



## 8: Township Reserves and Streetscapes

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## 8 Township Reserves and Streetscapes

### 8.1 Service Description

The service area, Township Reserves and Streetscapes, encompasses a network of smaller reserves and landscaped areas mainly located in district townships including the following:

- Neighbourhood passive reserves
- Neighbourhood playgrounds
- Civic spaces
- Access ways and green linkages
- Amenity planting and nature reserves
- Street landscape areas (non-subsidised)
- Street trees

The service does not include the management and maintenance of street landscape areas that form part of the road safety features and are subject to New Zealand Transport Agency subsidy. These assets are included in the Transportation Activity Management Plan.

In providing this service Council undertakes planning, management, maintenance and development activities with the objective to deliver the service in a way that conforms to community expectations. The Council provides an extensive network of passive reserves and landscape areas ranging from small spaces with plantings only, to playgrounds and larger reserves offering space for games and picnic facilities. Many of the reserves provide walking and cycling linkages between streets. Township reserves and streetscapes contribute to the amenity of the district's townships and support a wide range of recreational activities.

There are 590 township reserves across the district with a total area of around 148 hectares. These vary from a few hundred square metres in size up to three hectares. In addition, there are numerous street landscape sites many of which have extensive gardens and berm areas. As of 2024 it is estimated there are approx. 18,000 street trees the majority of which are young having been planted as part of new subdivision development.

Many of the township reserves and streetscape areas have been transferred to Council ownership as contributions from residential subdivision.

#### 8.1.1 Rationale for Council's Involvement

The provision of township reserves and streetscapes by Council is considered necessary to meet the open space and recreational needs of the District. The Council is required to promote community wellbeing and, involvement in the provision of passive reserves and streetscapes contributes to the achievement of community outcomes related to the promotion of a healthy community and providing a safe living environment. The Council has adopted strategies and policies aimed at creating a healthy living environment for the District's population. The provision of township reserves and streetscapes is viewed as a key element in attaining this goal.

Township reserves and streetscapes are an important element of the residential environment as well as opportunity for exercise and social contact. They provide structure and character to residential neighbourhoods and contribute to establishment of ecological corridors.

Township reserves meet the recreation needs of town residents and mitigate the density of housing in built up areas by interposing green open space. Streetscape areas mitigate the road environment and make the shopping precincts more pleasant for residents and more conducive to retail business. The township reserves and landscaped areas help to provide an attractive living environment that supports on-going growth.

The Council has adopted the role of primary service provider as, although there is open space areas provided by other agencies within townships such as schools, these do not fulfil the wider recreation and open space needs of communities.

Township reserves and streetscapes play an important role in the image of the District and the quality of life and wellbeing for its residents. As the District's population grows and changes the Council will need to plan for future open space to meet requirements and achieve strategic goals.

Township reserves and streetscapes serve a number of functions that contribute to the social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing of the community. These include:

- Providing opportunities for outdoor recreation to improve physical wellbeing
- Providing a focal point for local communities where they can meet and participate in a variety of leisure and recreation activities;
- Providing play spaces and facilities
- Providing a balance between developed urban space and green spaces
- Creating visual amenity such as gardens, tree plantings, and green open space
- Help to define the unique identity of townships
- Providing passive areas of open space for quiet contemplation, walking and sitting
- Contributing to the overall landscape character of the district
- Providing safe travel routes and linkages within neighbourhoods
- Providing environments that help to enhance the bio-diversity of the district
- Creating green corridors for birds and animals
- Enhancing the image of the district as an attractive and pleasant place to live
- Enabling preservation of historic sites and features

### 8.1.2 Strategic Direction

The provision, management and development of Township Reserves and Streetscapes is guided by the Open Spaces Strategy 2015.

The future strategic direction will be provided by "Future Selwyn" and this will link to the Community Outcomes. Sitting under this document will be sub-strategic plans and the "Blue-Green Network" plan will address strategic planning for open spaces including Township Reserves and Streetscapes.

In terms of outputs/implementation, it has been identified that this would be achieved through new Area Plans (e.g., spatially) that are currently being developed, and if needed, some form of action plan.

In addition to these planning documents, the Selwyn District Play, Active Recreation and Sport, Spaces and Places Plan (PARS) was developed in 2023 as a network or work plan to address facility provision over the next 10 years. Its purpose is as follows:

- This plan aims to provide a framework for identifying and prioritising the facilities and spaces needed over a ten-year horizon to meet the needs and demands of this ever growing district for play, active recreation and sport ("PARS")
- The plans outcome will be the identification of current issues, options and key projects and priorities for the future development of the districts network of PARS assets over the next ten years

Biodiversity Strategy – A Biodiversity Strategy has been prepared in draft form. The purpose of this Strategy is to provide an overarching view of how Selwyn District Council (Council) intends to achieve the protection, maintenance, and restoration of indigenous biodiversity within Selwyn. In anticipation of the Strategy being adopted by Council some programmes aimed at increasing biodiversity plantings in Council owned reserves and land have been built into the 10-year budgets providing an overall increase and additional focus on biodiversity planting.

In terms of analysis of provision performance, the category of "Passive" reserves is most closely aligned to the Township and Streetscapes activity. The Council has adopted a minimum standard of 1.2 hectares per 1,000 population for passive reserves (excluding access ways) and also aims for a distribution level that allows easy access for users (500 metre radius from residential properties). Council's objective is to continue to maintain these standards as the district grows. There are a few areas in the district that currently do not meet these standards and it is intended to address this issue over time via subdivision or acquisition programmes. Currently the overall provision is around 1.41 ha per 1,000 population which is close to the target minimum standard and within the range recommended by NZRA (1.0-1.75 ha/1,000 popn.).



Going forward there needs to be a balance between the amount of reserve land taken through subdivisions to maintain provision and distribution standards and the cost of looking after these reserves and the assets on them. To this end, Council's Engineering Code of Practice Part 10 Reserves Streetscapes and Open Spaces has been updated with the aim of tightening up on standards and reducing on-going maintenance liabilities. A review of the Development Contributions Policy related to reserves has provided clearer guidelines on what land and assets are acceptable and has included deterrents to accepting land that exceeds requirements.

The key challenges in delivering this activity over the 10-year planning period are outlined below.

**Changing Service Expectations:** The change in some parts of the district from rural to urban has brought changing expectations in terms of levels of service. There is now an expectation that the quality of facilities provided will be comparable with those provided in a city environment. This has implications from both a capital and operational cost perspective, both in terms of quantity and quality of furniture assets, trees and gardens, and expectations relating to maintenance standards.

**Growth Development Costs:** Funding will be required to develop new reserves as they are acquired (excepting where full development is undertaken by sub-dividers). A capital development programme has been prepared based on expected timing for reserve acquisition. This will be funded from reserve development contributions and expected costs have been built into development contribution projections for each of the defined localities.

**Maintenance costs:** The township reserves and streetscapes are maintained under the Reserves Maintenance Contract with CORDE Ltd which was renegotiated in 2020. The agreed rates in the contract are reflected in the financial programmes for the next 10 years. The same standards in terms of mowing and garden maintenance have been retained which has translated to additional costs. There may be an opportunity to review site maintenance grades as the new contract is bedded in with a view to reducing costs. Another key impact on costs relates to looking after the expanding tree resource to ensure tree health is maintained and public safety protected. Playground maintenance is also a significant cost area which increases with new playgrounds being developed and associated compliance costs.

**Demand for New or Expanded Reserves:** With the predicted population growth in the district there will be demand for additional reserves to service the new residential areas created. Planning input for new sub-divisions will be essential to ensure an appropriate network of reserves is provided to meet future demand. The objective of providing green open spaces for recreation and to offset the effects of urban development has cost implications for Council in terms of maintaining additional areas. Over the 10 year period it is estimated that costs for routine operation and maintenance of Township Reserves and Streetscapes will increase from around \$6.5m (2024/25) to over \$7.1m by 2033/34. This is primarily a result of:

- new reserves forecast to be vested from subdivision activity where there is expected to be approximately 30 hectares of additional recreation and local purpose(access) reserve space added to the network through vesting over the 10-year period.
- The increase in service expectations resulting in increase in quantity and quality of assets to be maintained, and
- The increase in service expectations resulting in increased maintenance standards

It is anticipated that this will be largely covered by extra rate revenue derived from household growth.

**Renewal Costs:** An asset renewal profile has been developed for township reserve assets based on condition assessments and analysis of remaining economic lives. With the large number of assets created over the last 10 years there will be increasing costs associated with renewal work. This especially relates to playground equipment where increased renewal costs start to become evident in the later years of the 10-year programme. There may be alternatives to asset replacement that can be explored at the time of renewal such as work to extend lives or decommissioning of assets where they are no longer required. With the large number of playgrounds provided, as the general population ages, the requirements may diminish and playgrounds could be removed rather than renewed.

### 8.1.3 Reserve Management Plans

Reserve Management Plans (RMPs) provide specific direction on the administration and development of Council's parkland, as required under the Reserves Act 1977. The Activity Management Plan will remain

consistent with the RMP in terms of the assets to be installed on each reserve, and where changes in the purpose of a reserve are anticipated, the Activity Management Plan will reflect these intentions in the management of the assets. An 'omnibus' type RMP is under development for all reserves not currently covered by a site specific RMP. To complete this RMP, significant work is required to classify each parcel of land so that it has legal status under the Reserves Act. This work will be completed as Council's resources permit. The impact of RMP's on Asset Management decision-making is further discussed in Chapter 19.



## 8.2 Levels of Service

This section defines the levels of service (LOS) for Township Reserves and Streetscapes that are required to meet customer expectations. It also sets out the performance targets identified for each LOS to enable achievement to be measured.

### 8.2.1 Customers and Stakeholders

Customers and stakeholders with an interest in township reserves and streetscapes include the following:

- Selwyn District residents
- Property owners adjacent to passive reserves
- Environmental groups
- Local volunteer and service groups
- Returned Services Association
- Audit NZ
- Residents' Groups
- Local Businesses
- Environment Canterbury
- Department of Conservation
- Orion and other utility service providers
- Land developers
- Local Iwi/Ngai Tahu
- Reserve lessees
- Sport Canterbury
- Council's Insurers.

### 8.2.2 Contribution to Community Outcomes

The following table sets out the community outcomes that are relevant to township reserve and streetscapes and describes how the service contributes to outcomes.

Community Outcome	How Township Reserves & Streetscapes Contribute
<b>Inclusive communities</b> – Each town's unique identity as well as the rural identity are promoted.	Township reserves and streetscapes contribute to the landscape character of the district and enhancement of rural township environments
<b>Connected community</b> - Selwyn residents have good health, social and community facilities that are accessible to all residents of the district.	Residents have opportunities to enjoy healthy, active lifestyles including provision of recreational open space and community facilities
<b>Active and educated community</b> –Selwyn residents can participate in community life	Township reserves contribute to social and recreational activities
<b>Liveable low carbon towns</b> – A town network supported through strong inter connections	Provide safe walking and cycling linkages throughout townships to promote alternative forms of transport
<b>Strong neighbourhoods</b> – Selwyn residents are safe at home and in the community	Township reserves provide safe walking and cycling linkages through neighbourhoods

Table 8-1: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Contribution to Community Outcomes

### 8.2.3 Service Drivers

The key service drivers for township reserves and streetscapes primarily relate to meeting customer expectations and compliance with statutory requirements. Objectives specific to this service include the following:

- Provide quality areas of open space that enhance the visual appearance of neighbourhoods
- Provide a diversity of reserve types that meet the open space and recreational needs of communities
- Ensure the distribution of township reserves and play areas is sufficient to enable reasonable walking access for communities
- Ensure the level of open space provided is sufficient to meet the demands of the community
- Ensure the management, maintenance and development of township reserves and streetscapes meets community expectations

- Plan and develop township reserves to promote sustainable travel linkages and support walking and cycling network objectives
- Sustain the unique identities and specific requirements of individual townships
- Preserve existing landscape features and ecological systems
- Ensure township reserves and streetscapes are designed and maintained to protect the health and safety of the community
- Provide for the sustainable management of township reserve and streetscape assets
- Ensure streetscapes do not interfere with service corridors or create hazards for road users
- Ensure the environment is protected and that any adverse impacts on the environment resulting from the management and maintenance of passive reserves and streetscapes is minimised
- Respond to customer issues in a timely and efficient manner
- Ensure the communities' investment in township reserve and streetscape assets is protected
- Ensure the operation and maintenance of township reserves and streetscapes complies with all legal requirements, New Zealand Standards, Selwyn District Council Policies and Bylaws

### Legislation, Standards and Policies

Specific legislation, standards and planning documents that apply to township reserves and streetscapes are described in the tables below. This also explains the implications for levels of service.

Legislation/Standard	LOS Implications
Reserves Act 1977	<p>Management and administration requirements for all land in the District held under the act</p> <p>Classifying reserves and sets out a planning process for management and development</p> <p>Governs Council's ability to grant leases or licenses over particular activities or buildings within reserves</p>
Biosecurity Act 1993	Compliance with national or regional pest management strategies
New Zealand Standard NZS 5828:2015 'Playground Equipment and Surfacing'	Sets standards for construction and design of play equipment

Table 8-2: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Legislation & Standards

Plan/Policy	LOS Implications
Selwyn District Council Walking and Cycling Strategy 2018	Convenient and safe community environments that encourage and support walking and cycling.
Selwyn District Council Playground Assessment 2022	Assessment of current playgrounds and recommendations for improvement.
Selwyn District Council Open Spaces Strategy 2015	Identification of future open space needs for main growth centres in the district.
Selwyn District Council District Plan (RMA)	Community Facilities and Reserves - Strategy, Policies, Objectives and Rules.
Selwyn District Parks Management Plan (Draft) 2022	Omnibus Plan providing a policy framework for the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and appropriate development of parks and reserves within Selwyn District.
Selwyn District Biodiversity Strategy 2023	Strategy provides an overarching view of how Selwyn District Council (Council) intends to achieve the protection, maintenance, and restoration of indigenous biodiversity within Selwyn.

Plan/Policy	LOS Implications
Liffey Reserve Management Plan 2007	Objectives and policies for the management and development of this important reserve in Lincoln.
Selwyn 2031 - District Development Strategy 2014	This strategy helps the Council plan for future growth and ensure that commercial and residential land is available for future development, along with Council infrastructure and services.
Selwyn District Council Urban design Guides: Medium Density Housing Guide Subdivision Design Guide Large Lot Subdivision	The design guides have been created to ensure that the district is subdivided to a high standard, providing good amenities for new and existing residents.
Selwyn District Council Engineering Code of Practice 2020	<b>Part 10: Reserves, Streetscape and Open Spaces</b> is a section on landscaping and reserves, based on NZS 4404 and modified to suit the Selwyn District context. It sets criteria for reserves, including layout, facilities, structures and furniture.
Lincoln Structure Plan 2008	Guidance on future provision and character of open space for Lincoln as it expands.
Rolleston Structure Plan 2009	Guidance on future provision and character of open space for Rolleston.
Prebbleton Structure Plan 2010	Guidance on future provision and character of open space for Prebbleton.
Selwyn District Council Policy Manual – Updated 2021	Use of CPTED principles (C602).  Play Policy (P204) provides guidance on provision and development of playgrounds and opportunities for play.  Fencing of reserves- covenants to protect liability from fencing contribution to adjoining properties as a result of subdivision (R303).  Vegetation and Tree Management Policy (T201) Provides guidance on all aspects of tree & vegetation management including legislative, planning, selection, planting and removal requirements.
Ellesmere and Malvern Area Plans 2016	Provide high-level planning direction to guide the growth and sustainable management of each township in the Ellesmere and Malvern areas through to the year 2031.
Eastern Selwyn Community Spaces Plan 2016	Guideline for provision and operation of successful community places which impacts both capital and operational investment in planned and current community facilities.
Selwyn District Play, Active Recreation and Sport, Spaces and Places Plan (PARS) (2023)	The Selwyn District Play, Active Recreation and Sport, Spaces and Places Plan was developed in 2023 as a network or work plan to address facility provision over the next 10 years. Its purpose is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This plan aims to provide a framework for identifying and prioritising the facilities and spaces needed over a ten-year horizon to meet the needs and demands of this ever growing district for play, active recreation and sport ("PARS")</li> <li>• The plans outcome will be the identification of current issues, options and key projects and priorities for the future development of the districts network of PARS assets over the next ten years</li> </ul>

Table 8-3: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Plans & Policies

#### 8.2.4 Customer Expectations

In general terms Council's knowledge of customer expectations is based on:

- Public enquiries and complaints received via Service Request System
- Feedback from elected members, general public, community boards and township committees
- Consultation via the LTP/Annual Plan process
- Feedback from the maintenance contractor
- Information received from consultation on the development of plans and strategies for example: Play, Active Recreation and Sport, Spaces and Places Plan 2023 (PARS). This project involved the surveying of play organisations, schools and sport and active recreation organisations, together with follow-up phone calls to selected survey respondents and other stakeholders.
- Secondary research and pre-engagement work undertaken in 2023

#### 8.2.5 Community Engagement

##### **Secondary Research Analysis Findings 2023**

A comprehensive secondary source review was undertaken in 2023 using resources provided by the Selwyn District Council, commissioned studies conducted by independent research firms related to the Selwyn District Council, and additional publicly accessible material. Following evaluation the following themes related to Township Reserves and Streetscapes levels of service were identified:

- **Access to Green Spaces:** As the population expands and land development progresses, maintaining and increasing access to green spaces, including dog parks, playgrounds, and recreational areas, remain vital to residents.
- **Environmental Conservation:** Residents' future-proofing vision for the district encompasses environmental stewardship. They desire strategies aimed at climate change mitigation and emissions reduction.
- **Transportation and Mobility:** Improved public transportation, walkable communities, and safe pedestrian environments are also part of the residents' vision for the future Selwyn District.

##### **Pre-engagement Survey and Charrette 2023**

Council undertook early consultation with the community as an input to the development of the 2024-34 LTP. Key themes received through this process related to Township Reserves and Streetscapes is outlined below:

*The overall health and sustainability of our environment in Selwyn, including issues related to climate change, access to green spaces, and housing.*

94% of residents prioritise the inclusion of greenspaces in development. With 61% ranking it of Very High Importance. What residents wanted to see prioritised in green space development included:

- Comprehensive greenspace plan
- Biodiversity – planting natives
- Natural spaces included in development
- Access to natural spaces for hiking, cycling etc.
- Community sustainable food opportunities
- More parks and sports fields

#### 8.2.6 Customer Satisfaction

Council has decided to discontinue the use of annual resident/community satisfaction surveys.

Historically, there has been a consistent trend for satisfaction with parks and reserves with the level of satisfaction maintained at over 80% from respondents that have used parks and reserves.

In addition to general parks and reserves, satisfaction with children's playgrounds was surveyed and again results show a high level (over 80%) of satisfaction with this service, with the target consistently exceeded.

### 8.2.7 Present and Future Levels of Service

Council has the responsibility of looking after the wellbeing of the district community and, in doing this, has identified community outcomes that it aims to achieve with the help of other agencies and organisations. Township reserves and streetscapes are needed to meet the district's open space requirements and are an important element in creating healthy, pleasant, safe and enjoyable living environments.

The level of provision, quality of spaces and facilities and public safety are key aspects in meeting the community's service expectations for township reserves and streetscapes. Present levels of service encapsulate these service values.

It is not intended to substantially change or increase levels of service for the future especially as there is a reasonably high level of satisfaction with current performance. The main focus into the future will be on maintaining present levels of service and addressing identified gaps and issues.

Following feedback through the pre-engagement process some elements that were considered priorities by the community have been incorporated into planned programmes. This includes a focus on increasing bio-diversity and indigenous planting in reserves and streetscapes. To ensure Council maintains a desirable level of greenspace especially as housing density increases a new measure has been included on greenspace provision that is consistent with benchmark levels noted in the NZRA Parks Categories and Levels of Service.

The level of service performance target for playground compliance has been adjusted to reflect the difficulty of meeting full compliance with the current standard (NZS 5828), as this is updated on an ongoing basis. Typically, playgrounds were compliant when constructed, but then some play features may be assessed as non-compliant against the new updated standard. These minor non-compliances do not adversely impact on user safety.

One of the challenges for this activity is ensuring levels of service do not exceed the desired standards as a result of reserve areas provided and developed through subdivision activity. This relates to both the area of reserve provided and the distribution as well as the improvements that are vested with the reserves. Measures have been put in place to manage this situation given the context of high growth and associated subdivision activity.

A review of Part 10 of Council's Engineering Code of Practice - Reserves, Streetscape and Open Spaces section in 2017 has addressed a number of previously reoccurring issues within new subdivisions including:

- Unnecessary developments, elaborate or decorative features, and resulting maintenance burden to Council (e.g. subdivision entrance features and built structures, pressure to improve marketability of subdivisions).
- Poor streetscape design, including available berm width for street tree placement and separation from services / utilities.
- Poor / inappropriate plant species selection, leading to high maintenance burden / damage to adjoining infrastructure.
- Quality of landscape construction (e.g. tree planting, turf establishment).
- Developer responsibilities during the defects / maintenance period and presentation of the subdivision at the point of hand over to Council.
- Receipt of as-built plans (in the correct format) and compliance documentation.

Part 10 now provides greater guidance to Developers / Landscape Architects in terms of the importance of good streetscape / reserve design within the context of the overall development. It aims to optimise long-term community and environmental benefits whilst minimising ongoing maintenance costs. Specifically, the key additions / changes are relevant to levels of service include:

- Highlight the need for / benefit of early pre-application discussions with Council, placing emphasis on the need to integrate landscape elements into the engineering design of a subdivision from the onset.
- Set clearer guidelines around acceptable service levels and what is permitted in terms of structures, courts, features or signage, and the type of materials and finishes.

- Requirements around the approval process for the provision of high risk assets, including play equipment and compliance with safety standards (NZS5828:2015).
- Provided more detail in terms of what is to be considered in plant species selection (e.g. environment, tolerance, longevity, growth habit, low maintenance). Proper tree selection within a street corridor is critical.
- Specifically listed undesirable plant species and their application.
- Provided greater detail as to construction specifications with provision for staff audit / inspection to ensure approved plans / specifications are being followed.
- As an option to Council, provisions for monetary bonds to be held for works completion and maintenance periods are included, as a means to ensure works are completed / maintained to the appropriate standard and within a timely manner.
- Extended the specified defects liability / maintenance period from 12 to 24 months, to:
  - bring this more in line with industry standards;
  - allow for a decreased reliance on automated irrigations systems;
  - reduce risk potential on Council in terms of defects, plant mortality; and,
  - reduce maintenance burden on Council in taking over assets in an immature state (especially street trees).

Management of levels of service (both provision levels and the standard of improvements) for this activity is also undertaken via the Development Contribution Policy – Reserves Section. This policy has been reviewed regularly including for the 2024-34 LTP. The reviews focused on strengthening and clarifying the criteria around acceptance of reserve areas and improvements on them.

To this end the following have been incorporated into the policy:

- Non-acceptance of land additional to what is required except in special cases where it is of benefit to all ratepayers.
- No credit towards the development contribution required will be given for land provided as reserve where it is in excess of what would be considered adequate under the provision levels identified in the Community Facilities Activity Management Plan.
- The decision to accept or refuse land a subdivider/developer offers as a reserve contribution is at the Council's sole discretion, but it will be made in discussion with the subdivider/developer.
- To determine the suitability of the land, the Council will use the following criteria together with, any other information that the Council, in its discretion, considers is relevant, in considering the particular development:
  - the Council's need for the land based on adopted provision and distribution standards
  - the proximity of the land to other reserves and public open spaces
  - the Council's capacity to pay for maintenance and improvements to any land acquired by it as a reserve contribution
  - size, location and accessibility
  - frontage to a roading network
  - suitability of the land to be developed for the required purpose
  - soils, gradient and topography
  - landscape features and quality
  - potential for linkages and walkways
  - margins of waterways
  - proximity to other desirable features
  - potential for views into or from the site
  - ecosystems and bio-diversity
  - significant mature vegetation
  - existing shelter belts
  - historic and cultural significance
  - safety for users
  - potential for enhancement



- absence of hazards and
  - vulnerability to natural hazards, including, but not limited to, earthquake damage, inundation and sedimentation.
- Council will not accept, as a credit towards the development contribution required, unnecessary developments on the land and these will not be accepted as suitable for vesting in Council.
  - A credit will generally not be given for elaborate structures, works of art, walls and gateways, special or decorative paving, boardwalks, fountains and water features, tennis courts or anything that is intended to enhance the development to increase its market appeal rather than to offset the impact of development and the loss of open space which results.
  - Clarification on the land credits for different reserve types (classifications) has been included to indicate that Council will only give a partial or no credit for some reserve types.

### **Timeframe for Provision of Township Reserves and Streetscapes**

It is intended that township reserves and streetscapes will be provided for the district into the foreseeable future and it will be necessary to maintain and improve the asset network to continue to support service provision.

### **8.2.8 Levels of Service Measures**

A review was undertaken on performance measures for levels of service as part of developing the 2024-34 Long Term Plan. This included a reassessment of the existing levels of service and performance measures with a focus on ensuring they were meaningful and measurable going forward and reducing the total number of measures.

The updated measures and targets are provided in table 8-4 below.

## Townships Reserves & Streetscapes - Levels of Service

Objective	Planned LOS	Performance Measure	Core Value						Current Performance (2022/23)	Target Performance			Indicative Performance Yrs 4-10
			Quality	Customer Satisfaction	Availability	Quantity	Responsive-ness	Affordability		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	

### Township Reserves & Streetscapes

<p>Township reserves &amp; streetscapes enhance the landscape character of the District &amp; unique identity of township environments and provide space for residents to enjoy healthy, active lifestyles</p> <p>Township reserves &amp; streetscapes provide linkages for safe travel in neighbourhoods and enhance environmental &amp; ecological values</p>	Township reserves are located within easy walking distance for township residents	<b>% of townships where all residents are serviced by a reserve within 500 m</b>			X				84%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%
	There are sufficient playgrounds available to meet the needs of communities.	<b>The number of playgrounds per 1,000 children is above the national median for playground provision as measured through the Yardstick benchmark survey.</b>				X			6.3 (median 5.1)	>4	>4	>4	>4
	Playgrounds are designed & maintained to minimise safety issues for users	Proportion of playgrounds that comply with the NZ safety standard (NZS 5828:2015) as measured by annual ROSPA 3 inspection.	X						95%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	≥95%
	The standard of maintenance is sufficient to meet safety, serviceability and landscape quality requirements	% compliance with maintenance contract specifications as measured by independent audit	X						91%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%
	There are sufficient neighbourhood reserves and greenspaces to meet recreation needs of the community and create pleasant living environments	Minimum provision level of 1.2 ha per 1,000 population for neighbourhood reserves			X				1.33	≥1.2	≥1.2	≥1.2	≥1.2

Table 8-4: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Present & Future LOS

Bold Text Denotes Primary LoS measures that are recorded in the LTP

## 8.2.9 Township Reserves and Streetscapes Service Performance Standards.

The following table sets out more detailed information on the intended future levels of service defined for township reserve environments. This is used as a general guideline for the performance standards to be provided in the future but each individual site will be developed to reflect the character of the surrounding area and the requirements of the local community.

LOS Value	Town Squares	Neighbourhood Playground	Passive/Amenity Area	Access Ways
Quality	Essential facilities include: seating, rubbish bins, open grass area, and hard paved area. Optional: art work, picnic facilities, play facilities, fountains, shade structures	Essential facilities include: play equipment, seating, rubbish receptacles, open grass area for casual games Optional: art works, frontage fence, picnic facilities, youth park play facilities, public toilets	Essential facilities include: seating, rubbish receptacles, open grass area Optional: art works, frontage fence, picnic facilities	Essential facilities include: all weather path, bollard lights, Optional: frontage fence (where vehicle access is an issue)
Landscape quality	Planted borders, trees for shade, open grass area, formal planting (bedding)	Planted borders, trees for shade, open grass area, use of native species and sustainable plants	Planted borders, trees for shade, open grass area, use of native species and sustainable plants, may include bush/woodland remnants and waterway margins, formal planting in high profile sites	Low planting borders
	*Grade 1 lawn cut standard	Grade 2 mowing standard	Mowing standard varies – mostly Grade 2 but some areas Grade 3/4 or Grade 1	Grade 2 where grass is present
Capacity	Generally over 1,000m <sup>2</sup>	Minimum of 2,000 to 3,000m <sup>2</sup>	Varies – could be more than 1 hectare	Varies but generally 300 to 1,000m <sup>2</sup>
Accessibility	All weather paths, may use unit pavers	All weather paths to key facilities and for walking desire lines	Varies from no paths to network of paths for walking depending on size, location.	All weather path for walking/cycling – minimum width of 2.1 m
Information	Identification signage	Identification & control signage	No signage, memorial plaques on some sites	No signage
Safety & Security	Meets CPTED principles Lighting provided	Meets CPTED principles		Meets CPTED principles Bollard or overhead lighting installed
	Inspections with maintenance rounds	Weekly safety inspection of play equipment	Inspections undertaken as part of maintenance rounds	
Distribution	Central location in larger towns	Generally located to cover a 500 m radius of residential areas within townships		
Provision	Minimum of 1.2 hectares of reserve per 1,000 population			As required to provide linkages
Standards & Legal Compliance	Compliance with SDC Urban Design Standards	Compliance with NZS 5828:2015 – Playground Equipment & Surfacing Compliance with SDC Urban Design Standards	Compliance with SDC Urban Design Standards	
	Compliance with District Plan & Reserves Act 1977 requirements			
Sustainability	High quality, long lasting materials used	Co-location of reserves adjacent to storm water detention facilities to optimise space and provide for linear parks and access networks		
Health & Hygiene	Rubbish bins serviced daily	Rubbish bins serviced daily during summer and every two days in winter - some variations depending on use levels		Rubbish bins not generally installed
*Grades for mowing are set out in Section 8.4.4				

\*Grades for mowing are set out in Section 8.4.4

Table 8-5: Township Reserves Service Standards

## Asset Performance

The service standard provided to users is determined, to a significant extent, by the quality and location of the assets employed. This section explains these aspects of asset performance and indicates historical performance on level of service targets. Reliability (frequency of faults) is also a performance factor, but since it is determined by the maintenance and renewal plans, reliability is covered in the lifecycle management section, 8.4.4.

### Historical Level of Service Performance

Specific performance related to level of service targets is disclosed in the following series of graphs which provide trends over time:

Percentage of townships where all residents are serviced by a reserve within 500 m

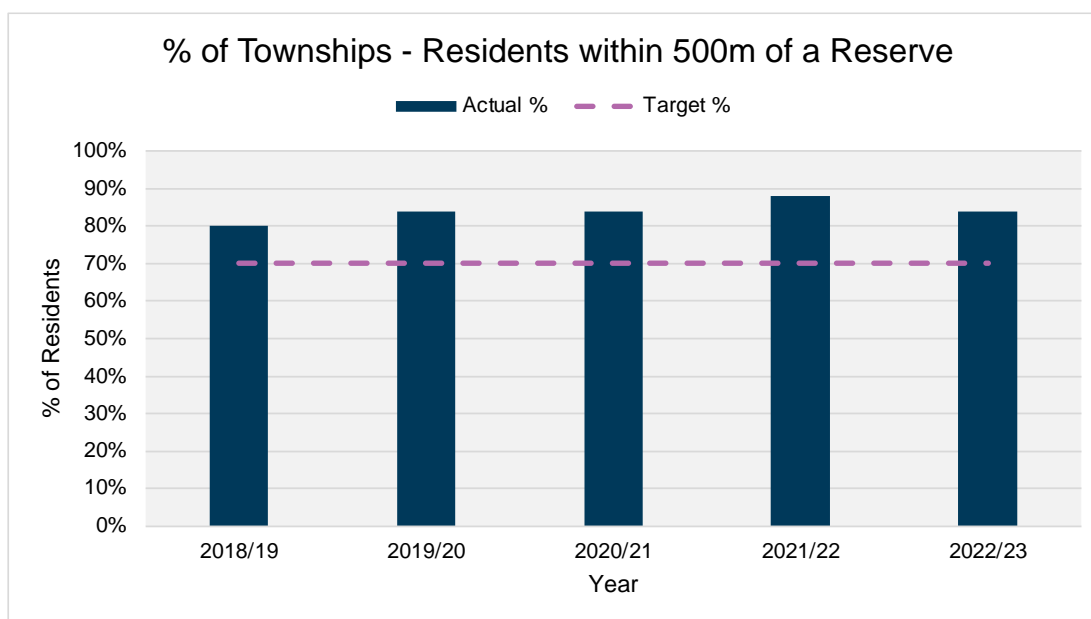


Figure 8-1: Percentage of Townships where all residents are within 500m of a Reserve

Proportion of playgrounds that comply with the NZ safety standard (NZS 5828:2015) as measured by annual ROSPA 3 inspection

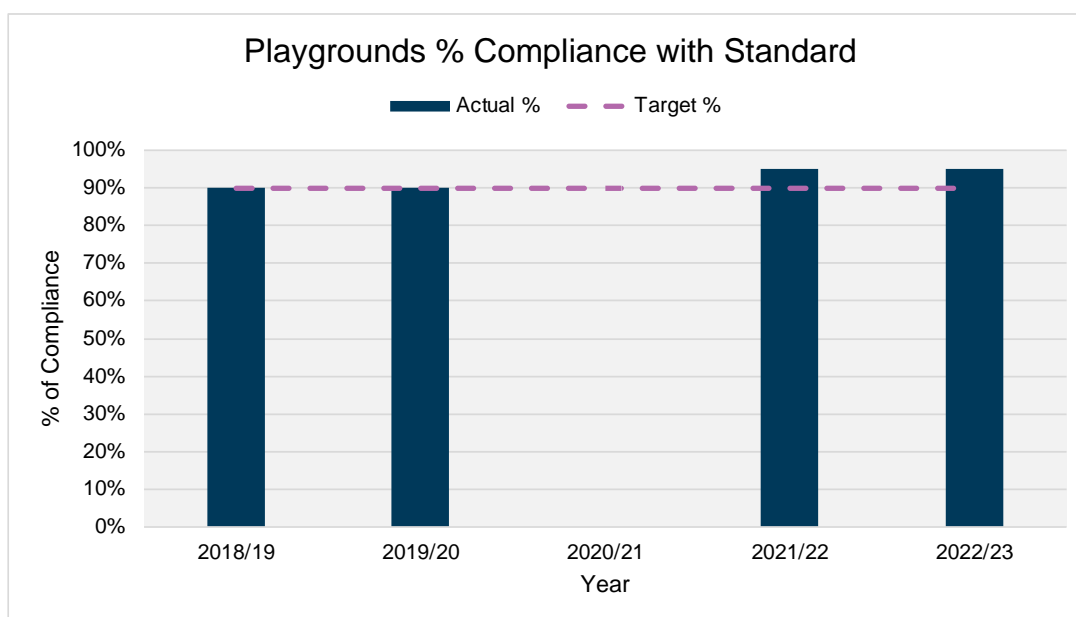


Figure 8-2: Percentage of playgrounds compliant with the NZ safety standard

Percentage compliance with maintenance contract specifications

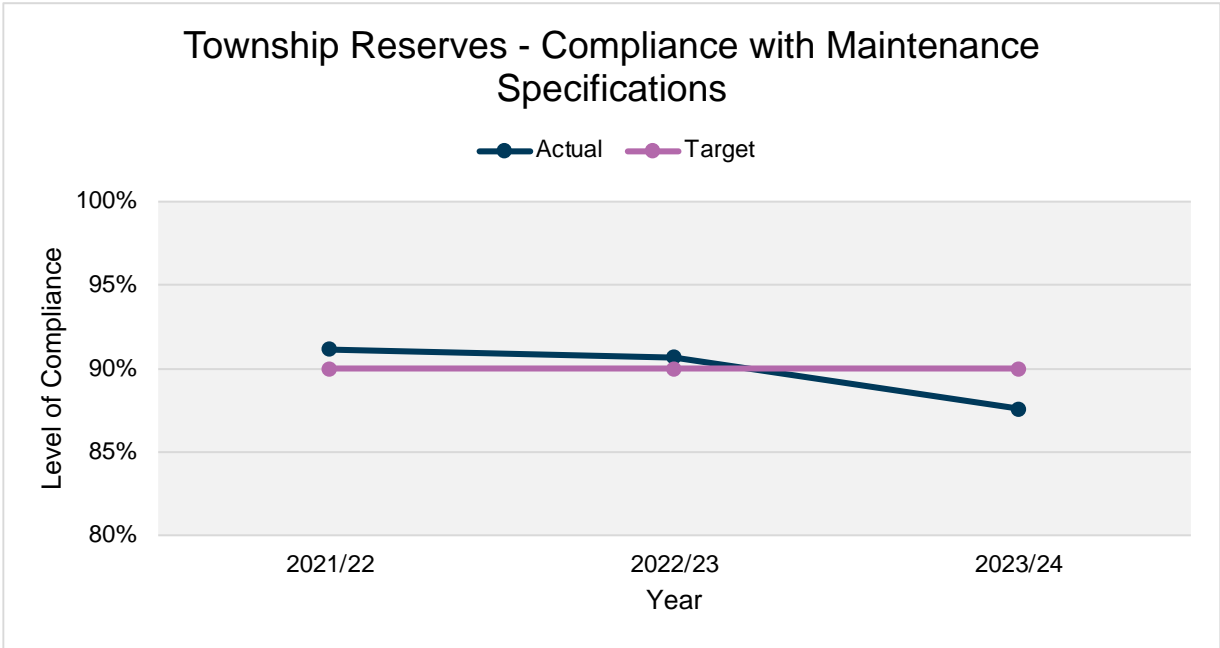


Figure 8-3: Township reserves Compliance with Maintenance specifications

This is based on the monthly level of compliance score to create an annual level of compliance average for each financial year. A breakdown of each months compliance scores can be found in Figure 8-12.

8.2.10 Playground Performance

The districts’ playgrounds have been assessed for their asset condition and safety to ensure the Council is complying with its obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 and the national playground safety standards. A third element of the Playground Network Quality Assessment (the PNQA) process relates to play experience. It evaluates the quality of the user experience and assesses to what degree the district’s playgrounds cater to the needs of the children and caregivers who use them. The elements of PNQA are shown in the figure below.



Figure 8-4: Playground Network Quality Assessment Elements

The ‘Selwyn District Council Play Assessment’ was undertaken in 2022 and follows on from previous assessments undertaken in 2019.

The play experience assessment covers a number of areas as described in the table below:

Element	Description
<i>Provision of Base Equipment</i>	Equipment provides for all four primary movements essential for physical and cognitive development: swinging, sliding, rocking/rotating, and overhead/climbing.
<i>Range of Skills &amp; Opportunities</i>	All ages provided for. Number of pieces of equipment. Provision for a range of actions/challenge. Arrangement of equipment (connectivity, separation, flow, boundary treatment).
<i>Additional Play Experience</i>	Paving area for ball games/wheeled toys. Grassy area to run around on. Place for learning to ride bikes, skates or for trikes. Place to explore natural world. Equipment that requires collaboration. Hiding places/making huts.
<i>Associated Facilities</i>	BBQ. Shade. Toilet. Drink Fountain. Fence. Carpark. Seats. Paths. Disability access (wheelchair).
<i>Sensory &amp; Aesthetic</i>	Use of textures and a range of construction materials and ground surfaces e.g. timber, canvas, rope, sand, water, paving. Use of non-modular equipment and organic materials e.g. rocks, logs, boards. Range of colour and appearance of equipment. Use of planting (flowerbeds, hedging). Trees. Themed. Artwork/sculptures.
<i>Major Attraction</i>	Flying Fox. Water Feature. Skate Park. Major items that act as a drawcard to the park.

Table 8-6: Play Experience Assessment Criteria

A summary of the findings and recommendations from this assessment as applicable to township reserves and streetscapes is set out below. Overall performance scores out of a possible maximum score of 106 are shown in score ranges in the following graph which covers the 69 playgrounds assessed in township sites.



Figure 8-5: Play Experience Performance Summary

A summary of recommendations to improve the network based on assessment findings is set out below:

- Provide wheeled access into all playgrounds where topography does not already exclude these users, by removing (partially or totally) timber framing, providing ramp access into the play surface and or providing accessible loose-fill type of material and synthetic surfaces.
- Replace pea gravel sites with more user-friendly surfaces.
- Provide equipment that caters for children with disabilities in an integrated way.
- Continue to provide a number of very specific preschool and youth playgrounds throughout the District.
- Provide for preschool specific play spaces at places associated with pre-schoolers, for example next to Plunket buildings.



- Prioritise equipment that provides challenge for older children (i.e. 9+), teenage girls and specific preschool equipment at larger Community, District and Destination play spaces.
- Focus on associated facilities to improve older rural play spaces.
- There is a range of use of diversity of construction materials mainly in the newer city play spaces. Utilise opportunities to use locally available materials (stone, wood) that fit with the landscape and climate, particularly in the older rural play spaces.
- Where appropriate Introduce organic materials into all new playground developments
- Install water fountains at all playgrounds on Community and District Parks.
- Remove or highlight those barriers in footpaths that are particularly hazardous for those with poor vision. There were a number of sites that had rocks, seats or furniture in locations that were unexpected. They were often in neutral tonnes and therefore a hazard for those with poor vision. Alternatively provide a colour variation to ensure they are clearly identified.

#### *Playground age ranges*

The 'Selwyn District Council Play Assessment' noted that there was a good spread of age provision throughout the network. The provision of good community facilities such as clusters of tennis courts, basketball 3x3 courts, and fitness and play spaces provides well for a range of ages. If there is a need for a specific focus it would be for an increase in youth facilities and pre-schoolers.

#### *8.2.11 Playground safety compliance*

A performance assessment that considered safety aspects of playgrounds has been undertaken on an annual basis by an independent RoSPA 3 certified assessor. The playgrounds are measured against the standard NZ 5828:2015/2004. If installed prior to this date, but prior to April 2005 the playgrounds were measured against ASNZ 4486 & 4422. Equipment and surfacing installed after April 2005 was measured against NZS 5828:2004 or NZS5828:2015.

The findings of the surveys are shown in the table below. Note: this table includes playground and fitness equipment and safety surfacing and edging.

<b>Playground Compliance Results</b>	<b>2022</b>
Items complying with ASNZ 4486	0
Items complying with NZS 5828	298
Other items complaint	79
<b>Total Compliant</b>	<b>377</b>
Non-compliant items (Minor)	34
<b>Total items</b>	<b>411</b>
% Compliance	92%

*Table 8-7: Township Reserve Playgrounds Compliance with NZ Standard*

In most cases the level of non-compliance was minor and does not pose an immediate safety risk to users.

The main issues that can be drawn from the information provided in the compliance reports are:

- Overall very high level of compliance, with 8% of playground items not meeting current safety standards but the issues are all minor and will be addressed via renewal/upgrading and compliance programmes.
- There were no high-risk items identified in the playgrounds that did not comply.
- Safety surface materials (loose fill) needs to be replaced on a regular cycle to maintain performance but this is a very costly exercise and alternative technologies and practices need to be explored.
- The maintenance standard is such that older items, that would be expected to be non-compliant, have had compliance issues addressed.
- Several of the non-complaint items are part of older playgrounds which are past their useful life and replacement would address safety compliance issues.

## 8.2.12 Addressing Performance Issues

Performance issues identified for township reserves and streetscapes are summarised in the following table and the Council's plan to address these issues is also indicated.

Asset Performance Issue	SDC Response	Timing
Performance issues with some play equipment components and safety under-surface materials	Implement minor maintenance programmes e.g. wearing parts, shackles to get the full asset life out of equipment  Formal quality checks prior to handover from developers is included in the Engineering Code of Practice  Review use of current loose fill (bark) materials for play equipment under-surfaces considering long term maintenance and replacement costs	On-going  On-going  On-going
Irrigation system serviceability	Where repairs are required replace with higher quality components  Reduce reliance on irrigation systems in neighbourhood reserves via Engineering Code of Practice	On-going programme  On-going
Planting selection and design	Formal process in place for vetting of reserve/streetscape landscape plans and plant species prior to acceptance  Design standards and unacceptable plant species are detailed in the Engineering Code of Practice  Progressively address existing issues on a priority basis via tree maintenance and replanting programmes  Increase tree budget to enable improved management of trees  Provide programme for replacement of streetscape plantings	On-going  On-going  On-going as part of maintenance activities  Tree budget increased from 2024/25 Ongoing funded programme
Accessibility to playgrounds and surrounding reserve environment	An accessibility audit that included some playground sites was undertaken in 2022 with further audits to follow  Build accessibility principles into new playground development, upgrades and renewals  Provide budgets for improving accessibility to playgrounds and neighbourhood reserves	On-going  On-going From 2024/25
Poor quality of overhead structures vested as improvement from subdivision	Asset design, maintenance and hand-over process as part of Engineering Code of Practice  Repairs or removal of structures that have failed	On-going  On-going
Quality of playgrounds in some areas is below expected standards	Redevelop as part of future renewal and upgrading programmes  Ensure new playgrounds provide a range of activities and consider the wider play environment  Playground design checked by RoSPA 3 certified auditor prior to sign off.  Check area demographics to ensure community needs are met when considering new installations or renewals  Provide more natural play opportunities	On-going  On-going  On-going  On-going  Ongoing

Asset Performance Issue	SDC Response	Timing
Some playgrounds do not meet the safety standard for equipment and under-surfacing	Annual audit and report by RoSPA 3 certified assessor to identify compliance requirements	Annually
	Implement prioritised remedial programme based on hazard risk	On-going
	Programme for under-surface replacement (soft fall and matting)	On-going
	Resolve as part of renewal and upgrading programmes	On-going

Table 8-8: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Asset Performance Issues

### 8.2.13 Level of Service Issues and Gaps

A number of levels of service issues are evident from assessments, surveys, focus group and other customer feedback initiatives. In some instances, these signal that there are gaps in terms of current performance compared with customer expectations. The issues identified and Council's response to resolving issues or addressing gaps is described in the following table.

LOS Issues/Gaps	SDC Response	Timing
More opportunities for walking and cycling wanted	Implementation actions identified in the Walking and Cycling Strategy Plan for and provide walking/cycling linkages with reserves taken in new subdivisions	As detailed in the Transportation Activity Management Plan On-going
Maintenance standards do not match customer expectations	Independent auditing of contract sites	On-going on a monthly basis
Safety issues for users of access ways	Undertake safety audit (against CPTED) and remedial maintenance work where issues identified	On-going
	Continue to provide path lighting as standard in new subdivisions on key routes	On-going
Improved seating provision	Assess sites for deficiency and implement installation programme	Seating installation programme ongoing
Access to drinking water fountains is not available at some playgrounds and reserves	Implement an installation programme for additional drinking water fountains on a priority basis and include in future new or renewal playground developments	Water fountain installation programme from 2025
Gaps in provision level of reserves to meet standards in some townships	Gaps in provision have been identified and are being addressed through contribution from future subdivision or purchase of land where necessary	On-going
Increase bio-diversity and indigenous planting in township reserves and streetscapes	Implement an urban greening programme	From 2024/25
	Implement a bio-diversity planting programme Consider natural areas when looking at new reserve opportunities	From 2024/25 On-going
Not enough shade in playgrounds	Install shade structures where practicable	From 2027/28
	Consider shade tree planting around playgrounds	On-going

Table 8-9: Township Reserves & Streetscapes LOS Issues/Gaps

### 8.2.14 Changes in Levels of Service

Feedback on levels of service from previous surveys and pre-engagement consultation does not indicate that any significant changes to the current standards are required. Therefore, no major changes to levels of service are planned except for some minor improvements signalled in Table 8-9.

## 8.3 Growth and Demand

This section covers the growth and demand implications for the provision of township reserves and streetscapes in the district. This includes an assessment of the demand influences as well as impacts on future provision and an assessment of assets required to meet forecast growth.

### 8.3.1 Demand Influences and Impacts

The key factors influencing demand for provision of township reserves and streetscapes are:

- On-going population growth in the district
- Changing demographics in the district
- Increasing urbanisation of rural townships
- Moving towards more sustainable transport options
- Conservation and enhancement of bio-diversity
- Preservation of heritage and cultural values
- Changes in demand and preferences for recreation activities

### Population Growth

The Selwyn District has experienced rapid growth in population over the last 2 decades from a population around 27,600 in 2000 to 79,300 in 2022, an increase of 51,700 people. The district is expected to continue to grow over the next 30 years from a population around 79,300 in 2022 to 109,664 in 2034 and to 109,664 by 2054. The areas of predicted high growth as forecast in the Council's growth projections are Lincoln, Rolleston, West Melton, Darfield, Leeston and Prebbleton. There are also likely to be some parts of the district that will experience flat growth or lower growth. (Refer to section 4 for further information on growth projections).

Council will need to continue to provide a network of township open space and streetscape areas to meet the needs of the expanding residential areas resulting from forecast growth. It is assumed that demand for a similar level of service will be expected in terms of access to open space and asset provision. This will primarily be achieved through new reserves, spaces and street environments created by subdivision development. The land taken via reserve development contributions will largely form these new open spaces and will be commensurate with growth requirements and provision and distribution standards.

### Changes in Demographics

Selwyn is currently experiencing general ageing in the district's population represented by an increase in the number and share of the population in the older age groups. The population aged 65 years and over is expected to increase from 12.4% in 2022 and reach 17.82% in 2034. By 2054 people aged 65+ are expected to make up 24.2% of the population. Similarly, the population in the older working ages (40-64 years) is also expected to increase. Refer to section 4 (Managing growth) for further information on changes in demographics. With the predicted aging population, it is likely that demand for more passive recreation spaces in townships will increase and providing good connectivity will become increasingly important.

It is expected that there will continue to be a change in the ethnic composition of the district and this may impact on the types of public open space provided. At this stage the actual implications of this change on public space and recreational requirements have not been gauged but the Council will need to be mindful of this issue in planning for new open space areas.

### Increasing Urbanisation

The population split between residents living in rural or urban locations has widened in recent years from being predominantly rural to urban, with 35% of the district's population living in Rolleston. This has caused the urban populations to increase and therefore further urban development of the Selwyn District.

The people living in the expanding urban areas of townships have expectations of a level of service commensurate with a typical urban environment.

## **Sustainable Transport**

Council is committed to providing more sustainable transport options for district residents. Council's Walking and Cycling Strategy has been updated to reflect recent growth and changes to the transport network. The Strategy has an outcome of "A Selwyn where more people walk and cycle safely for transportation and enjoyment". This strategy has the following goals:

- Improved safety for pedestrians and cyclists
- More people choosing to walk and cycle
- Convenient and safe community environments and transport systems that encourage and support walking and cycling
- A transport system that is more sustainable in the long term

There are specific objectives in the strategy that have implications for the provision, design and standards for township reserves and streetscapes. These include:

- The Council will use relevant nationally accepted standards and best practice to plan, design and construct walking and cycling infrastructure
- Connectivity within, through and between townships is promoted and provided
- Sustainable transport solutions are supported by the District's communities and by appropriate land use planning and development patterns are encompassed in the District Plan

Connectivity for safe walking and cycling routes will be a key planning consideration for township reserves and streetscapes. This will include the provision of suitable infrastructure such as paths to support objectives.

## **Conservation and Enhancement of Biodiversity**

With the release of the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy in 2000 there has been increasing awareness of the fragile state of the nation's biodiversity and the need to take action to conserve and protect it from further degradation. The Strategy envisages that Local Authorities will take a key role in implementing actions to support the outcomes.

Passive reserves, in particular, provide opportunities to preserve and enhance the district's biodiversity. When land is taken as a development contribution to create new reserves there may be opportunity to acquire and protect areas with natural values such as native vegetation or waterways.

There is also the potential to recreate indigenous forest areas on reserves to provide habitat for birds, animals and plants. Even on a small scale, and especially where "green corridors" can be achieved, this can promote protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

## **Preservation of Heritage and Cultural Features**

There is demand from the community to protect the district's rich heritage and to ensure that key elements are preserved into the future. Acquisition of reserve areas, particularly as a result of subdivision, can create opportunities to preserve existing heritage or cultural features. This can include remnants of past occupations, industries, land uses or landscape forms that connect the site to the past.

Further information on Council's sustainability policy, general initiatives and their application to this asset group, are found in Chapter 17 and Section 8.4.8.

## **Changes in Recreation Demand**

Participation in recreation and leisure pursuits can impact on asset requirements for township reserves and streetscapes. Some changes in demand may be driven by demographic variations that are predicted to occur.

Data from the Insights Tool – developed by Sport NZ shows the top 23 activities for the Selwyn District. The top activities demonstrate a preference for people to participate in active recreation e.g. (walking, running/jogging, playing, gardening, playing on playgrounds) rather than organised sports. These activities help cater towards an individual's needs and wants out of an activity e.g. costs, location, level of intensity.

Walking and jogging/running were identified as the highest activities participated in, with 52.1% of all residents walking and 27.3% of all residents jogging/running which emphasises the need to provide walking

routes and connections through neighbourhoods. Passive reserves can help to achieve this by providing a linkage between streets and places/venues such as schools.

As urban areas expand there is less opportunity for wilderness play experiences for children. Rather than duplicate play facilities already provided in schools there is the potential to integrate existing natural features and develop wilderness play areas on township reserves.

### **8.3.2 Forecast Township Reserves and Streetscape Requirements**

Community demand for township reserves and streetscapes will continue into the future and will be influenced by the factors mentioned above. The critical aspects to consider in responding to growth and demand with this service type are as follows:

- The high-level direction of the Open Spaces Strategy
- Looking to improve the utilisation of existing areas with appropriate additional infrastructure and promotion
- Adequate open space to meet community needs into the future
- Ensuring it is equitably distributed to enable access by residents
- The ranges and type of open space provided reflects the needs of local communities in terms of recreation opportunities, connectivity, environmental values and amenity

In order to determine future capacity and provision requirements the following process has been used:

- Calculate current passive/neighbourhood reserve provision for each township
- Benchmark levels of provision against national standards to determine an appropriate target level of provision
- Calculate future reserve requirements for the 10 year planning period using suitable demand factors (population growth for townships, demographic changes)
- Consider other factors that might directly influence the type of reserves and assets required e.g. playgrounds
- Incorporate information on new township reserves to be created from subdivisions already approved or planned

### **Open Spaces Strategy**

The Open Spaces Strategy was adopted in 2015 and undertakes an analysis of open space by functional categories:

- Sport and Recreation
- Neighbourhood Reserve
- Public Gardens
- Civic
- Cultural Heritage
- Nature
- Outdoor Adventure
- Recreation and Ecological Linkages.

The analysis, taken with growth projections, informs strategic direction. Action Plans are provided for each functional category, guiding decisions on future reserve acquisition and provision.

### **Spaces and Places Plan (PARS)**

The Spaces and Places Plan was adopted in 2023 and is relevant to this 10-year planning period. The plan was developed to understand growth, demand and capacity for sport, active recreation and play within the Selwyn District, and translating this into what space, facilities and assets are required.

### **Passive Reserves Future Requirements**

The current levels of provision for township reserves in larger townships (hectares/1,000 population) has been analysed and set out in Table 8-10 below. It is not intended to focus on levels of provision in small townships that are not expected to experience significant growth over the planning period.

A standard for a minimum level of provision for the district has been set at 1.2 hectares per 1,000 population (based on current provision and benchmark indicators). This level of provision applies to neighbourhood reserves, passive reserves and civic spaces but does not include linkages and access ways. This



information has been analysed against forecast growth within each of the larger townships to identify future requirements for township reserves to maintain the adopted standard. The results of this analysis are presented in the following table. In smaller population centres this standard has less validity as they are generally served by a larger recreation reserve or domain that provides adequate access to open space.

Location	2024 Provision (ha/1,000 popn)	Additional Reserve Area Vested by 2034 (ha)	2034 Provision (ha/1,000 popn)
Darfield	2.99	1.65	2.51
Doyleston	0.30	0	0.25
Dunsandel	1.32	0	0.98
Hororata	0.00	0	0.00
Colegate/Glentunnel/Whitecliffs	2.28	0	1.84
Kirwee	2.44	0.3	2.05
Leeston	1.68	0.7	1.62
Lincoln	2.35	8.1	2.31
Prebbleton	1.29	2.0	1.39
Rolleston	1.21	10.0	1.19
Southbridge	0.55	0	0.43
Sheffield/Waddington/Springfield	9.25	0	6.69
Springston	0.60	0	0.53
Tai Tapu	0.17	0	0.12
West Melton	4.03	3.1	4.07

Table 8-10: Forecast Township Reserve Requirements

### Assessment of Future Township Reserves and Streetscapes Asset Requirements

With some townships in the district expected to have relatively low growth on a small population base it is unlikely new assets will be required in these locations to meet demand from growth. However, in the localities identified for high or moderate growth, continued residential development is expected along with the requirement to provide township reserves and streetscape assets. Most township reserves (land) and streetscape assets are acquired as a result of subdivision. In some instances, reserves are vested as land only and will require development.

The asset requirements for each individual site are determined either at the time of subdivision planning (where they are to be vested in a developed form) or through subsequent reserve development programmes. The type and extent of land and any improvements provided as reserve contribution from sub-division development is assessed and agreed as part of the resource consent application. This process ensures that the reserve areas and the assets provided are consistent with Council's levels of service. Where development is arranged by Council, a landscape plan will be prepared setting out the proposed assets and community input will be sought to determine the final layout and assets to be provided. This will vary from site to site and will depend on the type of reserve being established. In general terms the following is expected in new subdivision areas:

- Entranceway planting and landscape treatment
- Street tree plantings
- A network of access ways linking roads and providing easy access to community facilities and business precincts
- Passive reserve or streetscape areas mainly for amenity planting purposes with possible co-location with storm water retention facilities
- A local playground (depending on proximity of other playgrounds and community needs)
- Areas for access to natural features such as waterways (where present)

It is difficult to identify specific asset requirements until the detailed planning work has been carried out. However, Outline Development Plans (ODPs) which form part of the District Plan are prepared for the parts of growth towns identified for residential development. ODPs provide an indication of the size and locations of the green network. Further detail can also be supplied where developments are multi-staged and have accompanying concept plans showing the reserve network and layout.

It is noted that there have been a number of Private Plan Change applications received recently with accompanying ODPs that set out green space provision.

### *8.3.3 Demand Management*

The Council needs to consider how it intends to manage the demand for township reserves and streetscapes by alternative means to asset provision. In particular the Council must consider how it can deliver this activity in a manner that promotes sustainable long-term management of assets. The Council has several options available to manage demand for township reserves and streetscapes in a sustainable and integrated way. This includes:

- Look to improve the utilisation of existing areas rather than continue to add to the reserves network (especially in areas that are already well endowed with open space).
- Identifying opportunities where areas or facilities (e.g. playgrounds) can be provided by other agencies such as schools.
- Work collaboratively with other agencies to reduce duplication of facilities.
- Manage the supply of open space by leading subdivision development via the District Plan (ODPs) and Township Structure Planning.
- Apply rigorous processes in assessing reserve contribution from subdivision to ensure the land and assets vested in Council are genuinely required to meet community needs and do not exceed stated levels of service.

### *8.3.4 Meeting Demand through Asset Growth*

Demand for additional township reserves and streetscape infrastructure will continue with urban expansion of townships especially in localities where high growth is forecast. As described in Section 8.3.2 it will be necessary to continue to expand the reserve network to meet open space provision standards and to provide an integrated series of green spaces providing a high degree of appeal, amenity, and usability.

There will also be requirements to address outstanding deficiencies in terms of open space levels and facilities as well as taking opportunities to protect heritage and/or ecological values.

The following table sets out information on demand issues that may be met through provision of additional assets. Further details on actual new asset requirements resulting from growth and demand are set out in Section 8.4.6.

Location	Demand Issue	Asset Requirement
Rolleston	Continued high population growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A network of smaller reserves and pocket parks within a 10 minute walking distance for residents in planned residential areas (10 ha total estimated to be vested over the 10 year planning period).</li> <li>Landscaped linkages through neighbourhoods for walking and cycling</li> <li>Up to 14 additional playgrounds to service new residential areas by 2034</li> </ul>
	Play facilities for wider age group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New playgrounds to incorporate a range of equipment suitable for different age groups</li> </ul>
	Town Centre development to meet growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completion of the Rolleston Town Centre Plan includes provision of a public open space (town square) that will be developed to a high standard</li> </ul>
Leeston	Continued moderate population growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deficit in provision now addressed through recent reserves vested from subdivision and development of the dog park.</li> <li>Additional 0.7 ha expected to be vested from subdivision over the next 10 years</li> </ul>
Southbridge	Existing deficiency in neighbourhood reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extension (800m<sup>2</sup>) to High St Playground purchased and land for reserve and linkages through subdivision (Roxburgh subdivision) have improved the situation</li> <li>Bellfield walkway will help provision</li> <li>Extension at Southbridge Park will help to address overall deficit of open space</li> </ul>
Darfield	Continued moderate population growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional 1.65 ha expected to be vested from subdivision and developed over the next 10 years to service new subdivisions</li> <li>Up to 4 additional playgrounds to service new residential areas by 2034</li> </ul>
Lincoln	Continued high population growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extra 8.1 ha of neighbourhood park/playgrounds expected to be acquired over the 10-year period. Includes a network of smaller reserves and pocket parks within a 10-minute walking distance for residents in planned residential areas</li> <li>Provision of landscaped linkages through neighbourhoods utilising waterways, storm water management areas and walking/cycling routes</li> <li>Up to 4 additional playgrounds to service new residential areas by 2034</li> </ul>
Prebbleton	Continued high population growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require an additional 2 ha of passive reserve to maintain provision level to 2034</li> <li>Landscaped linkages through neighbourhoods</li> </ul>
Kirwee	Planned residential growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further subdivision planned and reserve to be added to the network for this town (0.3 ha)</li> <li>Playground planned as part of reserve development</li> </ul>
Springston	Existing deficiency in neighbourhood reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has a low level of provision but has been improved with development of the former Library site</li> </ul>
West Melton	Continued high population growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has a high level of current reserve provision – development of new reserves likely to be vested from subdivision (3.1 ha)</li> </ul>

Table 8-11: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Assets Required to Meet Demand

## 8.4 Managing Assets

This section explains how township reserves and streetscapes are managed and operational service delivered. It also covers the strategies employed for managing the assets and identifies maintenance, renewal, new asset and disposal programmes.

### 8.4.1 Management Structure

Township reserves and streetscape assets are managed by the Council's Instructure Group. Asset and strategic planning is the responsibility of the Manager, Open Space and Strategy. Service delivery functions including supervision of maintenance contracts is undertaken by the Reserves Operation Team and implementation of development programmes is undertaken by the Capital Works Team.

### 8.4.2 Asset Description

In order to deliver the desired levels of service a range of supporting assets are required. This section covers a description of the assets that contribute to the delivery of township reserves and streetscapes.

Information on the individual areas that comprise the township reserves and streetscapes service is provided in Annex 8C. The following table summarises the extent of assets provided for Township Reserves

Description	Number	Area (ha)
Township reserve land parcels (total)	590	148.7
Playgrounds on passive reserves	65	
Park seats	370	
Picnic tables	114	
Rubbish bins	70	
Signs/plaques	210	
Pedestrian bridges	66	
Paths		8.78
Street trees	18,000	
Garden area (total including streetscapes)		52.03
Mown grass (total including road sides)		155.47

Table 8-12: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Asset Summary

The township reserves land parcels has increased from 123ha in 2020 to 146.2ha in 2024 (an increase of around 18%)

Set out below are photographs showing typical township reserves and streetscape features in Selwyn District.



More detailed information on the assets and main components that comprise the township reserves and streetscapes service are set out in Chapter 5 of this plan.

**Township Reserves and Streetscapes Valuation**

A valuation of assets is undertaken every three years. The valuation information is extracted from the Asset Register as at 30 June 2023. Note that the valuation excludes land.

	Asset Depreciated Replacement Value (\$)
Township Reserves & Streetscapes	4,063,817

**Table 8-13: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Asset Valuation**

**8.4.3 Asset Condition**

A comprehensive condition assessment of township reserve and streetscape assets has been undertaken by independent assessors. This has included the following:

- Play and fitness equipment (2022 and 2019)
- Playground safety surfaces (2022)
- Sports courts (2022)
- Bridges (2023)
- General assets over 5 years old – parks furniture, hard surfaces

Township reserve assets have been captured to component level and a condition grade based on NAMS criteria applied. In addition, remaining useful life (RUL) for all asset components was determined based primarily on condition compared with industry standard useful lives. This information provided a snapshot of condition and has been used, in conjunction with risk and economic factors, to identify timing and costs for future renewal and maintenance works.

An overview of township reserve asset condition is presented in Figure 8-6 -below which covers general assets e.g. seats and hard surfaces (car parks) which are over 5 years old. This shows that, overall the majority of assets are in ‘good to average’ condition, however there are a number of assets identified as ‘poor’. The items that make up a majority of poor assets are seats and picnic tables, with 41 out of 49 poor assets.

The condition of these ‘poor’ items is partly a result of planned maintenance works not being carried out e.g. lichen/moss treatment and re-staining. A schedule of remedial works has been passed on to the contractor for action. Other assets requiring renewals or maintenance works have been included in the 10 year programmes. Some items such as timber overhead structures that are in poor/very poor condition will be removed where they present a safety hazard.

Asset condition and reliability information for township reserves and streetscapes is also provided from contractor inspections and reporting as required under the maintenance contract.

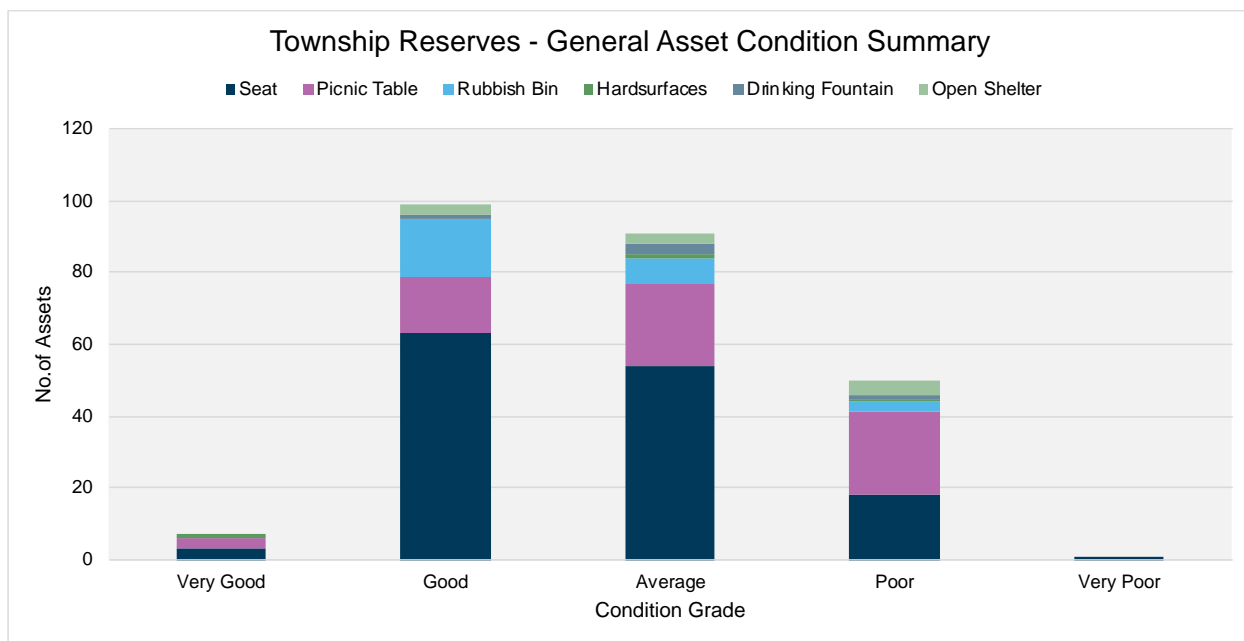


Figure 8--6: Township Reserve Asset Condition Summary

### Playgrounds & Safety Surfacing

Playgrounds are important assets for the township reserves and streetscapes service with a condition assessment being undertaken in 2022 for these assets. The results of this assessment is presented in the figures below, which covers safety surfaces and playground and fitness equipment.

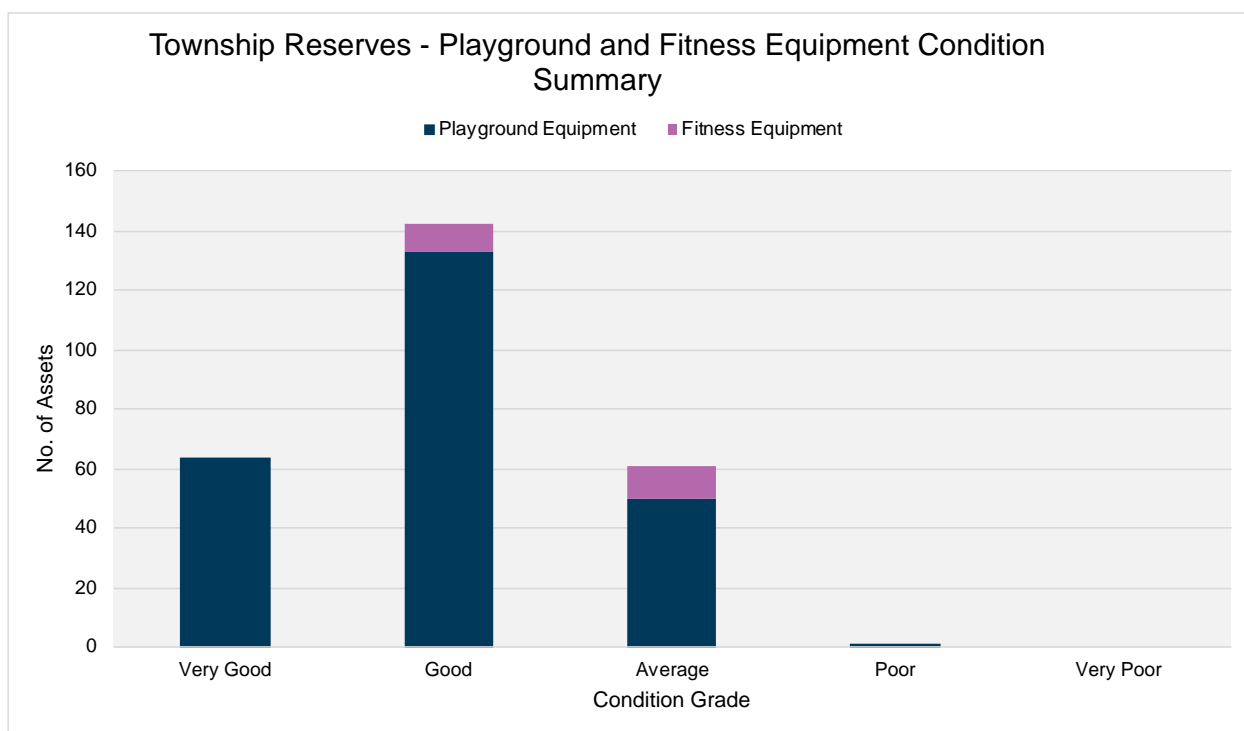


Figure 8-7: Township Reserves Playgrounds & Fitness Equipment Condition

Analysis of the results shows the majority of playground equipment is in 'good' condition, which reflects the overall age of most playgrounds in the district (under 10 years). Playground equipment condition grades has declined from the last assessment in 2019 which has 119 items rated 'very good' compared to 64 in 2022. The 'poor' grade is from the Anderson Square playground's slide which was installed in 1998 and was graded non-compliant towards ASNZ4486.



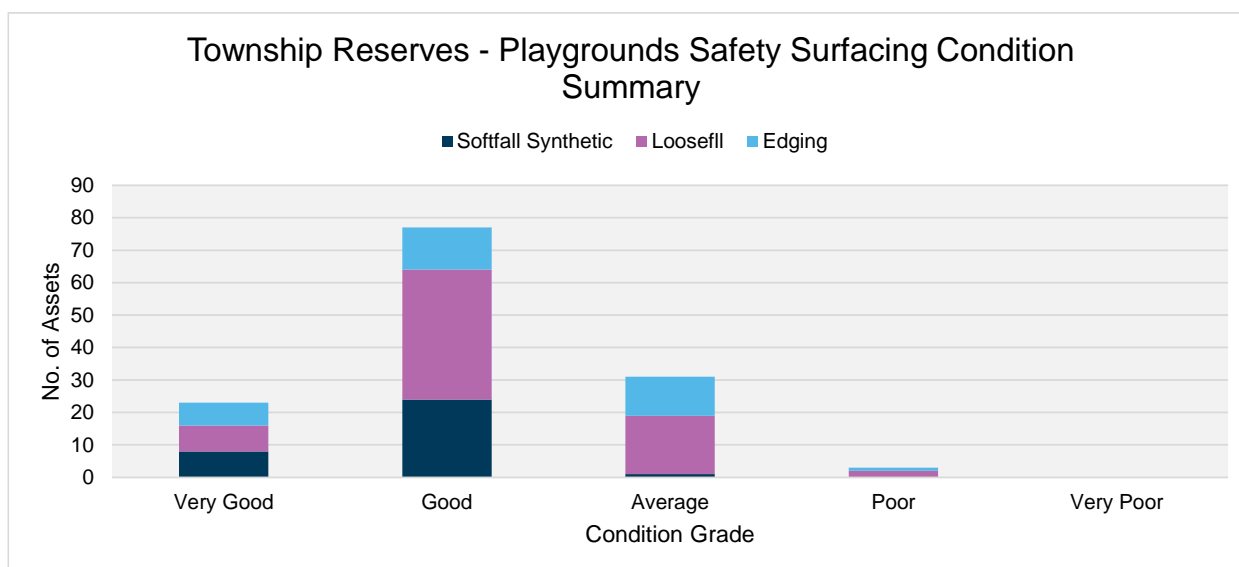


Figure 8-8: Township Reserves Playgrounds Safety Surfacing Condition

The figure above shows the majority of safety surfacing components are in 'good' condition, which reflects the overall age of most playgrounds within the district (under 10 years). Safety surfacing conditions are declining due to aging with 44 assets graded 'very good' in 2020 compared to 23 in 2023.

Playground and fitness equipment and safety surfaces have had a programme of works put in place to address issues identified and ensure renewals are undertaken before equipment reaches a point of failure. A remedial programme has been put in place to address this issue and additional budget is provided for soft-fall under-surface replacement on a rolling basis.

## Bridges

Footbridges are considered a critical asset that need to be regularly monitored to ensure they are maintained in a serviceable and safe condition. A condition assessment of all footbridges was carried out in 2023 by a structural engineer and this indicates that the majority of structures are in "very good" or "good" condition.

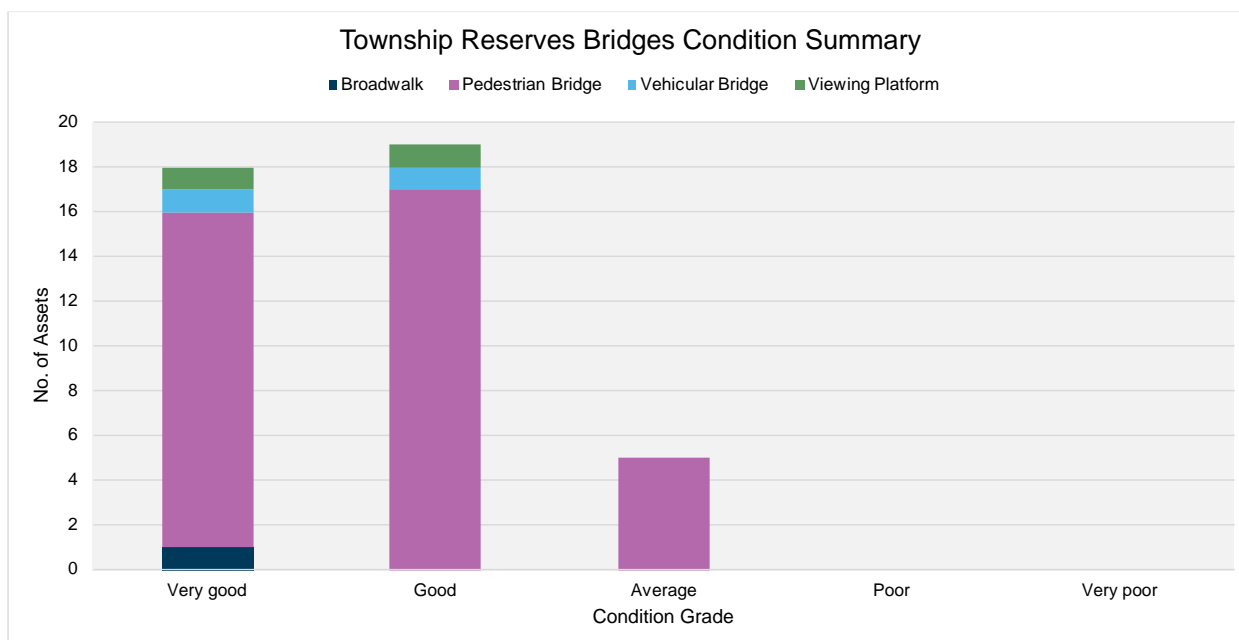


Figure 8-9: Township Reserves Footbridge Condition

## Sports Courts

Condition assessments were also carried out on the sports surfaces in the township reserves in 2022 which mainly included tennis courts and basketball courts. A summary of the condition of these assets is set out below. Figure 8-10 indicates that 45% of all sports courts are in 'average to poor' condition and will require re-surfacing or replacement during the 10-year planning horizon.

Courts that require replacement in this 10-year planning period include:

- Lake Coleridge Reserve tennis court – 2029
- Maddison Gardens Tennis Reserve tennis and basketball court – 2027
- Markham Way Reserve (Rolleston) half basketball court – 2025
- Preston Downs Reserve tennis court – 2034

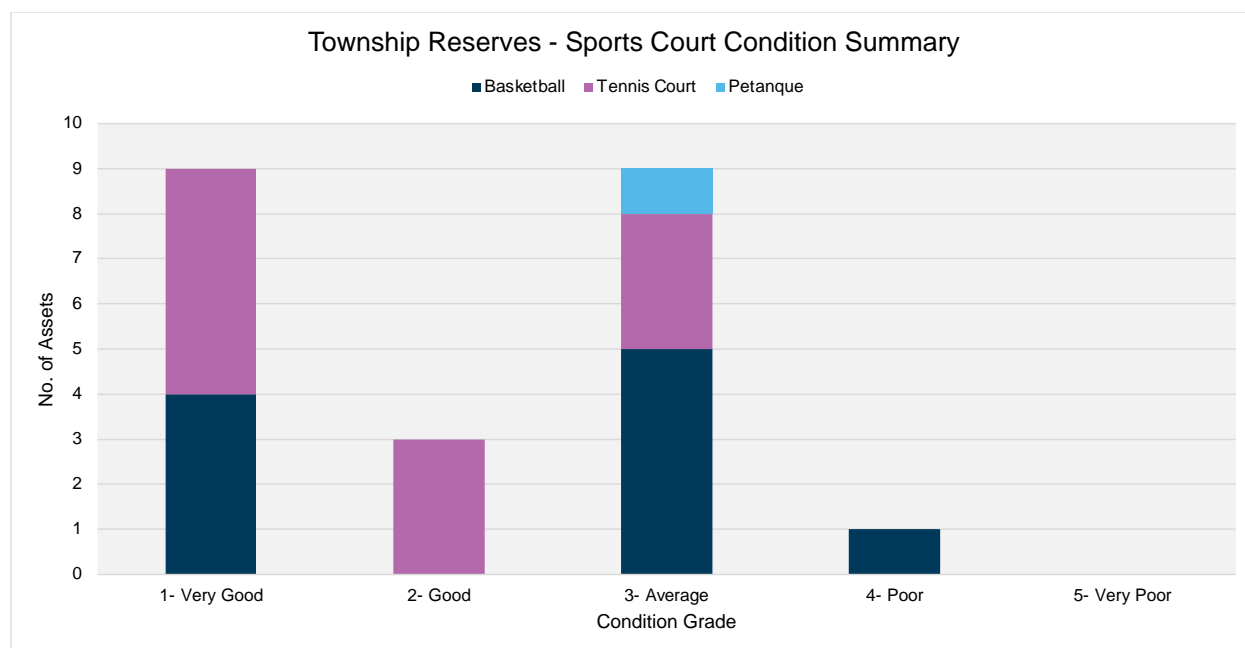


Figure 8-10: Township Reserves Sports Court Condition

## Township Reserves Tree Condition and Age

Some initial data has been collected identifying the age range of trees located in township reserves. This indicates that a large proportion of trees are young to semi-mature and generally reflects the growth in the number of reserves and streetscape areas vested in Council over the last 10 years.

A major project has recently been undertaken to capture detailed information on tree age and health to inform future maintenance and replacement programmes. This has currently included all street trees with further data capture planned for reserve trees from 2024. The data captured provides an indication of the overall condition of the urban street resource. This is shown in the graph below. A key output from this exercise is to identify those trees that are aging and in declining health to ensure they can be monitored from a public health and safety perspective and the necessary actions taken.

It is known that there is generally a high proportion of younger trees in the Township reserves network meaning that the current emphasis is on form pruning to enable sustainable management of the trees to promote health and vigour and reduce the likelihood of later structural issues.

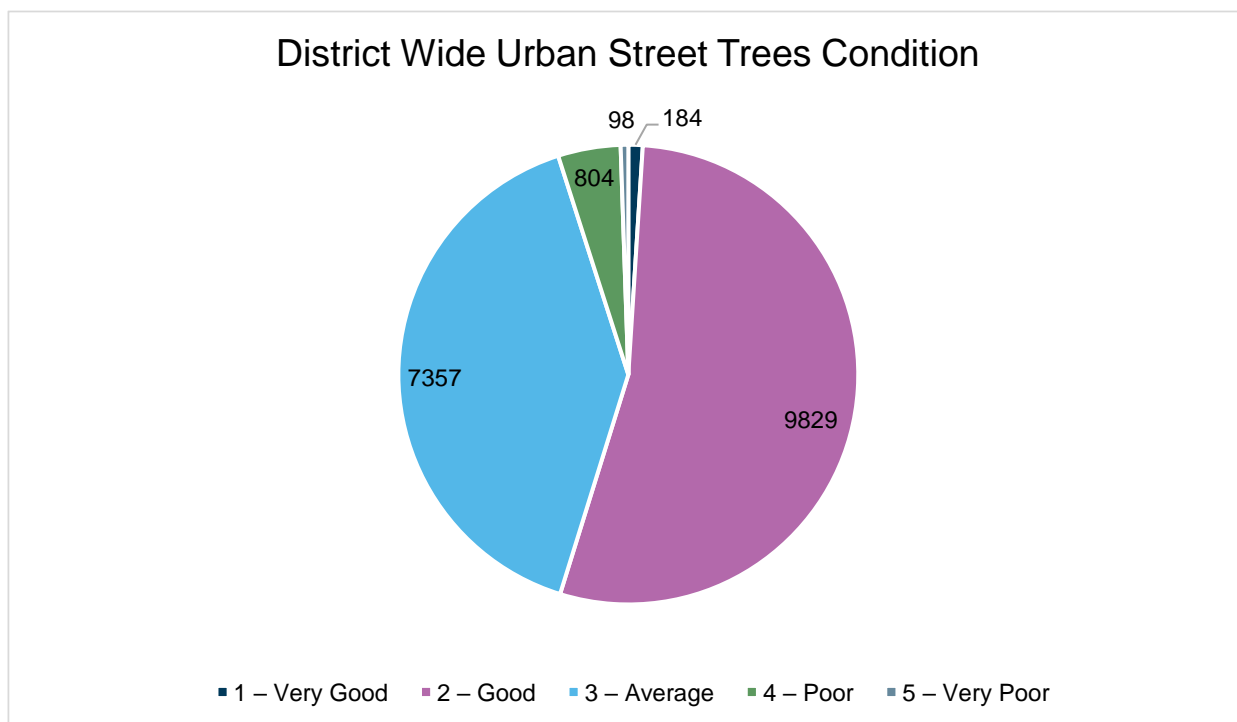


Figure 8-11: Street Tree Condition

#### 8.4.4 Operations and Maintenance

##### Operations and Maintenance Approach

All operations and maintenance activities associated with this service area are delivered under “Contract No. 1419 – Reserves Operations & Maintenance”. The key components and deliverables for this contract relevant to township reserves and streetscapes are explained in the table below.

Activity	Works Included
Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of litter and refuse</li> <li>Empty refuse bins as programmed (cycle dependent on bin grade)</li> </ul>
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grass mowing to specified heights</li> <li>Hedge/tree trimming</li> <li>Garden maintenance</li> <li>Chemical spraying and vegetation control</li> <li>General repairs and maintenance</li> <li>Watering and irrigation system maintenance</li> <li>Tree maintenance</li> </ul>
Inspections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Routine inspections during maintenance activities</li> <li>Playground inspections (routine and operational)</li> <li>Irrigation inspections (annual &amp; fortnightly)</li> <li>Six-monthly inspections of assets to determine all items requiring maintenance and identify any additional work required or would result in an improvement to the asset</li> <li>Specialist engineering inspection (annually via consultant) e.g. flying fox</li> </ul>

Table 8-14: SDC Township Reserves and Streetscapes Operations & Maintenance

Contract No. 1419 – Reserves Operations & Maintenance covers all passive/neighbourhood reserves and streetscape areas in townships as well as some other assets not included in this section of the Activity Management Plan (cemeteries, public toilets and recreation reserves). The contract is performance based and for a term of five years with annual performance reviews. The current contract expires on 30 June 2025 with a right of renewal at sole discretion of Council for a further 5-year term.

The contract covers the following operations and maintenance activities:

- Routine maintenance and operations e.g. grass mowing, rubbish removal
- Reactive maintenance e.g. emergency repairs, attending to vandalism
- Planned maintenance (to extend asset life) e.g. re-staining park furniture
- Scheduled inspections e.g. playground inspections
- Additional works e.g. replacement trees, playground under surface replacement
- Complaints receipt and action service

Grass mowing is a significant aspect of the contract and specifications nominate the following grades that describe the levels of service applicable to specific sites or parts of sites.

Type of Cut	Height in Millimetres Measured Vertically from Ground Level	
	Height Range	Specification requirement
Maintain Grass Grade 1	30 – 60 mm	Pick-up mower with catcher – arising removed
Maintain Grass Grade 2	40– 70 mm	Open cut mower
Maintain Grass Grade 3	60 – 100 mm	Open cut mower
Maintain Grass Grade 4	100 - 400 mm	Open cut mower – rough mow 7 x per year during growth observed periods – spring, summer, autumn

Table 8-12: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Contract Mowing Standards

### Quality Standards and Audit

The contract specifications set the standards required to be delivered for this service. These take consideration of the following:

- Public health and safety assurance
- Maintenance standards that meet customer expectations
- Sustainable management of assets
- Maintaining assets in a serviceable condition and managing risk of asset failure
- Protecting assets from unnecessary deterioration or damage
- Service continuity assurance
- Response capability to deal with maintenance issues, asset failures and hazard/emergency situations
- Compliance with legislation and relevant standards
- Reporting on maintenance requirements to identify issues and develop planned maintenance and renewal programmes

Under Contract No. 1419 (Reserves Operations & Maintenance) the contractor is required to carry out six-monthly inspections of specific assets that will lead to the discovery of all items requiring maintenance and identify any additional work that is required or desirable and would result in an improvement to the asset.

This inspection includes park benches, picnic and other tables, litter bins, bike stands, bollards, signs, handrails, fences (other than hedges), gates and locks, sculptures, memorial stones and plaques, bridges, water taps etc. as well as trees, un-maintained vegetation, playground equipment and bus shelters.

The six-monthly inspections also include the following related for this service:

- Report on where plant and animal pests are causing problems
- Report any damage to fences and any livestock movement within reserves from surrounding farmland
- Inspect for litter, weed or silt build up or other requirements for work, water features whether or not they have safety fences erected, either natural or man-made areas of exposed water or open drains, water races, streams and ponds
- New and replacement programme for trees and shrubs to occur in May, June, July and August including the location, the reason for replacement, the age of the tree and the type

Contract No.1419 requires the contractor to implement Quality Assurance to ensure Council's requirements are understood and quality levels in terms of Levels of Service, response times, health and safety and work

standards, are achieved. To implement and demonstrate Quality Assurance throughout the Contract the Contractor shall:

- Prepare, implement and manage a Contract Specific Management Plan (CSMP) in accordance with this section;
- Undertake regular review, and where required, amend the CSMP; and
- Assist the Engineer to audit the Contractor's compliance with the CSMP.

Components to be covered in the Quality Assurance System are outlined in the Contract Specifications and include allowance for audit of work to be undertaken both by the contractor and the engineer. The current Contractor (CORDE Ltd) has ISO 9001 accreditation.

The Contractor is required to undertake self-audits to ensure quality assurance processes are appropriate and implemented correctly. The Council has a Contracts Manager who monitors performance standards for the contract.

Council also carries out regular (monthly) audits for Quality Assurance and reporting purposes. These are undertaken by an independent consultant engaged by Council and will cover a number of randomly selected township and streetscape sites across the district.

Health and Safety audits in the field are undertaken monthly by the Contracts Manager (4 x random audits monthly). These are provided to the contractor for review with staff, feedback is then to be provided to Council on any of the required actions are to be completed.

Contract performance is monitored and discussed via monthly contractor meetings. Under contract 1419 (and the previous contract 1210) a formal audit process has been carried out to measure contract performance against specifications.

The graph below indicates contract performance in terms of compliance with specifications over the last three years. The target compliance level of 90% has been consistently met or exceeded under the current contract (C.1419).

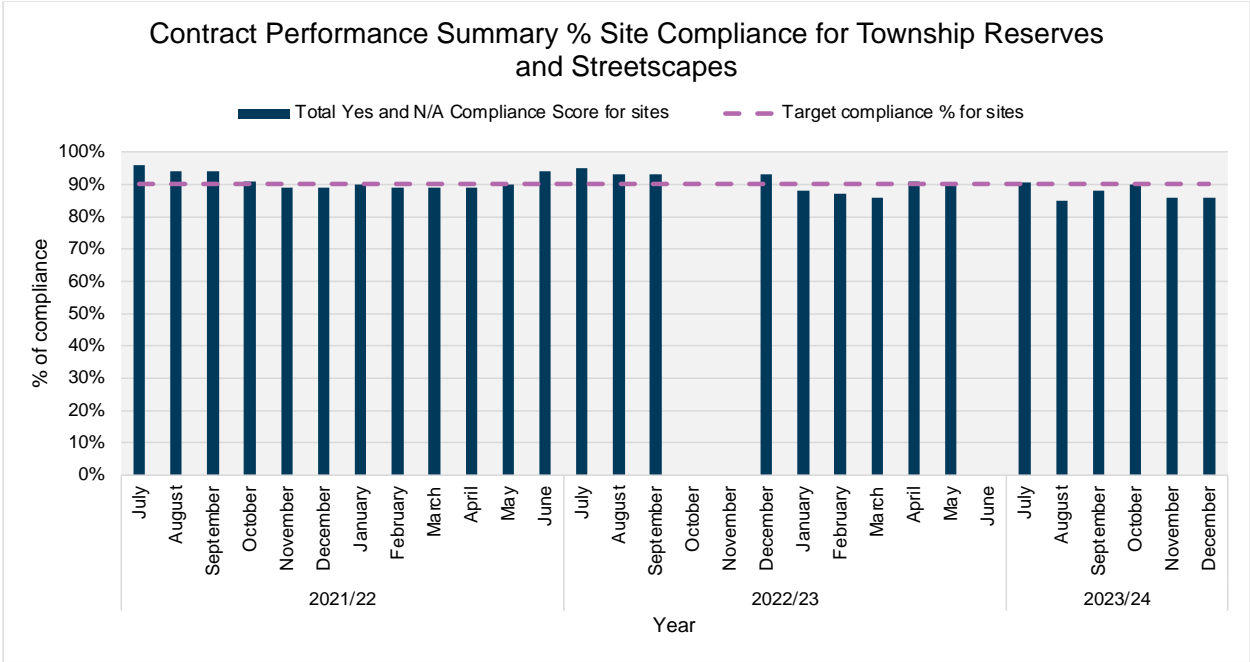


Figure 8-12: Independent Contract Performance Audit results of Township Sites

**Customer Feedback on Township Reserves and Streetscapes Maintenance and Operations**

The main mechanism for gauging customer satisfaction with maintenance and operations standards is analysis of complaints or issues raised via the Service Request System. The number of requests relating to township reserves and streetscapes service have been extracted and presented in the table below for

the last three years. Monitoring of the numbers and types of requests received is carried out to identify service trends and performance issues. Note: the service requests received in 2020/2021 have been impacted by the Level 4 and 3 Covid -19 lockdowns.

Township Reserves & Streetscapes Service Requests							
Year	Trees	Vegetation / Gardens	Mowing / Lawns / Berms	Reserves / General	Playgrounds	Graffiti / Vandalism / Dumping	Total
2020/2021	173	28	40	30	54	55	380
2021/2022	159	60	102	66	42	87	516
2022/2023	201	78	58	47	42	89	515

Table 8-13: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Maintenance Complaints/Issues

The trend in service requests received over the last three years is shown in the following graph.

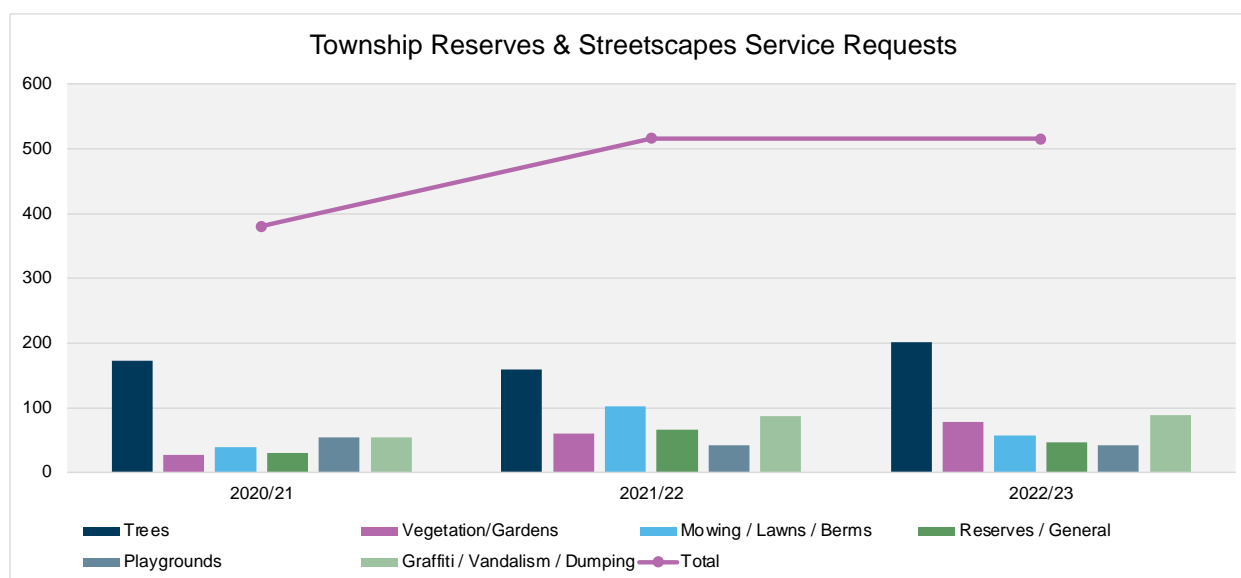


Figure 8-13: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Service Request Trends

Service requests have grown largely from 2020/21 and remained almost identical from 2021/22 to 2022/23. Tree issues are the largest source of complaints/ issues received. Issues around mowing and garden maintenance are often related to seasonal conditions where the contractor can be caught out by excessive growth. Requests relating to vegetation / gardens and graffiti / vandalism / dumping has also noticeably increased from 2020/21 to 2022/2023. The increase of graffiti / vandalism / dumping has resulted in additional costs for response. The overall increase in service requests is likely to be related to three key factors:

- The overall increase in the asset base (more items = more issues)
- The growth in population (more people to report issues)
- Covid -19 restrictions being lifted



## Operations and Maintenance Issues Identified

Specific maintenance and operating issues that have been defined and the Council's management response is set out in the following table.

Issue	SDC Response	Timing
Keeping township reserves and streetscapes consistently in a clean and tidy condition to reduce complaints.	A Service Request System is used to ensure customer issues are captured and passed on to the contractor for action. A snap-send-solve system enables rapid process for sending through complaints and quicker response times A formal auditing and reporting system is in place to record compliance with maintenance specifications	Currently operating  Currently operating  Currently operating
Responding to customer expectations for improved levels of maintenance as townships become increasingly "urban" in character	Continue with current maintenance standards Maintenance standards and specifications reviewed as part of developing C.1419	On-going  As part of contract review in 2020 and to be reviewed again 2025
Maintaining playgrounds in a safe and serviceable condition	Daily inspections on destination playgrounds and weekly inspections for safety and monthly operational assessments Annual inspection by RoSPA 3 assessor Staff and contractor trained to RoSPA level 2 Implement compliance remedial programme following playground assessments Ensure contractor meets specifications for under-surface materials and this is replaced on a regular basis to maintain impact absorption properties	Under current contract  Annually  Currently operating  As part of annual maintenance programmes  Programme developed for under surface replacement from 2024
Responding to incidents of vandalism and graffiti within policy timeframes	Review policy response times to ensure they are realistic Ensure robust designs for assets at time of installation	Policy reviewed in 2020  On-going as part of design and asset vesting process
Planting failures on some sites requiring continued replacement	Improve species selection Increase defects period to 24 months for assets vested from subdivision	Design review process in place Currently operating
Poor selection of plants leading to maintenance and safety issues	Undertake removal and replacement programme on a priority basis Identify unsuitable plant species in ECOP	Programme underway annually  Incorporated into ECOP review and now in place
Meeting maintenance requirements for reserve and street trees	Prepare inventory and assessment of trees and develop cyclical maintenance programme	Some data captured and is on-going Tree budget increased from 2024
Entrance structures and signage vested from subdivision in deteriorating condition	Remove structures and signs where these no longer serve a purpose when significant maintenance or replacement is required	As required
Uncoordinated hand over of maintenance to the contractor of reserves and assets vested from subdivision	Develop and implement clear hand over process	Incorporated into ECOP review and now in place
Poor quality of assets vested from sub-division	Checking and defects process prior to handover and sign off of 224 Certificate Asset specifications and quality clearly defined	Process and quality specifications included in ECOP after review and now in place

Table 8-14: SDC Township Reserves & Streetscapes Operations & Maintenance Issues

Deferred Maintenance

If work is to be deferred the impact on the assets and their ability to provide the required levels of service will be considered in the decision making process. All deferred works will be reconsidered and re-prioritised in the following years annual plan programme.

The deferral of some items of work will not have a detrimental effect on the levels of service provided by the assets. Repeated deferral however may incur a liability in future years.

There is no current evidence of significant deferred maintenance with township and streetscape assets.

Historical Operations and Maintenance Costs

A summary of historical operations and maintenance costs for township reserves and streetscapes over the period 2020/21 to 2022/23 is presented in the graph below. Note that the information represents actual expenditure. The trend shows a steep increase in costs which is mainly through the addition of new areas being added into the network and the costs to maintain them.

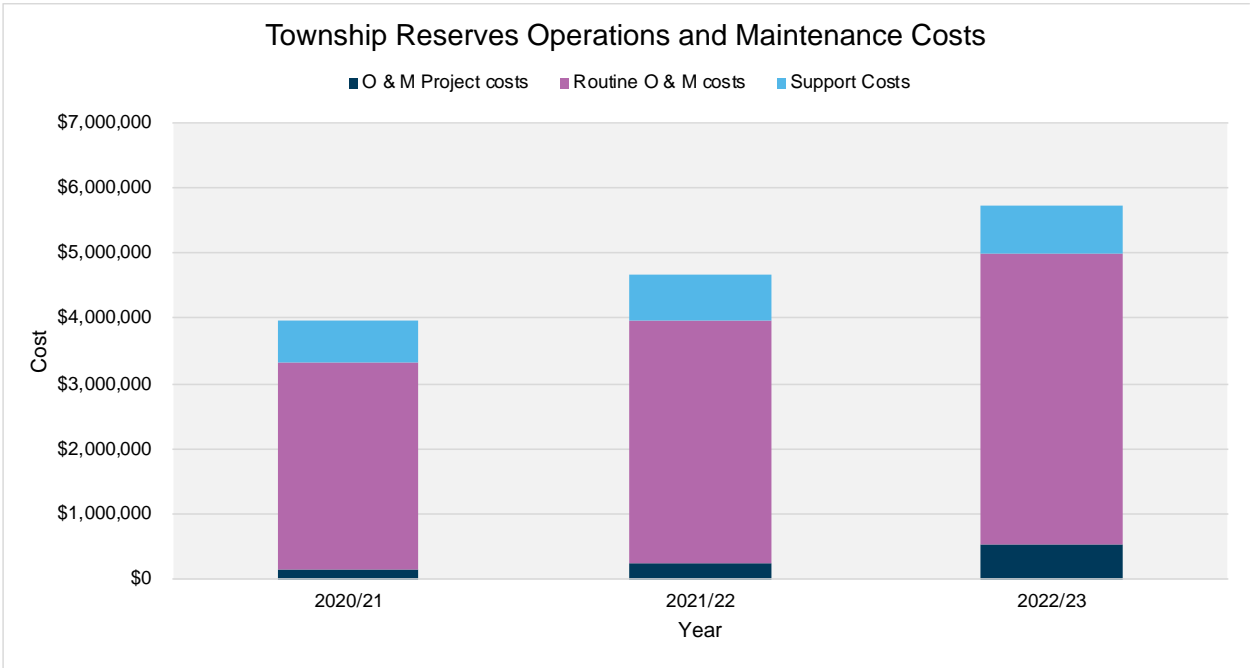


Figure 8-14: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Historical O & M Costs

Forecast Operations and Maintenance Programme

Operations and maintenance cost projections are summarised in Table 8-15 below. The costs shown assume no change in the method of service delivery and take no account of inflation. They are based on an analysis of historical costs and estimated costs (derived from contract rates) for maintaining new assets resulting from growth and future capital development programmes.

Detailed Cost estimates are prepared for each township taking into consideration specific asset maintenance requirements. The forecast costs reflect the likely sequencing of new residential development in the townships where growth is predicted to occur and the resultant infrastructure as it is vested or developed.

Projections for new areas to be vested in Council over the next 10 years have been developed from known subdivision development plans and Outline Development Plans. Timing has been based on likely development forecasts and growth projections. This process has some inherent uncertainties given that growth may slow or accelerate which would impact on the timing for new reserves and assets to be vested. Maintenance contract costs have been analysed and used to establish overall square metre rates that can be applied to different types of reserve and streetscape areas for estimation purposes.

A scheduled maintenance programme is indicated that provides for works necessary to extend the life and serviceability of assets and manage them in a sustainable manner. Key elements of this include a cyclical tree maintenance programme, planting replacement and regular renewal of playground soft fall material. A programme to progressively address playground compliance issues on a priority basis (as identified by inspections and in the Playground Reports) has also been included. The programme also allows for some of this work will be undertaken as part of playground renewal and upgrading projects.

Additional maintenance and operations costs required to meet the expanding network of township reserves has been calculated based on the expected areas and timing of new reserves to be vested from subdivision activity. Additional operational expenditure requirements are shown in the following graph.

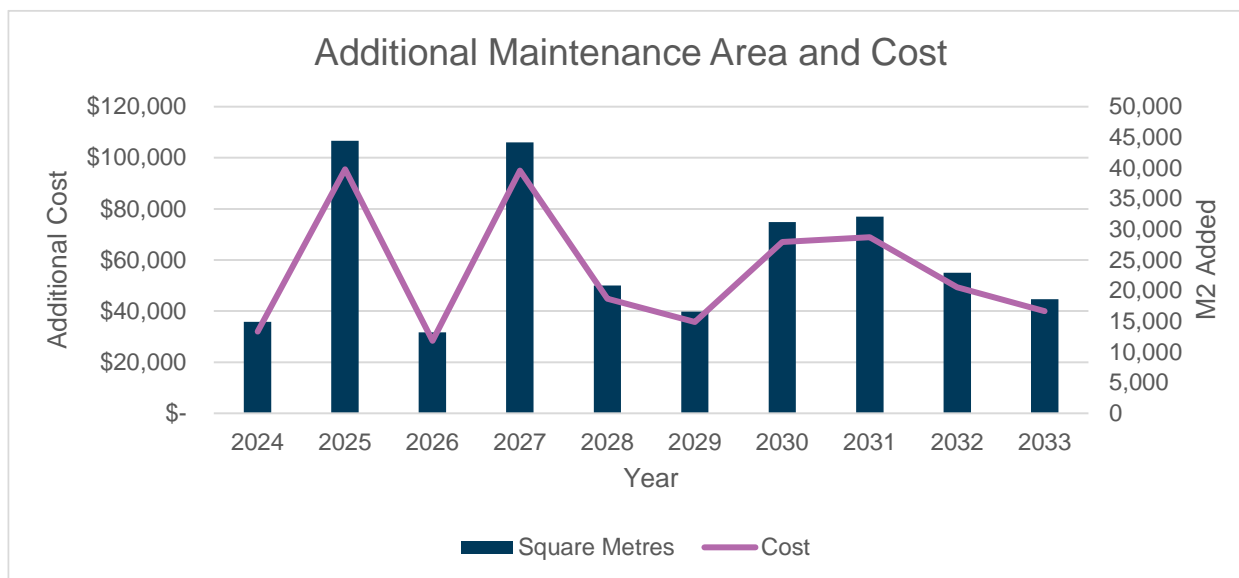


Figure 8-15: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Additional Areas & Costs

Operations & Maintenance	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
O & M	5,491,305	5,626,431	5,721,452	5,903,038	5,993,508	6,073,304	6,186,151	6,303,304	6,392,363	6,504,842
Support Costs	558,748	575,691	579,841	572,036	571,546	574,411	570,973	571,243	570,056	566,976
Opex Projects	128,100	68,100	58,100	43,100	43,100	43,100	43,100	43,100	43,100	43,100
<b>Total O &amp; M</b>	<b>6,178,153</b>	<b>6,270,222</b>	<b>6,359,393</b>	<b>6,518,174</b>	<b>6,608,154</b>	<b>6,690,815</b>	<b>6,800,224</b>	<b>6,917,647</b>	<b>7,005,519</b>	<b>7,114,918</b>

Table 8-15: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Total Operations & Maintenance Cost Projections

## 8.4.5 Asset Renewal

### Identification of Renewals

Identification of renewal works for township reserves and streetscapes is based on condition assessments undertaken in 2022-2023. Critical assets including playgrounds were assessed in 2022. Bridges (including platforms and boardwalks) have been assessed in 2023. This exercise also identified remaining useful life (RUL) to component level for all assets. RUL was based on applying standard industry useful lives to asset components and assessing the percentage of life used based on the current condition. The following factors were used to determine renewal requirements and timing:

- Age profile of assets (where known)
- Condition
- Assessed remaining useful life
- On-going maintenance requirements and costs (economics)
- Maintaining serviceability
- Continued community need
- Safety risks and asset criticality
- Bundling like works for efficiency

The general tactics applied for determining renewal or rehabilitation requirements for township reserves and streetscape assets is to utilise “poor” condition as a trigger for action as well as considering the factors listed above. This enables assets to be renewed prior to imminent failure and reduces the likelihood of increasing maintenance costs and safety issues. Where safety is not a significant concern some renewal work will be deferred beyond the identified renewal timing to “smooth” expenditure peaks.

## Asset Coverage

The following assets are included in capital renewal programmes. These are:

- Court Surfaces
- Structures
- Lighting
- Bridges
- Paths/hard surfaces
- Fences & gates
- Signs
- Sports Equipment
- Park furniture
- Playgrounds
- Irrigation systems

Trees, gardens, and lawn is carried out as part of annual maintenance programmes with the renewal/replacement cost expensed at that time and are therefore not included in condition assessment work or renewal forecasts.

## Renewal Forecast

Renewal forecasting, based on the approach outlined above, for township reserves and streetscapes has been carried out for a 10- year horizon is presented below.

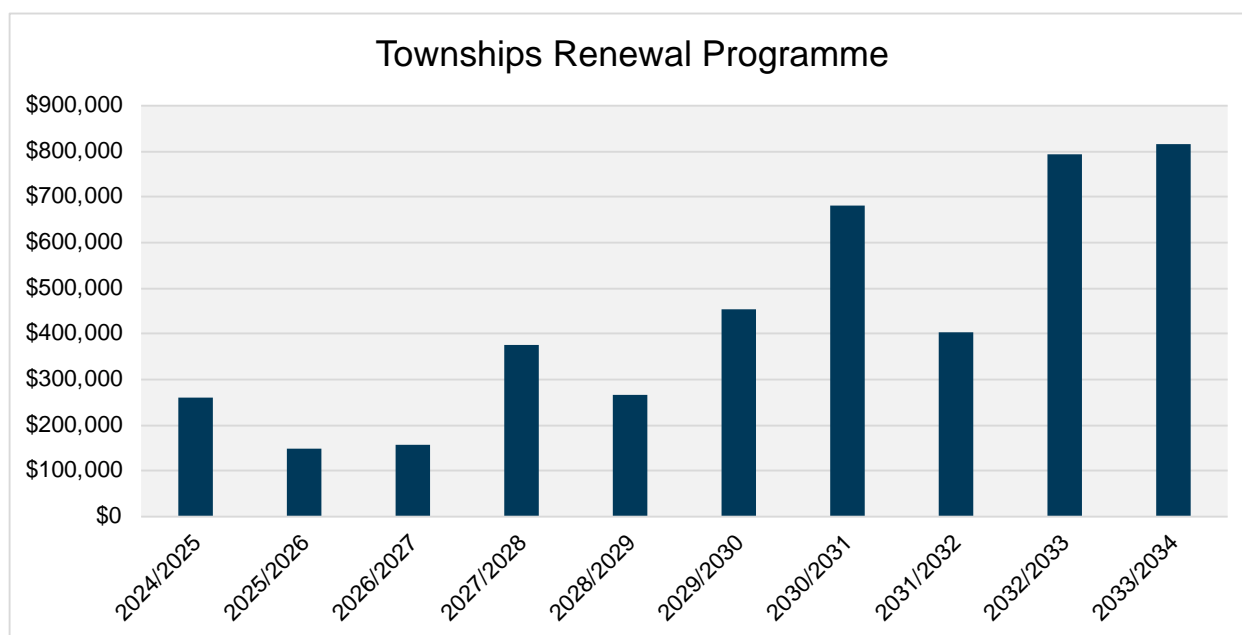


Figure 8-16: Township Reserves & Streetscapes 10 Year Renewal Forecast

## Renewal Cost Projections

Future likely renewals requirements for the planning period are scheduled below, which identifies anticipated costs for specific asset components.

Township Renewals Programme	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lighting Renewal	8,500	7,000	-	25,000	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
External Structures Renewal	-	-	-	-	2,050	-	48,000	-	3,350	-
Fences Renewal	8,300	8,543	8,787	9,030	9,250	9,471	9,691	9,911	10,123	10,336
Paths Reconstruction	26,700	27,483	28,266	29,049	29,757	30,465	31,174	31,882	32,565	33,248
Irrigation Systems Replacement	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Park Furniture Replacement	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000
Signs Renewal	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Sports Equipment renewal	2,200	23,850	5,500	6,100	1,200	600	32,000	10,500	71,650	87,500
Bridges Renewal	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-
Play equipment renewal	110,000	-	-	207,090	110,000	220,000	439,175	110,000	511,718	511,718
Playground Safety Matting Renewal	-	5,300	36,676	-	6,084	116,224	19,941	164,300	78,003	71,126
Car Park Resurfacing	27,660	-	-	23,400	-	-	-	-	7,800	-
<b>Total Renewals</b>	<b>260,360</b>	<b>149,176</b>	<b>156,229</b>	<b>376,669</b>	<b>265,341</b>	<b>453,760</b>	<b>681,980</b>	<b>403,593</b>	<b>792,209</b>	<b>815,927</b>

Figure 8-17: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Renewal Cost Projections

Projections indicate that there will be increasing requirements for renewal work as assets reach the end of their useful lives. This is exacerbated by the large number of assets vested as a result of recent growth such as play equipment that will need component replacements during the planning period.

## Depreciation

Township reserves and streetscapes assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis. Horticultural features (trees, gardens, turf, hedges,) are not depreciated and are renewed through annual maintenance programmes. Forecast depreciation requirements over the next 10 years have been assessed, based on the current valuation and asset additions from projected new capital programmes. These are shown in the graph below:

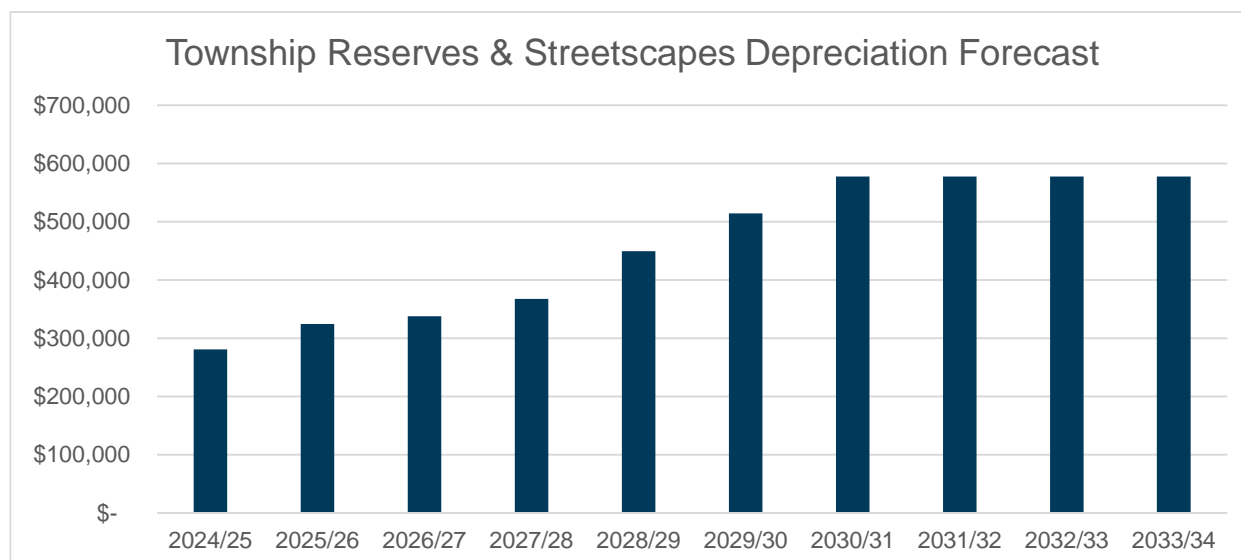


Figure 8-18: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Depreciation Forecast

### 8.4.6 New Asset Requirements

The Open Spaces Strategy defines desired additions to and re-configuring of infrastructure. As well as analysing overall open space needs, it indicates capacity and quality improvement by adding infrastructure to existing land.

As the District expands, and particularly in the identified high growth areas of Rolleston, Lincoln and Prebbleton there will be a necessity to continue to provide passive reserves, neighbourhood playgrounds, walking linkages and streetscape environments to satisfy community needs. In addition to this there will be an on-going requirement to respond to demand for new facilities that provide the standard of amenity expected by district communities.

New capital assets for township reserves and streetscapes may be required in response to the following:

- Addressing performance gaps in the current levels of service;
- Acquiring and developing new reserves and street amenity areas to meet demand;
- Meeting increases in levels of service;
- Providing new technologies or innovations to improve efficiency/sustainability.

Analysis of information indicates that there are some disparities in levels of service between townships especially relating to reserve area provision and playground quality/distribution. This is largely a historical situation that can be incrementally rectified over time through new asset programmes.

It is anticipated that, overall, a similar level of service will continue to be provided into the future and this will be reflected in designs and infrastructure provision. However, there will be some adjustments required to respond to community aspirations and changing demographics.

Key new capital requirements relating to township reserves and streetscapes assets are set out in the following table:

New Assets Driver	SDC New Asset Requirements	Estimated Quantity
<b>Addressing LOS performance Gaps</b>	Playgrounds with youth elements	2-3 sites (as part of new playgrounds vesting from subdivision)
	Playground upgrading (some part of renewal)	6 sites (total)
	Playground distribution/provision	1 new playground (Lincoln – Liffey Springs)
	Drinking fountains	1/yr (over 9 yrs)
	Seating and picnic table installation	Ave. 3/yr
	Accessibility improvements	100 lm of path per yr; 1 playground per year over 5 yrs 1 new car park
<b>Increased LOS</b>	Improve dog park utilisation (lighting)	1 planned
	Provision of enhanced civic open space	1 site – Rolleston Town Square
	Install shade structure for playgrounds	7 sites
<b>Growth and Demand</b>	New neighbourhood reserve areas	19 ha (total)
	New access ways and linkages	5.9 ha (total)
	New street trees	Ave. 1,500m <sup>2</sup> of garden/yr Ave. 500 street trees/yr
	Additional playgrounds as part of residential development	29 (total)
<b>Efficiency/Sustainability</b>	Irrigation system efficiency improvements	1-2 sites/yr

Table 8-20: Township Reserves & Streetscapes New Asset Requirements

A key project is the development of a town square as part of the Rolleston Town Centre project programmed for 2026/27. The requirement for a formal civic space as part of the development was identified in preparing the Rolleston Town Centre Master Plan. It is envisaged the town square will be associated with Te Ara Ātea (Library/community facility) and will include seating areas, art installations and landscape treatment to create a high amenity space.

### Prioritisation and Timing

The timing of new capital works is, in the most part, dependent on the speed of residential subdivision development and the ensuing demand from new communities for recreation areas and facilities. It is somewhat difficult to predict how fast land will be developed and new communities established as this is influenced by property market, economic and population growth factors.

Therefore in defining when new reserves will be required the population growth model, other sequencing work (Outline Development Plans) and known subdivision information have been used to estimate timing.

Prioritisation of new capital items has involved consideration of the following criteria:

- Customer preferences identified through LOS Focus Groups and the pre-consultation charrettes (2020)
- Areas where significant deficiencies in LOS and provision exist
- Growth and demand information
- Technical assessments
- Issues identified in planning documents (e.g. Reserve Management Plans, SDC Playground Assessment and Report)
- Risk factors

### Selection and Design

Service, functionality, price, availability, reliability, aesthetics, safety, sustainability and maintenance requirements are assessed when consideration is given to creating or acquiring new assets. SDC design standards are required to be followed with all new capital development work.

Council adopted the Selwyn District Council Design Guide for residential subdivision in the urban living zones in 2009 (currently being updated). The purpose of this guide is to explain to developers, designers



and landowners what the Selwyn District Council is seeking for its new subdivisions in and around the townships of the district. It is an aid to interpreting the provisions (objectives, policies, rules and assessment matters) of the Selwyn District Plan.

The Council has adopted an Engineering Code of Practice, specifically prepared to aid design decisions with new development. **Part 10: Reserves, Streetscape and Open Spaces** contains a section on landscaping and reserves, based on NZS 4404 and modified to suit the Selwyn District context. It sets criteria for reserves, including layout, facilities, structures and furniture. The guidelines are intended to be used by land developers and Council to ensure good quality environments are created. This document was updated in 2017 with further subsequent reviews to clearly define design and specification requirements. This includes specifying design standards and asset types that are acceptable to Council.

Resource consents and scheme plans for new subdivisions are required to provide a landscape plan and specification for new reserve areas and assets that will be vested in Council. Plans are checked prior to approval to ensure the quality of the design and assets to be provided meet Council requirements. Before assets are handed over to Council and final approval given the work is checked for compliance with plans and specifications.

Playground designs are checked by a RoSPA 3 qualified consultant to ensure they comply with safety standards.

CPTED principles are also used as a basis for decision-making on design particularly in relation to safety requirements.

Integration of sustainability principles into reserves and streetscapes is part of the design process. There are opportunities to build on existing landscape features such as the water race system and integrate these into designs to create linear parks with path networks for walking and cycling. Reserves can be created alongside drainage swales or retention ponds to maximise areas of open space.

More sustainable approaches can also be demonstrated in practical examples such as selection of plant species from local gene pools that are adapted to local conditions and need less water and maintenance attention to survive. Where irrigation is required controllers and sensors are being installed to ensure improved water management.

**Forecast New Capital Assets Costs**

A number of new capital works are planned over the 10-year planning period. These capital projects will allow Council to continue to provide township reserves and streetscapes to the desired service level standards and to meet the needs of additional growth and demand requirements that are forecast to occur.

It is expected that a significant portion of the land and assets required to meet growth will be vested in Council as development contributions. In some cases, only land will be taken and in other situations reserve areas may come fully developed. Most streetscape areas (gardens, street trees) in new subdivisions will be vested in a fully developed state.

It is important that new reserves and developments vested from subdivision do not exceed Council’s stated levels of service.

In accordance with the Council’s Development Contributions Policy the decision to accept land as a reserve contribution is at the Council’s discretion. If land is to be taken as total, or part, reserve contribution, it must function appropriately to offset the effects of development. In taking land, the Council needs to be satisfied that the development will increase the demand for open space and recreational land and there is a shortage of land for open space in the area. To determine the suitability of the land, reference is made to a series of criteria outlined in the policy.

New capital asset costs for township reserves and streetscapes are shown in the table below.



## Township Reserves and Streetscapes New Capital Projects

New Capital Projects Summary											
Locality	Project Description	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
<b>Improved LOS</b>		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
District Wide	Reserve Seating Installation	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525
District Wide	Signage Installation	3,500	3,603	3,705	3,808	3,901	3,994	4,086	4,179	4,269	4,358
District Wide	Drinking Fountain Install	-	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200
Darfield	West View Park Upgrade	-	-	-	98,500	928,500	-	-	-	-	-
District Wide	Playground installation and upgrading	114,400	68,500	50,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	-	-	-
District Wide	Paths Installation and Upgrades	72,400	56,900	85,350	98,250	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
Lincoln	Town Centre Landscape Development	-	35,900	58,800	43,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolleston	Town Centre Development	-	-	4,000,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leeston	Dog Park Lighting	-	-	81,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darfield	Almond Park Car Park	-	34,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Wide	Shade Structures	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
<b>Total - Improved LOS</b>		<b>201,825</b>	<b>222,028</b>	<b>4,301,580</b>	<b>791,883</b>	<b>1,243,126</b>	<b>314,719</b>	<b>264,811</b>	<b>114,904</b>	<b>114,994</b>	<b>115,083</b>
<b>New Capital - Growth</b>		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Eastern Selwyn	New Reserves Development	359,895	411,885	336,945	337,000	522,000	885,000	1,023,000	337,000	444,000	637,500
North West Selwyn	New Reserves Development	124,875	-	638,675	136,150	-	-	282,000	-	24,325	-
South West Selwyn	New Reserves Development	261,295	-	-	-	62,640	256,205	-	-	-	-
<b>Total - Growth</b>		<b>746,065</b>	<b>411,885</b>	<b>975,620</b>	<b>473,150</b>	<b>584,640</b>	<b>1,141,205</b>	<b>1,305,000</b>	<b>337,000</b>	<b>468,325</b>	<b>637,500</b>

Table 8-21: Township Reserves & Streetscapes New Capital Projects

## Vested Assets

Land for reserves and approved developments on land are likely to be acquired as development contributions from subdivision over the planning period. In addition, streetscape assets will also be vested in Council as new street areas are formed.

It is difficult to predict the extent and timing of assets that may vest in Council through this process. However, analysis of Outline Development Plans and approved or proposed subdivision schemes has been used to determine timing and value of assets projected to be vested in Council over the next 10 years.

It is assumed that the level of development will correspond with anticipated growth as projected in the Council's Growth Model, and the settlement patterns determined in the Regional Policy Statement and Structure Plans already prepared.

Information on forecast vested assets is summarised in the table below:

Reserves Vested Assets	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Land Value to be Vested	\$ 1,085,043	\$ 4,372,818	\$ 2,092,608	\$ 1,996,808	\$ 2,506,715	\$ 4,747,598	\$ 2,649,900	\$ 1,960,569	\$ 5,987,250	\$ 838,575
Improvements Value to be Vested	\$ 544,410	\$ 1,739,210	\$ 443,355	\$ 697,635	\$ 1,255,210	\$ 787,085	\$ 525,000	\$ 360,000	\$ 1,440,000	\$ 597,000
Total Reserves Vested Assets	\$ 1,629,453	\$ 6,112,028	\$ 2,535,963	\$ 2,694,443	\$ 3,761,925	\$ 5,534,683	\$ 3,174,900	\$ 2,320,569	\$ 7,427,250	\$ 1,435,575

Table 8-22: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Forecast Vested Assets

### 8.4.7 Disposal Plan

The Open Spaces Strategy defines where infrastructure may be surplus to needs and divestment or other disposal is desirable. There are few assets in township reserves and streetscapes identified for disposal with the exception being items that may be removed as part of the renewal programme. As assets reach end of life consideration is given to whether they can be re-used or repurposed to avoid material entering the waste stream.

### Forecast Income / Expenditure Arising from Asset Disposal

Any costs associated with asset disposals are minor and are met through the operational or capital renewal budgets. This generally involves the removal and disposal of items such as old play equipment or park furniture that is no longer serviceable.

Planned income from disposals (if any) is likely to be minimal as, the type of assets being disposed, have limited marketable value.

### 8.4.8 Sustainable Management

As described in Chapter 17, the Council wishes to integrate more sustainable management approaches in to the way it works, manages assets and delivers services. It is intended to incrementally introduce sustainable practice where this can be readily achieved as well as incorporating sustainability into decision-making processes.

Approaches to be considered in relation to township reserves and streetscapes include the following:

Wellbeing	Sustainable Approach
Environmental	Maintenance practices that consider sustainability such as reduced reliance on methods using machinery or shift away from fossil fuel driven machinery/equipment. Carry out an assessment of potential carbon reduction measures.
Environmental	Use and selection of materials and products where sustainability is given significant weight in decision-making.
Environmental	Planting and landscape designs that provide more sustainable solutions in terms of species selection for environmental compatibility, plant survival and reduced watering requirements.
Environmental	Take land for reserves to protect ecosystems and waterways from degradation.
Environmental	Planning for reserve systems that provide "green corridors" for flora and fauna.
Environmental	Planning reserve systems that create walking and cycling linkages to support sustainable transport options.

Wellbeing	Sustainable Approach
Economic	Optimise space required to meet landscape objectives by co-locating reserves with storm water retention facilities and utilising streets to provide visual amenity.
Economic	Provide well designed and pleasant reserves and street environments that make Selwyn's townships attractive places to visit and support local businesses.
Economic	Design reserves and use maintenance practices to avoid unnecessary maintenance costs.
Social	Provide facilities and opportunities for people to engage in physical activities and social interaction to promote health and wellbeing and community connectivity.
Social	Continue to plan and provide a network of reserves with sufficient space and capacity to retain a consistent level of service for current and future residents.
Social	Develop attractive and safe open space areas that encourage use and help to create liveable environments that support stable and strong communities.
Cultural	Ensuring heritage features are preserved to provide on-going representation of the social and cultural history of the district.
Cultural	Incorporating the views, values and knowledge of tangata whenua in acquiring, developing and enhancing land especially around sites of significance such as adjacent to water ways or springs

Table 8-23: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Sustainable Management

The maintenance contractor, CORDE Ltd, has attained ISO 14001 (Environmental Management Systems) accreditation. This means that they have in place operating procedures and policies that take consideration of environmental impacts. This demonstrates a clear commitment to improving environmental performance and contributing to a “clean, green image”.

#### 8.4.9 Risk Management

A risk assessment has been undertaken for township reserves and streetscapes and this process has identified a number of key risks. Mitigation and control measures to address risks have also been determined. Risk has been considered in the development and prioritisation of forward capital programmes. Risk mitigation measures have been built into maintenance practices and inspections as required.

Assets have been assessed in terms of criticality (assets which have a high consequence of failure). Play equipment and safety under-surface have been identified as a critical asset with this service area as well as bridges. Council arranges an annual inspection of playgrounds undertaken by a RoSPA 3 qualified person to ensure any issues are identified and remedial actions planned. Regular checks are made on playgrounds (with frequency dependent on the type) as part of contract requirements.

Council will continue to have all bridges, platforms and boardwalks assessed by a Structural Engineer on a 6 yearly cycle and to provide recommendations on work requirements.

Refer to the Section 6: Risk Management for additional information on how risk is managed and significant risks related to this service area. Risk mitigation measures are incorporated into forward programmes as appropriate and form part of the maintenance contract requirements.

#### 8.4.10 Climate Change Impacts

A report, *Impact of Climate Cycles and Trends on Council Assets (2023)* has been prepared leading into the 2024-34 LTP cycle. This report provides information on the potential risks of climate change on Council assets including open space sites such as township reserves and streetscapes. Issues of specific concern with a moderate to high risk include:

- Temperature - Increased water demand for park and horticultural irrigation. Increased winter mowing due to fewer frosts.
- Annual rainfall - Increased water demand for park and horticultural irrigation.
- Drought - Increased water demand for park and horticultural irrigation. Increased fire risk. Difficulty of establishing new planting. Loss of existing tree canopy.
- Wind - Wind damage to assets (trees, structures) in a storm
- Extreme rainfall events - Surface flooding of open spaces. Damage to tracks and foot-bridges.

More detailed information on climate change impacts is included in Section 6: Risk Management.

## 8.5 Financial Programmes Summary

This section provides a summary of financial forecasts for township reserves and streetscapes over the 10 year planning horizon. Additional detail on financial forecasts and projects is contained in Annexes 8A and 8B.

### 8.5.1 Historical Financial Performance

The following graph shows the financial performance for this activity over the last three years. Exceptions noted are:

- 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 capex budgets are underspent mainly as a result of the Rolleston Town Centre work being deferred and new reserve development projects being delayed as some sites did not vest as anticipated.

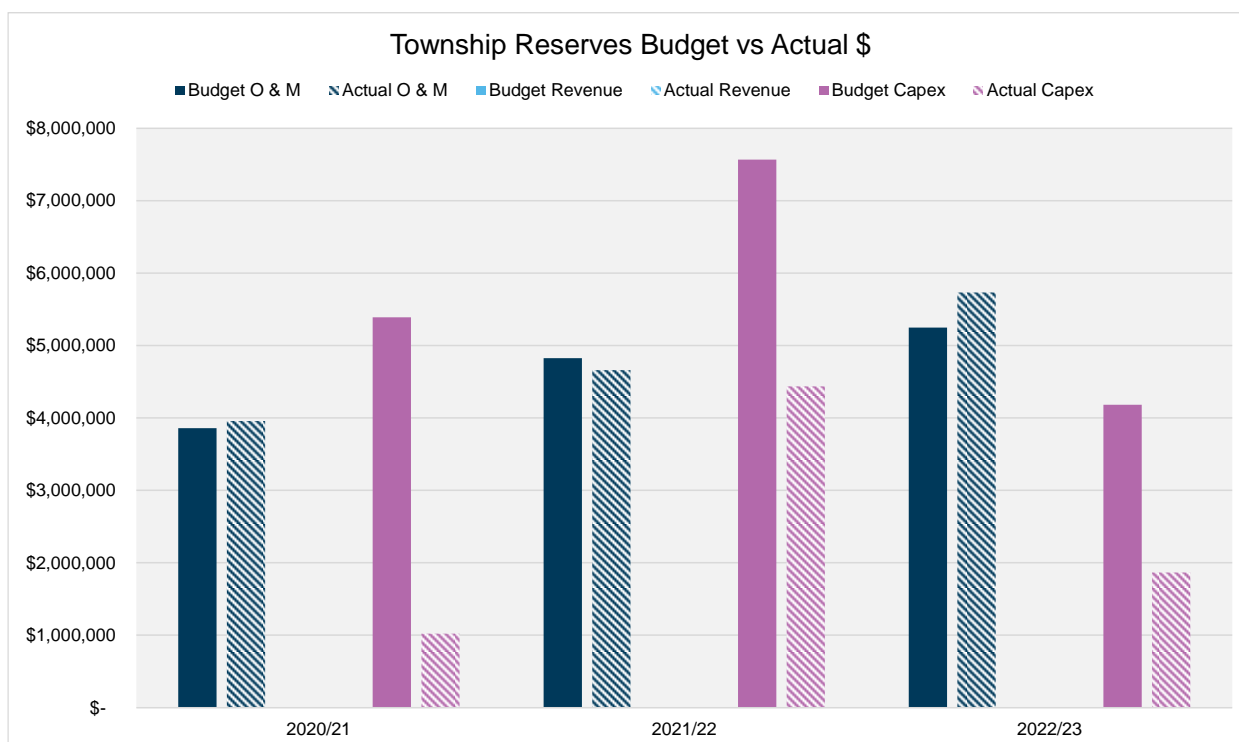


Figure 8-18: Township Reserves & Streetscapes – Budget vs Actual \$

### 8.5.2 Operations and Capital

Financial Summary	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
<b>Operating</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Operating Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Opex	6,178,153	6,270,222	6,359,393	6,518,174	6,608,154	6,690,815	6,800,224	6,917,647	7,005,519	7,114,918
Depreciation	281,093	324,669	338,132	367,748	449,752	514,499	578,001	578,001	578,001	578,001
Operating Surplus/Deficit	-6,459,246	-6,594,891	-6,697,525	-6,885,922	-7,057,906	-7,205,314	-7,378,225	-7,495,648	-7,583,520	-7,692,919
<b>Capital</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital Renewals	260,360	149,176	156,229	376,669	265,341	453,760	681,980	403,593	792,209	815,927
New Capital - Improved LOS	201,825	222,028	4,301,580	791,883	1,243,126	314,719	264,811	114,904	114,994	115,083
New Capital - Growth	746,065	411,885	975,620	473,150	584,640	1,141,205	1,305,000	337,000	468,325	637,500
Total Capex	1,208,250	783,089	5,433,429	1,641,702	2,093,107	1,909,683	2,251,792	855,497	1,375,528	1,568,511

Table 8-24: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Financial Summary

The graph below sets out the summary forecast for total expenditure (operations and capital) for the 10-year planning period and shows next years budget (2024/25).

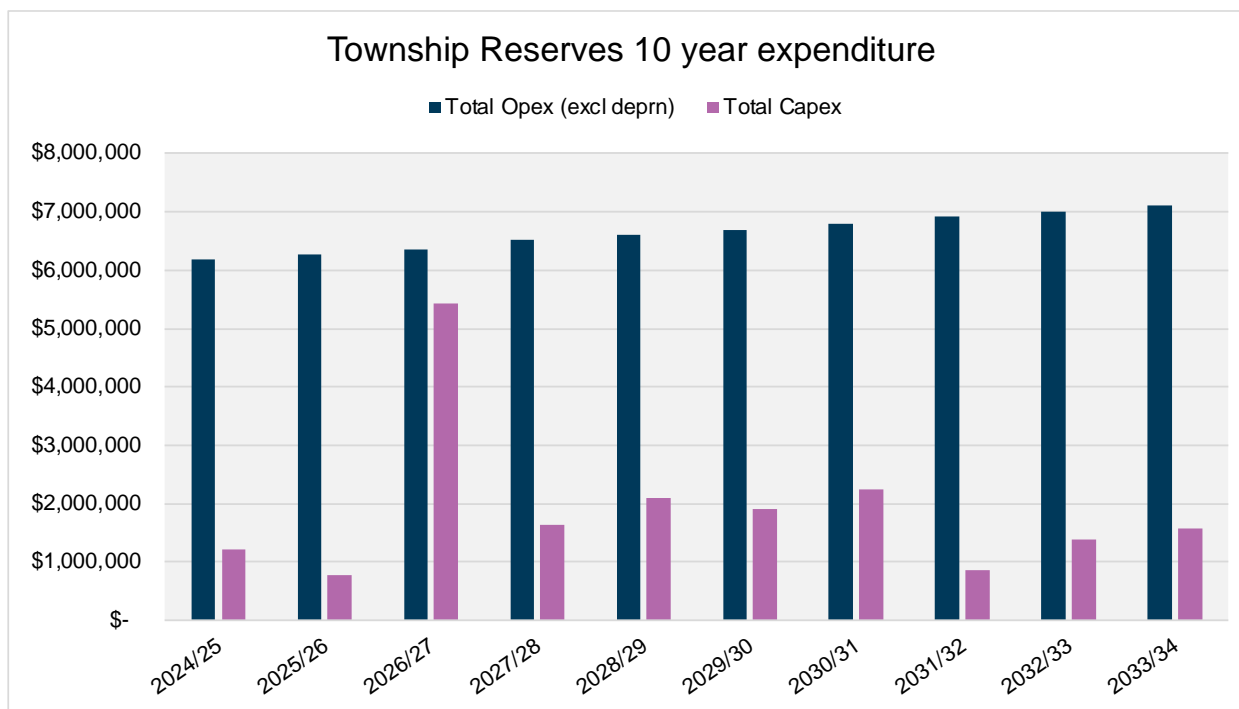


Figure 8-19: Township Reserves & Streetscapes 10 Year Expenditure Summary

### Township Reserves & Streetscapes - Key Projects/Programmes

The following table sets out the key financial programmes for Township Reserves and Streetscapes over the 10-year planning period:

Location / Facility	Project Description	Timing	Exp. Type	\$	Comment
Darfield	West View Park upgrade	2027 - 2028	Capex	1.03m	Upgrade and enhance as destination play space
District Wide	Playground Renewal	2024 - 2033	Capex	2.22m	To renew playgrounds at end of economic life
District Wide	Playground Installation and Upgrade	2024-30	Capex	0.98m	Installation of new playgrounds and upgrading existing assets for accessibility and improve play value
District Wide	Tree Maintenance Programme	2024 - 2033	Opex	7.39m	To maintain tree resource in a safe and healthy condition
District Wide	Playground Compliance and Undersurface Programme	2024 - 2033	Opex	5.18m	To ensure playgrounds meet safety requirements
District Wide	Planting Replacement & Urban Greening Programmes	2024 - 2033	Opex	2.50m	Replacement with more sustainable plants and additional planting for urban greening
District Wide	Garden Mulch Programme	2024 - 2033	Opex	2.95m	Mulching to reduce maintenance and watering requirements
District Wide	Paths Installation and Upgrades	2024 - 2033	Capex	0.69m	To improve linkages and accessibility
Eastern Selwyn	New Reserve Developments	2024 - 2033	Capex	5.2M	Development of reserves vested from subdivision - funded by Reserve DC's
North West Selwyn	New Reserve Developments	2024 - 2033	Capex	1.26m	Development of reserves vested from subdivision - funded by Reserve DC's
South West Selwyn	New Reserve Developments	2024 - 2033	Capex	580k	Development of reserves vested from subdivision - funded by Reserve DC's
Rolleston	Rolleston Town Square Development	2026 -2027	Capex	4.3m	Part of town centre development – part funded from reserve DC's

Table 8-25: Township Reserves & Streetscapes Key Financial Programmes

### 8.5.3 Funding

The general approach to funding the township reserves and streetscapes service is set out below:

**Operating Expenses (excluding depreciation)** – 100% funded from general rates (by a combination of capital value rating and uniform annual general charges) or general reserves. Users of reserves and streetscape areas are the beneficiaries of this function. The Council does not have an ability to charge users directly. It considers that the township reserve and street network is of benefit to all of the community and accordingly its charges are recovered as a public good through general rates. Benefits of this function are on-going.

**Capital Expenses** – Funded from a combination of general rates (low <20%) and development contributions from subdivision (high >80%). Users of reserves and streetscape areas are the beneficiaries of this function. The Council does not have an ability to charge users directly. It considers that the township reserve and street network is of benefit to all of the community and accordingly its charges are recovered as a public good through general rates. Benefits of this function are on-going.

Charges are, however applied to land developers, in accordance with the Council's Development Contributions Policy. This provides funds for additional infrastructure identified to meet the effects of growth resulting from the land development activity. Funds accruing from this process are held in area-based accounts and applied to the projects identified for growth (as scheduled in the LTP).

Borrowing may be used for this activity and grants may be used when available.

## **Annex 8A**

### **Township Reserves and Streetscapes 10 Year Financial Forecast**



## Township Reserves and Streetscapes 10 Year Financial Forecast

Township Reserves & Streetscapes 10 Year Financial Forecast												
	Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	
	2023/24	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034	10 Yr Total
Operating Revenue												
Total Operating Revenue												
Opex												
Staff Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Operating Expenditure												
Routine Maintenance & Operations	4,459,311	5,491,305	5,626,431	5,721,452	5,903,038	5,993,508	6,073,304	6,186,151	6,303,304	6,392,363	6,504,842	60,195,696
Total Other Operating Expenditure	4,459,311	5,491,305	5,626,431	5,721,452	5,903,038	5,993,508	6,073,304	6,186,151	6,303,304	6,392,363	6,504,842	60,195,696
Support Costs	649,398	558,748	575,691	579,841	572,036	571,546	574,411	570,973	571,243	570,056	566,976	5,711,521
Operating Projects												
Scheduled Maintenance Projects	27,609	68,100	28,100	28,100	28,100	28,100	28,100	28,100	28,100	28,100	28,100	321,000
Asset Management Projects	0	60,000	40,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	235,000
Total Operating Projects	27,609	128,100	68,100	58,100	43,100	43,100	43,100	43,100	43,100	43,100	43,100	556,000
Total Opex	5,136,318	6,178,153	6,270,222	6,359,393	6,518,174	6,608,154	6,690,815	6,800,224	6,917,647	7,005,519	7,114,918	66,463,217
Operating Surplus/Deficit (excl. deprn)	5,136,318	6,178,153	6,270,222	6,359,393	6,518,174	6,608,154	6,690,815	6,800,224	6,917,647	7,005,519	7,114,918	66,463,217
Depreciation												
Depreciation	289,296	281,093	324,669	338,132	367,748	449,752	514,499	578,001	578,001	578,001	578,001	4,587,897
Operating Surplus/Deficit (incl. deprn)	5,425,614	6,459,246	6,594,891	6,697,525	6,885,922	7,057,906	7,205,314	7,378,225	7,495,648	7,583,520	7,692,919	71,051,114
Capex												
Capital Renewals	515,423	260,360	149,176	156,229	376,669	265,341	453,760	681,980	403,593	792,209	815,927	4,355,245
New Capital - Improved LOS	1,236,166	201,825	222,028	4,301,580	791,883	1,243,126	314,719	264,811	114,904	114,994	115,083	7,684,953
New Capital - Growth	1,747,710	746,065	411,885	975,620	473,150	584,640	1,141,205	1,305,000	337,000	468,325	637,500	7,080,390
Total Capex	3,499,299	1,208,250	783,089	5,433,429	1,641,702	2,093,107	1,909,683	2,251,792	855,497	1,375,528	1,568,511	19,120,588
Capital Revenue												
Development Contributions	0	244,417	244,417	244,417	244,417	244,417	244,417	244,417	244,417	244,417	244,417	2,444,170
Vested Assets	0	1,629,453	6,112,028	2,535,963	2,694,443	3,761,925	5,534,683	3,174,900	2,320,569	7,427,250	1,435,575	36,626,789
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Capital Revenue	0	1,873,870	6,356,445	2,780,380	2,938,860	4,006,342	5,779,100	3,419,317	2,564,986	7,671,667	1,679,992	39,070,959
Growth Opex	0	73,107	131,610	61,238	172,673	72,869	66,044	97,396	102,308	74,152	94,751	946,149

## **Annex 8B**

### **Township Reserves and Streetscape Projects**

## Township Reserves and Streetscape Projects – Operating and Capital

Township Reserves and Streetscape Projects										
	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
<b>Operational Projects</b>										
Biodiversity Planting	19,100	19,100	19,100	19,100	19,100	19,100	19,100	19,100	19,100	19,100
Litter Bin Installation	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Asset Data Development	60,000	40,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Carbon Reduction Options Assess	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Operational Projects</b>	<b>128,100</b>	<b>68,100</b>	<b>58,100</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>43,100</b>
<b>Renewal Projects</b>										
Lighting Renewal	8,500	7,000	0	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	25,000
External Structures Renewal	0	0	0	0	2,050	0	48,000	0	3,350	0
Fences Renewal	8,300	8,543	8,787	9,030	9,250	9,471	9,691	9,911	10,123	10,336
Paths Reconstruction	26,700	27,483	28,266	29,049	29,757	30,465	31,174	31,882	32,565	33,248
Irrigation Systems Replacement	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Park Furniture Replacement	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000
Signs Renewal	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Sports Equipment Renewal	2,200	23,850	5,500	6,100	1,200	600	32,000	10,500	71,650	87,500
Bridges Renewal	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0
Play equipment renewal	110,000	0	0	207,090	110,000	220,000	439,175	110,000	511,718	511,718
Playground Safety Matting Re	0	5,300	36,676	0	6,084	116,224	19,941	164,300	78,003	71,126
Car Park Resurfacing	27,660	0	0	23,400	0	0	0	0	7,800	0
<b>Total Renewal Projects</b>	<b>260,360</b>	<b>149,176</b>	<b>156,229</b>	<b>376,669</b>	<b>265,341</b>	<b>453,760</b>	<b>681,981</b>	<b>403,593</b>	<b>792,209</b>	<b>815,928</b>
<b>New Capital - Improved LOS</b>										
Reserve Seating Installation	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525	11,525
Signage Installation	3,500	3,603	3,705	3,808	3,901	3,994	4,086	4,179	4,269	4,358
Irrigation Systems Install.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drinking fountain install	0	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200
Almond Park Car Park	0	34,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shade Structures	0	0	0	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
<b>Total Improved LOS</b>	<b>15,025</b>	<b>60,728</b>	<b>26,430</b>	<b>51,533</b>	<b>51,626</b>	<b>51,719</b>	<b>51,811</b>	<b>51,904</b>	<b>51,994</b>	<b>52,083</b>
<b>New Capital - Improved LOS &amp; Growth</b>										
West View Park Upgrade	0	0	0	98,500	928,500	0	0	0	0	0
Playground Installation and Upgrading	114,400	68,500	50,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	0	0	0
Paths Installation and Upgrades	72,400	56,900	85,350	98,250	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
Lincoln Town Centre Landscape Development	0	35,900	58,800	43,600	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rolleston Town Centre Development	0	0	4,000,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leeston Dog Park Lighting	0	0	81,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total - Improved LOS &amp; Growth</b>	<b>86,800</b>	<b>161,300</b>	<b>,275,150</b>	<b>740,350</b>	<b>1,191,500</b>	<b>263,000</b>	<b>213,000</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>63,000</b>
<b>New Capital - Growth</b>										
Eastern Selwyn New Reserves Development	359,895	411,885	336,945	337,000	522,000	885,000	1,023,000	337,000	444,000	637,500
North West Selwyn New Reserves Development	124,875	0	638,675	136,150	0	0	282,000	0	24,325	0
South West Selwyn New Reserves Development	261,295	0	0	0	62,640	256,205	0	0	0	0
<b>Total - Growth</b>	<b>746,065</b>	<b>411,885</b>	<b>975,620</b>	<b>473,150</b>	<b>584,640</b>	<b>1,141,205</b>	<b>1,305,000</b>	<b>337,000</b>	<b>468,325</b>	<b>637,500</b>
<b>Total Capital Projects</b>	<b>1,208,250</b>	<b>783,089</b>	<b>5,433,429</b>	<b>1,641,702</b>	<b>2,093,107</b>	<b>1,909,683</b>	<b>2,251,792</b>	<b>855,497</b>	<b>1,375,528</b>	<b>1,568,511</b>

