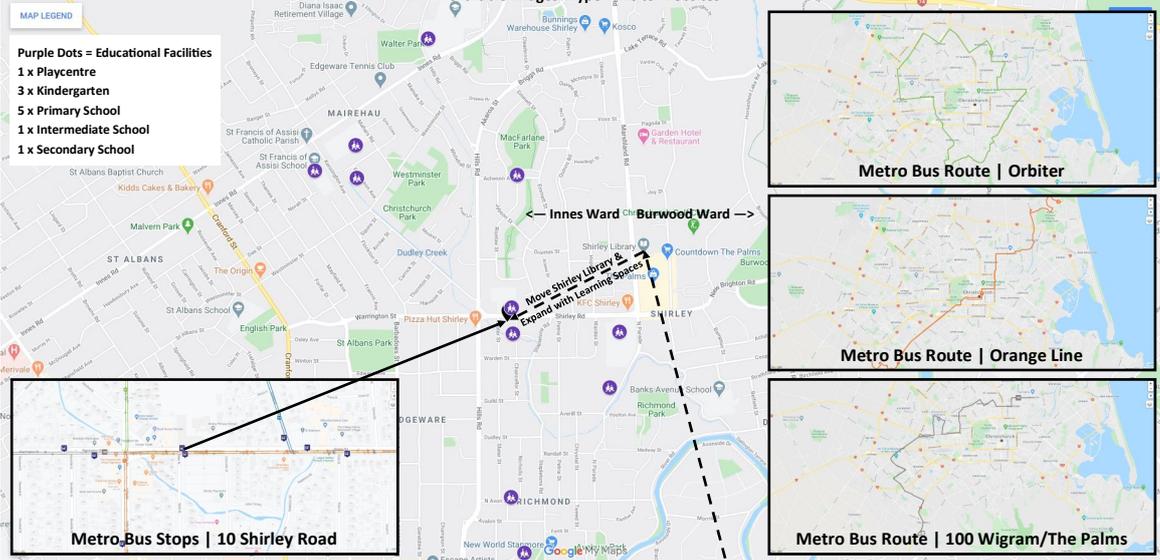


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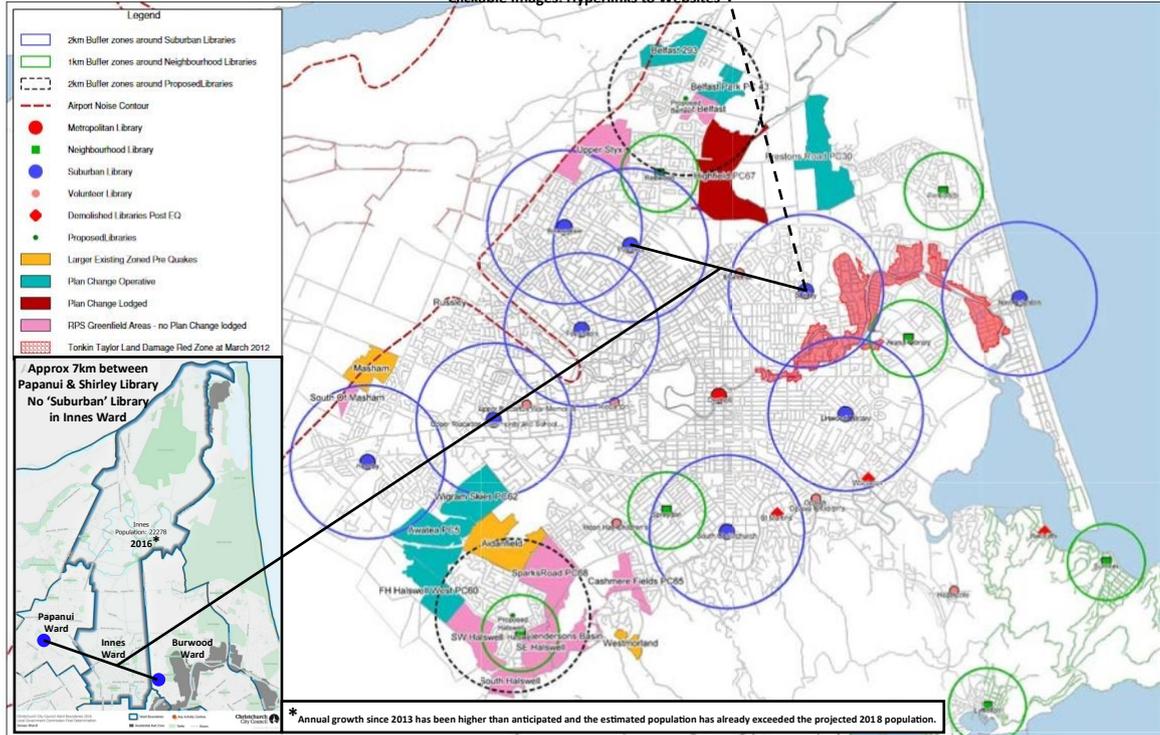




Clickable Images: Hyperlinks to Websites



Clickable Images: Hyperlinks to Websites



* Annual growth since 2013 has been higher than anticipated and the estimated population has already exceeded the projected 2018 population.

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CCC Library Provision including proposed new library construction, plus, Christchurch Residential Land Capacity: larger Greenfields and Ongoing land Developments. Plan Change Process Approval Status at March 2012

WorkSpace: 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

Christchurch City Council Community Facilities Network Plan | Feedback via email to Councillors (07/08/2019)

Hi, After attending the Social, Community Development and Housing Committee on Wednesday 31 July 2019, I understand the Council will be discussing the Community Facilities Network Plan, before the final plan is accepted by Council. As this plan is not going out for public consultation, below is my feedback after reading the plan:

https://christchurch.infocouncil.biz/Open/2019/07/SOC_20190731_AGN_3438_AT.PDF

Plan Feedback

- Page 33, "5.4 City-wide there are currently no significant major geographic gaps in the network when we consider all current providers."

The plan includes "Church Owned & Religious Facilities", so there are gaps in the network for those in our communities who do not feel comfortable attending an activity at these facilities due to their own beliefs. Some "Community Trusts" are outreach opportunities for a church, and can alienate those in our communities who feel 'judged', from attending their activities/community centres.

- Page 34, "5.14 Occupancy rates across the Council managed facilities average between 36% and 38% with a customer satisfaction currently of 76%."

Why is the Council funding other community groups/trust/centres through the Community Boards, when the Council managed facilities occupancy is low?

Why don't the Community Boards focus on increasing occupancy rates in the Council managed facilities first, before considering funding other non Council facilities?

When we are questioning why the Council needs to own facilities, why do community groups/trusts need to own facilities? Why aren't they using the existing facilities in the community by sharing resources?

- Page 34, "5.16 Community operation leads to greater diversity of use and activation. Community groups/trusts can offer a greater quantity and range of use with many in the Christchurch area already doing this well."

"Community groups/trusts can", yes this 'can' happen. But also what 'can' happen, is that these groups/trusts become closed/cliques, that are not welcoming and inclusive to all the residents in our communities.

I support non partisan civic facilities (CCC Libraries/Citizen Hubs) for this reason, as they are welcoming and inclusive to all the residents in our communities, and operated by Council staff who are accountable to the Council/Community Boards. The Learning Spaces at our CCC Libraries could be better utilized by our communities through resident initiated groups, civic engagement meetings, civic education classes, community groups/trusts/association meetings etc.

- Page 44, "The spaces are more than the actual buildings, creating connections within the space/s and to the areas and amenities surrounding them. In the new community spaces people come together for a common reason/cause, creating a sense of community through social engagement, having a sense of ownership, and shared experiences."

- Page 45, "No provider is particularly strong in providing for drop-ins, bumping and social services - Council Libraries are strongest in this area."

- Page 46, "4a. Focusing investment in small number of community hubs (existing and new) of significant size co-located with other Council facilities such as libraries."

- Page 47, Table 1. Asset Data on Christchurch City Council and Community Facilities

This table is incorrect. 'Papanui' is listed under 'Hornby Halswell Riccarton'. The 'Papanui Innes' heading should have 'Papanui' and 'Innes' as separate line items.

- Page 48, "Worldwide trends tell us Community Facilities will be focal points in the community and will become known as neighbourhood and communal gathering places of flexible spaces that allow people to work/play/be/meet together in groups or work/play/be alone but connected to others outside of their homes."

- Page 56, "Councils Role: Direct Provider, Manager Administrator and Operator of the Facility (Potential for service contracts with Library, Community Organisations)."

This is the Council role I would like to see at 10 Shirley Road. I do not think this centre should be managed/operated by a community group/trust or association. The Learning Spaces should be inclusive and available for all residents/community groups/trusts/associations to use.

- Page 57, "Facility Location Significance: Some facilities are better suited to be hub locations based on their centrality within a neighbourhood/rural community, geographical location, accessibility and proximity to other hub or key locations such as libraries, social and community outdoor spaces, cafes, economic and commercial centres including malls and or proximity to aligned activity, school/education, church, sport and play related."

- Page 57, "Ward and Neighbourhood Significance: At the network level where there are potential hub facilities, the approach is to support their development as Council owned and operated sites. Hub facilities are where there is co-location and clustering of services: library; service centre; community activity; recreation and sport; civic activity; culture; meeting and public assembly; education and arts activity."

- Pages 64-69 Community Facilities by Ward. There are facilities missing from this data/network plan, so the number of facilities per Ward is not accurate.



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- The plan counts the number of facilities, but doesn't show the capacity of each facility/number of people able to attend each facility? One small centre doesn't cater for the same amount of people as another larger centre.
 - Where in the plan is the information about the users of these community centre/facilities? Who is the target audience for these facilities? Who are we providing these facilities/activities for?
- Most of these community centre/facilities are open limited hours and mainly used by people who are at home during the day: eg. stay at home parents, retirees, unemployed, people working from home, people with mental health/disability issues.
- How can the Council/Community Boards make informed decisions on investing in new facilities and funding existing facilities if they don't understand who in the community is using them/or not using them and why?
 - Why doesn't each Community Board have on their CCC website page an online community directory/facilities/activities available, if we want residents to engage and utilize the existing Council facilities to strengthen our communities?
 - CCC Community Board engagement staff and CCC Libraries/Service Centre staff have a wealth of information about each community and local knowledge that our communities could make better use of.

10 Shirley Road

- Page 35, "6.1 A feeling that there has been a degree of inequity across the board areas in terms of investment in repairs and new builds since 2011."

This is an issue in our community. 'Stakeholders' have been consulted, but they have a different opinion to the residents. From my perspective, the Shirley Community Centre hasn't been rebuilt due to some 'stakeholders' influencing the decision, due to fear of funding cuts.

Residents are continuing to vote with their feet every time they go to Shirley Library, just look at the numbers. The staff do a great job with a small space, imagine what they could do with dedicated learning spaces in a new library at 10 Shirley Road.

- Page 36, "7.4 Shirley Community Centre 10 Shirley Road –Emerging information points to the retention of the site at 10 Shirley Road as community space (land banking). Continue to use the site as an open air community hub or a "longer term gap filler approach" funding has been secured for a pump track and landscaping, with the potential for other outdoor activity features over time. As the site is recommended to be retained there is always to opportunity to re look at the development of a facility with a community partner into the future. Other providers have developed facilities in the area and Council has supported the development of a facility in the near-by Macfarlane Park and is currently developing a facility in St Albans."

Thanks to Council staff I was able to talk to Peter Burley as part of his research for the Community Facilities Network Plan. At our meeting in February, I did not agree with his opinion (as stated above), which is why after our meeting I created the [attached .pdf](#), and emailed it to him. I have also [attached my .pdf](#) for the Draft Annual Plan [2019-2020], that shows how my idea for 10 Shirley Road aligns with the different CCC Plans, Strategies & Policies documents "that help us to plan and shape the future of our city." We don't need Shirley Park, we need Shirley Centre. Turning 10 Shirley Road into a park does not address the social issues in our community. We already have more than enough green spaces in our communities. Another park is not the answer.

- We seem to have lost focus that well-being is more than access to a park. The Health Iceberg suggests: What we focus on: physical health (diet & exercise). What we ignore: occupational health, social health, mental health, environmental health, spiritual health, emotional health.

- "Christchurch already has far more park land, sport fields and playgrounds (local parks) per person than the national median and more than other major metropolitan cities in NZ." <https://engage.regeneratechristchurch.nz/30274/documents/64943/download>, Page 36

The gaps in our communities are not related to physical health opportunities. The gaps that the Council (in partnership with Ministry's) can help with are: occupational health, social health, mental health, emotional health, and environmental health.

- Why don't we use the CCC Libraries/Citizen Hubs facilities to work together with different Ministry's/NGOs/ community workers, as an outreach to provide education and connect those in the community with the right resources at the right time?

"The Government has promised to set up a new universal frontline mental health service, expected to help 325,000 people with mild to moderate mental health needs by 2024...it recognised the need "to train more qualified mental health workers and build new facilities".

<https://www.stuff.co.nz/business/budget/113093191/budget-2019-mental-health-and-child-poverty-focus-in-first-wellbeing-budget>

- Last year I visited most of the libraries in Christchurch to gain a better understanding on how they were designed, what worked/didn't work etc. I quickly realised that the people within each local library, represented the health/wealth of each community.



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Most of the learning spaces were under utilised, and I wondered why they weren't being used as education/outreach opportunities into the community (introduction to service, seminars, drop in session etc.) by the Ministry's/NGOs/ community workers in a neutral space?

- "The public library is the one place, potentially the only civic place, where people are welcome to come no matter their background, their politics, their beliefs. People who are disenfranchised, have mobility issues, are socially isolated, the very old and the very young, it can be the only comfortable place to be – and their ideas are welcome." "We are becoming a bastion of wellbeing and welcome for people," says Kat Cuttriss, Hutt City Libraries manager and chair of Public Libraries of New Zealand. <https://www.stuff.co.nz/entertainment/books/113926856/how-new-zealand-libraries-are-adapting-to-the-21st-century>

- Projects Removed from Programme: Shirley Community Centre, Papanui-Innes Community Board, Finance and Performance Committee, 4th July 2019, https://christchurch.infocouncil.biz/Open/2019/07/FPCO_20190704_AGN_3476_AT.PDF, Page 78

"The capital budget for this project was removed from the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan. In March 2019 the Riverside Community Network received the feasibility study and business case for a combined community hub for the Burwood, Avondale and Dallington area which they had commissioned. This will be considered as part of the delivery of the Community Facilities Network Plan project."

Has the rebuild of the Shirley Community Centre been 'sacrificed' for the new 'Riverside Community Network' centre? How is that strengthening communities, when adjacent communities feel like they are being pitted against each other for funding? <https://www.10shirleyroad.org.nz/community-needs-community-centres/>

- Inequalities: Pre-Election Report Booklet, <https://ccc.govt.nz/assets/Documents/The-Council/How-the-Council-works/2019-Elections/Pre-Election-Report-Booklet-WEB-FINAL-002-Optimized.pdf>, Page 30.

"Inequalities undermine social cohesion and have been shown to have negative consequences, including for life expectancy and health, educational performance and employment, crime and our social fabric, and cultural and civic participation. Inequality also significantly inhibits economic growth."

"The Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Act 2019 restored the purpose of local government, "to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future." This obligates the Council to consider the social and economic wellbeing of all communities in the city."

"Community organisations are in a great position to identify the needs of their communities, and to respond quickly to social and economic changes at the local level. They are also often in a position to be able to reach those groups who are 'hard to reach' and address social exclusion."

After living in Shirley for 8 years, and now in Richmond for 3 years, my experience with community organisations/ groups/centres has been varied. I have found them hard to find with no community directory, targeted at certain groups with set specific activities, and open limited hours.

My idea for 10 Shirley Road is to build a new centre for the future, by creating adaptable learning spaces for community groups/organisations to share the resources and become more visible/open/available to those people in the community needing their help and support. They need to be operating from where people already are in our communities: our libraries.

Mapping Tool/Online Booking System

- I agree with the Boards suggestion that the facilities data needs to be incorporated online through the CCC website, similar to this page: <https://www.ccc.govt.nz/rec-and-sport/sports-grounds/winter-sports-field-map>.

With layers for each type of facility/ownership the Council/Community Boards would be visually able to see at a glance where the gaps are in the network plan, and be better informed to make decisions in the future regarding these facilities.

- For community purposes, as a directory/location map/inform community of facilities, the facilities data needs to be incorporated online through the CCC website, with a Community Facilities page here: <https://www.ccc.govt.nz/rec-and-sport>. With layers for each type of facility/operated by/capacity/activities, the Community groups would be visually able to see at a glance where the duplicates/gaps are in the network plan, and residents would have an online directory for activities/contact details.

- For planning purposes, the facilities data needs to be incorporated online through the CCC website on the District Plan online tool, under "Zones and Designations", <https://districtplan.ccc.govt.nz/PropertySearch/PropertySearchContainer.html>

- Page 36, 6.1 "Boards liked the mapping tool; there were suggestions that the tool could be morphed into an interactive on-line map identifying the location, function, availability and booking procedure for each facility."

I agree this information needs to be online and available for all, accessible for those with disabilities and translatable for those in our communities for whom English is a second language, if we are to become an inclusive accessible city.

- Online Booking System that anyone can use to book a facility for a meeting/program/activity/event, and integrated with Facebook Events, so it is easier to engage with more people in the community.



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Shirley Community

- "An east Christchurch suburb overlooked since the earthquakes is close to breaking point, community leaders say" Papanui-Innes Community Board chairwoman Ali Jones told a council submissions hearing on Monday Shirley was in dire need of new community facilities, but had been largely left out of the Christchurch City Council's draft 10-year budget. "Our ward has been forgotten in many ways, particularly the Shirley area – an area that is in the east but not in the east we hear so much about...The community is close to breaking point. They need a place to meet, to gather, to mend." <https://www.stuff.co.nz/the-press/news/103484014/christchurch-suburb-overlooked-since-the-earthquakes-community-leaders-say>

- In November 2018, the Shirley Village Project conducted a "My Hopes for Shirley" survey, asking residents 'To make Shirley a better place, it needs...'

"Facilities and places to gather", 2nd highest result, the current community centres are not fulfilling the needs of the people in this community, they need more opportunities for learning and connecting with others.

Papanui-Innes Community Board Plan 2017-2019

"Strong Communities | Board Priorities: (for the next two years) Develop a ten year plan for the area at 10 Shirley Road for community use. The plan will be considered in the Long Term Plan. The rebuild of a community centre on the land at 10 Shirley Road is designed and commenced. Strong Communities | We will measure our success by: Development of a ten year plan for the area at 10 Shirley Road and consideration in the Long Term Plan. This may include, among other items, a children's playground, community gardens and a community centre. A community board community working party commencing to work with technical staff to design and begin the rebuild of a community facility at 10 Shirley Road. Prosperous economy | Board Priorities: (for the next two years) Successful rebuild of the 10 Shirley Road. Prosperous economy | We will measure our success by: Commencement of the rebuild of the 10 Shirley Road Community Centre." <https://www.ccc.govt.nz/assets/Documents/The-Council/Community-Boards/Plans/Papanui-Innes-Community-Board-Plan.pdf>

CCC Draft Annual Plan 2020-2021 | Suggestions:

- Proposed Capital Programme, Page 37: defer activities unless deemed 'essential' in the following 'Prioritisation Category': Growth – Desirable, Holding Renewals 1, Holding Renewals 2, Internal – Holding Renewals, Internal – Increase Level of Service, Internal – New Services, New Services, Special Projects. Focus on the following groups of activities: Water Supply, Communities & Citizens, Roads & Footpaths.
- Economic Environment, Page 112: "A significant economic slowdown will impact on the rating base and on ratepayers' ability to pay. It could move facilities and services that are currently considered must haves to being nice to haves." A new Shirley Centre, Library with Learning Spaces is 'essential' for the communities in the Innes Ward.
- Focus on infrastructure for Christchurch residents first, before funding projects aimed at the tourist market.
- Use technology/virtual reality/interactive experiences to pivot from 'local' tourist attractions to available 'online'.
- Use ChristchurchNZ to promote 'local' places/experiences to 'local/national/New New Zealander' residents.
- Focus has been on building physical/sports related facilities, now we need investment in arts participation/culture & heritage/science & technology facilities.
- Build new facilities that support Christchurch residents: Identity, Well-being, Learning opportunities, the 'gaps' in the Community Facilities Network Plan ([Sutton's Place](#) | [Māori Heritage Park](#) | [River Bank Centre](#)).
- Community Board Funding: defer funding unless applications are deemed 'essential' for: Capital Endowment Fund, Discretionary Response Fund, Positive Youth Development Fund, Trusts/Groups/Associations, 'nice to haves'.
- Community Board Meetings: keep videoing meetings for those unable to attend, so ratepayers can hear the discussions during the meeting between the Board members/staff/residents & be better informed on decisions.
- Council Facilities discount for "Community Service Card" holders, to get residents out of their homes & into their communities for social connections/networks & well-being, increase revenue for council facilities?
- "Occupancy rates across the Council managed facilities average between 36% and 38%" How can the Council & Community Boards focus on increasing occupancy rates = increase revenue for council facilities?
- The Learning Spaces at our CCC Libraries could be better utilized by our communities through resident initiated groups, civic engagement meetings, civic education classes, community groups/trusts/association meetings etc.
- Bring Ministry of Social Development/Business, Innovation and Employment/Education/Health presenters/resources into the CCC Libraries, where the people are, to help residents after the COVID-19 lockdown is over.
- Extend "[Ministry of Awesome](#)" Coffee & Jam sessions out into the communities through the CCC Libraries Learning Spaces to help residents with social connections/networks & well-being, for those working from home, artists/freelancers, unemployed/redundant due to COVID-19 & entrepreneurs/startups.
- Provide similar "[Limitless](#)" workshops on 'Finding your Passion', 'Strengths Finder' & 'Goal Setting' through the CCC Libraries Learning Spaces to help residents who are now unemployed/redundant due to COVID-19.



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