

COMMUNITY PLACES RESEARCH REPORT

COMMUNITY FACILITIES STOCKTAKE
AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

**PREPARED FOR PALMERSTON NORTH CITY COUNCIL
AUGUST 2022**



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1. INTRODUCTION

Appointment and Terms of Reference

Palmerston North City Council appointed Third Bearing Limited to undertake the Community Places Research Project. The Terms of Reference required a city wide stocktake of all community facilities and assessment of need that considered availability and accessibility, suitability, location, and high level condition assessment of current facilities, against where forecasted growth, demand or change is anticipated to occur in the community. Council recognises the important role of community facilities, providing opportunities for social networking, activities, and shared experiences, that contribute to a sense of belonging and overall wellbeing collectively.

Purpose

The purpose of this research project is to deliver a city-wide stocktake and needs assessment of community facilities.

Over the past ten years Council has received multiple and varying requests regarding community facilities. In effort to respond to requests in a planned and coordinated manner Council has undertaken an assessment to inform its decision making. It is envisaged that the research findings will inform city-wide policy and planning for future sustainable community facility provision and support.

Work Programme and Reporting

The assignment was commissioned in December 2021. The Steering Group decided to call the collection of community facilities and the working name of the project Community Places, hence the name of the research report. The draft stocktake list was completed by 18 February 2022 and stakeholder engagement was undertaken between February and July 2022. A summary of findings was presented to the Steering Group in May 2022. A summary report was completed on 5 August and a full report completed on August 22.

The project structure included a project team, steering group and project sponsor. Bi-monthly Project Updates provided the Steering Group and Project Sponsor with information on project progress and risks. Five Steering Group Meetings were held throughout the project and provided an opportunity to discuss project progress, gather input and guidance.

Our work was carried out by Sonia Griffin, Julie Keane, Tyson Schmidt, Mark Devery, Isabella Patrick and Tracey Hunt of Third Bearing Limited, with support from Jemma Cheer (Jemma Cheer Design Company).

Documents and Data Received

Palmerston North City Council growth projections, Connected Communities Plan, facilities data base, Property Asset Management Plan, and Kākātangiata Structure Plan.

This Report

This is the full Community Places research report. A summary report of the research findings has also been prepared and used as an internal reference document at Palmerston North City Council.

Abbreviations, Tables and Currency Units

Council – Palmerston North City Council.

Probity

Palmerston North City Council officers, steering group members, subject matter experts, and various other stakeholders have provided guidance in respect of our terms of reference and assisted us with our work. We considered their advice and requests but are satisfied that none influenced our report or its conclusions inappropriately.

Acknowledgements

The co-operation and assistance of the people we interviewed for this project is gratefully acknowledged, as is the assistance provided by:

Project Sponsor: David Murphy.

Steering group: Stacey Solomon, Anton Carter, Kim Ace, Steph Velvin, Linda Moore, Julie Macdonald, Sarah Hall, Chris Whaiapu, and Peter Te Rangi.

Council officers: Todd Taiepa, Jeff Baker, Andrew Boyle, Peter Crawford, Aaron Phillips, Melissa Gray, Kudzai Mvere, Nina Brock, Remy Waldteufel-Irvine, Amy Viles, Ann-Marie Mori, Gillian Tasker, Raza Nayeel, Steph Velvin, Chris Smith, Mark James, Ahmed Obaid, Sharron Bergerson, Tiwene Roberts, Ross Meads, Salome Faaiuas.

We wish to acknowledge those organisations that assisted with the provision of data and/or input for this project including Rangitāne o Manawatū, Sport Manawatū, Cathy McCartney from the Civic and Cultural Precinct Master Plan, Richard Lindsay and Deb Hurdle from the Regional Sports Facility Plan Review, Ministry of Education, Schools, Rest Homes, Kainga Ora, community facility providers.

Disclaimer

Third Bearing Limited has prepared this report in accordance with the instructions of its client on the basis that all data and information that may affect its conclusions have been made available to us. No responsibility is accepted if full disclosure has not been made. We do not accept responsibility for any consequential error or defect in our conclusions resulting from any error, omission or inaccuracy in the data or information supplied directly or indirectly.

This report has been prepared solely for our client for the stated purpose. Third Bearing Limited, its officers, agents, subcontractors and their staff owe no duty of care and accept no liability to any other party, make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of

The information or opinions set out in the report to any person other than to its client including any errors or omissions howsoever caused, and do not accept any liability to any party if the report is used for other than its stated purpose.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The stocktake and needs assessment have been used to develop the Key Findings, Questions and Recommendations in this report.

1. SPREAD OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Palmerston North has 637 community facilities – some examples of headline numbers in the stocktake include 62 places of worship, 10 community centres, 34 community places, 47 schools, 46 clubrooms and 16 libraries. A full list can be found in Appendix C. Most of these facilities are concentrated around the city centre, with fewer facilities in outer areas.

Overall, most existing community centres and facilities are seen as accommodating current user needs. Stakeholder interviews noted some exceptions:

- > Pressure on availability for some facilities, especially in peak times (after hours and weekends).
- > Limited awareness of other facilities that were available.
- > Accessibility issues in terms of cultural barriers, cost, and physical mobility (such as stairs).
- > Some facilities were not suitable due to a lack of storage, full kitchen facilities, and modern meeting technology (including Wi-Fi access).
- > Lack of volunteers reducing availability of facilities (and this is likely to get worse given the age profile of volunteers).

Most of Palmerston North's population growth between 2006 and 2018 has occurred in outer suburbs, with a number of inner-city areas experiencing negative growth. There are fewer community facilities in the recent growth areas such as Kelvin Grove and Aokautere/Summerhill. These recent growth areas are projected to expand further in the short- to medium-term (more than 1,800 homes).

The new Kākātangiata growth area is projected to add 6,390 homes to the city in the long-term (within 30 years).

Key question

How will Council best balance and meet the needs for community facilities of existing areas, recent growth areas, and future growth areas?

Recommendations

To meet the needs identified in existing areas Council should:

- > Maximise the use of existing facilities e.g. promotion, use analysis, access audit etc.
- > Ensure community facilities have equipment and technology that meets user needs.
- > Establish city wide community facility booking systems.

To meet the needs in recent and future growth areas Council should:

- > Explore partnerships with community facility owners in areas of the city where provision is low or non-existent.
- > Review the planning provisions for community facilities in recent and future growth areas.

2. EXISTING COMMUNITY CENTRES

There are ten community centres in Palmerston North which are predominantly Council-owned and community managed.¹ The eight centres in the urban area of the city are spread relatively evenly throughout neighbourhoods, with only the city centre and outer suburbs not having a centre within walking distance.² Community centres have developed over time, and while the initial planning basis is unclear, it seems there has been a move away from a 'per population' planning approach.

Key question

- > Are the planning provisions used to develop existing community centres still valid?

Recommendation

To meet the needs regarding the provision of community centres Council should:

- > Develop planning guidelines for the provision of community centres in new and existing areas.
- > Undertake a detailed review of existing community centres to determine and address issues noted about availability, accessibility, suitability and management, and the stakeholder engagement findings.

3. COVERAGE CONSIDERATIONS

Community centres and facilities meet the needs of both 'local' users from the immediate neighbourhood but it is also common for users to travel from elsewhere in the city (and outside of it). Consistent with this is feedback that existing facilities serve a wide range of uses, rather than being specialised around one or two user groups. The 2018 Census recorded that 3.3% of the city's population had some physical mobility issue, but that this varied significant across areas (the highest being 7.7% in Milson North).

Key questions

- > Do existing services primarily provide services for local communities (i.e. servicing those that live around them) or are they a wider community resource (not immediate location, but any group)?
- > If location and user group needs are both important, does location take priority due to requirements of some groups?

Recommendations

To meet the needs regarding the location of community facilities Council should:

- > Determine the planning basis for the provision of community facilities and include consideration of location and/or the intended community of interest to be served by the community facility.
- > Take a city-wide approach to providing for the needs of less mobile people in the redevelopment or planning of new community facilities.

¹ The exception to this is Hokowhitu Village Centre that is not Council-owned, but is Council-supported.

² The Central City Library provides community space in the city centre, however. Bunnythorpe and Ashhurst also have community centres.

4. PROJECTED URBAN GROWTH AND PROVISION OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Palmerston North City is projected to need more than 11,000 more houses by 2051. The plans for the large Kākātangiata growth area has a community centre identified. Identifying community centres or other facilities in future growth areas can assist in the application of Development Contributions. Partnerships can also be a way to provide community facilities – for example recent growth areas often have rest homes and schools who can be partnered with to make facilities available to the community. These partnerships may also ensure higher utilisation of each facility. evolve to be able to inform planning of community facilities (potentially leading to a ‘wait and see’ approach being preferable).

Key questions

- > What is the best way for Council to plan for the provision of new community facilities? Is it best to construct ‘standardised’ community facilities early on in the development stage of new neighbourhoods? Or is Council best to secure land, wait for a neighbourhood to establish and the socio-demographic needs to become apparent and then respond to needs by constructing ‘purpose built’ community facilities.
- > How will Council prioritise its response to socio-economic changes and needs over time?
- > Is location a priority over a set of city-wide needs?
- > How can Council partner with “early movers” in urban growth areas for the joint provision of community facilities i.e. a shared facility as part of a new resthome or school?
- > What other ways can the community’s community facilities needs be met?

Recommendations

To meet the needs regarding the provision of community facilities Council should:

- > Include the provision of community facilities when developing urban growth areas.
- > Ensure opportunities for partnerships regarding the provision of community facilities are explored as part of urban growth planning.
- > Identify community facilities as early as practicably possible in the planning for new growth areas to enable Council to collect Development Contributions for the construction of community facilities.

5. UNDERSTANDING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF GROWTH

While it is impossible to make exact predictions about the socio-economic profiles of future growth areas, recent growth areas have tended to be wealthier, more mobile, better educated, and older in comparison to other parts of the city. The socio-economic aspects of areas also shift over time – some get younger, some older, some become less populated while others grow fast. These shifts indicate that a strict ‘per population’ model for the provision of community facilities is unlikely to be effective. However, there is limited research on how areas evolve to be able to inform planning of community facilities (potentially leading to a ‘wait and see’ approach being preferable).

Key Questions

- > How are the socio-economic demographics factored into the planning for community facilities of future growth areas?
- > Is there any evidence to suggest that new urban growth areas e.g. Kākātangiata or other future growth areas will be any different in socio-demographics from recent growth areas e.g. Summerhill and Kelvin Grove North/ Royal Oak?
- > Does Council need a set of tailored responses for different areas, or a one size fits all response to the provision of community facilities?
- > How does Council respond to the community facility needs of communities of interest e.g. ethnic communities?
- > What other ways can the community’s community facilities needs be met?
- > What partnership opportunities exist?

Recommendations

To meet the needs of the community facility users Council should:

- > Include socio-economic analysis as part of the planning for urban growth areas, including the requirements for community facilities.
- > Develop a needs based decision making framework informed by the findings of this research to determine a) the provision of community facilities considering population growth, communities of interest, socio-economic profiles, location etc and b) operating models i.e. Council owned and run, owned and run by others, private owned and Council run, private owned and Council support.
- > Use the outcomes of the decision making framework to inform Council’s 10 year plan.

6. IMPORTANT FACTORS FOR ‘SUCCESSFUL’ COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Consideration of successful community facilities can help inform decisions about the design and location of new community facilities.

Key Questions

What other factors contribute towards a successful community facility?

Recommendations

- > Undertake a detailed review of existing community facilities to confirm the keys to success.
- > Confirm Council’s role and the role of partners, in the support of community facilities, including case studies, and collection and analysis of user satisfaction data.

3. METHODOLOGY

APPROACH

1. This research project is comprised of two distinct parts; a stocktake and a needs assessment.
2. The approach taken to complete the stocktake included:
 - > Undertaking desktop research and compiling a list of the city's existing community facilities (refer to Appendix A). Community facilities are defined as:
 - Venues in transition to Council operations (e.g. Caccia Birch)
 - Council-owned and community operated venues e.g. The Stomach
 - All council owned or operated venues/facilities e.g. The Palmerston North Conference Centre
 - Community venues e.g. club rooms, church halls etc
 - Commercial/other agency facilities (e.g. café/ restaurant meeting rooms or spaces) available for community use
 - Parks and Reserves
 - Swimming Pools
 - Schools and other providers of community facilities e.g. Places of Worship, Rest Homes
 - Marae and other cultural buildings
 - Currently planned facilities/community places e.g. the Kākātangiata urban growth area
 - Sports facilities.
 - > Undertaking a survey poll of the Palmerston North City Chamber of Commerce members to determine any further privately owned spaces that may not be well known or advertised.
 - > Researching and gathering information about each community facility including name, address, coordinates, description, website and booking details (in some cases), general use, kitchen facilities, and basic ownership details.
3. The approach taken to complete the needs assessment included:
 - > Developing and applying categories to all community facilities to determine the level of access the community has to each facility e.g. Full Access, Limited Access and Minimal Access (see Appendix A).
 - > Mapping all community facilities using GIS and creating a visual representation of where the community facilities are located throughout the city.
 - > Palmerston North City Community Facilities Google Maps:
 - **Types of Community Facility**
<https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1J-SytWIEC87JaQ9EFjRIMRC9r2V1YVEM&usp=sharing>
 - **By Access Level**
<https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=12dCcWF-DtCRs9thSDU-T8uZ0v78oheic&usp=sharing>
 - > Obtaining information about bus routes and creating an overlay on the Community Facilities Google Maps.
 - > Some community facilities located close to the outside of the city boundary have been included in the stocktake. Their inclusion recognises that residents travel outside of the city to access community facilities.
3. The approach taken to complete the needs assessment included:
 - > Determining the definition of need. The Steering Group discussed and approved the following definition:
Need/s in this respect can be benchmarked on availability and accessibility, suitability, location, and condition of current facilities against gaps where forecasted growth, demand or change is anticipated to occur in the community. Council recognises the important role of community facilities; providing opportunities for social networking, activities, and shared experiences, that contribute to a sense of belonging and overall wellbeing.
 - > Obtaining and analysing census data from 2006, 2012 and 2018. Information was gathered on population growth, median age, disabilities, household income, absolute unemployment, highest qualification, motor vehicle access per household, new movers.
 - > Identifying key stakeholders. These included individuals and groups that were currently in discussion with Council about community facilities or had previously submitted to the Council's Long-Term Plan or Annual Plan on community facilities related matters.
 - > Conducting stakeholder meetings. These were mostly conducted via face-to-face interviews. Due to meeting restrictions, COVID-19 and winter illness some meetings were held over the phone or remotely. Where meetings were held with large groups and attendees had varying degrees of interest in the project, project information was presented and left as a reference. Those attendees interested in the project were invited to make contact and participate in the research (see Appendix D).
 - > Conducting a survey poll with the Chamber of Commerce and Palmerston North Youth Council.
 - > Developing a set of standard research questions to ask at each interview. This ensured consistency at meetings, interviews, and data collection (See Appendix E).
 - > Meeting with key Council staff, project teams and organisations regarding other projects related to the Community Places project e.g. Housing Growth Projections, Civic and Cultural Precinct Master Plan, Kākātangiata urban growth area, Regional Sport Strategy Review, Sport New Zealand Sports Facilities Planning Database Project.
 - > Providing three project updates and outlining opportunities for further engagement with Rangitāne via the Rangitāne Engagement Hui.

LIMITATIONS

4. Focus has been placed on collecting community facilities data that Council intends to display on its GIS software. This includes address, coordinates, description, general use and ownership. Website details have been included for some entries where the information was available. Please note this information is not provided for each entry as it was determined that Council is unlikely to display website information for privately owned facilities.
5. Most stakeholder meetings were held with the chairperson, booking officer or appointed representative of organisations rather than user groups.
6. Three project updates have been provided to Rangitāne via the Rangitāne Engagement Hui however further engagement is recommended.

PROJECT EXCLUSIONS

7. Excluded from this research project are the following:
 - > Operational models for the facilities
 - > Costs related to facilities
 - > Management structures of specific plans
 - > Civic and Cultural Precinct Master Plan
 - > Palmerston North District Plan.

4. CONTEXT

8. Over the past ten years Council has received multiple and varying requests regarding community facilities. In effort to respond to requests in a planned and coordinated manner Council has undertaken an assessment to inform its decision making. The assessment involves a city-wide stocktake and needs assessment of community facilities. The significant anticipated benefit of this assessment is that it will inform city-wide policy and planning for future sustainable community facility provision and support.
9. In 2020 Council officers put forward a project proposal for consideration into the Draft 2021-31 Long Term Plan. The project and associated budget were approved by Council and are included in the final 2021-31 Long Term Plan as 'City-wide community facilities needs assessment (PR-1898)'.
10. The project contributes to the Council's Vision "Small City Benefits, Big City Ambition", the Goal: "Connected and Safe Community" and aims of the Council's "Connected Communities Plan" in particular:
 - > Plan and provide new community centres, libraries or hubs in accordance with city wide needs assessment and planning.
 - > Develop a plan for the delivery of community centres in Palmerston North.
 - > Develop a plan for the delivery of library services in Palmerston North.
11. The report is structured into the following sections: key findings, stocktake and needs assessment. Key findings are presented in each section along with a series of key questions designed to facilitate further discussion, and recommendations.

5. KEY FINDINGS

A. SPREAD OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are a wide range of community facilities available in the city, with concentration noted in the city centre. When combined with city growth, this concentration means it is worthwhile thinking of community facility provision in terms of three areas: established areas, recent growth areas, and future growth areas.

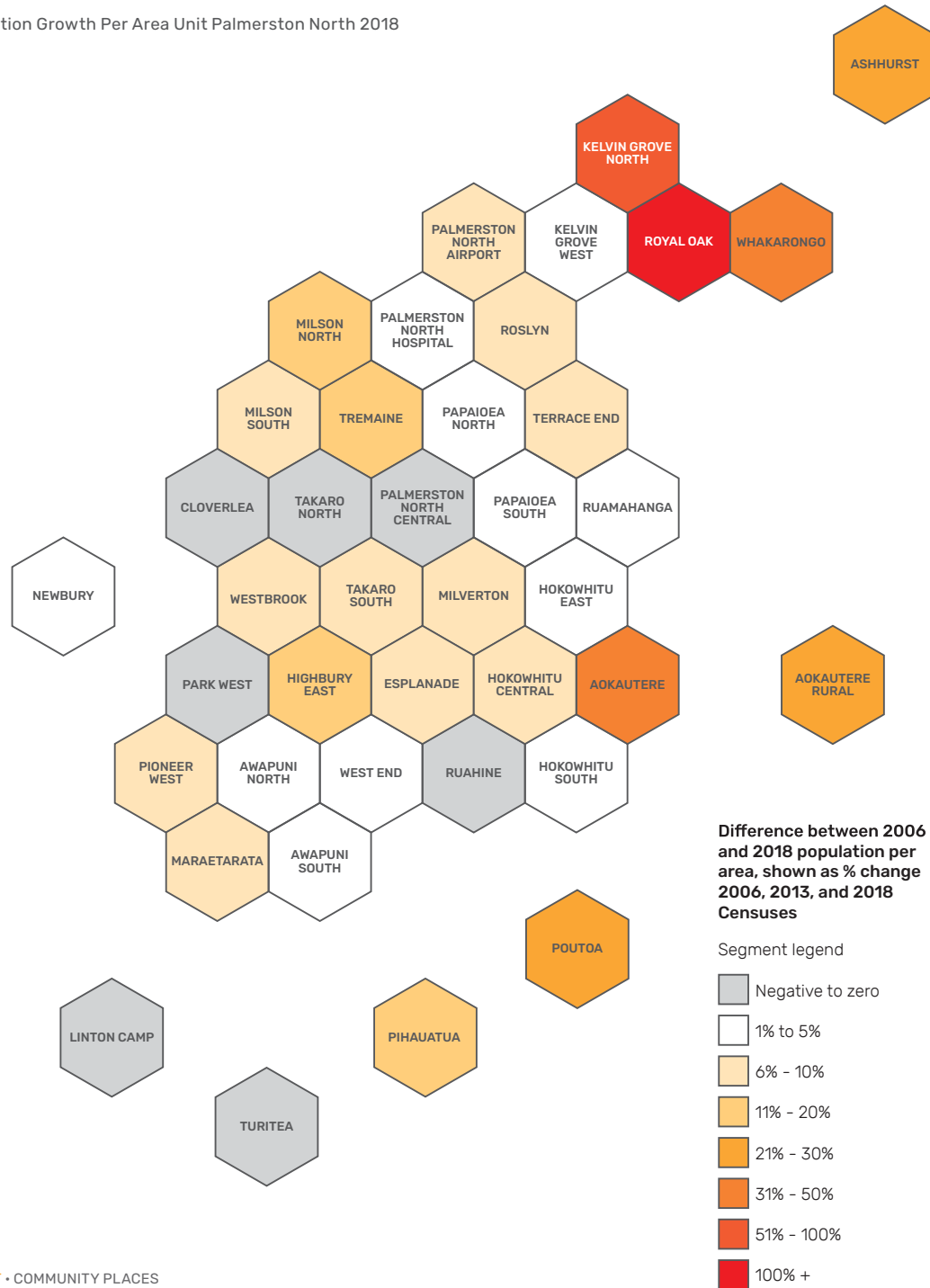
Established Areas

12. The city is home to a wide range of community facilities. Some examples of headline numbers from the stocktake include 62 places of worship, 10 community centres, 34 community places, 11 scout halls, 47 schools, 29 commercial venues, 46 clubrooms, 36 swimming pools, 16 libraries, 29 buildings on parks and reserves, 111 hotels bars and cafés, 58 public toilets, 104 parks and reserves. Full lists can be found in Appendix A.
13. Mapping shows a concentration of community facilities in the city centre (Figure 1). There are fewer facilities in the outer areas of the city (e.g. Westbrook, Kelvin Grove, Aokautere and Ashhurst). Generally, the location of existing community facilities has followed the pattern of city development. As the city centre has become built out residential developments have occurred on the outer edges of the city. One of the impacts of new residential growth is that the bulk of community facilities are now located in older, established residential areas. As shown in Figure 2, many of these areas have experienced no or low population growth since 2006.
14. The level of access provided to community facilities didn't impact significantly on the spread of provision. Please refer to Appendix A for further information about access categorisation. Although overall there are not as many different community facilities in Ashhurst (refer Figure 3) and Bunnythorpe (Figure 4) both communities have access to large, multi-purpose community centres that provide a wide range of options for users. Although noting additional pressure may occur from the expected growth in Ashhurst.
15. Interviews with a range of stakeholders revealed that overall, most existing community centres and facilities reported being reasonably well equipped to accommodate most current user needs, with some exceptions.
16. Stakeholder engagement identified exceptions in specific types of community facilities, communities and communities of interest where certain needs were not being met. Needs have been grouped around the following themes, availability, accessibility, suitability, and management as shown in Table 1. More detailed information about stakeholder feedback is provided in Table 3 in Appendix B.

Table 1. Summary feedback from stakeholder interviews.

AVAILABILITY
> Long term and constant demand for office space and some community centres e.g. Hancock House and Pasifika Community Centre.
> No capacity available for new tenants and or users, and further demand expected due to extension of services and activities.
> High demand for after hours and/or weekend use existed across most facilities.
> A lack of volunteers to operate community facilities reduced the availability to the community.
> Increasing and specific requests from ethnic groups and some that could not be met e.g. places of worship, large gatherings on specific days to mark cultural celebrations, requirements for full kitchens.
ACCESSIBILITY
> Barriers for some groups that cannot use facilities at the same time as others e.g. womens only swimming pool use.
> Costs were a barrier for some users especially noted for specialist facilities e.g. music, or specialised facilities.
> Physical accessibility issues to some buildings e.g. stairs.
> Unaware of other facilities to book when the facility of choice was unavailable.
SUITABILITY
> Lack of suitable equipment and technology, particularly no access to Wi-Fi.
> Lack of storage capacity noted in the arts, community centres and community facilities resulting in work arounds e.g. poor use of prime space.
> Lack of kitchen facilities suitable for large gatherings, particularly ethnic groups.
MANAGEMENT
> Concerns regarding funding and long-term sustainability and social impact of not providing services and activities.
> Concerns about the ageing volunteer sector and succession planning.

Figure 2. Population Growth Per Area Unit Palmerston North 2018



POPULATION GROWTH

17. Figure 2 shows that population growth between 2006-2018 was distributed unevenly across the city's area units.³ Low growth areas are predominantly located in the city centre (1-5% population growth, shown as white). Negative growth was noted in six areas units Cloverlea, Takaro North, Palmerston North Central, Park West, Ruahine, Linton, and Turitea.⁴ Higher growth of 21-100% occurred in the outer suburbs of areas including Royal Oak, Kelvin Grove North, Whakarongo, Ashhurst, Aokautere, Aokautere Rural and Poutoa (shown by dark orange to red hexagons).

RECENT GROWTH AREAS

18. There is less concentration of community facilities in recent growth areas of Kelvin Grove (including the area units of Royal Oak and Kelvin Grove North and Whakarongo) (refer to Figure 5), Summerhill and Aokautere (including area units of Aokautere, Aokautere Rural, and Poutoa shown in Figure 6). While it appears that adequate green space is currently provided for in these areas, there is low provision of other community facilities. Often schools and rest homes are constructed in growth areas and provide an opportunity to explore partnerships to meet needs. For example, Cornerstone School in Kelvin Grove has hall and indoor court facilities that are used by non-school groups. Some use is also made of rest home meeting rooms in areas such as Milson North and Royal Oak.

³ Areas units are a statistical group used by StatsNZ when collecting information about populations and households. Palmerston North is divided into a total of 41 area units. We have used a mapping technique that illustrates each area unit as a similar-sized hexagon, enabling us to present key information in a diagrammatic map in order to compare across area units.

⁴ Negative growth may be due to a combination of factors including lower numbers of students in flats, lack of opportunity for infill development, new opportunity provided in urban growth areas, and change of residence on census night for soldiers usually based at Linton Army Camp.



Figure 3. Location of community facilities in Ashhurst

[View full map online](#) →

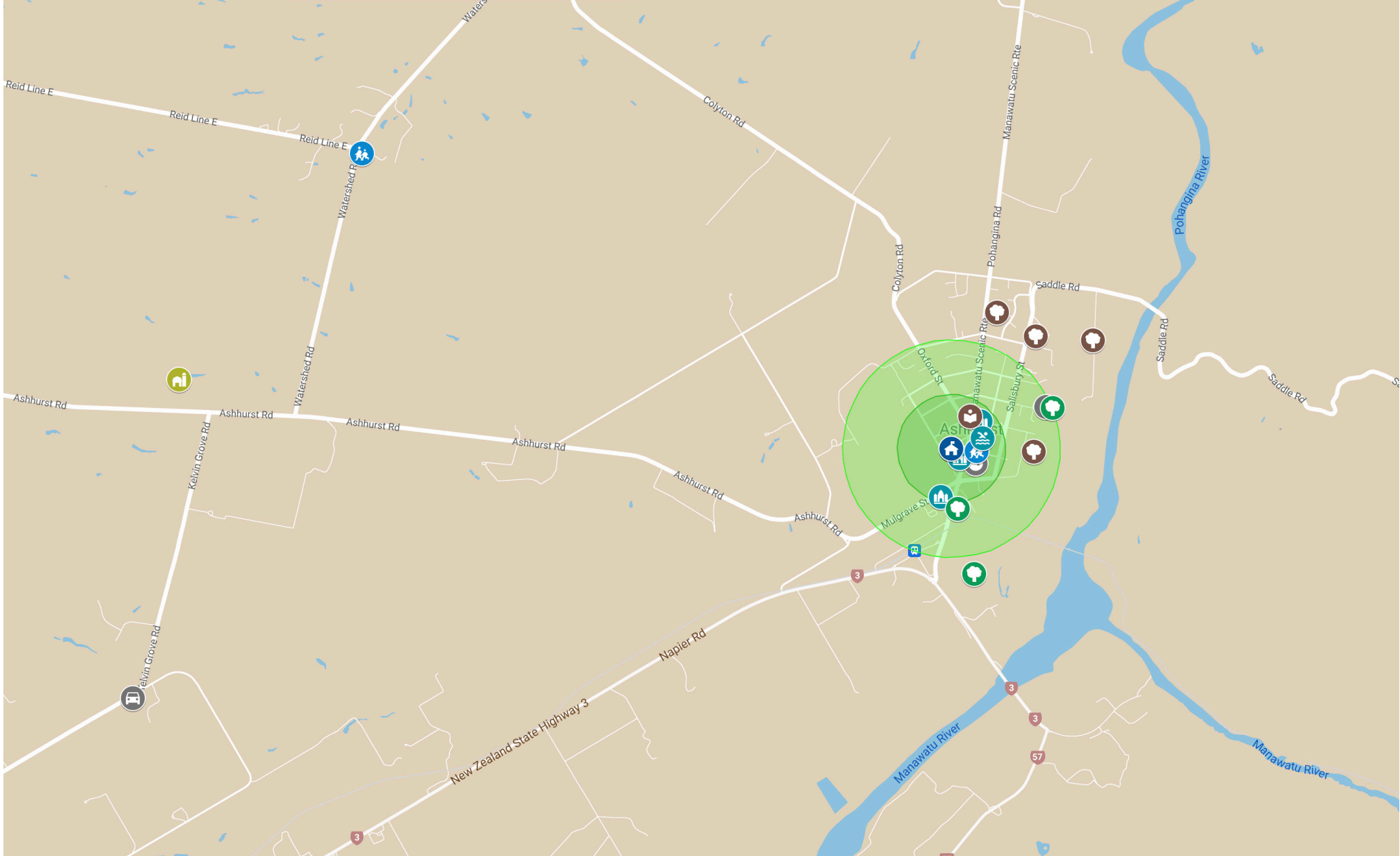




Figure 4. Location of community facilities in Bunnythorpe

[View full map online](#) →

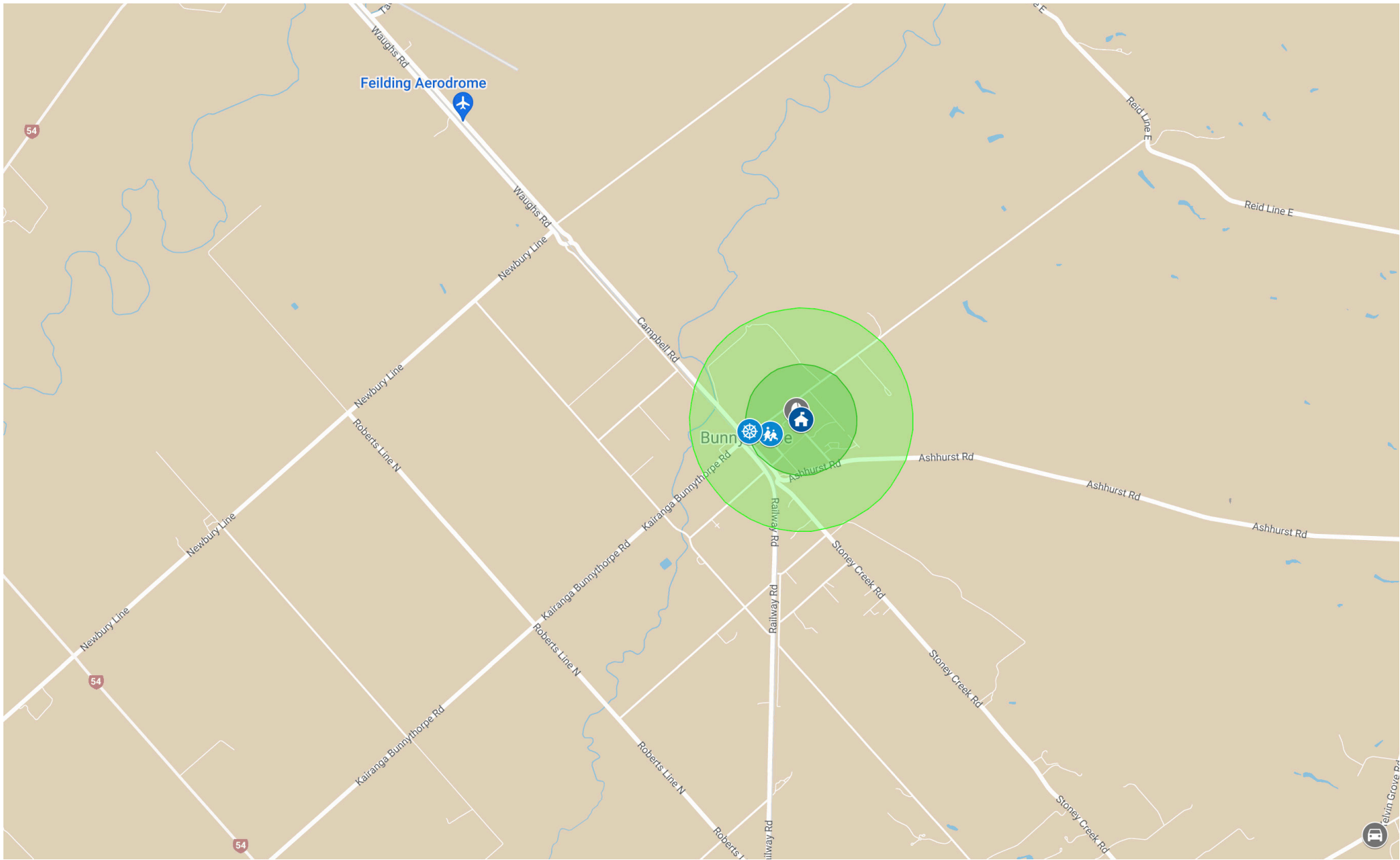




Figure 5. Community facilities in Kelvin Grove, Kelvin Grove North, and Royal Oak areas

[View full map online](#) →

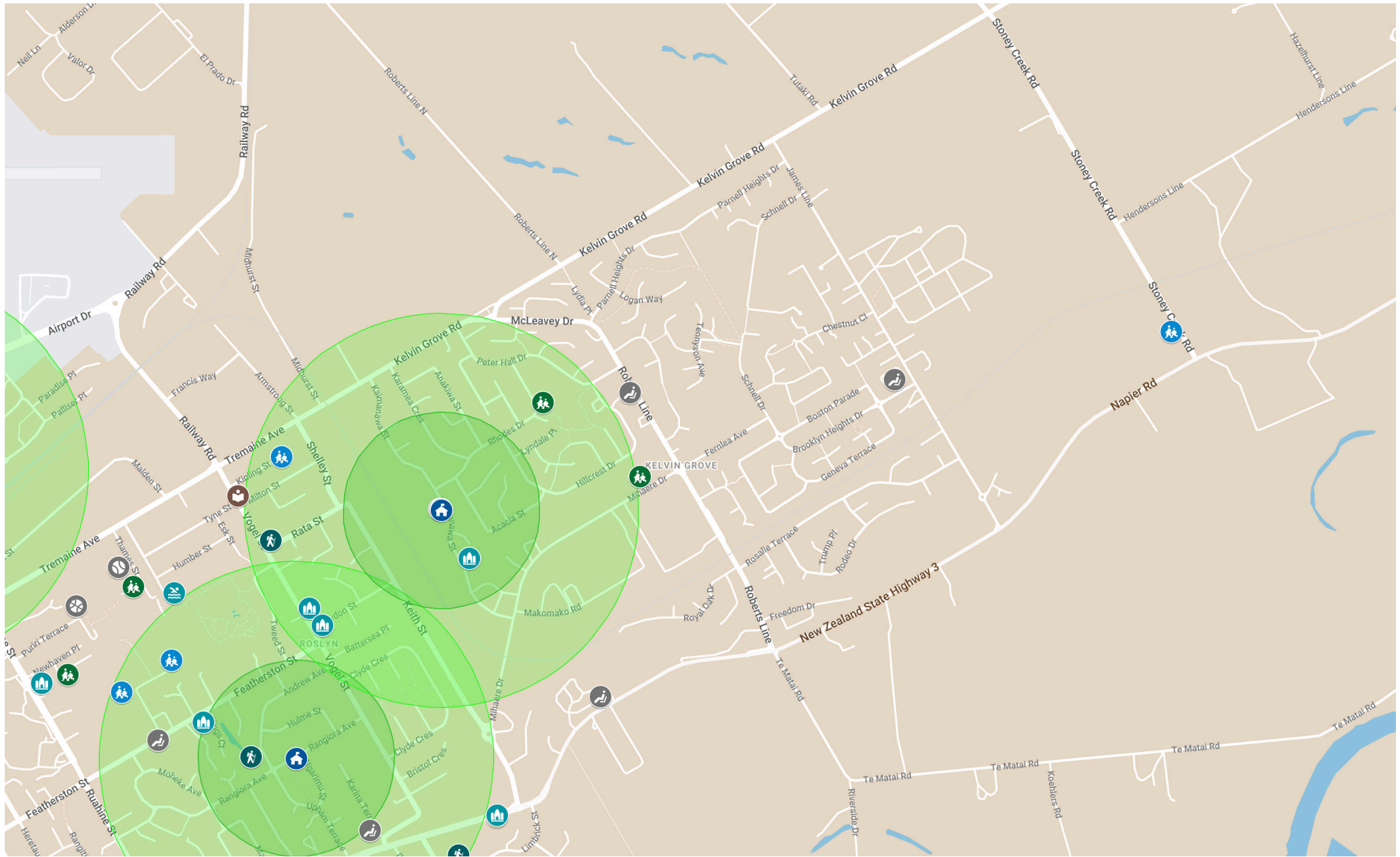




Figure 6. Community Facilities In Summerhill and Aokautere (Poutoa and Aokautere Area Units)

[View full map online](#) →

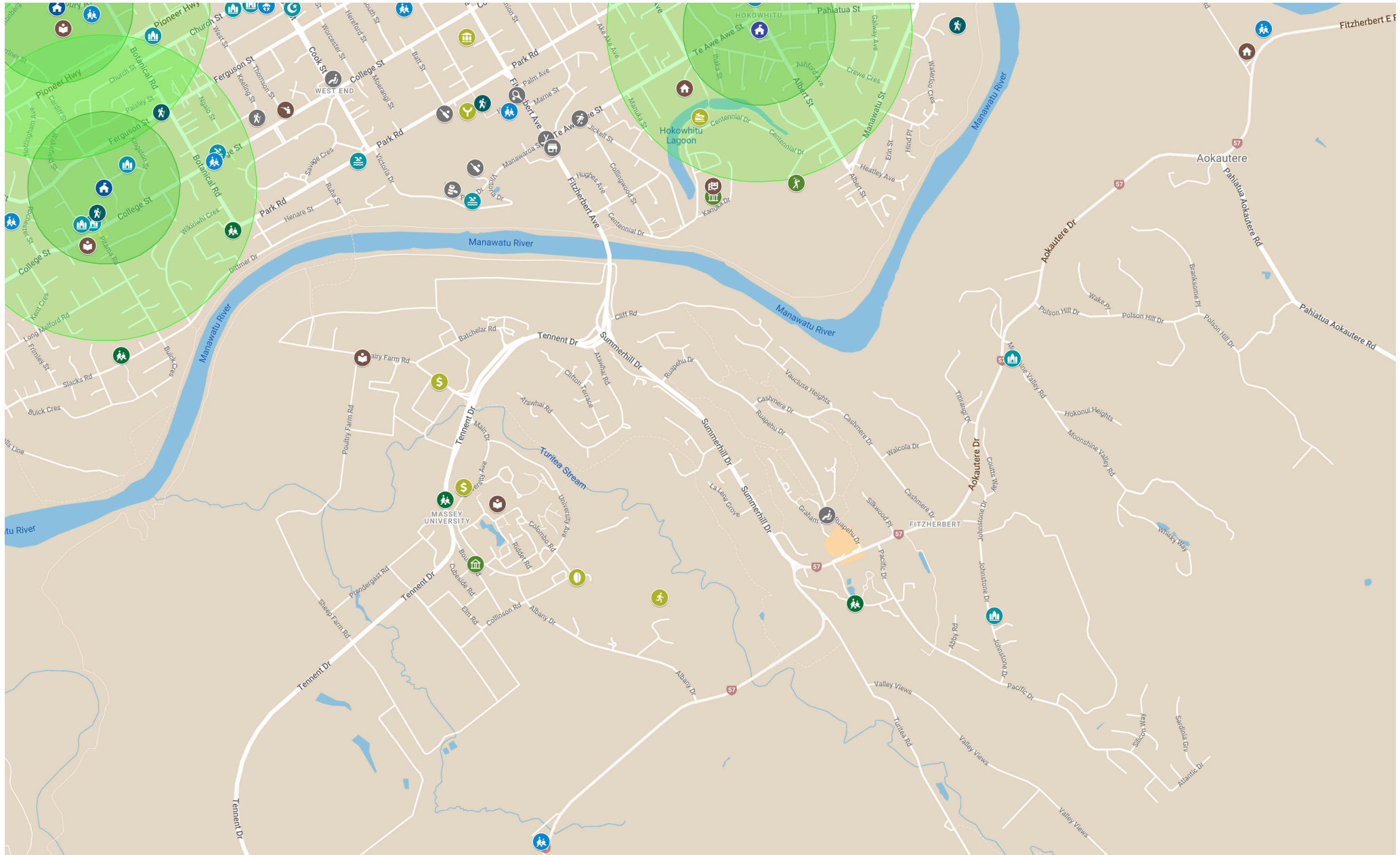
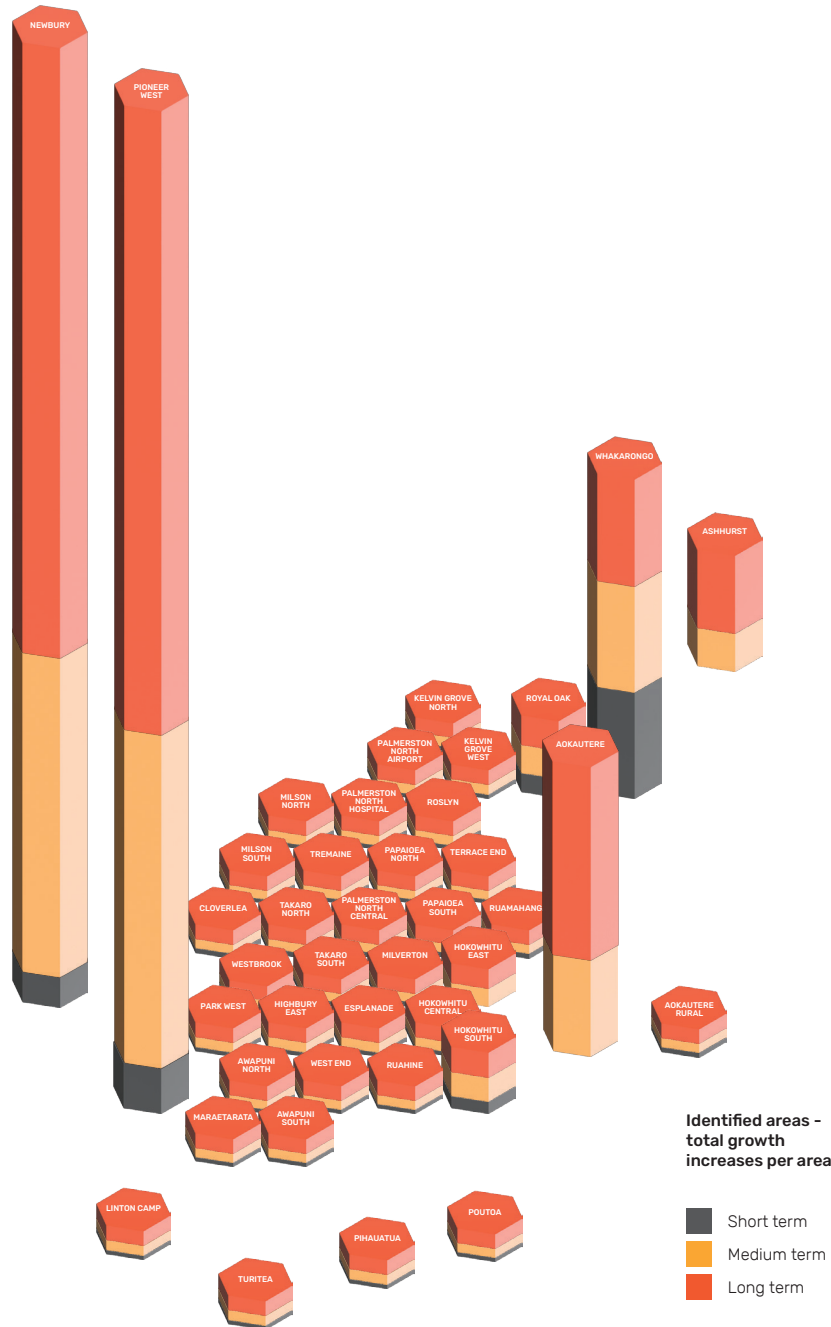


Figure 7. Households Projections for Palmerston North 2021-2051



FUTURE GROWTH AREAS

- Palmerston North City Council has identified a number of future growth areas as part of the requirements under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. Figure 7 shows the expected growth in the short term (2021-24), medium term (2024-31) and long term (2031-51).
- Apart from infill, most of the future growth areas are mostly extensions of recent growth areas i.e. Poutoa, Aokautere, Kelvin Grove North and Royal Oak. Given that the recent growth areas already have a lower concentration of facilities, future growth will highlight this fact further.
- One major exception to this is the Kākātangiata urban growth area to the west of the city, (Newbury and Pioneer West area units). This new urban growth area is projected to supply approximately 6,390 new homes to the city. Kākātangiata does include provision for a community centre with plans for location and scale currently being finalised. However, this provision is less than what established areas have available.

Key question

- How will Council best balance and meet the needs for community facilities of existing areas, recent growth areas, and future growth areas?

Recommendations

- To meet the needs identified Council should consider:
 - Maximising the use of existing facilities.
 - Ensuring facilities have equipment and technology that meets user needs.
 - Establishing city wide booking systems.
- To meet the needs in recent and future growth areas Council should:
 - Explore partnerships with community facility owners in areas where provision is low or non-existent.
 - Review the planning provisions for community facilities in recent and future growth areas.

B. EXISTING COMMUNITY CENTRES

Community centres are a subset of community facilities. Understanding the reasons why existing community centres were developed and located where they are and the role they play helps determine the need for new community centres.

EXISTING COMMUNITY CENTRES

25. Community centres are council owned facilities managed by community committees. Centres typically have hall and kitchen facilities and are used for a range of social, cultural and recreational activities. Committees manage all bookings and day to day management of the centres. Council supports community centres and the committees that manage them. Well managed community centres are important contributors to the goals in the Council's Connected Communities Plan.
26. The city is home to ten community centres. Eight community centres are located in the urban area with the remaining at Bunnythorpe and Ashhurst. Figure 8 shows that the locations of the eight community centres within city suburbs are spread relatively evenly throughout neighbourhoods. The 400m and 800m distances radius drawn around each community centre shows that most communities have reasonable level of access and provision with a few noted exceptions:
- > The level of access was impacted by the issues identified in Table 1 e.g. availability issues due to high demand for peak times including after hours and/or weekends, accessibility and suitability.
 - > The Hokowhitu Village Centre is included on Figure 8 although this is a centre that has been established by the community rather than Council. If this centre was to cease operating, it would significantly reduce the level of provision and accessibility the Hokowhitu area has to a community centre. The Hokowhitu Village Centre also has

its own independent library service run by volunteers. It provides a collection of 5,000 books (including children's and preschoolers section), magazines, DVDs and jigsaw puzzles.

- > The Pasifika Community Centre is also included in Figure 8, however due to high demand and use of this centre by current user groups, there is very little access made available to the wider community.
- > As shown in Figures 9 and 10 the 400m and 800m community centre distances do not extend to the city centre. However, alternative community facilities i.e. public libraries and places of worship, do provide facilities in this area.
- > Location of all community centres and public libraries within the city boundaries are shown in Figure 11.

POPULATION BASED PLANNING

27. The construction of community centres in the city has occurred at different times, and it is unclear whether these were driven by a particular planning approach, such as population based planning. The layout of the existing community centres suggests that their locations were chosen based on some spatial considerations (walking access), and these roughly service 5,000 residents. At some stage in the development of the city, there has been a move away from purely population-based planning for the provision of community centres.
28. Unlike the sport and recreation industry, that makes recommendations for the provision of parks and reserves per population, there doesn't appear to be a similar recommended 'rate of provision by population' for community facilities.

RESPONDING TO DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS

29. Rather than provision of community centres being driven by population growth, an alternative assumption is that they were driven by changes to the socio-economic make-up of the community. There are accounts of early city activists advocating for community centres as a way to foster stronger community connection in established neighbourhoods. Needs of communities were thought to be addressed through recreational and educational activities provided from community centres.
30. Demographic analysis conducted for this research project indicates that the make-up of communities 'age and change' over time as a community establishes. More recent growth areas tend to have higher household incomes, are older, more educated, and have higher levels of access to motor vehicles.

Key question

- > Are the planning provisions used to develop existing community centres still valid?

Recommendations

- > Develop planning guidelines for the provision of community centres in new and existing areas.
- > Undertake a detailed review of existing community centres to determine and address issues noted about availability, accessibility, suitability and management, and the stakeholder engagement findings.

Figure 8. Location of Existing Community Centres and 400m and 800m distances

[View full map online](#) →

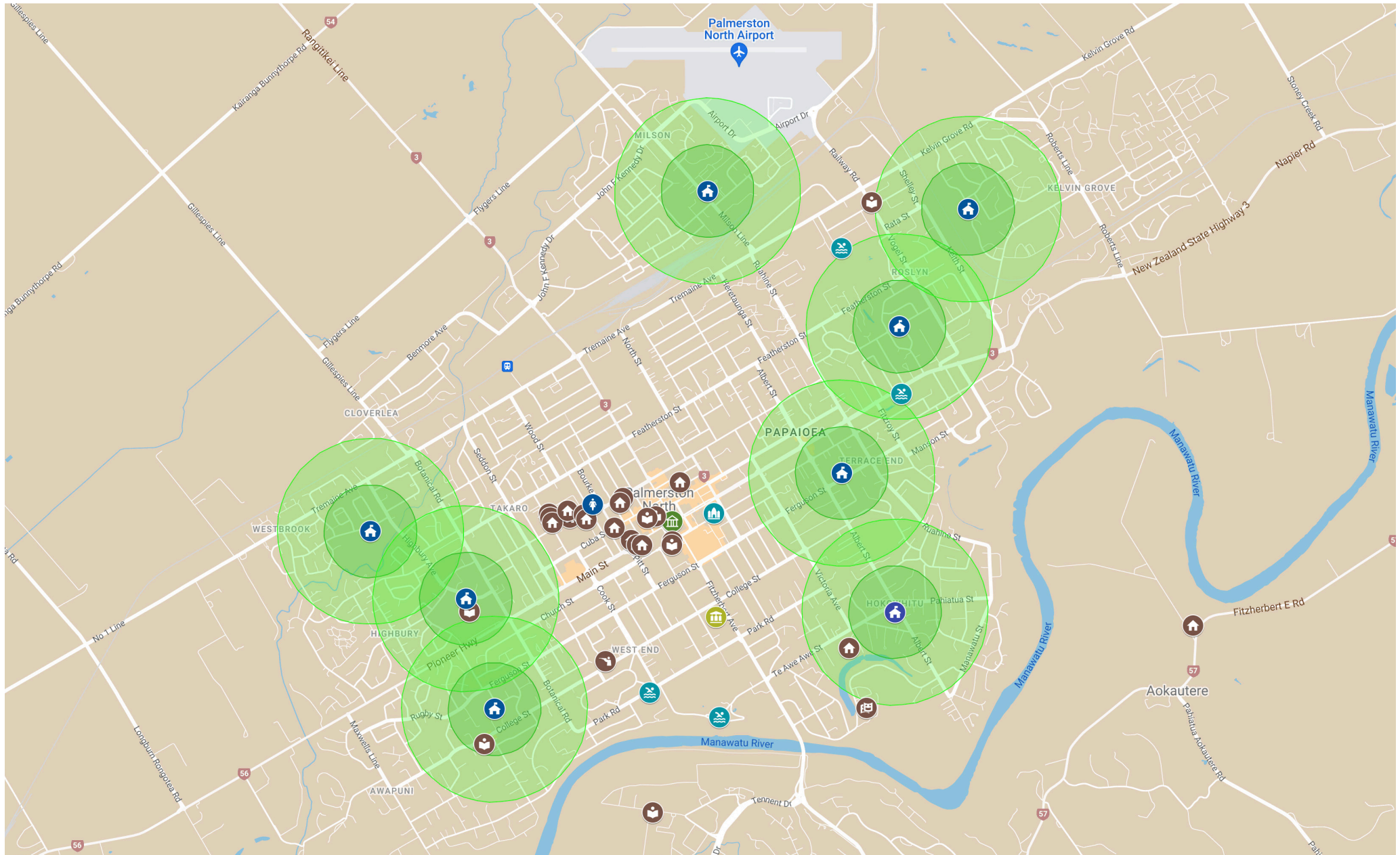




Figure 9. Location of Community Centres and Public Libraries in the urban area

[View full map online](#) →

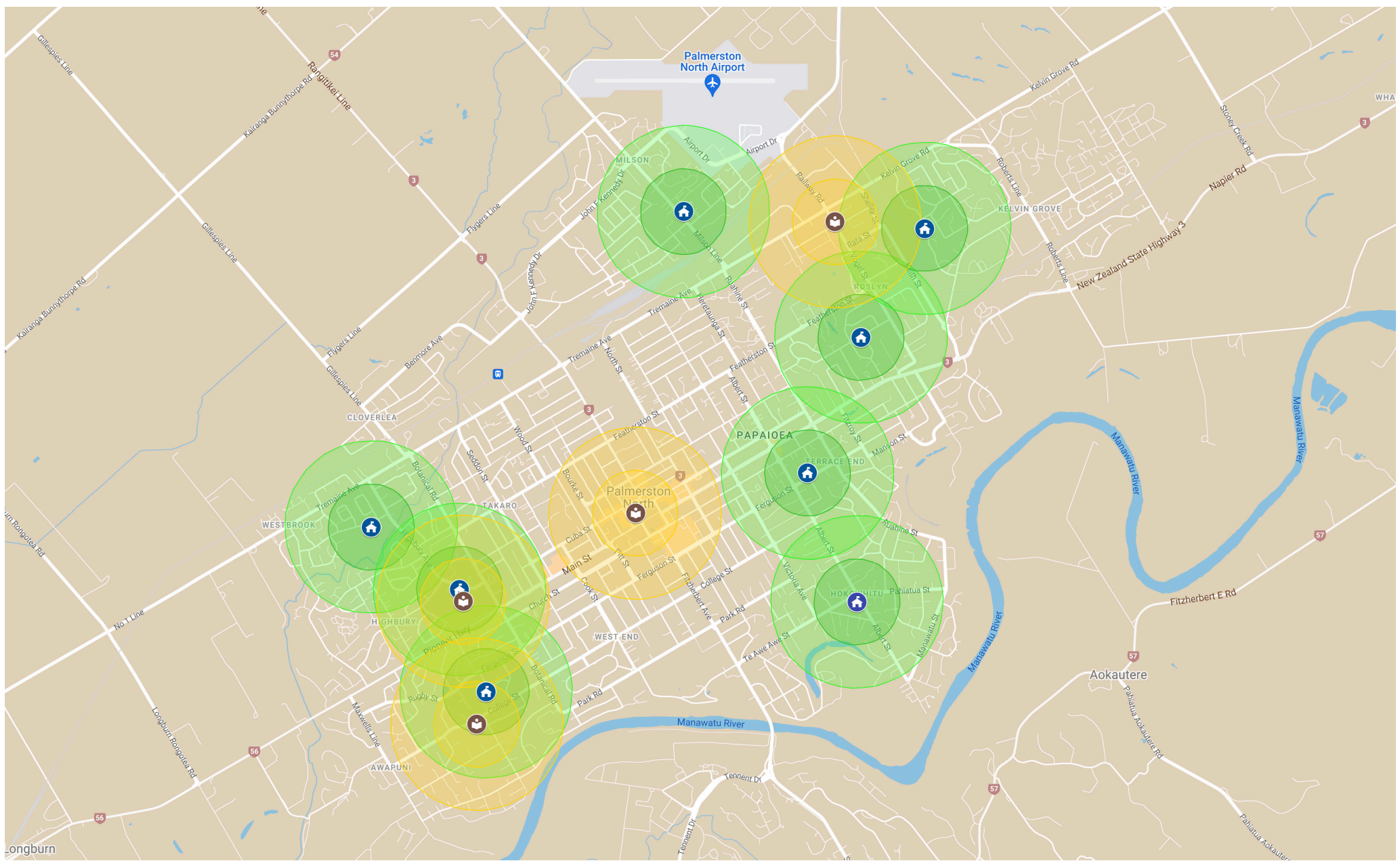


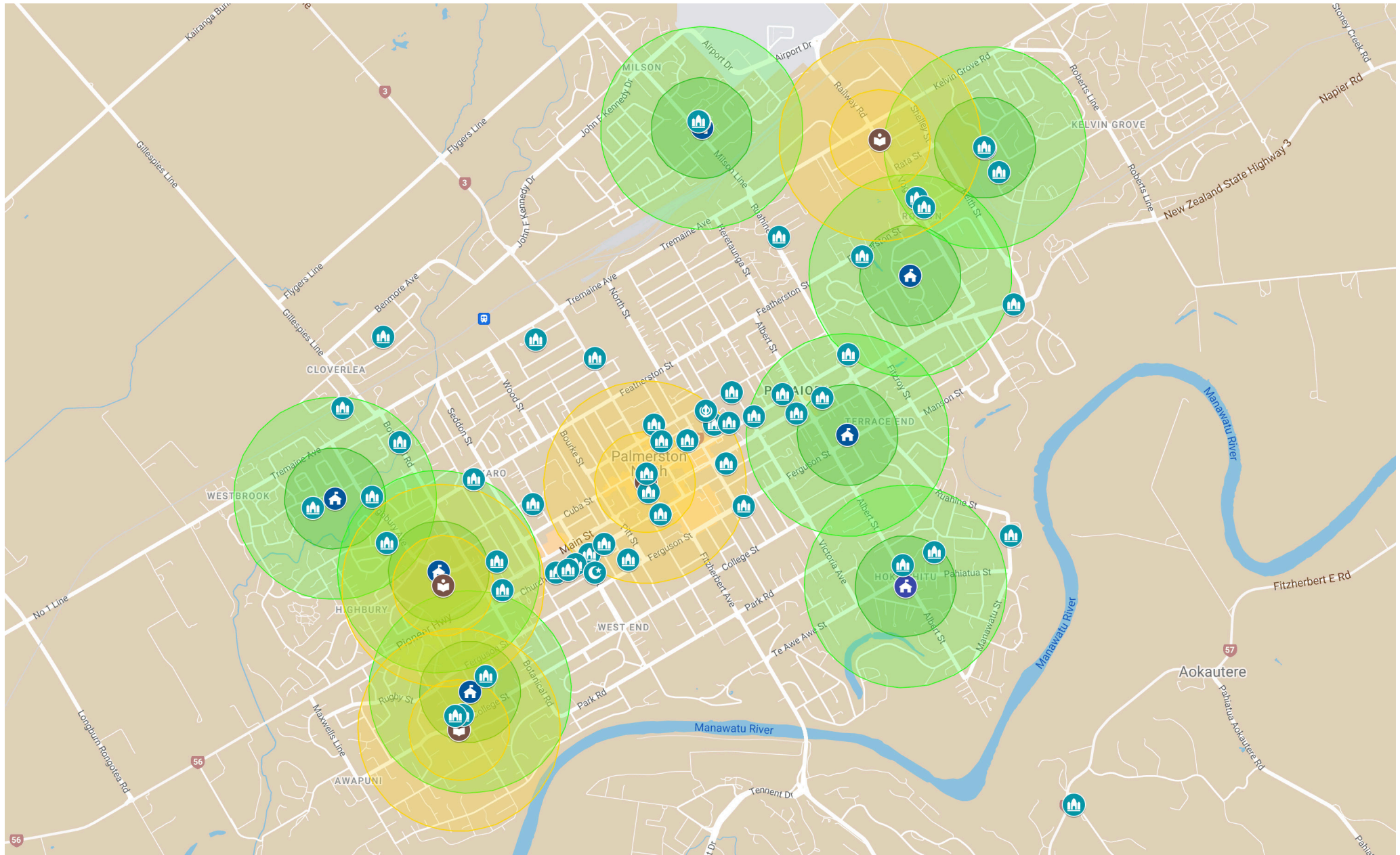
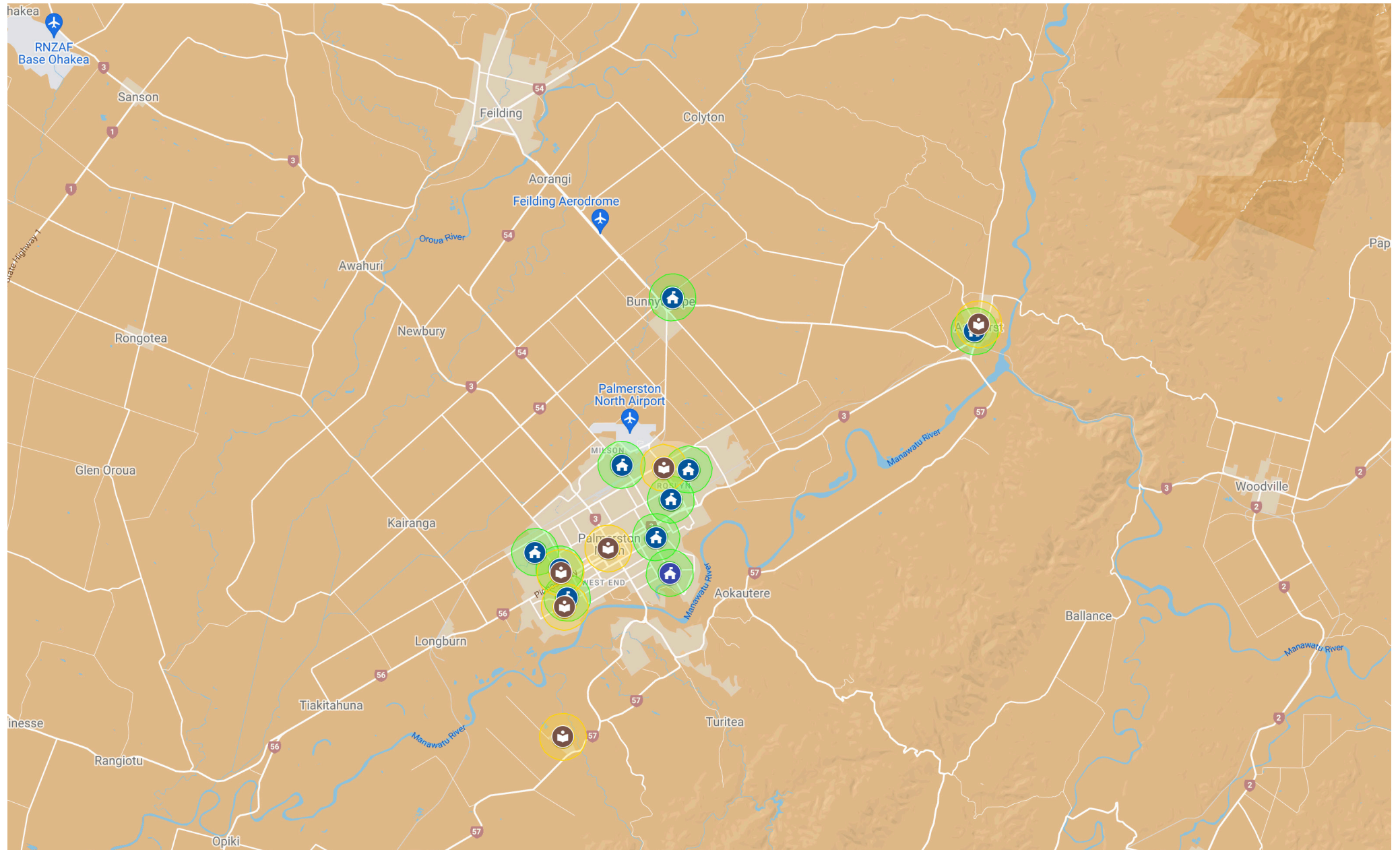
Figure 10. Location of Community Centres, Places of Worship and Public Libraries[View full map online](#) →

Figure 11. Location of Community Centres and Public Libraries within Palmerston North City Council boundaries

[View full map online](#) →



C. COVERAGE CONSIDERATIONS

When planning for new community facilities it is important to consider the location and accessibility of the communities they intend to serve.

LOCATION

31. Issues with the locations of community facilities or transport to locations was not reported by stakeholders as a significant barrier. Community centre management noted that use of centres by the local neighbourhood was common, however it was also not uncommon for user groups to travel from a range of areas in the city to access facilities. The spread of community facilities throughout the city, its compact design and relatively short travel distances making it easier for a range of users to access facilities. Some community facilities users also travelled from neighbouring districts and regions. These responses tended to be from community facilities that provided specific services or programmes to communities of interest. E.g. members of the Pasifika community travel from the lower North Island to attend celebrations and events at the Pasifika Community Centre. The Centre is also used by members of the Burmese and Pakistani communities, with some travelling from the wider region to meet here.

ACCESS TO MOTOR VEHICLES AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT

32. Those areas with low mobility will require careful consideration of the location of community facilities to prevent travel from potentially being a barrier. Overall 7.8% of city residents have no access to motor vehicles. The inner-city areas (Papaioea North (21.6%), Palmerston North Central (25.9%) and Papaioea South (15.9%) have the highest rates of no access to vehicles, closely followed by the outer suburb of West End 15.7%. The city is fortunate to have widespread provision of public transport, and this is likely to mitigate the low levels of access to motor vehicles for some residents. Particularly for those where the frequency of service meets transport needs. Mapping 400m and 800m distances around community centres and the current bus routes shown below indicates that most facilities are located within reasonable 'walking distance' of public transport.

MULTIPLE USER GROUPS

33. Stakeholder engagement findings indicate that most of the existing community facilities serve a wide range of uses. Spaces are used by a range of different user groups for an equally wide range of activities and services. Some community facilities served only a narrow range of users. This was particularly common where individual groups or communities of interests had very specific needs that made sharing spaces difficult. E.g. high risk sports such as archery and shooting, and ethnic groups that cannot share spaces with others due to cultural beliefs, prayer, eating and worship practices. It was not uncommon for users of specific spaces to travel considerable distances to access them.

Figure 12. Location of Suburban Community Centres and 400m and 800m Distances and Bus Routes

[View full map online](#) →

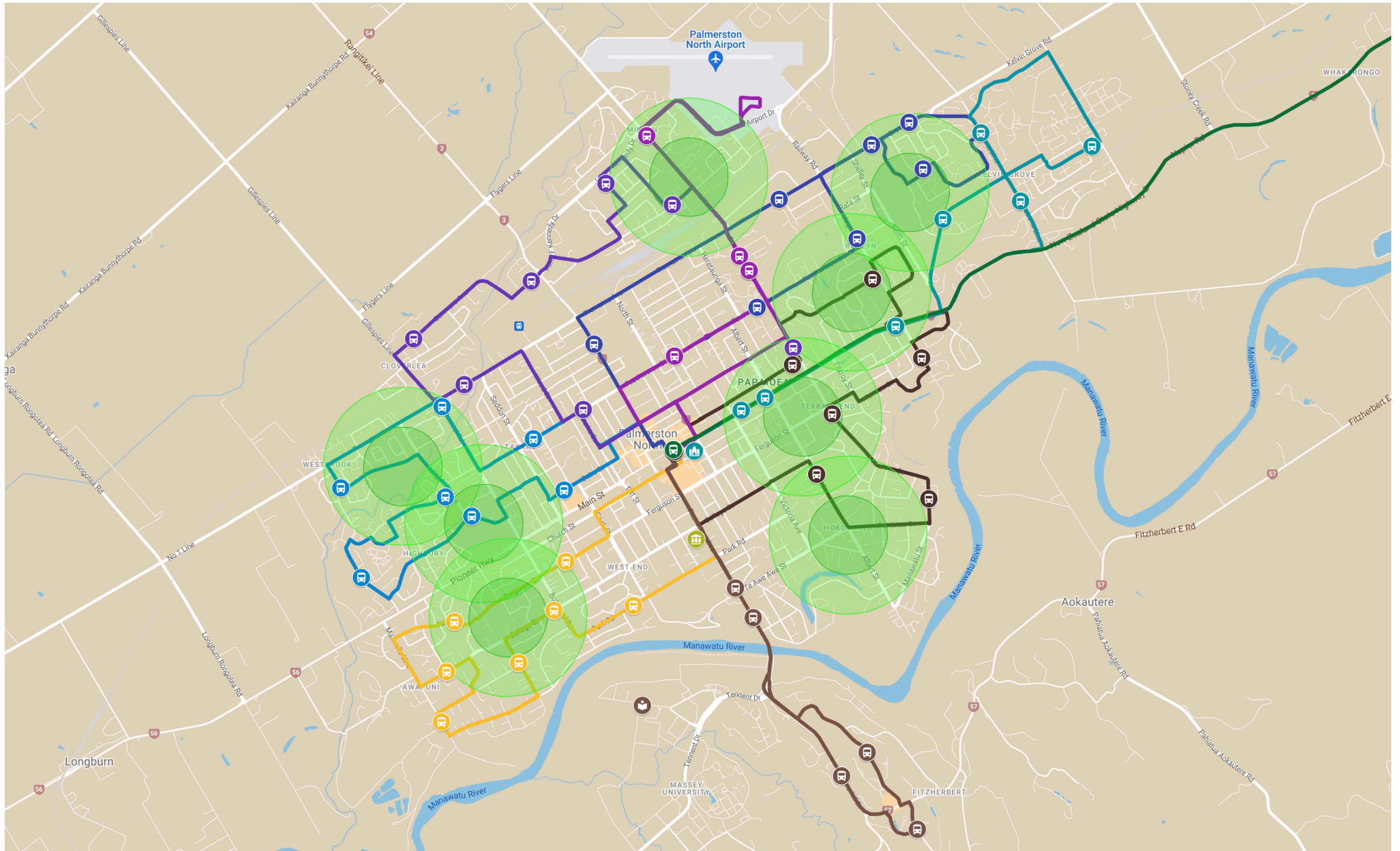


Figure 13. Limited Physical Mobility by Area Unit, Palmerston North, 2018

LIMITED PHYSICAL MOBILITY

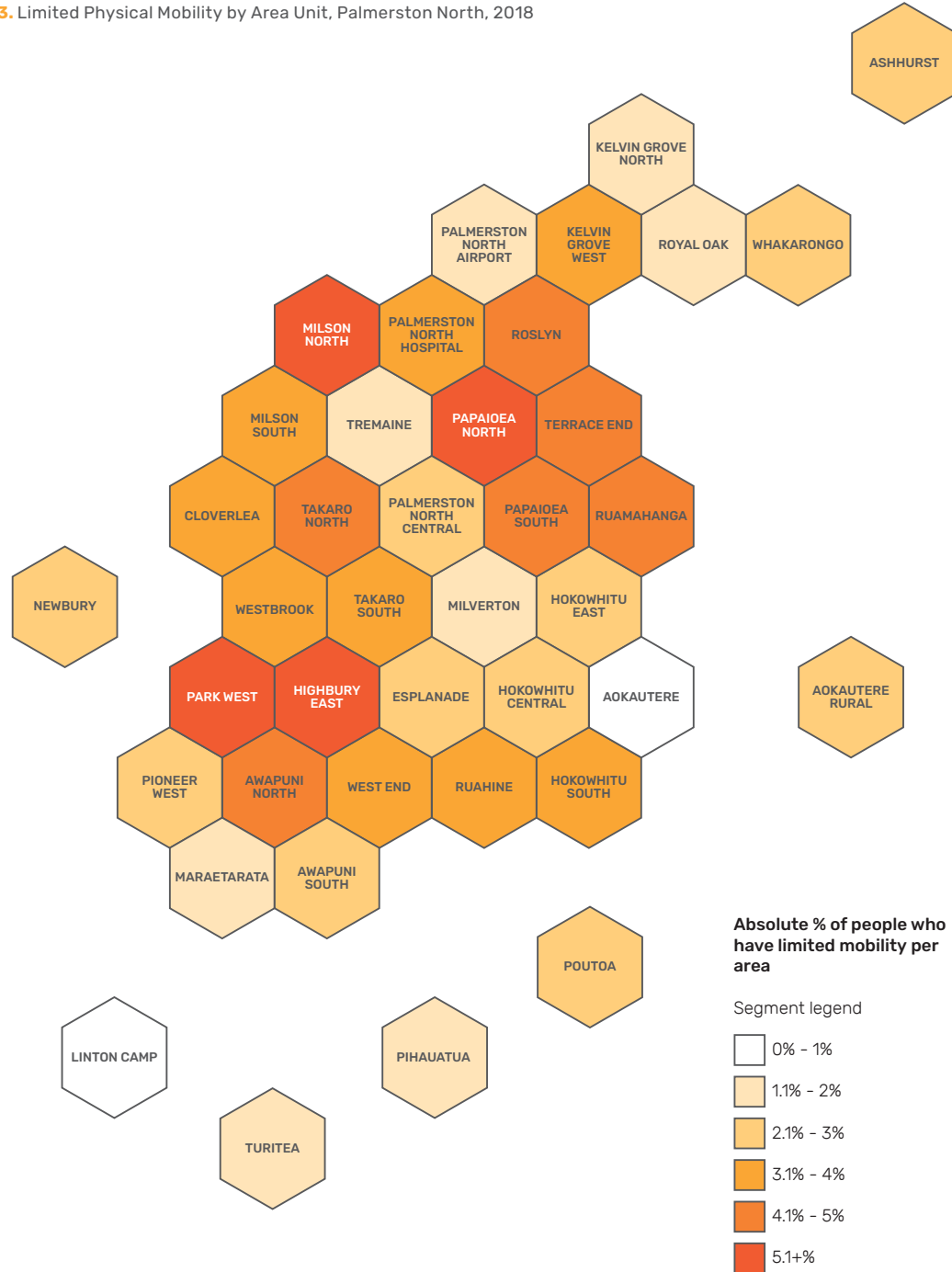
34. Planning for community facility provision should take account of how mobile a community is. Mobility indicates how accessible (both location and in services provided) community facilities need to be to suit the needs of the less mobile members of the community. Figure 13 shows in the 2018 census 3.3% of the city's population have limited mobility. A resident is considered immobile when the level of difficulty to climbing steps is in the range of 'a lot of difficulty to cannot do at all'. The degree of limited mobility across suburbs ranges from the highest of 7.7% noted in Milson North to 0.3% Linton Army Camp. Stakeholders also mentioned access to some community facilities was difficult to impossible due to lack of wheelchair access.

Key questions

- > Do existing services primarily provide services for local communities (i.e. servicing those that live around them) or are they a wider community resource (not immediate location, but any group)?
- > If location and user group needs are both important, does location take priority due to requirements of some groups?

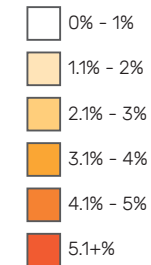
Recommendations

- > Determine the planning basis for the provision of community facilities and include consideration of location and/or the intended community of interest to be served by the community facility.
- > Take a city-wide approach to providing for the needs of less mobile people in the redevelopment or planning of new community facilities.



Absolute % of people who have limited mobility per area

Segment legend



D. PROJECTED URBAN GROWTH AND PROVISION OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

How do we successfully plan for the provision of community facilities? Is it best to include community facilities as part of urban planning? Or are we best to provide green spaces for future development of community facilities and wait for socio-demographic needs to reveal over time and respond? How do we work with urban growth partners for the provision of community facilities?

URBAN GROWTH

35. In an effort to meet the city's increasing demand for housing, and the requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, Council has identified and progressed the planning and development of several urban growth areas. Table 2 shows estimates of the expected growth over time⁵.

- > In the short term 2021 - 2024 the number of households increasing is largely spread out evenly throughout the city, with the exception of significant projected growth in Whakarongo (550), Pioneer West (230), Newbury (160), Royal Oak (100) and Hokowhitu South (65) where subdivisions are either approved or underway.
- > The medium term 2024 - 2031 and the long term 2031 - 2051 growth is located substantially in Pioneer West (4,960 houses) and Newbury (4,820). Other growth still above the city average was identified in the Aokautere (1,500), Whakarongo (1,100), and Ashhurst (600) as shown in figure 14.

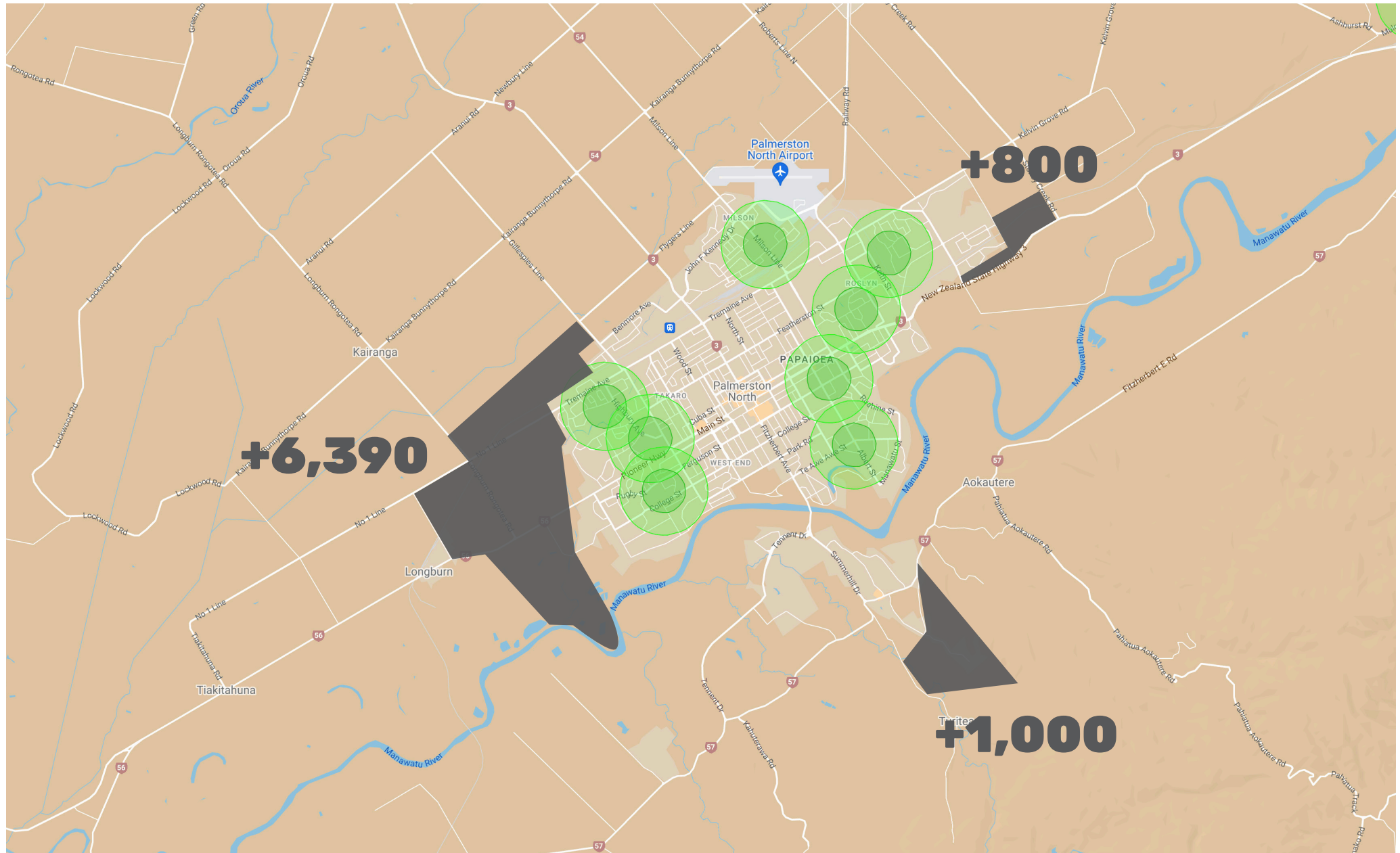
Table 2. Summary of 2021 Estimated Housing Capacity Assessment

	Short-term (2021-24)	Med-term (2024-31)	Long-term (2031-51)	Total
Target for housing supply (projected actual demand)	1,269	2,936	6,891	11,096
<i>Estimated future supply</i>				
Ashhurst		200	200	400
Aokautere		500	500	1,000
Newbury & Pioneer West (Kākātangiata)	390	3,000	3,000	6,390
Kelvin Grove, Royal Oak & Whakarongo	750	50		800
Aokautere & Poutoa (Summerhill)	280	500	500	1,280
Other areas	225	209	792	1,226

⁵ Growth figures are based on a combination of census population counts, growth projections, and past growth areas.

Figure 14. Major new projected growth areas and number of households

[View full map online](#) →



BALANCING NEEDS FOR GOOD URBAN DESIGN OUTCOMES

36. Council recognises that while it is important to provide the community with housing opportunities, growth areas should develop in a comprehensive manner that can meet a range of local needs. Provision of employment, education and other amenities is important to achieving good urban design outcomes⁶. Interestingly the provision of community facilities is not specifically identified as a planning requirement. The focus is mostly on housing intensification, smaller lot sizes and multi-unit dwellings. These are both associated with providing affordable housing and would benefit from the consideration of the social wellbeing outcomes associated with provision of community facilities.
37. Kākātangiata is one of the future urban growth areas that has included the provision of space for a new community facility. Details of the kind of community facility provided and the timing of its construction are still to be determined.
38. One of the key financial benefits of identifying a community facility in urban development plans like Kākātangiata is the ability to collect Development Contribution payments. These payments assist with covering the cost of construction of the community facility. The application of Development Contributions is not without risk and needs to be carefully assessed against the likelihood of the development not progressing as anticipated.
39. Urban growth areas present opportunities to plan differently for the provision of community facilities. Alternatives to Council-only provided facilities may exist in some areas. This is particularly so when partner organisations indicate they will also establish in urban growth areas i.e. early movers like rest homes and/or schools. Partnerships could take many forms. Examples include an agreement for the community to use rest home or school facilities until a community facility is built or a long-term partnership that aims to co-design, build and provide a shared facility. Although public-private partnerships typically take effort and time to establish the anticipated benefits are worthwhile and potentially include use of shared resources, fully utilised facilities and greater opportunities for social connections between communities of interest.

Key questions

- > What is the best way for Council to plan for the provision of new community facilities? Is it best to construct 'standardised' community facilities early on in the development stage of new neighbourhoods? Or is Council best to secure land, wait for a neighbourhood to establish and the socio-demographic needs to become apparent and then respond to needs by constructing 'purpose built' community facilities.
- > How will Council prioritise its response to socio-economic changes and needs over time?
- > Is location a priority over a set of city-wide needs?
- > How can Council partner with "early movers" in urban growth areas for the joint provision of community facilities i.e. a shared facility as part of a new resthome or school?
- > What other ways can the community's community facilities needs be met?

Recommendations

- > Include the provision of community facilities when developing urban growth areas.
- > Ensure opportunities for partnerships regarding the provision of community facilities are explored as part of urban growth planning.
- > Identify community facilities as early as practicably possible in the planning for new growth areas to enable Council to collect Development Contributions for the construction of community facilities.

⁶ Housing Capacity Assessment Report, 2021.

E. UNDERSTANDING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF GROWTH

While it is impossible to make exact predictions about the socio-economic profiles of future growth areas, it is likely they will reflect a similar profile to recent growth areas: wealthier, mobile, educated, and older.

40. Planning for new communities now and in the future requires consideration of a range of complex factors. Comprehensive planning that achieves good urban design outcomes is important to the Council and city.⁷ Simply responding to the growth in households without considering the socio-demographic changes that occur with growth is unlikely to achieve Council's wider goals. Likewise, there needs to be a recognition that all community facilities have a cultural component, and the provision of new facilities needs to be informed by this.
41. Socio-demographic changes can also occur within a community of interest. The ethnic diversity of the city is increasing. Stakeholder engagement identified the increasing demand from ethnic groups for large meeting spaces, with commercial type kitchens that could accommodate cultural celebrations.
42. The timing and development of community facilities is also an important consideration. Council may consider waiting until the socio-demographic needs of a community reveal themselves over time and then respond with a community facility. Council will need to carefully consider at what stage of a community's maturity is a community facility required or justified. For example, the neighbourhoods of Summerhill and Kelvin Grove North are 10-15 years old now, but still reveal demographics that are associated with 'new' neighbourhoods i.e. higher proportions of households and individuals that are wealthier, older, highly educated and mobile.
43. Analysis of census information highlights some interesting socio-demographic aspects of growth:
- > High population growth occurred in the outer suburbs, with low to average growth noted predominately in the city centre.
 - > Residents that noted limited mobility are not 'clustered' into a particular suburb (excluding retirement villages), but rather spread throughout the city.
 - > There is a connection between areas with significant median age increases and high population growth, which suggests that as people increase in age they move out of the inner city.
 - > Movers from overseas tend to settle in locations that are more central, or where there already is a dense population of recent overseas settlers (i.e. Turitea). This showed that there was little correlation between high-growth areas and recent overseas movers, which suggests further that the new developments are being occupied by either households moving internally from Palmerston North or from people around Aotearoa New Zealand.
 - > There is no clear link between areas of growth and an increase in those that identify as European/NZ population.
 - > Areas that experienced high growth had high percentages of their population being awarded qualifications above level NZQA L3. However, many other suburbs that were not high growth also had high percentages of qualifications, which illustrates that people that are qualified situate themselves throughout all of Palmerston North.
 - > The inner-city suburbs had higher unemployment rates compared to the outer growth areas, which may show the correlation between high population growth and low unemployment rates.
 - > Lower median income rates per household tend to be located near the inner city (low/average population growth), with the highest median incomes per household being in the recent growth areas.

Case study of a new growth area: KELVIN GROVE NORTH

Compared to the city as a whole, Kelvin Grove North:

- > Has a higher income; the median household income in Kelvin Grove North was \$100,700 per year in 2018, compared to Palmerston North overall of \$67,300.
- > Is older than the rest of the city in age; with a median age of 37 they are older than the typical Palmerston North citizen (overall median age of 34, which is due to the student population).
- > Called Aotearoa New Zealand home for more than 5 years; 96.6% of Kelvin Grove's population is made up of long-term residents/citizens, which is higher than Palmerston North overall of 94.3%.
- > Has a motor vehicle that they can use regularly; 74% of their population have access to two or more motor vehicles in their household, compared to 54.3% of the overall city.
- > Is employed full time or part time; their unemployment rate was 3.2%, which is significantly lower than Palmerston North's overall at 4.7%.
- > Has been awarded a higher educational qualification; 52% of their population over 15 have been awarded a NZQA L4+ higher qualification, compared to 46% of Palmerston North total.

Key questions

- > How are the socio-economic demographics factored into the planning for community facilities of future growth areas?
- > Is there any evidence to suggest that new urban growth areas e.g. Kākātangiata or other future growth areas will be any different in socio-demographics from recent growth areas e.g. Summerhill and Kelvin Grove North/Royal Oak?
- > How does Council respond to the community facility needs of communities of interest e.g. ethnic communities?
- > Does Council need a set of tailored responses for different areas, or a one size fits all response to the provision of community facilities?
- > What other ways can the community's community facilities needs be met?
- > What partnership opportunities exist?

Recommendations

- > Include socio-economic analysis as part of the planning for urban growth areas, including the requirements for community facilities.
- > Develop a needs based decision making framework informed by the findings of this research to determine a) the provision of community facilities considering population growth, communities of interest, socio-economic profiles, location etc and b) operating models i.e. Council owned and run, owned and run by others, private owned and Council run, private owned and Council support.
- > Use the outcomes of the decision-making framework to inform Council's 10 year plan.

F. IMPORTANT FACTORS FOR 'SUCCESSFUL' COMMUNITY FACILITIES

44. Consideration of successful community facilities can help inform decisions about the design and location of new community facilities. Stakeholder engagement meetings reveal a range of factors that contribute towards ensuring a 'successful' community facility including:
- > "Ownership' by the groups that use them.
 - > A base built around local need, but allowance for wider use.
 - > Located close to retail/shopping areas.
 - > Dedicated team of volunteers.
 - > Well equipped, warm spaces that are accessible and inviting to use.
 - > Flexible spaces that allow for multiple uses that may include storage and large kitchen facilities.
 - > Facilities that meet the needs of specific user groups.
 - > Responsive management that can respond to user groups needs and advocate on behalf of users if required.
 - > Meeting rooms and recreational facilities that can be accessed by users at a range of different times, particularly after hours.
 - > Spaces and places that facilitate the safety of users, particularly where specific user needs exist e.g. cultural safety, child safety etc.
 - > User costs are considered and kept as affordable as possible.
 - > Information about community facilities, use and bookings, is readily accessible.
 - > Community facility user information is considerate of those people where English is a second language.
 - > User group bookings are well managed i.e. those with conflicting needs are booked at different times.

Key question

- > What other factors contribute towards a successful community facility?








Recommendation









- > Undertake a detailed review of existing community facilities to confirm the keys to success.
- > Consider Council's role and the role of partners in the support of community facilities, including case studies, and collection and analysis of user satisfaction data.

APPENDIX A. STOCKTAKE

1. The Terms of Reference required a city wide stocktake of all community facilities including those that are owned by Council and the private sector.
2. Detailed lists for each type of facility can be found in Appendix C.

3. While there is a wide range of community facilities available not all of the facilities are made available to the community. The following access categories were developed and applied to the list of community facilities to determine how much access the community had to community facilities⁸.

	46	Club rooms
	28	Commercial venues
	10	Community centres
	34	Community places
	3	Golf clubs
	111	Hotels, Bars and Cafés
	16	Libraries
	6	Marae and other cultural buildings
	104	Parks and Reserves

	29	Parks and Reserves with Buildings
	62	Places of Worship
	57	Public Toilet Blocks
	19	Resthomes
	47	Schools
	11	Scout Halls
	18	Social Housing Complexes
	36	Swimming Pools

ACCESS CATEGORIES

Full access

These facilities are freely accessible to the public, widely advertised, and do not require any kind of membership to access the facility, can be booked for a wide range of activities e.g. Community Centres, Public Halls.

Limited access

These facilities provide some access to the public, but access may be limited (in terms of capacity) due to the facility being utilised for its primary purpose, or through requiring some form of membership, the range of activities may be limited e.g. school, sports club.

Minimal access

These facilities provide a restricted level of access to the public, membership is definitely required to access these facilities, there is a small range of specific activities undertaken at the facility e.g. Freemasons Lodge, Linton Army Camp.

4. Most community facilities are in the Limited Access category, with a small number of facilities in the Full Access, and Minimal Access categories. The level of community access provided to community facilities does not impact significantly on the spread of provision.

⁸ Detailed results can be seen on the Community Places Map: <https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=12dCcWFDtCRs9thSDU-T8uZQv78oheic&usp=sharing>

APPENDIX B. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1. In addition to the Stocktake the Terms of Reference required a needs assessment that considered availability and accessibility, suitability, location, and condition of current facilities, against where forecasted growth, demand or change is anticipated to occur in the community. The needs assessment was conducted through combining the information obtained from stakeholder engagement interviews and demographic analysis.
2. The findings from the needs assessment have been used to develop the Key Findings (section 5) of this report.

ENGAGEMENT

3. Stakeholder engagement meetings were held during March – July 2022. Stakeholders were identified as individuals and groups that were currently in discussion with Council about community facilities or had previously submitted to the Council's Long-Term Plan or Annual Plan on community facilities related matters, as well as a selection of community facility providers. (See Appendix D).
4. Most stakeholder meetings were conducted via face-to-face interviews. Due to meeting restrictions, COVID-19 and winter illness some meetings were held over the phone or remotely. Where meetings were held with large groups and attendees had varying degrees of interest in the project, project information was presented and left as a reference. Those attendees interested in the project were invited to make contact and participate in the research.
5. A set of standard research questions was asked at each interview to ensure consistency at meetings, interviews, and aid with data collection. (See Appendix E).
6. Positive findings included:
 - > Community facilities provided a wide range of services, activities and opportunities for social connections.
 - > Most community facility managers noted high mobility with users coming from across the city and frequently from out of town.
 - > The contribution to wellbeing was evident with many noting the activities and services helped alleviate loneliness and isolation, enabled interests, hobbies and practices to be pursued, provided essential skills and education leading to improved wellbeing.
 - > Most community facility managers mentioned being future focused and responsive to user needs where possible.
 - > Overall most community facilities reported being reasonably well equipped to meet user needs.
7. While many positive aspects regarding community facilities exist there are also a range of needs evident.

AVAILABILITY
<p>> Long term and constant demand for office space and some community centres e.g. Hancock House and Pasifika Community Centre</p> <p>Interviewees were asked to describe their current user capacity. Range of use varied from strong demand, low capacity across all available times to high demand, with some capacity across 'off peak' times. Only one community centre described having good capacity to increase demand at all times. Hancock House had multiple community groups on a waiting list for office space (some had reportedly been on the list for 10 years), with community centre groups also noticing a need for office space and storage by arts and user groups.</p>
<p>> No capacity available for new tenants and/or users, and further demand expected due to extension of services and activities</p> <p>Evidence of groups unable to find suitable spaces/places for services and activities. This included church groups, singing/arts groups and large cultural and ethnic groups.</p>
<p>> High demand for after hours and/or weekend use existed across most facilities</p> <p>While COVID-19 impacted demand during the peak of the pandemic, most community centres and community facilities were back to normal operating hours and pre-pandemic usage capacity. Ability to accommodate new users tended to be during school time hours with later afternoon on weekdays and evenings booked by regular users. Weekends were often booked months in advance with one community centre having bookings made one year in advance.</p>
<p>> A lack of volunteers to operate community facilities reduced the availability to the community</p> <p>Governance of community centres and facilities was generally good with quality management structures and appropriate people in place to manage. Almost all were volunteers who valued offering a service to the public but whose roles took up significant amounts of time (with the role of booking officer taking the most hours). A small number of facilities had high user demand but could not operate more often due to lack of skilled volunteers.</p>
<p>> Increasing and specific requests from ethnic groups and some that could not be met e.g. places of worship, large gatherings on specific days to mark cultural celebrations, requirements for full kitchens</p> <p>Both community centres and community groups interviewed described an increase in ethnic groups needing large spaces/places to meet and gather. Culturally safe places providing for religious practices to mark special cultural celebrations were requested, as was willingness to share a space with other compatible religious groups. An ability to prepare and share food as part of cultural celebrations was noted as particularly important. Smaller kitchens with "heat only" facilities were well used but had limited use for larger groups. Commercial kitchens that could accommodate large groups were highly requested but unable to be met by the most centres. Ashhurst Village Centre noted an increase in bookings from groups based in Palmerston North due to the capacity of the centre being able to accommodate large groups coupled with the large kitchen facility.</p>
ACCESSIBILITY
<p>> Barriers for some groups that cannot use facilities at the same time as others e.g. womens only swimming pool use</p> <p>Few community centres or community facilities had spaces that catered for multiple groups to use at the same time. Some centres had ability to create separate spaces but noise between groups prevented this from occurring, for example, a yoga class using a space adjoining a music or singing group. Language barriers were also raised as a barrier in regards to ability to communicate when booking facilities.</p>
<p>> Costs were a barrier for some users especially noted for specialist facilities e.g. music, or higher end facilities</p> <p>Some groups interviewed found the cost of some venues to be prohibitive, predominately for those facilities that were for special events such as concerts or significant celebrations. The need to hold these events in larger venues was attributed to the number of people attending these events.</p>
<p>> Physical accessibility issues to some buildings e.g. stairs</p> <p>For the most part most buildings visited had good access for people with disabilities. Of those interviewed the Snails venue had the greatest restriction with no access to the facility for people in wheelchairs as the venue does not have a lift. Improvements required to the front entry of the Pasifika Centre was noted, currently the ramp to access the building is at the rear of the building. Improvements to building accessibility was noted by a number of interviewees this included improvements to footpaths, toilet facilities and building access.</p>

> **Unaware of other facilities to book when the facility of choice was unavailable**

Limited communication channels existed between community centres and community facilities unless facilitated by Council. Unaccommodated booking requests were unlikely to be given a range of suggested alternatives. Some facilities mentioned working more closely together to pass on information if their facility isn't available for hire would be a good idea. There was high levels of interest in the Community Places map and acknowledgement that with the information gathered would be a great resource for facility managers to direct people to when making enquiry.

SUITABILITY

> **Lack of suitable equipment and technology, particularly no access to Wi-Fi**

Half of community centres interviewed wanted Wi-Fi and other meeting space technology to encourage more commercial use and support regular user needs. Some noted the cost to purchase equipment was a barrier and raised additional care requirements. Office space such as hot desks were being explored. Access to Wi-Fi also raised concern for some, experience had shown that when Free Wi-Fi was available it became a gathering spot for people causing issues for the community.

> **Lack for storage capacity noted in the arts, social services and community centres resulting in work arounds and poor use of prime space**

As mentioned in the Availability section, a lack of storage was noted by all the community centres, with the exception of one which had been converted into a community centre from a church and had sufficient storage. Similar sentiments were spread out across other community facilities and facility users themselves described difficulties with the lack of storage. It was also noted that some prime usable office space is being used for storage purposes. Prime office space could be better utilised if suitable storage space was available. For those organisations offering out-reach services in the community storage space that could accommodate resources and reference material would meet their needs.

> **Lack of kitchen facilities suitable for large gatherings, particularly ethnic groups**

No community centres or community facilities had significant amounts of free capacity to cater for large gatherings that would allow users to prepare food together. Kitchens in the community facilities were often deemed suitable for the warming of food and coffee/tea facilities only and lacking commercial kitchen facilities. A number of ethnic groups raised the issue that food is a key component of their celebrations and with food preparation restrictions in place they are forced to prepare food offsite and transport in to venues.

MANAGEMENT

> **Concerns regarding funding and long-term sustainability and social impact of not providing services and activities**

It was noted that groups are heavily reliant on external funding to support their organisations. During the course of the project the Council's Strategic Priority grants were allocated with some organisations receiving less funding than in previous rounds. The impact of a small change in funding levels heavily impacts on the smaller organisations in particular. The impact of COVID-19 has effected levels of income for organisations and in some cases providers have had to reduce levels of service to the community or seek funding support from external parties.

> **Concerns about the ageing volunteer sector and succession planning**

The ageing population was noted in many interviews and the concern about the impact of pending retirement on some organisations. Volunteer numbers are significantly declining, adding pressure to the few that remain. While many groups thought about the future of the community facility they managed and how they could be responsive to user requests, most felt limited about what they could do regarding succession planning.

PLANNING TO MEET FUTURE NEEDS

8. In addition to questions asked about current community facilities, stakeholders were asked about future users and uses of community facilities.
9. Several groups interviewed talked about the need to expand their current facilities or services based on current demand and changing demographics. This is further supported by the information in this assessment. Some have been very proactive by engaging with potential building owners to explore options coupled with making applications for funding support to position themselves well should a space become available.
10. Where the expansion of a facility is possible, several groups indicated that they had discussed options with Council to extend lease terms or to investigate the addition of more land to consider developments.
11. One group interviewed advised that they had previously been in contact with Council requesting they take over the running of the facility in a similar manner to other community centres. They no longer have this view with the recent personnel changes and citing their satisfaction to operate as an independent group.
12. Of particular interest was the discussion with group about the changing demographic and needs of the city. Several organisations reported the need to review their services to ensure they are still relevant and meeting the needs of their community. The impact of COVID-19, communities feeling isolated, hardship and reconnecting were common themes discussed.
13. In the case of the ageing demographic in the city, it was also mentioned that additional services may need to be introduced to meet the requirements of the ageing population. Examples of these initiatives included ways to ensure personal safety, navigating public transport options, ways to get active, and technology training.
14. Increasing the profiles of community facilities and ways to more effectively communicate with end users was highlighted in several interviews. It was noted by some that the establishment of a shared platform to promote facilities and an online booking system would be of benefit to the sector.
15. Attracting people to join committees and to fulfil voluntary roles was raised as a concern and likely to be a significant challenge for organisations. People are not as engaged in volunteering with other demands taking priority. Without a solution to this matter, it is likely that added pressure will be put upon the few volunteers that remain, or alternatively will add financial pressure to organisations who then have to pay someone to deliver the service.

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

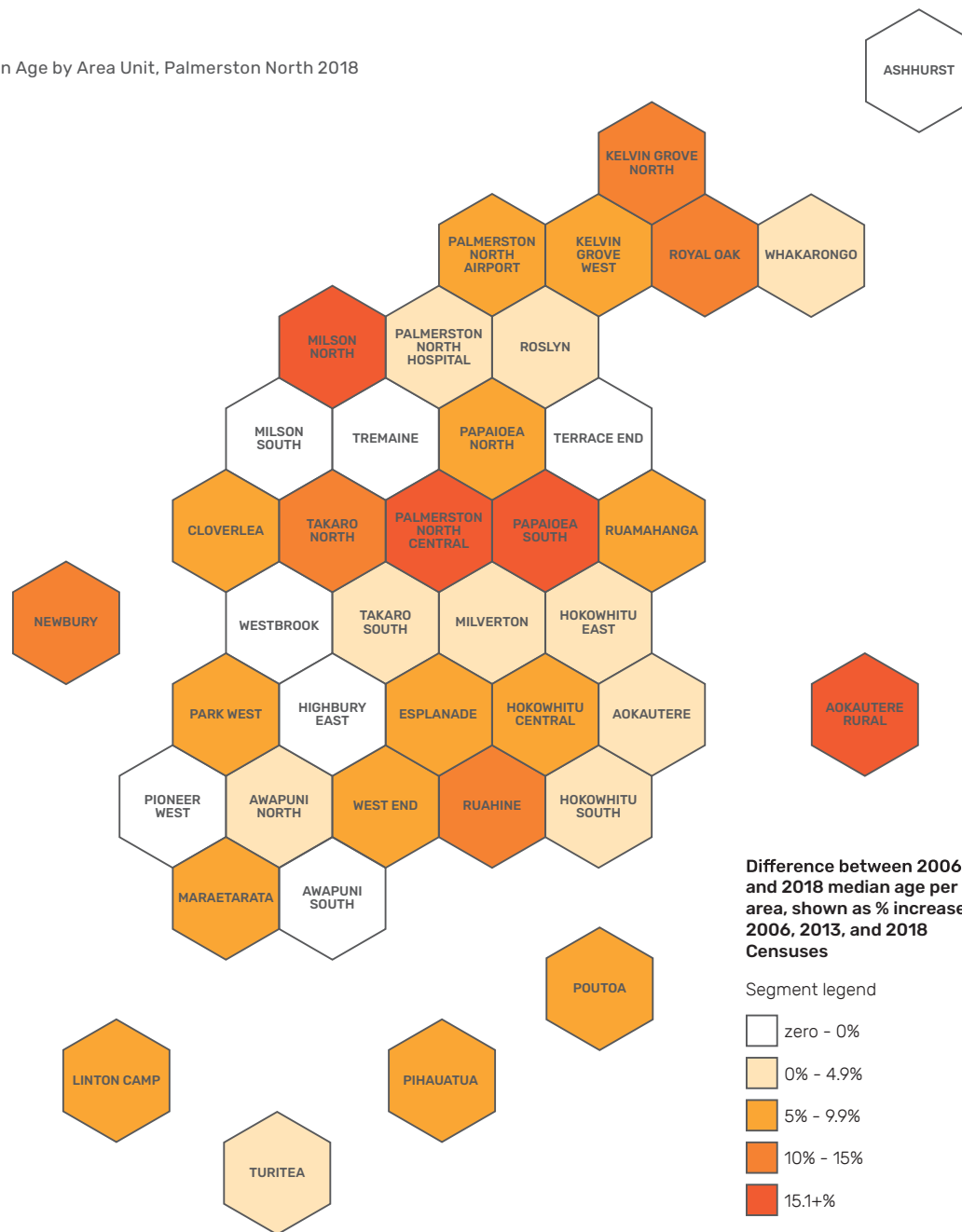
16. In addition to the demographic analysis discussed earlier in this report the following analysis has been conducted.

MEDIAN AGE

17. A key way to analyse socio-demographic movements is through the change in median age per area. Findings show a connection between significant median age increases and areas with the highest population increases over the same period. This suggests that as people increase in age they move out of the inner city to high-growth areas. Analysis of median age data shown in Figure 15 shows:

- > Palmerston North City overall had an 5% increase in median age from 32.5 to 34 years between 2006 and 2018, NZ median age is 37.
- > Whakarongo, Kelvin Grove North and Royal Oak are high-growth areas and all experienced an increase in median age. This increase was from a significant amount of 65+ moving into these areas, also shown was families with school-aged children looking to be in zone for Whakarongo School.
- > Ashhurst median age remained at 36 and was a high growth area. Therefore, age spread remained in the same age brackets.
- > Aokautere median age increased 14%, proportionally being the 65+ bracket.
- > Highbury East median age decreased 5% and had medium growth of 12%, this potentially indicates an increase in younger families in the area.

Figure 15. Median Age by Area Unit, Palmerston North 2018



HOUSEHOLD INCOME

18. This information is about median household incomes per area in 2018. It is important to note that the median income does not fully capture the higher and lower levels of household income in an area, and should be used in conjunction with other demographic measurements. Figure 16 shows:

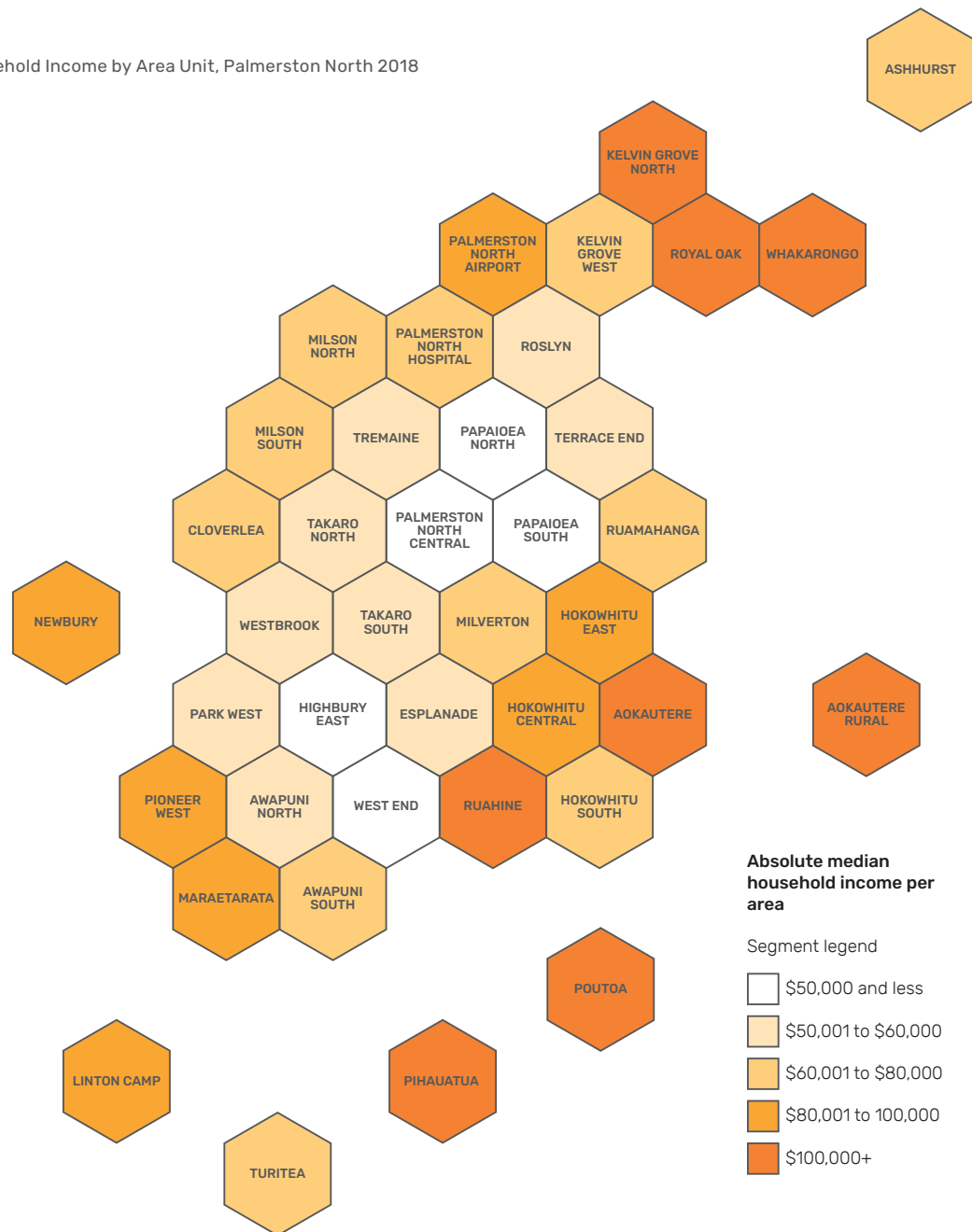
- > Overall median income in 2018 was \$67,300 and \$58,400 in 2013 representing an increase of \$8,900
- > The suburbs with \$100,000+ median income, were also high growth with the exception of the Ruahine area
- > High median income correlates with a number of other statistics:
 - High growth areas (outer areas)
 - Low unemployment rates
 - Low motor vehicle accessibility
 - Low populations of new movers from overseas
 - High self-employment.

19. There were five areas with a median household income of less than \$50,000;

- > PN Central – student area (\$40,600)
- > Highbury East – high unemployment (\$45,200)
- > Papaioea (North – \$45,600, South – \$45,200) which also had high unemployment
- > West End – (\$47,000) this is typically an area with high student population and also has high unemployment

20. There appears to be a correlation between low growth areas and low median income.

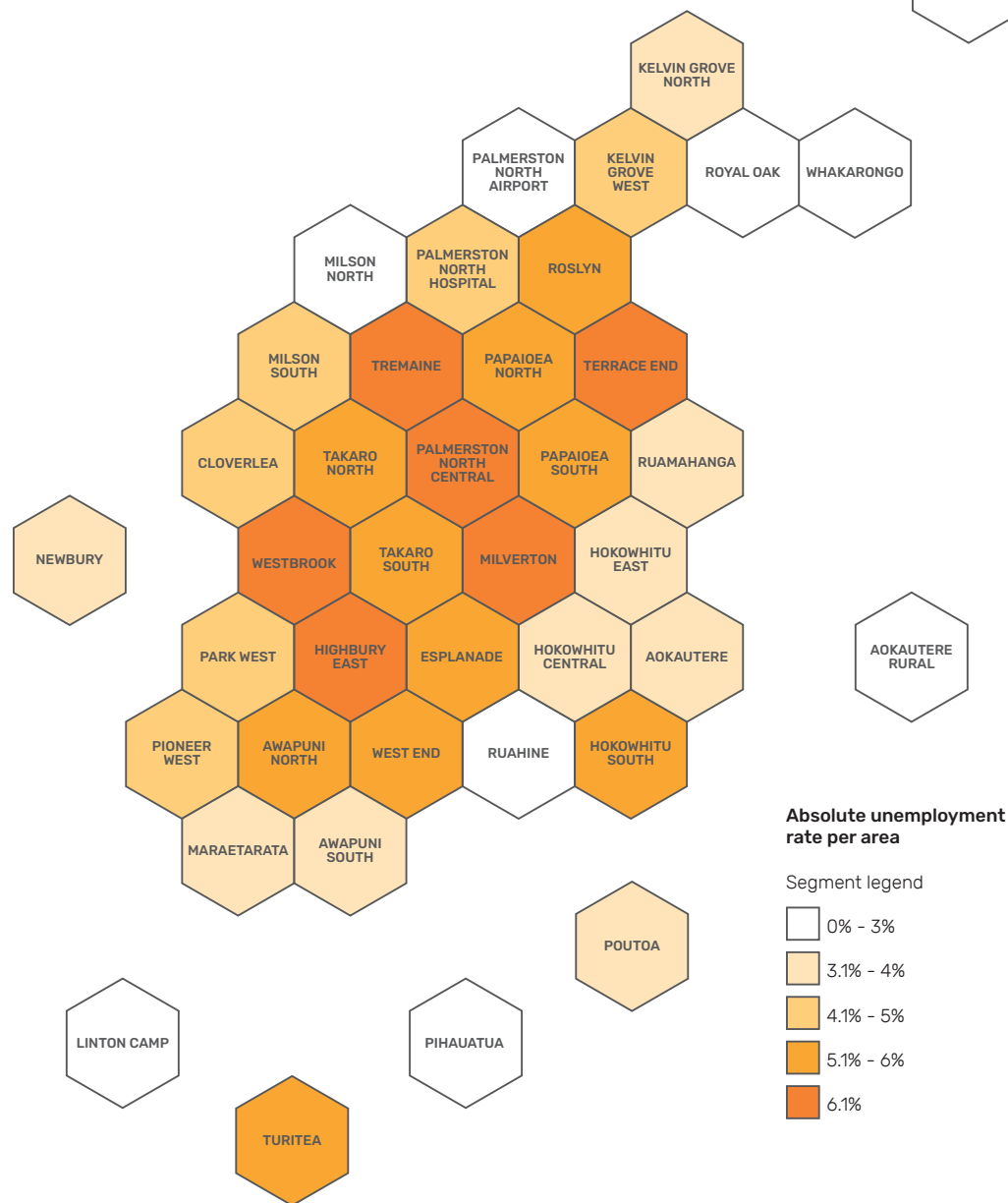
Figure 16. Household Income by Area Unit, Palmerston North 2018



UNEMPLOYMENT

21. The overall unemployment rate of Palmerston North in 2018 was 4.7%, which was slightly higher than the national average of 4.3%. The higher unemployment rate may be due in part to the city's student population.
22. Overall, there were 18 suburbs with a higher unemployment rate than the city total. As shown in Figure 17, the highest rates were:
 - > Westbrook (6.8%)
 - > Terrace End (7.0%)
 - > Milverton (7.4%)
 - > Highbury East (8.2%)
 - > Tremaine (8.7%)
 - > Palmerston North Central (12.1%)
23. Suburbs with the highest unemployment rates are located in the inner city, and conversely high-growth areas have low unemployment rates.

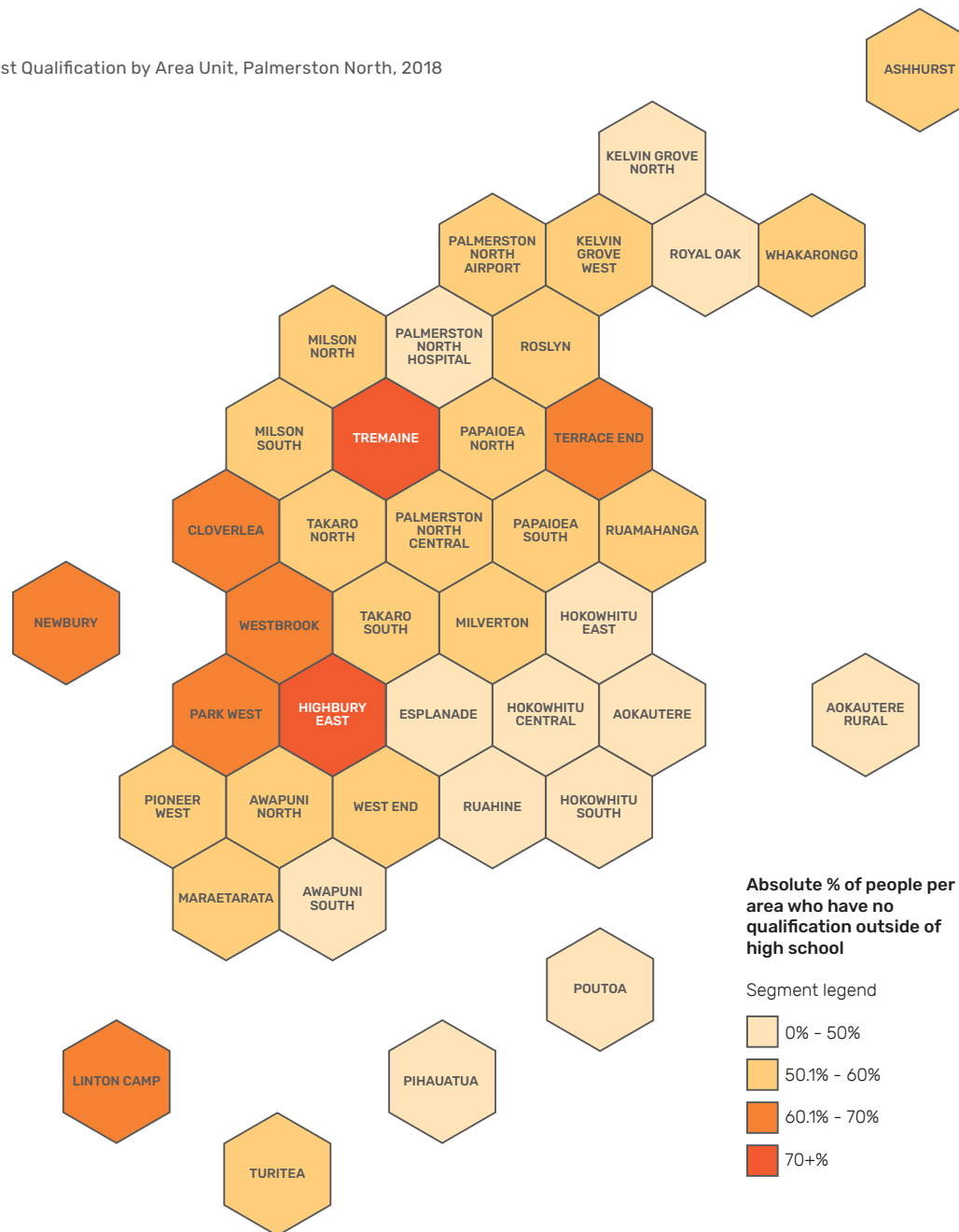
Figure 17. Unemployment by Area Unit, Palmerston North 2018



HIGHEST QUALIFICATION

24. Data has been separated into two groups: 1) no high school qualification to NCEA level 3 and, 2) level 4+ qualification (including tertiary, trades and other accredited qualifications). This allowed all qualifications that enhanced a resident's career to be captured accurately.
25. Overall, 54% of Palmerston North have no/high school qualification and 46% have received a higher qualification. As shown in Figure 18, the five highest-growth areas also had high qualification levels:
 - > Poutoa (62%)
 - > Aokautere Rural (59%)
 - > Aokautere (63%)
 - > Kelvin Grove North (52%)
 - > Royal Oak (51%)
26. Whilst this does suggest some correlation between high-growth and high qualification levels, the majority of suburbs with high levels of qualifications are not high-growth. There is indication that people who move out to new areas have a higher qualification, but qualified people are not exclusively located in these areas.
27. The areas with the lowest qualification level:
 - > Westbrook (69%)
 - > Tremaine (71%)
 - > Highbury East (72%)

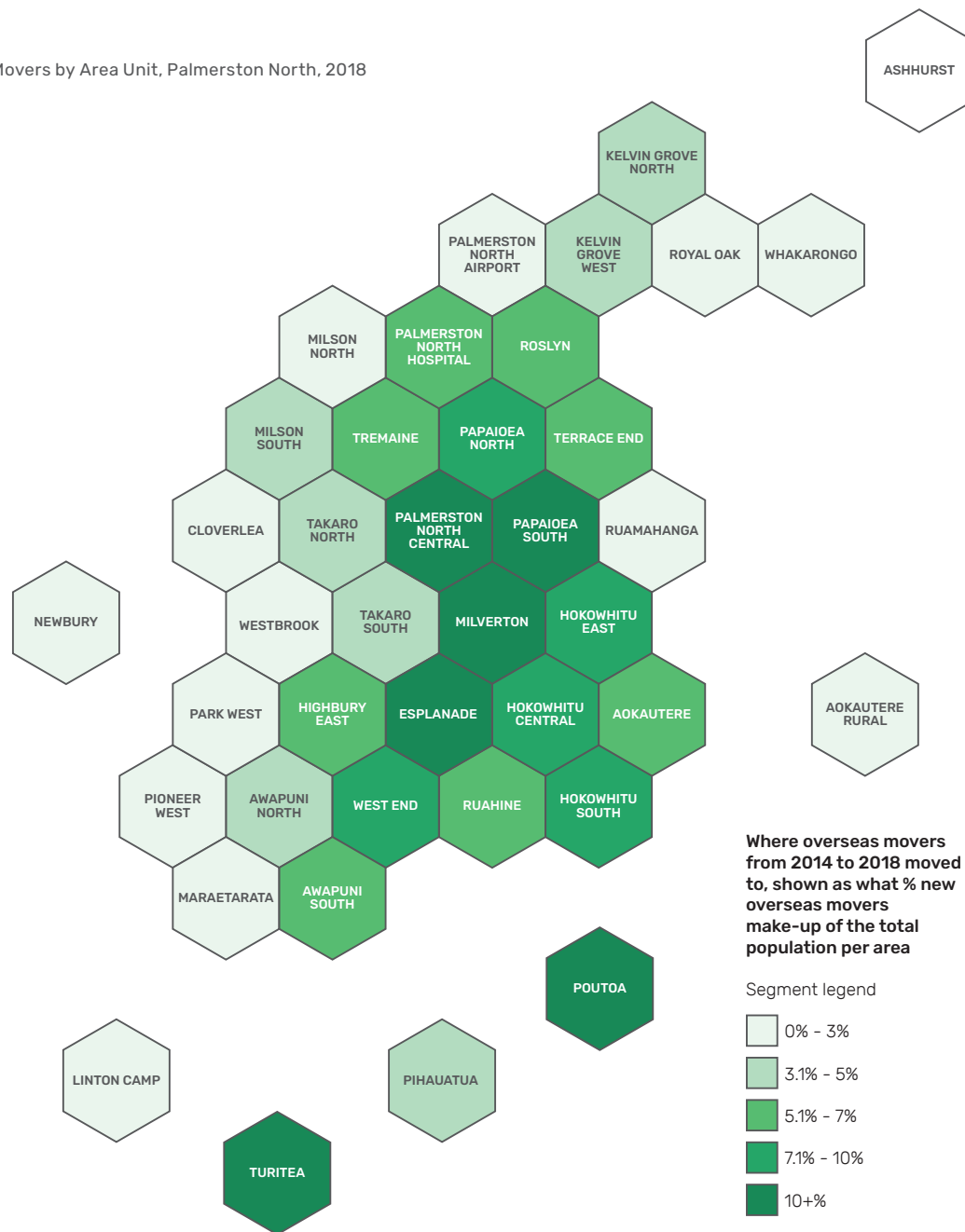
Figure 18. Highest Qualification by Area Unit, Palmerston North, 2018



NEW MOVERS

- 28. In 2018, 5.7% of the Palmerston North population was made up from people moving from overseas in the last 4 years.
- 29. As shown in Figure 19, movers from overseas tend to settle in locations that are more central, or where there already is a dense population of recent overseas settlers (i.e. Turitea). This showed that there was little correlation between high-growth areas and recent overseas movers, which suggests further that the new developments are being occupied by either households moving internally from Palmerston North or from people around Aotearoa New Zealand.
- 30. In 2004 Palmerston North became one of Aotearoa's key resettlement locations for refugees, which is a contributor to the number of overseas movers in the city. The number of people resettling in Palmerston North also increased from 60 to 170 people per year. 1,200 have resettled in Palmerston North through the national refugee programme during 2010-2020.

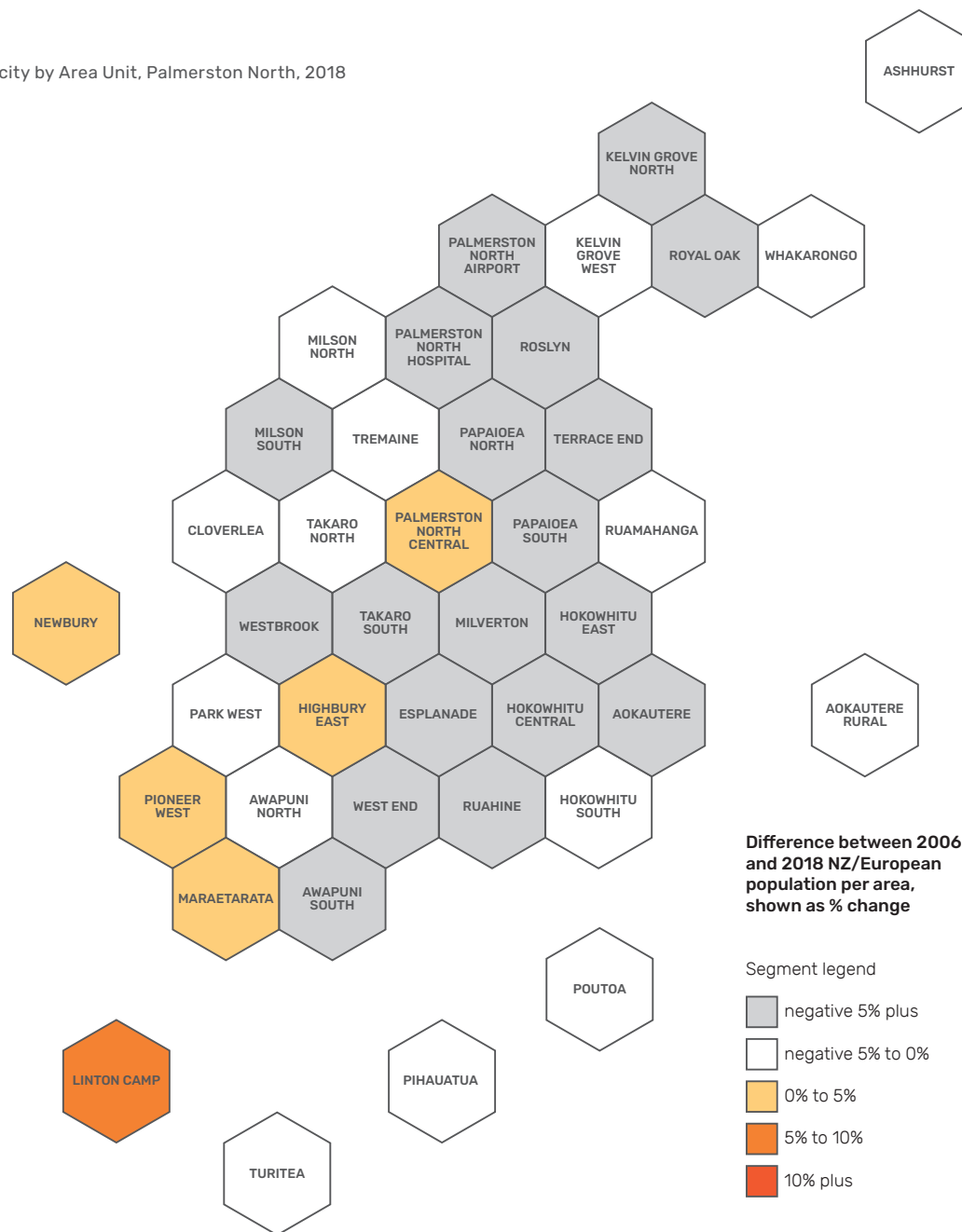
Figure 19. New Movers by Area Unit, Palmerston North, 2018



ETHNICITY

31. Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation. It is not about the race, ancestry, nationality or citizenship of a person. Therefore, people can affiliate with multiple cultural groups which can change over time.
32. In 2018 Stats NZ changed the way ethnicity would be measured in the 2018 Census. This means that whilst understanding ethnicity movement is important, comparing the data from past data only provides us with a limited picture.
33. Because of the complexities associated with measuring ethnicity and access to data it was not feasible for this report to include an in-depth analysis of all ethnicities in Palmerston North. Only the following groups have been included: NZ/ European, Māori, Pacific Peoples and, Asian.
34. Figure 20 shows:
 - > High-growth areas did not have clear links to a greater increase in NZ European than any other ethnicity.
 - > Total Māori population increased 3.4%, with Aokautere, Whakarongo and Ashhurst having a 10% increase.
 - > Total Pacific Peoples in Palmerston North increased 1.6%, there were no clear links to high growth population areas. Westbrook had an increase of 6.4% in Pacific their population.
 - > Overall people associating with Asian ethnicity increased 4.8% in 2018.

Figure 20. Ethnicity by Area Unit, Palmerston North, 2018

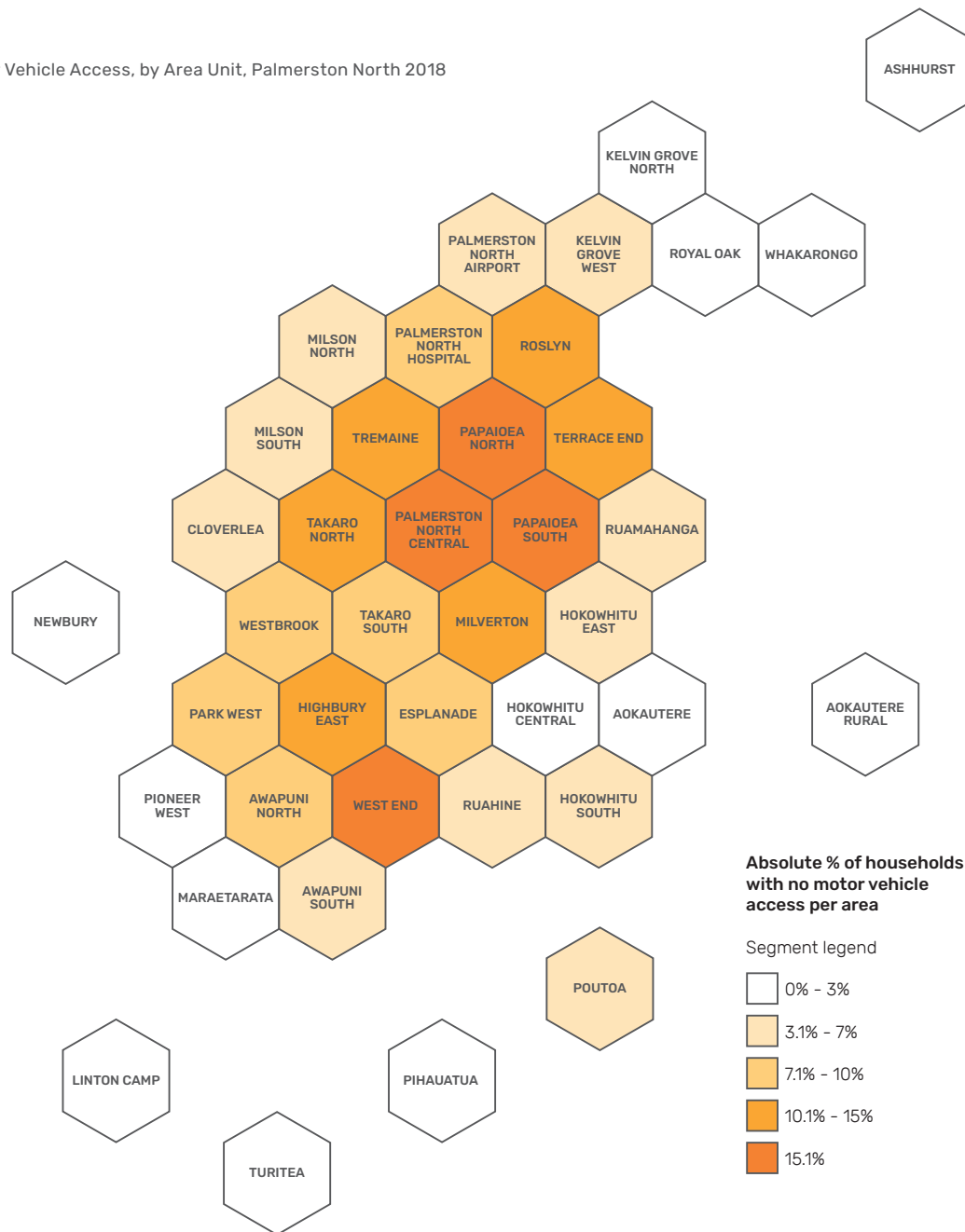


MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESS

35. Motor vehicles per household have been analysed using three different data sets to ensure an accuracy: access to no motor vehicle, 1 or less vehicle and then 2+ per household. Figure 21 shows:

- > 7.8% of the city have no access to a vehicle in their household, and 37.9% have at least one vehicle in their household.
- > 54.3% of people have access to 2+ vehicles.
- > The outer areas (high growth) of Palmerston North have very minimal accessibility issues to vehicles, and the inner areas have the most accessibility issues.
- > Palmerston North has a very active public transport system in the inner-city.
- > Areas with low vehicle accessibility need to ensure that community places are located in areas that are easily accessible to meet the needs of the community.

Figure 21. Motor Vehicle Access, by Area Unit, Palmerston North 2018



APPENDIX C. STOCKTAKE COMMUNITY FACILITIES

CLUB ROOMS

1. Ashhurst Bowling Club; 67 Stanford Street, Ashhurst
2. Ashhurst Pohangina RFC; 2 Lincoln Street, Ashhurst
3. Ashhurst Pohangina Squash Club; 21 Guildford Street, Ashhurst
4. Bunnythorpe RFC; Raymond Street, Bunnythorpe, Palmerston North
5. College Old Boys RFC; 74 North Street, Palmerston North
6. Colquhoun Park Pavilion; 134 - 136 Fairs Road, Milson, Palmerston North
7. Fitzherbert Park Bruce Turner Pavilion; 272 Fitzherbert Ave, West End, Palmerston North
8. Hockey Manawatū; 6 Manawaroa Street, West End, Palmerston North
9. Hokowhitu Bowling Club; 279 Albert Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
10. Kia Toa Freyberg RFC; 301 Tremaine Ave, Highbury, Palmerston North
11. Linton Army Camp; Linton Camp, Palmerston North
12. Linton Army RFC; Puttick Road, Linton Camp, Palmerston North
13. Manawatū Amateur Radio Society; 65 Totara Road, Awapuni, Palmerston North
14. Manawatū Archery Club; 53A Totara Road, Awapuni, Palmerston North
15. Manawatū Cricket; Park Road, West End, Palmerston North
16. Manawatū Darts Association Hall; 324 Tremaine Ave, Takaro, Palmerston North
17. Manawatū Golf Club; 19 Centennial Drive, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
18. Manawatū Lawn Tennis Club; 224 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
19. Manawatū Scottish Society; 52 Princess Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
20. Manawatū Smallbore Rifle Club; 61 Totara Road, Palmerston North
21. Manawatū Vintage Car Club; 684 Kelvin Grove Road, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
22. Manawatū Woodworkers Guild; 38 Featherston Street, Takaro, Palmerston North
23. Manawatūnes - Red Cross Rooms; 245 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
24. Marist Sports Club; 19 Pascal Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
25. Massey University Recreation Centre; Orchard Road, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
26. Massey University RFC; Massey Recreation Centre, Loop Road, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
27. Netball Manawatū; 43 Puriri Terrace, Roslyn, Palmerston North
28. North End Bowling Club; 74 North Street, Terrace End, Palmerston North
29. Palmerston Cricket Club; Manawaroa Park, West End, Palmerston North
30. Palmerston North Bowling Club; 20/24 Linton Street, Palmerston North
31. Palmerston North Golf Club; 100 Brightwater Terrace, Terrace End, Palmerston North
32. Palmerston North Brass Band; 57 Totara Road, Awapuni, Palmerston North
33. Palmerston North Bridge Club; 2 Cook Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
34. Palmerston North Old Boys Marist RFC; 17a Pascal Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
35. Palmerston North Tramping and Mountaineering Club; 227 College Street, West End, Palmerston North
36. Red Sox Manawatū Sports Club; 916 Tremaine Ave, Roslyn, Palmerston North
37. Rifle, Rod and Gun Club; 333 Turitea Road, Turitea, Palmerston North
38. Rose City Rock n Roll Club; 68 Kaimanawa Street, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
39. Rose Garden Croquet Club; Rose Gardens, Esplanade, Palmerston North
40. Ruahine Football Clubrooms; Te Awe Awe Street & Jickell Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
41. Squashgym; 22 Linton Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
42. Takaro Sports Club; 133 Botanical Road, Takaro, Palmerston North
43. United Cricket Clubrooms; 17 Palm Drive, West End, Palmerston North
44. Wahioa Park Petanque ; 74 North Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
45. West End Scout Hall; 80A Ferguson Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North
46. YMCA; 148 Park Road, West End, Palmerston North

COMMERCIAL VENUES

1. Aikido Academy; 5 Andrew Avenue, Roslyn, Palmerston North
2. BNZ Partners Centre - Palmerston North; 203 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
3. Boatshed at the Chalet; Centennial Drive, Hokowhitu, Centennial Drive, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
4. CEDA; TSB Towers, Level One, 1-19 Fitzherbert Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
5. Courtyard Dance Studio (now called Loft Dance Studio) Square Edge; 47 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
6. Easie Living; 585 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
7. Federated Farmers; 110 Queen Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
8. FMG; 292 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
9. Freemasons Hall; 168 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
10. Hewitt's Homestead; 310 Hewitts Road, Linton, Palmerston North

11. Hiwinui Country Estate; 465 Ashhurst Road, Hiwinui, Kelvin Grove, Bunnythorpe, Palmerston North
12. Manawatū Harness Racing Club; 401 Pioneer Highway, Awapuni, Palmerston North
13. Manawatū Scottish Hall; Berrymans Lane East, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
14. NZ Chinese Association Hall; 98 Napier Road, Terrace End, Palmerston North
15. Orlando Country Club; 748a Rangitikei Line, Milson, Newbury
16. PN Cosmopolitan Club; 20-24 Linton Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
17. Quigley Studio & Gallery; 633 Church Street, Terrace End, Palmerston North
18. Silks Lounge - Awapuni Function Centre; 67 Racecourse Road, Awapuni, Palmerston North
19. Sports and Rugby Institute; 56 Albany Drive, Linton, Palmerston North
20. St John Central Region Headquarters; 324 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
21. The Dark Room (Centrepunt); 280 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
22. The Factory; 21 Dairy Farm Road, Massey University, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
23. Theosophical Hall; 303 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
24. Two36; 236 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
25. Upstairs on Taonui; 229 Cuba Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
26. Wharerata; Main Drive Massey University, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
27. YMCA Palmerston North; 148 Park Road, West End, Palmerston North
28. Youth One Stop Shop; 31 Princess Street, Papaioea, Palmerston North

COMMUNITY CENTRES

1. Awapuni Community Centre; 22 Newbury Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North
2. Milson Community Centre; 77 Milson Line, Milson, Palmerston North

3. Bunnythorpe Community Centre; Raymond Street, Bunnythorpe, Palmerston North
4. Kelvin Grove Community Centre; 68 Kaimanawa Street, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
5. Highbury Whānau Centre; 155 Highbury Avenue, Highbury, Palmerston North
6. Palmerston North Community Leisure Centre; 569 Ferguson Street, Terrace End, Palmerston North
7. Pasifika Community Centre; 21 Havelock Avenue, Westbrook, Palmerston North
8. Rangiora Community Centre; 102 Rangiora Avenue, Roslyn, Palmerston North
9. Village Valley Centre; 21 Guildford Street, Ashhurst
10. Hokowhiti Village Centre; 356 Albert Street, Hokowhiti, Palmerston North

COMMUNITY PLACES

1. Aokautere School Community Hall; 169 Fitzherbert East Road, Aokautere, Palmerston North
2. Arena 1; 61 Pascal Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
3. Arena 3; 61 Pascal Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
4. Arena 5; Arena 5 Waldegrave Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
5. Arena 6; Arena 6 Waldegrave Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
6. Arena Lounge (Grandstand level 2); 61 Pascal Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
7. B&M Centre (Arena 4); 61 Pascal Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
8. Barber Hall; 61 Pascal Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
9. Bell Hall; 61 Pascal Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
10. Boardroom (PN Conference Centre); 354 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
11. Bridge club rooms; 2 Cook Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
12. Caccia Birch House; 130 Te Awe Awe Street, Hokowhiti, Palmerston North

13. Fly Palmy Arena (Arena 2); 61 Pascal Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
14. Globe Theatre; 312 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
15. Hancock Community House; 77 King Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
16. J.A. Russell Supplies Lounge (Grandstand Level 4); 61 Pascal Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
17. Kairanga Hall; 1103 Kairanga-Bunnythorpe Road, Kairanga, Palmerston North
18. LIDO; 50 Park Road, West End, Palmerston North
19. Longburn Community Hall; 17 Ngaire Street, Longburn, Palmerston North
20. Manawatū Community Athletics track; Athletic Track Access Road, Massey University, Palmerston North
21. Manawatū County Club; 2 Fitzroy Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
22. Manchester Unity Rooms; 26 Walding Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
23. Newbury Hall; 912 Rangitikei Line, Newbury, Palmerston North
24. New Zealand Red Cross Service Centre; 246 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
25. Palmerston North Deer stalkers Hall; 251 College Street, West End, Palmerston North
26. Regent Theatre; 53 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
27. Senior Citizen's Hall; 309 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
28. Square Edge; Square Edge, 47 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
29. Te Manawa; 326 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
30. Te Rau Aroha Māori Battalion Hall; 138 Cuba Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
31. The Stomach; 76 Lombard Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
32. Wallace Development Company Theatre; 38 Centennial Drive, Hokowhiti, Palmerston North
33. Palmerston North Conference Centre; 354 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
34. Onstage Manawatū; 100 Campbell Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North

GOLF CLUBS

1. Linton Golf Club; Puttick Road, Linton Camp, Palmerston North
2. Palmerston North Golf Club; 100 Brightwater Terrace, Terrace End, Palmerston North
3. Manawatū Golf Club; 19 Centennial Drive, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North

HOTELS, BARS AND CAFÉS

1. About Thyme Coffee Shop; 62 Napier Road, Terrace End, Palmerston North
2. Alexandra Patisserie; 9 Coleman Place, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
3. All Sorts Centre; Level 1, 515 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
4. Aqaba; 186 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
5. Arrosta Café Roasting Co; 42 Victoria Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
6. Asure Colonial Court Motel & Conference Centre; 305 Fitzherbert Avenue, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
7. B2B Bakery & Café; 373 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
8. BABCO; 3B/95 Albert Street, Terrace End, Palmerston North
9. Bar Mode; 1 Coleman Place, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
10. Bar One7Five Becks; 175 Cuba Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
11. Barista; 59 George Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
12. BC Talc Café; 41 Vogel Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
13. Bella Vista Motel; 172 Fitzherbert Ave, West End, Palmerston North
14. Bentleys Motor Inn; 67 Linton Street, West End, Palmerston North
15. Black Pearl Café; 91 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
16. Boho Café; 2 Pitama Road, Awapuni, Palmerston North
17. Breakers Palmerston North; 168-190 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
18. Brew Union; 39-41 Broadway Ave, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
19. Brewers Apprentice; 172 Fitzherbert Ave, West End, Palmerston North
20. Bubbles Champaign & Wine Bar; 58 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
21. Café 116; 116 Napier Road, Terrace End, Palmerston North
22. Café Brie; 218 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
23. Café Cuba; 236 Cuba Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
24. Café Eminem Pizza Kebab Plaza; 94 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
25. Café Esplanade; 1 Palm Drive, Victoria Esplanade, West End, Palmerston North
26. Café Express; 41 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
27. Café Ignition; 131 Airport Drive, Milson, Palmerston North
28. Café Jacko; 8 George Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
29. Café Royale; Square Edge, 47 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
30. Café Zest; 45 Ruahine Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
31. Camelot Motor Lodge; 295 Ferguson Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
32. Capers Café; 247/281 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
33. Castle 789; 789 Main Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
34. Chancellor Motor Lodge ; 131 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
35. Chokolato- Gelato & Chocolate Café; 38-60 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
36. City Limits Lunch Bar; 648a Tremaine Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
37. Cloverlea Neighbourhood Tavern; 301 Tremaine Avenue, Highbury, Palmerston North
38. Cobb &Co; 528 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
39. Coffee on the Terrace; 361 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
40. Columbus Coffee; 250/270 Featherston Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
41. Comfort Inn Kauri Court; 248 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
42. Copthorne Hotel; 110 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
43. Courtyard Café; 360 Albert Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
44. Cravings Café; 117 Ruahine Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
45. Cyclista Espresso Bar and Roastery; 54 George Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
46. Distinction Palmerston North Hotel & Conference Centre; 175-185 Cuba Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
47. Doubleshotz Café; 138 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
48. Ebony Coffee Roastery; 208 Featherston Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
49. Elm Café; 283 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
50. Flavour Bistro; 493 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
51. Focal Point Cinema & Café; 223 Cuba Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
52. Fusion Café; 123 Cambridge Avenue, Ashhurst
53. Graeme's; Shop 90, The Plaza Shopping Centre; 84 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
54. Grand Beer Café; 341 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
55. Hokowhitu Café & Bar; 19 Centennial Drive, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
56. Hotel Coachman; 140 Fitzherbert Ave, West End, Palmerston North
57. Hungry Horse Café; 4 Botanical Road, Highbury, Palmerston North
58. Illuzzions Hotel Conference Facilities; 127 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
59. Joe's Garage; 38 Princess Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
60. Joseph St Kitchen; 55A Joseph Street, West End, Palmerston North
61. Little Savana; 45 - 47 Princess Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North

62. LOCAL - Licensed Café & Eatery; 240 Broadway Ave, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
63. Lonestar Café & Bar; 41-42 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
64. Masonic Hotel; 249 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
65. Moxies; 67 George Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
66. Mr Cue Bar & Night Club; 103 Taonui Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
67. Muffin Break; 100 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
68. Munch; 62 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
69. Murphy's Law Irish Bar; 505 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
70. Navajo Steak House; 22-26 Fitzherbert Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
71. Nero Restaurant; 36 Amesbury Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
72. O'Briens Irish Sandwich Café; 44 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
73. Pavilion Motel & Conference Centre; 262 Fitzherbert Avenue, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
74. Phil and Jo's Café; 84 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
75. Pho Nem Hanoi Home Cooking; 68 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
76. Piggy Lunchbar & Takeaways; 701 Tremaine Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
77. Rex's Bar; 171 Fairs Road, Milson, Palmerston North
78. Robert Harris Café; 87 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
79. Rose & Crown; 743 Main Street, Terrace End, Palmerston North
80. Rosie O'Grady's; 96 Fitzherbert Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
81. Saigon Restaurant & Bar; 327 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
82. Shadzz Motel & Conference Centre; 145 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
83. Shake Out Palmerston North; 2/199 Main Street, Takaro, Palmerston North
84. Shooters Bar; 511 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
85. Smokey Joes Lunchbar; Shop 4, 16 Bennett Street, Cloverlea, Palmerston North
86. Suny Café; 190 Ruapehu Drive, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
87. Speights Ale House; 17 Grey St, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
88. Sporty's Bar; 215 Featherston Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
89. Stage Door Café; 90 King Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
90. Streetwise Coffee; 304 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
91. The Albert Sports Bar; 688 Main Street East, Terrace End, Palmerston North
92. The Bees Knees; 352 Albert Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
93. The Celtic Inn; 73-77 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
94. The Coffee Club; Shop 2, 102-204 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
95. The Cooperage; 723 Main St, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
96. The Daily; 489 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
97. The Esplanade Motel and Conference Facility; 305-307 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
98. The Fish; 73/77 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
99. The Herb Farm Café; 86 Grove Road Ashhurst
100. The Office; 522 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
101. The Railway Legends; 275 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
102. The Stunned Mullet; 1 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
103. The Verdict Café; 32A The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
104. Tierra Latina; 133 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
105. Tony's Alleyway Lunchbar; 889 Main Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
106. Trio Café; 60 George Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
107. Wholegrain Organics; 134 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
108. Willow Park Tavern; 820 Tremaine Avenue, Roslyn, Palmerston North
109. Accomodation Gateway Motel; 600 Pioneer Highway, Highbury, Palmerston North
110. Comfort Inn Kauri Court; 248 Fitzherbert Ave, West End, Palmerston North
111. Fitzherbert Regency Motor Lodge; 250 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North

LIBRARIES

1. Hokowhitu Village Centre; 356 Albert Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
2. Central Library; 4 The Square, Palmerston North, Central Palmerston North
3. Ashhurst Community Library; Cnr Cambridge &, Bamfield Street, Ashhurst
4. Te Pātikitiki Library; 157 Highbury Avenue, Highbury, Palmerston North
5. Roslyn Community Library; 8 Kipling Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
6. Awapuni Community Library; College Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North
7. Centennial Clinical Library; 50 Ruahine Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
8. French Community Library; 1st Floor, Square Edge, 47 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
9. Massey University Library; Te Putanga ki te ao Matauranga; Tennent Drive, Massey University, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
10. Manawatū Toy Library; 200 Church Street, West End, Palmerston North
11. Youth Library; 1 - 7 Coleman Place, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North

12. IPU Library; 57 Aokautere Drive, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
13. Palmerston North Theosophical Society Library; 304 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
14. UCOL Library; Block 6, Queen Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
15. NZ Leather and Shoe Research Association; Fitzherbert Science Centre, Dairy Farm Road, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
16. Linton Camp Community Library; Cnr Bells Road and Putick Road, Linton Camp, Linton, Palmerston North

MARAE AND OTHER CULTURAL BUILDINGS

1. Te Rangimarie Marae; 1180A Highway 56, Rangiotu, Palmerston North
2. Te Hotu Manawa O Rangitāne O Manawatū Marae; 140-148 Maxwells Line, Awapuni, Palmerston North
3. Te Kupenga o te Mātauranga Marae, Massey University; Centennial Drive, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
4. Te Pūtahi-a-Toi, Massey University; Centennial Drive, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
5. The Garden at Te Marae o Hine; The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
6. Mana Tamariki; 165 Grey Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North

PARKS AND RESERVES

1. Adderstone Reserve; Aokautere Drive, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
2. Ahimate Reserve; Maxwells Line, Awapuni, Palmerston North
3. Alexander Park; Alexander Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North
4. Anzac Park - Te Motu o Poutoa; Cliff Road, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
5. Apollo Park; 70 Apollo Parade, Milson, Palmerston North
6. Arapuke Forest Park; Kahuterawa Road, Linton, Palmerston North

7. Ashhurst Domain- Te Matairangi o Te Papa Rehia o Ashhurst; Ashhurst Domain, State Highway 3, Ashhurst
8. Atawhai Park; Atawhai Road, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
9. Awapuni Park; Newbury Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North
10. Awatea Reserve; Te Awe Awe Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
11. Balmoral Reserve; Balmoral Drive, Terrace End, Palmerston North
12. Bill Brown Park; 21 Havelock Avenue, Westbrook, Palmerston North
13. Bledisloe Park; 119 Tennent Drive, Massey University, Palmerston North
14. Caccia Birch; Caccia Birch Lane, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
15. Campbell Street Reserve; 31-63 Campbell Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
16. Celaeno Park; 120 Schnell Drive, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
17. Chelmarsh Reserve; Chelmarsh Street, Highbury, Palmerston North
18. Chippendale Reserve; Chippendale Crescent, Highbury, Palmerston North
19. Clausen Reserve; Clausen Street, Takaro, Palmerston North
20. Cloverlea Park; 73 Herbert Avenue, Cloverlea, Palmerston North
21. Clyde Crescent/Vogel Street Reserve; Corner Clyde Crescent and Vogel Street / 40 Clyde Crescent, Roslyn, Palmerston North
22. Colquhoun Park; Fairs Road, Milson, Palmerston North
23. Coronation Park; Corner Tremaine Avenue and Rangitikei Street, Takaro, Palmerston North
24. Crewe Crescent Reserve; 2 Ross Place, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
25. Dahlstrom Reserve; 16 Dahlstrom Grove, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
26. Dalfield Reserve; Dalfield Place, Highbury, Palmerston North
27. David Spring Park; Clarke Avenue, Highbury, Palmerston North
28. Dittmer Reserve; Dittmer Drive, West End, Palmerston North
29. Durham Street Reserve; Durham Street, Ashhurst

30. Edwards Pit Park; Featherston Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
31. Erin Reserve; Waterloo Crescent, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
32. Farnham Reserve; Farnham Avenue, Highbury, Palmerston North
33. Fitzherbert Park; Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
34. Franklin Reserve; 27 Franklin Avenue, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
35. Gloucester Reserve; Seddon Street, Takaro, Palmerston North
36. Hardie Street Reserve; Hardie Street and Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
37. Hokowhitu Domain; Albert Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
38. Hokowhitu Lagoon; Centennial Drive, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
39. Hulme Reserve; Hulme Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
40. Jefferson Reserve; Jefferson Crescent, Milson, Palmerston North
41. Jickell Park; 81 Jickell Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
42. John F Kennedy Park; John F Kennedy Drive, Milson, Palmerston North
43. Junior Road Safety Park; Palm Drive, West End, Palmerston North
44. Kahuterawa Reserve; Kahuterawa Road, Palmerston North
45. Kaimanawa Park; Kaimanawa Street, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
46. Kelvin Grove Park; Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
47. Kennedy Park; Between Presidential Drive and Washington Parade, Milson, Palmerston North
48. Kimberley Park; Kimberly Grove, Westbrook, Palmerston North
49. Lakemba Reserve; 22-24 Royal Oak Drive, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
50. Langley Reserve; Langley Avenue, Milson, Palmerston North
51. Lincoln Park; Lincoln Street, Ashhurst
52. Linklater Reserve; 11 Peter Hall Drive, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North

53. Linton Domain; 97 Hewitts Road, Linton, Palmerston North
54. Mahanga Kakariki Reserve; McGregor Street, Milson, Palmerston North
55. Manawaroa Park; Manawaroa Street, West End, Palmerston North
56. Mangaone Park; Access via Aintree Crescent, Kentucky Way, Caulfield Place; Cater Crescent and Racecourse Road via Rangitāne Park, Awapuni, Palmerston North
57. Marriner Reserve; 26 Marriner Street, Highbury, Palmerston North
58. Matheson Reserve; Nevada Way, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North. Entrances from Brooklyn Heights Drive and Nevada Way.
59. McCrae's Bush; River Road, Ashhurst
60. Memorial Park; Main Street, Terrace End, Palmerston North
61. Milverton Park; Corner of Ferguson Street and Victoria Avenue, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
62. Missoula Reserve; Corner of Rodeo Drive and Majestic Way, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
63. Monrad Park; Corner Highbury Avenue and Pembroke Street, Highbury, Palmerston North
64. Moonshine Valley Reserve; Moonshine Valley Road, Aokautere, Palmerston North
65. Newton Reserve; Newton Place, Westbrook, Palmerston North
66. Norton Park; Featherston Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
67. Ongley Park; Park Road, West End, Palmerston North
68. Opie Reserve; Opie Place, Highbury, Palmerston North
69. Otira Park; Otira Place and Racecourse Road, Awapuni, Palmerston North
70. Pacific Drive Reserve; Pacific Drive, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
71. Paneiri Park; Maxwells Line, Awapuni, Palmerston North
72. Papaioea Park; Corner Ruahine Street and Featherston Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
73. Pari Reserve; Aokautere Drive, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
74. Parnell Heights Reserve; 33 Parnell Heights Drive, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
75. Peace Tree Reserve; Corner of Silicon Way and Pacific Drive, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
76. Pembroke Reserve; Pembroke Street, Highbury, Palmerston North
77. Peren Park; Ruapehu Drive, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
78. Pioneer Reserve; Pioneer Highway, Highbury, Palmerston North
79. Poutoa Reserve; Summerhill Drive, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
80. Railway Land Reserve; Church Street / Main Street / Pitt Street / Cook Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
81. Raleigh Reserve; Raleigh Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North
82. Rangiora Reserve; Rangiora Avenue, Roslyn, Palmerston North
83. Rangitāne Park; Racecourse Road, Awapuni, Palmerston North
84. Riverdale Park; Juliana Place, Awapuni, Palmerston North
85. Ruamahanga Wilderness Reserve; Ruamahanga Crescent, Terrace End, Palmerston North
86. Salisbury Street Reserve; 186 Salisbury Street, Ashhurst
87. Savage Reserve; Savage Cres, West End, Palmerston North
88. Skoglund Park; Thames Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
89. Springdale Park; Springdale Grove, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
90. Summerhill Reserve; Summerhill Drive, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
91. Takaro Park; Botanical Road, Takaro, Palmerston North
92. Titoki Reserve; Cashmere Drive, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
93. Totaranui Park; Grant Place, Awapuni, Palmerston North
94. Tui Park; Tui Place, Highbury, Palmerston North
95. Tutukiwi Reserve; Moonshine Valley Road, Aokautere, Palmerston North
96. Vautier Park; Puriri Terrace, Roslyn, Palmerston North
97. Victoria Esplanade; 1 Palm Drive, West End, Palmerston North
98. Wallace Park; Corner Fitzherbert Avenue and Te Awe Awe Street, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
99. Waltham Reserve; 12 Waltham Court, Cloverlea, Palmerston North
100. Waterloo Park; Waterloo Crescent, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
101. Whitten Reserve; Cambridge Avenue, Ashhurst, Palmerston North
102. Willowbank Reserve; Corner Hind Place and Waterloo Crescent, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
103. Willowstream Reserve; Willowstream Grove, Cloverlea, Palmerston North
104. Works Pit Park; Cambridge Avenue, Ashhurst

PARKS AND RESERVES WITH BUILDINGS

1. Ashhurst Domain; Te Matairangi o Te Papa Rehia o Ashhurst; Ashhurst Domain, State Highway 3, Ashhurst
2. Bill Brown Park; 21 Havelock Avenue, Westbrook, Cloverlea, Palmerston North
3. Caccia Birch; Caccia Birch Lane, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
4. Celaeno Park; 120 Schnell Drive, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
5. Colquhoun Park; Fairs Road, Milson, Palmerston North
6. Coronation Park; Corner Tremaine Avenue and Rangitikei Street, Takaro, Palmerston North
7. Fitzherbert Park; Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
8. Hokowhitu Domain; Albert Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
9. Hokowhitu Lagoon; Centennial Drive, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
10. Lincoln Park; Lincoln Street, Ashhurst
11. Linton Domain; 97 Hewitts Road, Linton, Palmerston North
12. Manawaroa Park; Manawaroa Street, West End, Palmerston North
13. Marriner Reserve; 26 Marriner Street, Highbury, Palmerston North
14. Memorial Park; Main Street, Terrace End, Palmerston North
15. Milverton Park; Corner of Ferguson Street and Victoria Avenue, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
16. Monrad Park; Corner Highbury Avenue and Pembroke Street, Highbury, Palmerston North
17. Ongley Park; Park Road, West End, Palmerston North

18. Paneiri Park; Maxwells Line, Awapuni, Palmerston North
19. Papaioea Park; Corner Ruahine Street and Featherston Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
20. Railway Land Reserve; Church Street / Main Street / Pitt Street / Cook Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
21. Rangitāne Park; Racecourse Road, Awapuni, Palmerston North
22. Ruamahanga Wilderness Reserve; Ruamahanga Crescent, Terrace End, Palmerston North
23. Skoglund Park; Thames Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
24. Takaro Park; Botanical Road, Takaro, Palmerston North
25. Vautier Park; Puriri Terrace, Roslyn, Palmerston North
26. Victoria Esplanade; 1 Palm Drive, West End, Palmerston North
27. Wallace Park; Corner Fitzherbert Avenue and Te Awe Awe Street, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
28. Waterloo Park; Waterloo Crescent, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
29. Works Pit Park; Cambridge Avenue, Ashhurst

PLACES OF WORSHIP

1. Advance Church; 47 Grey Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
2. All Saints Anglican Church (Palmerston North); 338 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
3. Aokautere Community Church; 2 Moonshine Valley Road, Aokautere, Palmerston North
4. Baptist Church Hokowhitu; 15 Ascot Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
5. Christ Sanctuary; 50 Queen Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
6. Christian Community Church; 54 Pascal Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
7. Church on Vogel; 127 Vogel St, Roslyn, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
8. Church on Vogel; 127 Vogel St, Roslyn, Palmerston North
9. Congregational Church of Samoa (EFKS); 39 Havelock Avenue, Westbrook, Palmerston North
10. Crosspoint Church; 128 King Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North

11. Crossroads Bible Centre; 220 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
12. Diocese of Palmerston North; 33 Amesbury Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
13. Emmanuel Church (Congregational); 228 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
14. Faith Revival Church; 68 Kaimanawa Street, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
15. Filipino Christian Fellowship (FCF); 85 Milson Line, Milson, Palmerston North
16. Gateways Christian Fellowship; 174 Church Street, West End, Palmerston North
17. Global Connections in Mission; 357 Main Street, Palmerston North, Central, Palmerston North
18. Grace City Church; 12 Morris Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
19. Harvest Baptist Church; 702 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
20. Hope Vineyard; 156 The Square, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
21. Kingston Community Church; Cnr of Kingstone St and London Terrace, Awapuni, Palmerston North
22. Korimako Vineyard Church; 98 Napier Road, Terrace End, Palmerston North
23. Legacy Church; 200 Church Street, West End, Palmerston North
24. Life Church; 590 Featherston Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
25. Manawatū Muslim Association; 81 Cook Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
26. Milson Combined Church; 85 Milson Line, Milson, Palmerston North
27. Mosaic Community Church; 342 Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
28. Our Lady of Lourdes; 96 Shamrock Street, Takaro, Palmerston North
29. Palmerston North Seventh-Day Adventist Church; 257 Ferguson Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
30. PN Central Baptist Church; 190 Church Street, West End, Palmerston North

31. PN Samoan Assembly of God; 8 Haydon Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
32. PN Victory Christian Church; 304 Albert Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
33. Presbyterian New Church (PNC) (formerly St Marks, St Andrews, St Davids); 117 College Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North
34. Reformed Church Palmerston North; 541 Ruahine Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
35. River Church; Village Valley Centre, 21 Guildford Street, Ashhurst
36. Salt Church (Assemblies of God); 27 Matipo Street, Takaro, Palmerston North
37. Salvation Army (Church Street); 431 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
38. Salvation Army (Kaimanawa Street); 99-103 Kaimanawa Street, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
39. Samoan Methodist Church; 81 Ferguson Street, West End, Palmerston North
40. St Albans Presbyterian Church; 339 Albert Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
41. St Columba's Anglican Church; 2 Akers Road, Linton, Palmerston North
42. St Columba's; 83 Mulgrave Street, Ashhurst
43. St John's; 57 Bamfield Street, Ashhurst
44. St Lukes Lutheran Church; 250 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
45. St Mary Magdelene's; 67 Cambridge Avenue, Ashhurst
46. St Mary's Catholic Church; 69 Ruahine Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
47. St Matthews Anglican Church; 109 College Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North
48. St Michael's Church Marae Complex; 70 Ellesmere Crescent, Highbury, Palmerston North
49. St Oswalds Church; Cnr Featherston and Kingswood Streets, Takaro, Palmerston North
50. St Peters Anglican Church; 229 Ruahine Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
51. Stream Gathering Wesleyan Church; 1 Coventry Street, Highbury, Palmerston North.

52. The Cathedral of the Holy Spirit; 197 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
53. The Church of Christ; 670 Main Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
54. The Plymouth Brethren Christian Church; 50 Johnstone Drive, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
55. Trinity Church; 55 Herbert Avenue, Cloverlea, Palmerston North
56. Victoria Avenue Gospel Hall; 8 Victoria Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
57. Vision Church; 237 Tremaine Avenue, Highbury, Palmerston North
58. Wesley Broadway Methodist Church; 264 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
59. First Church of Christ, Scientist; 409 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
60. Sikh Temple; 7 Amesbury Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
61. Palmerston North Church of Christ; 39 Botanical Road, Takaro, Palmerston North
62. Buddha Chey Mongkul Monastery; 1 Dixons Line, Bunnythorpe, Palmerston North
10. Colquhoun Park Public Toilets; 123 John F Kennedy Drive, Milson, Palmerston North
11. Colquhoun Pavilion; Fairs Road, Milson, Palmerston North
12. Coronation North Pavilion Public Toilets; 504 Tremaine Avenue, Takaro, Palmerston North
13. Coronation South Pavilion Public Toilets; 470/462 Tremaine Avenue, Takaro, Palmerston North
14. Fitzherbert Park - Unisex Toilets; 272 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
15. Fitzherbert Park Grandstand; Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
16. Fitzherbert Park Hockey Carpark Public Toilets; Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
17. He Ara Kotahi (Dittmer); Dittmer Drive, West End, Palmerston North
18. Tui Reserve Public Toilets (Highbury Shopping Centre); 121 Highbury Avenue, Highbury, Palmerston North
19. Highbury Whānau Centre Public Toilets; 155 Highbury Avenue, Highbury, Palmerston North
20. Hokowhitu Pavilion Public Toilets, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
21. Hokowhitu Shops Public Toilets; 184 Te Awe Awe Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
22. Kahuterawa Road End Carpark Toilets; 897 Kahuterawa Road, Linton, Palmerston North
23. Lincoln Park Public Toilets, Lincoln Street, Ashhurst
24. Linklater Reserve Public Toilet; 555 Roberts Line, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
25. Longburn Public Toilet; Works Road, Longburn, Palmerston North
26. Mahanga Kakariki Reserve; 76 McGregor Street, Milson, Palmerston North
27. Manawaroa Pavilion; Manawaroa Street, West End, Palmerston North
28. Manawatū Gorge Carpark Toilets; Napier Road, SH3, Aokautere, Palmerston North
29. Memorial Park - Public Toilet (Playground); 814 Main Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
30. Memorial Park - Sportsfield Toilet Block; 814 Main Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
31. Milson Community Centre Public Toilets; 77 Milson Line, Milson, Palmerston North
32. Milverton Park Public Toilets; 468 Ferguson Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
33. Monrad Park Pavilion Public Toilets; Highbury Avenue, Highbury, Palmerston North
34. Motarimu (Gordon Kerr) Toilets; Gordon Kerr Forest, Palmerston North
35. Ongley Park Public Toilets; 135 Park Road, West End, Palmerston North
36. Paneiri Park Public Toilets; 191 Maxwells Line, Awapuni, Palmerston North
37. Papaioea Park Public Toilets; 470 Featherston Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
38. Railway Land Public Toilets - Skatepark; 220 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
39. Rangitāne Park Public Toilets; 9 Racecourse Road, Awapuni, Palmerston North
40. Ruamahanga Wilderness Reserve Public Toilets; 79 Ruamahanga Crescent, Terrace End, Palmerston North
41. Skoglund Pavilion; Thames Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
42. Summerhill Shops Public Toilets; Irene Graeme Drive, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
43. Takaro Park Toilets; 159 Botanical Road, Takaro, Palmerston North
44. Terrace End Public Toilets; 338 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
45. The Square Public Toilets; The Square, iSite, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
46. Vautier Park Pavilion Public Toilets; 43 Puriri Terrace, Roslyn, Palmerston North
47. Victoria Esplanade - Arboretum Toilets; 272 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
48. Victoria Esplanade - Miniature Railway; 272 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
49. Victoria Esplanade - Playground Toilets; 272 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
50. Victoria Esplanade - Restroom and Toilet; 272 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
51. Wallace Park Pavilion Public Toilets; 9 Jickell Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
52. Waterloo Park Public Toilet; 9 Ayr Place, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North

PUBLIC TOILETS

1. Arapuke Forest Park Public Toilet - Kahuterawa Road End; Kahuterawa Road, Palmerston North
2. Arapuke Forest Park Public Toilet; Scotts Road, Linton, Palmerston North
3. Ashhurst - Guilford Street Public Toilet; 21 Guildford Street, Ashhurst
4. Ashhurst Domain - Camping; 1461 Napier Road, Ashhurst
5. Ashhurst Domain Pavilion Public Toilets; 1461 Napier Road, Ashhurst
6. Bill Brown Park Public Toilets; 21 Havelock Avenue, Westbrook, Palmerston North
7. Bunnythorpe Public Toilets Campbell St; 26 Campbell Street, Bunnythorpe, Palmerston North
8. Celaeno Pavilion Public Toilets; 35 Tennyson Avenue, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
9. Centennial Lagoon - Chalet; 24 Centennial Drive, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North

53. Kelvin Grove, Cemetery Public Toilet; 118 James Line, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
54. Manawaroa St Public Toilets; 5/1 Palm Drive, West End, Palmerston North
55. Awapuni Community Centre Public Toilets; 22 Newbury Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North
56. Awapuni Library Public Toilets; 98 College Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North
57. Gordon Kear Forest Public Toilets

REST HOMES

1. Arvida Olive Tree; 11-13 Dalwood Grove, Highbury, Palmerston North
2. Brightwater Home; 69 Brightwater Terrace, Terrace End, Palmerston North
3. Bupa Riverstone Care Home; 243 Napier Road, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
4. Chiswick Park Lifecare; 69A Maxwells Line, Awapuni, Palmerston North
5. Cook Street Nursing Care Centre; 141 Cook Street, West End, Palmerston North
6. Julia Wallace Retirement Village (Care Home); 28 Dogwood Way, Milson, Palmerston North
7. Karina Lifecare; 15 Karina Terrace, Roslyn, Palmerston North
8. Lutheran Homes Village; 76 Matipo Street, Takaro, Palmerston North
9. Masonic Court Rest Home & Hospital; 13 Clausen Street, Takaro, Palmerston North
10. MiLife Kelvin Grove; 53 Brooklyn Heights Drive, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
11. Palmerston North Village Metlifecare; 7 Fitchett Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
12. Palmerston North Manor Lifecare; 117 Botanical Road, Takaro, Palmerston North
13. Radius Peppertree; 107 Roberts Line, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
14. Rose A Lea Rest Home; 61 Botanical Road, Takaro, Palmerston North
15. Summerset on Summerhill; 107 Roberts Line, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North

16. Ultimate Care Aroha; 128 Monrad Street, Highbury, Palmerston North
17. Willard Home; 17 Russell Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
18. Wimbleton Villa; 34 Bisley Street, Cloverlea, Palmerston North
19. Woodlands of Palmerston North; 544 Featherston Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North.

SCHOOLS AND TERTIARY INSTITUTES

1. Aokautere School; 196 Fitzherbert East Road, Aokautere, Palmerston North
2. Ashhurst School; 96 Cambridge Avenue, Ashhurst
3. Awapuni School; 18 Rochester Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North
4. Awatapu College; 434 Botanical Road, West End, Palmerston North
5. Bunnythorpe School; 5 Baring Street, Bunnythorpe, Palmerston North
6. Carncot Independent School; 263 Broadway Avenue, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
7. Central Normal School; 201 Featherston Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
8. Cloverlea Primary School; 55 Herbert Avenue, Cloverlea, Palmerston North
9. College Street Normal School; 402 College Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
10. Cornerstone Christian School; 119 Mihaere Drive, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
11. Freyberg High School; 33 Freyberg Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
12. Hokowhitu School; 227 Albert Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
13. IPU New Zealand; 57 Aokautere Drive, Fitzherbert, Palmerston North
14. Kairanga School; 1099 Kairanga-Bunnythorpe Road, Kairanga, Palmerston North
15. Linton Camp School; Puttick Road, Linton Camp, Palmerston North

16. Linton Country School; 77 Akers Road, Linton, Palmerston North
17. Longburn Adventist College; 100 Walkers Road, Longburn, Palmerston North
18. Longburn School; Carey Street, Longburn, Palmerston North
19. Mana Tamariki; 165 Grey Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
20. Massey University; Tennent Drive, Massey University, Palmerston North
21. Milson School; 7 Rutland Place, Milson, Palmerston North
22. Monrad - Te Kura Waenga o Tirohanga; 228 Botanical Road, Highbury, Palmerston North
23. Newbury School; 906 Rangitikei Line, Newbury, Palmerston North
24. Our Lady of Lourdes School; 96 Shamrock Street, Takaro, Palmerston North
25. Palmerston North Adventist Christian School; 25 Snelson Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
26. Palmerston North Boys' High School; 263 Featherston Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
27. Palmerston North Girls' High School; 238 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
28. Palmerston North Intermediate; 56 Linton Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
29. Parkland School; 41 Parkland Crescent, Terrace End, Palmerston North
30. Queen Elizabeth College; Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
31. Riverdale School; 95 Slacks Road, Awapuni, Palmerston North
32. Roslyn School; 38 Kipling Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
33. Ross Intermediate; 25 Freyberg Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
34. Russell Street School; 25 Russell Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
35. St James' School; 304 Albert Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
36. St Mary's School; 69A Ruahine Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North

37. St Peter's College; 1 Holdsworth Avenue, Milson, Palmerston North
38. Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Manawatū; 88 Rhodes Drive, Kelvin Grove, Palmerston North
39. Te Kura O Takaro School; Brighton Crescent, Takaro, Palmerston North
40. Te Kura o Wairau; 45 Somerset Crescent, Highbury, Palmerston North
41. Terrace End School; 201 Ruahine Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
42. Turitea School; 208 Old West Road, Tiritea, Palmerston North
43. UCOL Manawatū; 18 Princess Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
44. West End School; 196 College Street, West End, Palmerston North
45. Whakarongo School; 17 Stoney Creek Road, Whakarongo, Palmerston North
46. Whakatipuria Teen Parent Unit; 916a Tremaine Avenue, Terrace End, Palmerston North
47. Winchester School; 552 Ruahine Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North.

SCOUT HALLS

1. Awapuni Girl Guide Hall; 2 Panako Place, Awapuni, Palmerston North
2. Collins Hall; 80A Ferguson Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North
3. Eastman Rover Scout Hall; 5 Rata Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
4. Hokowhitu Scout Hall; 9 Ayr Place, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
5. Milson Scout Group Hall; 165 John F Kennedy Drive, Milson, Palmerston North
6. Rangiora Community Centre; 102 Rangiora Avenue, Roslyn, Palmerston North
7. Raukawa Scout Hall; 103 Limbrick Street, Terrace End, Palmerston North
8. Riverdale Scout Hall; 55 Totara Road, Awapuni, Palmerston North

9. Roslyn Scout Group Hall; 5 Andrew Avenue, Roslyn, Palmerston
10. Te Awe Awe Scout Hall; 11 Huia Street, West End, Palmerston North
11. West End Scout Hall; 82 Ferguson Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North

SOCIAL HOUSING

1. Achilles / Grey Social Housing; 1-38 Achilles Court, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
2. Andrew / Rangiora Social Housing; Corner of Andrew Avenue and Rangiora Avenue, Roslyn, Palmerston North
3. Bodell Place Social Housing; 1-29 Bodell Place, Roslyn, Palmerston North
4. Cardrona Close Social Housing; 1-44 Cardona Close, West End, Palmerston North
5. Castle Court Social Housing; 1-16 Castle Court, West End, Palmerston North
6. 465 Church Street Social Housing; 465 Church Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
7. Elm Tree Court Social Housing; 1-25 Elm Tree Court, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
8. Glenmary Close Social Housing; 1-15 Glenmary Close, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
9. Kopeka Court Social Housing; 1-25 Kopeka Court, Terrace End, Palmerston North
10. Persson Place Social Housing; 1-19 Persson Place, Takaro, Palmerston North
11. Rakaia Social Housing; 1-40 Rakaia Place, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
12. Stanford North Street – A and B Social Housing; 97A-99F Stanford Street North, Ashhurst
13. 116 Vogel Social Housing; 116 Vogel Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
14. 175 Vogel Social Housing; 175 Vogel Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
15. Waiheke Social Housing; 3-19 Waiheke Court, West End, Palmerston North
16. Wainui Court Social Housing; 1-44 Wainui Court, Awapuni, Palmerston North

17. Wood Street Social Housing; Flats 1-17, 74 Wood Street, Takaro, Palmerston North
18. Papaioea Social Housing; Papaioea Place, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North

SWIMMING POOLS

1. Linton Military Camp Pool; Kupe Street, Linton Camp, Palmerston North
2. West End Aquatics & Nicholls Swim Academy; 198 College Street, West End, Palmerston North
3. Palmerston North Boys High School Pool; 263 Featherston Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
4. Lido Aquatic Centre; Park Road, West End, Palmerston North
5. Palmerston North Intermediate Normal School, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
6. Victoria Esplanade Paddling Pool; Victoria Esplanade, West End, Palmerston North
7. Freyberg Community Pool; 33 Thames Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
8. Memorial Park ; Main Street, Terrace End, Palmerston North
9. Splashhurst Community Pool; 97 Stanford St, Ashhurst
10. Aokautere School; 196 Fitzherbert East Road, Aokautere, Palmerston North
11. Ashhurst School; 96 Cambridge Avenue, Ashhurst
12. Awapuni school; 18 Rochester Street, Awapuni, Palmerston North
13. Bunnythorpe School; 5 Baring Street, Bunnythorpe, Palmerston North
14. Central Normal School; 201 Featherston Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
15. Cloverlea School; 55 Herbert Avenue, Cloverlea, Palmerston North
16. College Street Normal; 402 College Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North
17. Freyberg High School; 33 Freyberg Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
18. Hiwinui School; 198 Watershed Road, Hiwinui, Bunnythorpe, Palmerston North
19. Hokowhitu School; 227 Albert Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North

20. Kairanga School; 1099 Kairanga-Bunnythorpe Road, Kairanga, Palmerston North
21. Linton Camp School; Puttick Road, Linton Camp, Palmerston North
22. Linton Country School; 77 Akers Road, Linton, Palmerston North
23. Longburn School; Carey Street, Longburn, Palmerston North
24. Milson School; 7 Rutland Place, Milson, Palmerston North
25. Monrad Intermediate; 228 Botanical Road, Highbury, Palmerston North
26. Palmerston North Boys High School; 263 Featherston Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
27. Palmerston North Girls High School; 238 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North
28. QEC; Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
29. Riverdale School; 95 Slacks Road, Awapuni, Palmerston North
30. Roslyn Street School; 38 Kipling Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
31. Ross Intermediate; 25 Freyberg Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
32. Russell Street School; 25 Russell Street, Palmerston North Central, Palmerston North
33. Te Kura o Wairau; 45 Somerset Crescent, Highbury, Palmerston North
34. Terrace End School; 201 Ruahine Street, Roslyn, Palmerston North
35. Whakarongo School; 17 Stoney Creek Road, Whakarongo, Palmerston North
36. Winchester School; 552 Ruahine Street, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North

For further details about all these facilities, explore online using the report maps.

Examples of what you can explore:

- > Ownership
- > General use
- > Amenities

MAP: TYPES OF COMMUNITY FACILITY →

MAP: BY ACCESS LEVEL →

APPENDIX D. STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

Stakeholder Engagement Meetings were held with the following organisations and individuals:

1. Menzshed
2. Welcoming Community Advisory Group including representatives from:
 - > Manawatū Multicultural Council
 - > English Language Partners
 - > NZ Police
 - > Ministry for Ethnic Communities
 - > Department of Internal Affairs
 - > Manawatū Tenants Union
 - > Rainbow community
 - > Citizens Advice Bureau
 - > Red Cross
 - > Palmerston North City Council
3. Community Arts Managers including representatives from:
 - > Square Edge
 - > The Regent
 - > Te Manawa
 - > The Globe
 - > Centrepoint
 - > The Stomach
 - > Palmerston North City Council
4. Hokowhitu Village Centre
5. Hancock House – Community Services Council
6. Pasifika Centre
7. Bunnythorpe Community Centre
8. Highbury Whānau Centre
9. Manawatū Chamber of Commerce
10. Kainga Ora
11. Te Aroha Noa
12. Ashhurst Village Valley Centre
13. Milson Community Centre
14. Rangitāne Engagement Hui
15. Age Concern
16. Community Leisure Centre
17. Rangiora Community Centre
18. Snails Artists Trust
19. Kelvin Grove Community Centre
20. Awapuni Community Centre
21. Bhutanese Society of New Zealand Inc (Manawatū)
22. Manawatū Hindu Society
23. Manawatū Multicultural Society
24. Youth Council
25. Sport Manawatū
26. Manawatū Chamber of Commerce
27. Ministry of Education
28. ARUP* (re Civic and Cultural Precinct Master Plan)
29. RSL (re Regional Sports Facility Plan Review)
30. CEDA

*Including summary feedback from stakeholders.

APPENDIX E. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. We understand community facilities are important spaces and important to community wellbeing. We would really like an opportunity to find out:
 - > What your facility offers in terms of community accessible space.
 - > The current uses and users of the community facility generally.
 - > Past uses and users of the community facility (if known) and reasons they no longer use the facility.
 - > Any user needs that are not being met by the community facility i.e. accessibility issues.
 - > Any booking requests that can't be accommodated by the community facility due to demand.

2. Thinking ahead to the future, the users and uses of community facilities may look very different.
 - > What changes have you noticed over time?
 - > What changes/needs do you foresee?
 - > Do you have any plans to fulfill future aspirations?