

heritage  
and history

village sustainability  
culture

harbour local  
and hills government

education vibrant  
centre diversity

a real place  
family-friendly

**Petone**

vision  
statement





# Table of Contents

A 'Vision' for Petone	2
The Vision Statement	3
Petone Vision For 2027	4
The Vision elements	4
Vision Statement element 1: A distinguishing feature of Petone is it being a unique heritage place	6
Vision Statement element 2: Growth in Petone will be managed in an economically and environmentally sustainable manner	8
Vision Statement element 3: A 'real place' for our people	12
Vision Statement element 4: An attractive and vibrant village culture at the heart of Petone	14
How the vision can be achieved	18
Appendix 1: Map	22
Appendix 2: History of the Petone area	24
Appendix 3: Te Ati Awa people and Petone	26
Appendix 4: How Petone's communities are changing	28
Appendix 5: Vision development process	36
Appendix 6: Bibliography/reference material	38

# **A ‘Vision’ for Petone:** **What will Petone be like** **as a place to live and** **work in 5 years time?** **In 20 years? And even** **longer term?**

The Petone Development Study seeks to shape and direct the answers to this question.

A first step towards defining specific actions and investments needed for Petone is to develop a long term ‘vision’ for the area.

The Petone Development Study area includes the area from the foreshore to Wakefield Street and from the Hutt River to the top of the hill suburb of Korokoro.

Petone is a strategic part of Hutt City. The unique blend of heritage buildings, small scale retailing, cafes, business opportunities and the foreshore add much to the overall fabric of the city. It is a gateway into the urban area and is a vital link through it. In terms of population Petone comprises just under 10% of Hutt City and contributes significantly to the economy, to employment and to the vitality of the city.

# The Vision Statement

The vision statement comes from submission feedback, discussions and workshops with Petone residents and business people. It consists of four elements. Each element is then further defined by a series of bullet points which outline how each element can be achieved.

Pages 6 to 17 then provide more detail on each of the major elements of the Vision Statement and these are set out under:

- > What the issues are
- > Facts related to the element

Finally there is a section on how the elements in the Vision can be addressed.

# Petone Vision for 2027

## Element 1

**A distinguishing feature of Petone is it being a unique heritage place. This means:**

- > celebrating, preserving and promoting the heritage aspects that make Petone's heritage and character distinctive;
  - > ensuring change is sympathetic and reinforces the heritage look and feel (in particular around Jackson Street and adjoining streets);
  - > recognising the nature and scale of the urban fabric around Petone and the residential areas surrounded by harbour, river, parks and hills;
  - > re-establishing and celebrating Iwi links to important sites (taonga);
- protecting, and celebrating the heritage and cultural roots of Maori and settlers;

## Element 2

**Growth in Petone will be managed in an economically and environmentally sustainable manner through:**

- > proactive management, planning and investment for Petone's future prosperity;
- > initiatives to address environmental qualities of Petone, including heritage;
- > increased opportunity for residents to work locally;
- > more local businesses working in a supportive environment;
- > increasing the attractiveness of walking, cycling and public transport options;
- > sympathetically achieving a wider range of housing choice;
- > carefully managing any increasing population in Petone;
- > supporting investment with attention to design quality that reinforces and enhances Petone's character;
- > changed roading networks that improve the movement of residential and business traffic and add amenity value to areas such as the foreshore.

## Element 3

**We recognise that Petone has to be a real place for our people. This means:**

- > ensuring Petone is a safe community;
- > encouraging diversity as a strength within an inclusive community;
- > continuing to recognise and support the suburb of Korokoro and its contribution to Petone's overall wellbeing;
- > having a strong sense of community and continuing to meet local needs locally.

## Element 4

**Petone needs an attractive and vibrant village culture at its heart. This means:**

- > being recognised as family friendly;
- > catering to changing needs and diversity within our community;
- > enhancing and being encouraging of employment and business as a key contributor to vibrancy;
- > retaining small scale commercial activities and retailing as a defining feature of Petone and the Jackson Street character;
- > developing a cultural heart to support creative arts;
- > fostering quality design for all private property and public space development;
- > engaging with the harbour, hills and river;
- > recognising and supporting the important role of learning institutions within Petone, including life long learning.

# Defining the Vision elements

**The following sections explain why various elements have been identified for inclusion in the vision statement.**



# Vision Statement element 1:

## A distinguishing feature of Petone is it being a unique heritage place.

### 1.1 achieved through:

Celebrating, preserving and promoting the heritage aspects that make Petone's heritage and character distinctive;

#### there are issues because...

Petone is very significant in New Zealand's history. Appendix 2 and 3 set this out. Steps have been taken to celebrate and promote this historical significance. There are views that much more could and should be done. A parallel has been drawn to the reverence and attention given to the 'Mayflower' landing site at Plymouth in the U.S.A. and the tourism industry surrounding this.

#### the facts are...

A range of community and council investments and initiatives have been undertaken around Petone's heritage. For example, the Settlers Museum, the water feature, heritage theme street furniture and signposting in Jackson Street. Further projects are possible, but will require funding through the Long Term Council Community Plan process. Other funding sources include community based fund raising, central government and private initiatives.

### 1.2 achieved through:

Ensuring change is sympathetic and reinforces the heritage look and feel (in particular around Jackson Street and adjoining streets);

#### there are issues because...

Petone has uniqueness in relation to its heritage character due to having whole precincts built in the same era. In many cases these precincts are largely intact and are seen as being something distinctive and 'marketable'.





### the facts are...

The District Plan is a key tool for managing the urban fabric of Petone through its policies, objectives, rules and land use zonings. At a national level recent legislative changes around the concept of 'historic heritage' have the intention of strengthening and reinforcing the attention given to these aspects. At a grass roots level, community initiatives such as the Jackson Street Programme can also play an important role in raising awareness, tackling local issues and identifying opportunities.

#### 1.3 achieved through:

Recognising the nature and scale of the urban fabric around Petone and the residential areas surrounded by harbour, river, parks and hills;

### there are issues because...

While many residents say they welcome investment into Petone, an underlying concern exists over whether sufficient safeguards are in place currently to ensure change in the urban fabric is sympathetic and in character.

### the facts are...

Changes to the District Plan are possible, as is consideration of what resources are made available for addressing quality design and heritage management.

#### 1.4 achieved through:

Re-establishing and celebrating Iwi links to important sites (taonga);

### there are issues because...

Petone is particularly significant to local Maori. Discussions with Te Ati Awa indicate that there is considerable scope to 'reconnect' with important sites, particularly sites fronting the harbour.

### the facts are...

Te Ati Awa and the Wellington Tenths Trust has interests in many sites throughout Petone, and wishes to contribute to the long term betterment of the area.

#### 1.5 achieved through:

Protecting, and celebrating the heritage and cultural roots of Maori and settlers.

### there are issues because...

Both Maori and Settler history are defining elements of Petone, and there is a view that more needs to be done to highlight and celebrate this history.

### the facts are...

Settler history is supported in a range of ways already such as the database and other resources at the Settlers Museum. Further opportunities exist to develop tourism products around what Petone has to offer.



# Vision Statement element 2:

## Growth in Petone will be managed in an economically and environmentally sustainable manner

### 2.1 achieved through:

Proactive management, planning and investment for Petone's future prosperity;

#### there are issues because...

Residents support a greater degree of attention through decision making processes to the quality and 'look and feel' of changes happening in Petone. A concern is that current qualities of Petone may be lost without a sufficiently clear 'game plan' and supporting policies, objectives, rules and other methods to clarify what Petone could and should look like.

#### the facts are...

The main tools for Council decision making and shaping investment in the Petone area are the District Plan and Long Term Council Community Plan.

### 2.2 achieved through:

Initiatives to address environmental qualities of Petone, including heritage;

#### there are issues because...

Community awareness of environmental sustainability issues is increasing and central government policy is encouraging greater attention to issues such as climate change, and other environmental issues.

#### the facts are...

A combination of public sector, local community and business responses are needed to make progress around sustainability issues.



### 2.3 achieved through:

Increased opportunity for residents to work locally;

#### there are issues because...

A significant proportion of residents in the labour force commute elsewhere to work. More people working and living locally would be more sustainable both in terms of reduced travel demand on congested motorways (and associated costs), and through supporting local businesses, facilities and services.

#### the facts are...

Just over 60% of residents who are in the workforce work locally in Petone (see Appendix 4 for detail). Evidence from other regions/suburbs suggests a figure of 70% could be feasible.

### 2.4 achieved through:

More local businesses working in a supportive environment;

#### there are issues because...

Local businesses cannot be taken for granted. There are increasing pressures arising from competition from other centres, a currently static population base, and increasing rentals for many businesses. Having a supportive local business environment can help reduce these challenges.

#### the facts are...

Local business numbers have been increasing slowly over the last 5 years. Property price increases have made parts of Petone attractive for relocation or redevelopment within a regional context. Countering this are pressures on the retail sector with major retail floorspace increases planned in centres such as Johnsonville.

Job numbers in Petone stand at around 7600, with a steady increase in the number of businesses (see Appendix 4).

### 2.5 achieved through:

Increasing the attractiveness of walking, cycling and public transport options;

#### there are issues because...

Walking, cycling and public transport options offer a range of sustainability (and health) benefits. They work best where land use planning and development considers them as an integral part of decision making. There is currently potential for consideration of these factors, particularly in relation to the area near the Petone railway station.

#### the facts are...

Walking, cycling and public transport are regularly used by less than 10% of the population currently. With much of the study area being flat there is good scope to increase use of these travel modes.

### 2.6 achieved through:

Sympathetically achieving a wider range of housing choice;

#### there are issues because...

Changing population demographics within Petone and the wider Wellington region suggest there will be ongoing demand for housing choices beyond those currently available in Petone. Medium density housing opportunities can help with sustainability goals, however the challenge is to be able to provide for housing of this type without damaging the parts of Petone with good heritage character.

#### the facts are...

Studies of housing demand in the Wellington region indicate ongoing demand for medium density housing (3 to 4 storey). Parts of Petone have characteristics such as access to amenities and public transport that lend themselves to conversion.

### 2.7 achieved through:

Carefully managing any increasing population in Petone;

#### there are issues because...

There is a challenge between needing more people to sustain Petone and its businesses to keep it vibrant, and how housing needs and opportunities are managed. Population growth for Petone is not guaranteed due to population ageing and migration trends. In the period 1991 to 1996 the population of Petone declined slightly.

### the facts are...

Household size in the study area averages 2.5 persons per household, slightly below the Hutt City and overall New Zealand figure of 2.7. Projections from Statistics New Zealand are for these figures to continue to reduce as the population ages – the consequence being that a population decrease is a possibility.

### 2.8 achieved through:

Supporting investment with attention to design quality that reinforces and enhances Petone's character;

#### there are issues because...

Residents and investors alike seek greater clarity around where and what urban change can occur. Attention to design quality and recognising that Petone's heritage character are key factors.

#### the facts are...

A range of methods could be put in place to address the issues raised around quality design and locations where change can be better accommodated.

## 2.9 achieved through:

Changed roading networks that improve movement of residential and business traffic and add amenity value to areas such as the foreshore;

### *there are issues because...*

Traffic on the Esplanade is heavy and not sustainable economically or environmentally into the future. It also decreases the amenity value of the Esplanade for recreational uses.

### *the facts are...*

Petone Esplanade traffic flows are some of the highest for heavy vehicles within New Zealand. The average traffic flow is 28,000 vehicles per day with up to 9% of that flow being heavy commercial vehicles.

Hutt City Council has included \$18 million in its Long Term Council Community Plan of the \$60 million estimated to undertake the Cross Valley Link. Upgrading works on the Esplanade itself are currently unbudgeted and estimated to be of the order of \$5 million plus.





# Vision Statement element 3: A 'real place' for our people



## 3.1 achieved through:

Ensuring Petone is a safe community;

### *there are issues because...*

People generally perceive Petone as a good, safe place to live and work although residents seek an even greater focus on safety. Ensuring that urban design, layout, and investments in lighting and other safety improvements reinforce and strengthen this perception is seen as making Petone even more attractive.

### *the facts are...*

Petone's safety statistics are in keeping with national averages around traffic accidents and reported crime.

## 3.2 achieved through:

Encouraging diversity as a strength in an inclusive community;

### *there are issues because...*

Residents see the people aspect of Petone as something special. They value the fact that Petone is the home to a diverse cross section of the population. While being supportive of upgrading and improvements in the look and feel of Petone, there is a concern that this diversity isn't lost or displaced. Feedback has been that while Petone needs to seek to be prosperous, it should not do so by pushing out the less well off.

### *the facts are...*

The perception of Petone as a diverse community is confirmed by census data showing a cross section of ethnicity, incomes, and age profiles (see Appendix 4).

### 3.3 achieved through:

Continuing to recognise and support the suburb of Korokoro and its contribution to Petone's overall wellbeing;

#### there are issues because...

Korokoro is an integral part of the Petone community and must be included when considering Petone's future.

#### the facts are...

Korokoro makes up 16% of the study area's population. Its close proximity overlooking Petone means there is a high degree of shared community of interest. It contributes in important ways to what Petone has to offer. It has many young families, a good range of community facilities (schools, playcentre, clubs) and easy access to the outdoors.



### 3.4 achieved through:

Having a strong sense of community and continuing to meet local needs locally;

#### there are issues because...

The sense of community within Petone is something which residents and business people wish to retain. For some there has been a sense of unease that the changes facing Petone may erode this sense of community.

#### the facts are...

Statistics on how long people have lived in the area show a higher than average proportion of residents who have lived in the Petone community for several decades or more. There is however an equally sizeable proportion of 'new arrivals'. Turnover of households occurs in all communities and results in a constant process of renewal and establishment of community connections. While overall population numbers have remained static over the last 5 years, new developments could accelerate population growth into the community. This would not only help support the range of local businesses and services on offer, but could potentially raise issues of how new residents come to understand and appreciate the context and history of Petone.



# Vision Statement element 4: An attractive and vibrant village culture at the heart of Petone

## 4.1 this means

Catering to changing needs and diversity within our community;

### there are issues because...

Petone residents have commented that the working class roots and mix of residents provide a special aspect of the place that needs to be retained. While welcoming well managed upgrading and investment in Petone, there is a concern not to 'push out' the less well off.

### the facts are...

Statistics show that the likely future makeup of households is changing in terms of average size of households (getting smaller), ageing residents, the type of housing choices being looked at (more singles and couples), and issues around affordability. Keeping Petone attractive for these groups will also be important.

## 4.2 this means

Being recognised as family friendly;

### there are issues because...

Families add vitality and vibrancy to Petone, and are an element that must not be taken for granted.

### the facts are...

Current demographic projections suggest that with an ageing population profile (see Appendix 4) some of the vitality and vibrancy of Petone may be lost if attention is not given to ensuring the place is attractive to families.

### 4.3 this means

Enhancing and being encouraging of employment and business;

#### there are issues because...

Vitality and vibrancy are affected by the strength of employment and business opportunity in a community. There is recognition that various pressures exist on some businesses, particularly small scale retailers. Business must remain on the front foot.

#### the facts are...

Statistics tracking employment and business vitality at a local level are difficult to access. There is information on business rents and figures available on competition (in terms of new or upgraded floorspace) from other centres. Sufficient evidence exists to confirm small scale retailers and some commercial operations are under pressure. Overall however business employment growth has been improving. The issue requires a sector specific assessment.



### 4.4 this means

Retaining small scale commercial activities and retailing as a defining feature of Petone's and Jackson Street's character;

#### there are issues because...

A defining feature of Petone is seen to be the character and convenience offered by small scale commercial activity and retailing, particularly along and around Jackson Street. In the face of competition from large format retailers, and with extensions of other centres planned, this existing character could come under pressure.

#### the facts are...

Retaining small scale commercial activities and retailing in and around Jackson Street in particular is canvassed in 4.3. Commercial rental figures for Jackson Street show increases. In 2002 rentals were between \$150 and \$180 per square metre (psm). Currently they are between \$260 and \$300 psm. These are similar to those in centres such as Newtown in Wellington City, and are a half to a third less than locations such as Cuba Street in Wellington (source: Bayleys Real Estate).

#### 4.5 this means

Developing a cultural heart to support creative arts;

##### there are issues because...

Petone is seen as having untapped creative potential that could be harnessed and showcased as an attraction in its own right. There is a perception that Petone currently lacks a cultural heart.

##### the facts are...

Figures are available from the business directory on businesses involved in the 'creative industries' and services however no assessment has been undertaken of these to date.

#### 4.6 this means

Fostering quality design for all private property and public space development;

##### there are issues because...

A theme emerging time and time again through consultation is around having more sophisticated systems for addressing the design quality and 'fit' of developments in both the private and public sectors. Systems and processes used elsewhere in New Zealand were pointed to as examples.

##### the facts are...

Quality design assessment work has been started with previous evaluations of Jackson Street and its environs. A NZ Urban Design Protocol exists and all the metropolitan councils in the Wellington area have signed up to this. A variety of design guidelines and related mechanisms are in operation elsewhere in N.Z. and have relevance in the Petone context.

#### 4.7 this means

Engaging with the harbour, hills and river;

##### there are issues because...

More should be done to face and better connect with the harbour and river. Considerable opportunities to augment the experience on the foreshore and river are seen. A key consideration relates to the role of the Esplanade and whether the cross-valley link road is established.

##### the facts are...

The HCC Coastal Management Study from 1991 contains good base information which still has relevance to issues raised through the Petone Vision workshops. A key aspect in strengthening the connection to the harbour is the decision on the cross-valley link road and associated improvements which would significantly reduce traffic pressure on the Esplanade.



#### 4.8 this means

Recognising and supporting the important role of learning institutions within Petone, including life long learning;

#### there are issues because...

The role of learning institutions within Petone is recognised as very important to Petone's future and a defining feature, particularly with regard to WelTec. They are a key employer in Petone and with nearly 7000 students enrolled, adding diversity and money to the local economy. There are also important linkages with businesses in the area.

#### the facts are...

Means of supporting life long learning and the role of learning institutions within Petone have been initiated already by the Council, and further work on the detail of possible actions could follow in the later stages of the Petone Development Study.

In 2007 WelTec has enrolled some 6949 people. This equates to 3276 equivalent full time students.



# How can the Petone Vision be achieved?

The intent of this Vision document is to set out community expectations and aspirations, as far as possible, on the future development of Petone. The vision document itself has no statutory effect, but will become the basis for other documents, plans and strategies that will. Changes will ultimately be incorporated into the District Plan, the Long Term Council Community Plan, Asset Management Plans and Local and Regional Land Transport Plans and strategies, to give effect to the vision.

There are actions that would support this Vision and there are organisations and groups in the community well placed to help.

These groups and organisations include:

**Community Groups** formed for the purposes of promotion and enhancement of issues such as community wellbeing, education, sustainability, heritage, cultural pursuits, ethnic affairs, recreation, hobbies and pastimes and other aspects of life in the Petone community.

**Local Government** which includes the Hutt City Council, the Petone Community Board and Greater Wellington, the Regional Council.

**Business and local business groups** including the Jackson St Programme, other associations like Business Hutt Valley and Rotary and local businesses operating in Petone.

**Investors and potential investors** in commercial undertakings and property development.

**Educational Institutions** like Weltec and other NZQA accredited course providers.

**Iwi** in terms of pre and post European settlement heritage, social and economic issues, along with cultural and artistic aspects.

**Some of the actions that support the achievement of the vision with the involvement of these groups are:**

## For **community groups** primarily:

Concentrate on the development of Petone as an inclusive community for new residents in particular, but also for some socio-economic groups who may feel threatened by change and their perceptions of it.

Take a lead role in promoting and maintaining Petone as a safe and caring community.

Promote local heroes in all aspects of community life, by recognising and supporting pride in the community for local achievements.

Define and promote the idea of a cultural heart.

Promote the heritage aspects of Petone to make it distinctive in the city and the region.

## For **local government** primarily:

Co-ordinate, review and adjust the various plans and strategies as they apply to the vision. This may include aligning the District Plan, the Long Term Council Community Plan, Land Transport Strategies, Reserve Management Plans and Asset Management Plans.

Develop appropriate provisions in the District Plan directly related to issues raised in the vision, which could for example cover mixed use development issues, design guidelines for new developments and re-developments and heritage protection for buildings and localities.

Pursue opportunities to plan for and establish the Cross Valley Link, along with plans for the enhancement of the Esplanade, building on the physical and design based connections between the foreshore and the developments around Jackson St.

Raise the profile of cycling, walking and public transport, as sustainable and environmentally effective transport modes.

Promote Petone as a place to establish and operate a business including the benefits of a local workforce and easy access for staff.

Establish a fast and cost competitive broadband network throughout Petone (and the rest of the city) for business and residential use.

### **For business groups and local businesses primarily:**

Seek to provide economic benefits through increasing employment opportunities.

Support mentoring for new and expanding businesses.

Promote the advantages of working locally and support programmes to buy locally.

### **For investors and potential investors primarily:**

Consider the provision of different housing types and styles that can better meet needs in a changing social and demographic climate.

Develop forms of housing accommodation that can form part of mixed use developments.

Accept that in some parts of Petone sympathetic refurbishment will be preferred to wholesale redevelopment.

Encourage a focus on quality design and integration into the urban fabric.

### **For educational providers primarily:**

Develop and reinforce the role of education in the social and economic life of the community.

Gain community support for the benefits of a student population as part of life in the community, particularly its vibrancy.

Publicise the flow-on effects of local education providers for the business community.

Promote and provide for life long learning opportunities.

Work with local businesses to provide skills and learning which assist growth.

### **For Iwi primarily:**

Highlight and promote the unique activities and interests of local Maori in the early and settler history.

Assist in gaining community recognition of the social and economic issues facing Maori in the community.

Document and refine information about sites and localities of social, economic and cultural importance to local Iwi.

Progress prospects celebrating Iwi links to the area.

While the Council has promoted this process, without community support nothing will be achieved. No single agency, group or organisation will successfully accomplish any of these things. Working together to an agreed vision will go a long way towards achieving results.

**Petone  
Vision  
Statement  
Appendices**















## Appendix Two: History of the Petone area

Maori settlement in the valley is traditionally dated back to A.D. 1250, when the two sons of Whatonga, a Hawke's Bay chief, settled in the area. Maori called the river Heretaunga, after their old home. Te Puni established his people at Pito-one and Te Wharepouri at Ngauranga around 1832.

The name "Hutt" was bestowed by Colonel Wakefield originally on the Heretaunga River. Gradually it spread to the valley and the names "Lower Hutt" and "Upper Hutt" came into use. Sir William Hutt was a prominent director and one-time chairman of the New Zealand Company. Petone's name is derived from "Pito-One" which means "End of Sands".

The lower part of the valley was significant in a national context for its concentrated industrial base in the late 19th and early 20th century.

In the post-war period Lower Hutt was at the forefront of the Modern Movement architecture in New Zealand. Housing and commercial developments in the Hutt Valley enabled some of New Zealand's leading architects to fully explore town planning and functional design which were key elements of the Modern Movement.

### Petone within the Hutt

Petone has evolved from its historically significant beginnings (as the first site of organised European settlement in New Zealand), to become a vibrant community, renowned for its café culture and expansive foreshore.

Set out below is a timeline of some of the key milestones for Petone.

- > In 1839 the preliminary expedition of the New Zealand Company arrived in the Tory, under Colonel William Wakefield, who bought land for new settlement from Ngati Awa.
- > January 1840 saw the arrival of "Cuba" and the first survey of Britannia (an early name for the area). The first settlers landed on the beach at Petone from the "Aurora" and started to clear the land and make their homes in the lower valley with help from Ngati Awa. Within a few months, however, flooding of the river drove most of the colonists to the southern end of the harbour (Thorndon and Te Aro), while a few remained behind in Petone and Lower Hutt.
- > The Hutt Road linking Wellington to Petone was completed in 1841.
- > The following year was significant with the death of Te Wharepouri.
- > In 1846 there was conflict between settlers and Maori which led to skirmishes.
- > The first flour mill was built at Korokoro by J. H. & J. Percy in 1851.
- > In 1855 a major earthquake raised part of the lower valley by 2 metres, allowing land to be reclaimed from swamp.
- > The year 1870 saw the death of Te Puni. A State funeral was held in his honour on December 9th.
- > The settlers found the greater part of the valley covered with forest. The timber trade was important in the first half century of the valley's growth, and many sawmills operated in this period. As land was cleared and roads were constructed, farming became the main activity, with the valley increasingly supplying the needs of the nearby capital city of Wellington.
- > For Petone the official opening of the railway north from Wellington to Petone in 1874 and the subsequent location of the railway's engineering works at Petone built in 1878 to 1879 led to a rapid expansion of the area's population and economy. Other businesses and industries were soon attracted to the district, including the first Post Office established in Johnson's store on the Hutt Road.
- > The Petone School opened in February 1882, with the Marine Retreat Hotel (Grand National), and Gear Meat Preserving and Freezing Coy.
- > The year 1882 was also significant as the first meeting of the Petone Town Board occurred on 15th December.

Petone was proclaimed a Borough in July 1888.

- > The first substantial Petone wharf was built in 1883 – 1884 for the Gear Meat Company.
- > The foundation stone of Petone Woollen Mills was laid by Premier Stout in 1885.
- > In 1887 the first issue of the Hutt & Petone Chronicle was published in August. That same month saw the Petone Working Men's Club chartered in Peel's Buildings in Jackson Street.
- > A fire station was built in Sydney Street in 1892.
- > Edwin Jackson whose name graces Jackson Street died in April 1896.
- > A permanent post office was built in Jackson Street in 1899. May of that year saw the opening of the municipal gasworks. In August sections were open for selection for the Korokoro Village Settlements.
- > Petone Technical School was established in 1904.
- > July of 1905 saw the opening of the the third Petone Railway Station.
- > In 1906 the first of the Patrick Street houses were completed. This was the site of the first state housing venture in New Zealand. In all 25 houses were built using seven different designs.
- > 1906 also saw the opening of a new municipal building in Jackson Street.
- > A replacement Petone wharf was built in 1907.
- > Petone West school (closed in 1983) was opened in 1909.
- > A major industrial undertaking opened in 1919 with the building of the Lever Brothers soap factory.
- > The first electric street lights were turned on in the borough in December 1924.
- > The year 1926 was significant as it saw Hutt Valley High School formed with the merging of Petone and Hutt District High Schools. This was also the same year that the General Motors plants opened, along with the N.Z. Motor Bodies plant and the C. S. Odlins plant.
- > The Wilford School opened in 1927 with a roll of 141.
- > In 1928 to 1929 the Railway Workshops moved to Woburn.
- > The following year saw the opening of the W. D. & H. O. Wills Tobacco plant.
- > In 1933 the McKenzie Baths were officially opened.
- > Todd Motor Industries opened their premises in 1935.
- > The State Theatre was built in 1937.
- > With the jubilee of the Borough in 1939 a new grandstand was built in the Petone Recreation Ground.
- > The Centennial Memorial was opened on the foreshore in January of 1940.
- > An electric suburban rail service was inaugurated on the Hutt line in 1953.
- > The following year in 1954 the new estuary bridge opened.
- > In 1977 the Petone Settlers' Museum was opened on the foreshore in the Centennial Memorial building.
- > New borough council chambers and library were opened in Britannia Street in 1985.
- > In 1987 IBM opened a new complex on the former Gear Meat Company site.
- > The year 1988 marked the centennial of Petone Borough.
- > The following year of 1989 saw amalgamation with Lower Hutt City.
- > The sesqui-centenary of the first European settlers was held in 1990 on Petone Beach.
- > The Jackson Street programme aimed at promoting and rejuvenating Jackson Street began in 1991.



### Te Puni's pa at Petone, 1847

This sketch of the Petone area shows at right the palisade of a pa established by the Te Ati Awa leader Te Puni. When he and other Te Ati Awa people from Ngamotu in Taranaki arrived at Waikanae in 1832, they were invited to settle at Petone, on Wellington Harbour, with some of their Ngati Mutunga kin.



## Appendix Three: Te Ati Awa people and Petone

After their journey from Taranaki, Te Ati Awa people from Ngamotu settled first at Waikanae.

The hapu (sub-tribe) Te Mana of Ngati Mutunga were living at Pito-one (Petone) just north of Wellington, having arrived in a previous migration from Taranaki. They invited the Ngamotu chiefs Te Puni, Te Wharepouri, Te Matangi and his son Te Manihera Te Toru to settle with them there, since they were close kin.

About the same time, the Te Ati Awa leader Wi Tako Ngatata and a war party were returning south. They made their way to Heretaunga (the Hutt Valley) and attacked the Ngati Kahukura-awhitia settlement called Puniunuku. Their aim was to avenge the death of the Ngati Mutunga chief, Te Momi. In gratitude Patukawenga of Ngati Mutunga made Waiwhetu, the area east of the Heretaunga (Hutt) River mouth, tapu (sacred) for the Ngamotu people.

Patukawenga called this area Te Iwi Tuara o Tipi (the backbone of Tipi) after his cousin, who had been given in marriage to a Ngamotu chief. The Te Mana people then made Whiorau (Lowry Bay) tapu for the Ngamotu people. These gifts gave Te Ati Awa a stake in the Wellington region.

### The Paukena migration

Te Puni and Te Wharepouri took a war party to the Wairarapa, seeking revenge for an incident in which some people had been killed, but they arrived to find the land deserted. They decided to take most of their people to southern Wairarapa, leaving the older ones at Waiwhetu.

While the Ngamotu people were in the Wairarapa, the situation along the Kapiti coast had deteriorated because of pressures on land, and old rivalries. Haowhenua, a long-running and inconclusive battle in 1834, saw another Taranaki migration, known as Paukena, arrive from Waitara. These Te Ati Awa people were led by Te Rangitake (also known as Wiremu Kingi).

### The 1835 transfer

In 1835 Ngati Mutunga and sections of Ngati Tama, feeling insecure about the arrival of Ngati Raukawa on the Kapiti coast and the breakdown of relationships with Ngati Toa after the Haowhenua battle, sought to escape the growing pressures. They were aware of the resources of the Chatham Islands and planned to seize a ship, the *Rodney*, to take them to the Chathams from Matiu (Somes Island) in Wellington Harbour.

Before the final voyage in November 1835, at a meeting on Somes Island, Ngati Mutunga transferred their rights to land around the harbour to Te Ati Awa and other Taranaki chiefs.

### The battle called Kuititanga

Fought in October 1839, the battle known as Kuititanga was the last major tribal war over land before the arrival of New Zealand Company settlers at Port Nicholson.

Some Ngati Raukawa people, with the blessing of the Ngati Toa leader Te Rauparaha, attacked Te Ati Awa at Waikanae. The ostensible reason was the ill treatment by Ngati Tama of Te Rauparaha's sister Waitohi. She died just before the battle. However, the real reason for the fighting was competition for land and resources. The people of Ngati Raukawa expected to win, but had more casualties than Te Ati Awa, who saw this battle as a victory. The battle of Kuititanga clarified issues of land ownership, particularly on the Kapiti coast.

### Settler pressures

In 1839 the New Zealand Company, set up to organise emigration from England, bought land in the Wellington Harbour area for settlement. (The validity of this purchase was later disputed.)

The following year, English immigrants began arriving by the shipload, and the demand for land and pressure on the areas occupied by Maori pa and settlements steadily increased. The New Zealand Company had sold sections already occupied by Maori to the new settlers. To resolve this issue, Lieutenant Colonel William Anson McCleverty

was appointed to obtain deeds from the tribes concerned, exchanging their settlements and cultivations for land elsewhere.

The McCleverty awards of 1847 were the final allocation of lands for Maori in the Wellington Harbour area. Pa such as Te Aro, Pipitea and Kaiwharawhara became less desirable as their food-growing areas were replaced by less productive and more remote land, mostly outside the town of Wellington. The pressure on the Te Aro people was such that by 1881, a census showed only 28 Maori still living at Te Aro, and nine at Pipitea.

## Maori departures

With the threat of European settlers also encroaching on ancestral lands in Taranaki, return migrations took place. About 600 Te Ati Awa went back to Taranaki in 1848. More Maori returned to Taranaki as a consequence of the land wars there in the 1860s. The Te Ati Awa sub-tribe Te Matehou, of Pipitea pa, moved to join their kin at Waiwhetu. Ngati Tama also moved away, with those in Ohariu migrating to Whakapuaka near Nelson. Those left to keep the fires burning in Wellington after about 1890 belonged predominantly to the Te Ati Awa sub-tribes of Ngati Te Whiti, Te Matehou, Ngati Tawhirikura and Ngati Puketapu. This remains the situation today.

## The disappearance of pa sites

The pressures of European settlement led to the disappearance of many traditional pa. By the 1890s sites at both Te Aro and Pipitea were unoccupied; Pito-one (Petone) pa was abandoned soon afterwards, although the Te Puni street cemetery remains in use.

The pa at Ngauranga also declined and did not survive into the 20th century.

Waiwhetu pa was the last Maori-owned settlement in the 1920s in the Lower Hutt region. However, it was eventually overtaken by river works and developments. Its site is now marked by the cemetery, Owhiti, near the mouth of the Waiwhetu Stream. Only the seasonal pa at Orongorongo and Parangarehu remained in use.

## Recent times

Te Ati Awa in Wellington retained strong ties with their Taranaki relatives. Between the two world wars Taranaki Maori began migrating to Wellington once again, often looking for work.

The growing numbers of Te Ati Awa in the Hutt Valley led to the opening in 1933 of the meeting house Te Tatau o Te Pa. During and after the Second World War even larger numbers of Maori, not all Te Ati Awa, were attracted to Wellington by employment opportunities.

## The Wellington Tenths

In 1839 the New Zealand Company purchased land around Wellington Harbour from some of the Maori who had customary rights there. The purchase deed provided for one-tenth of the land purchased to be reserved for the signatory chiefs and their families. This provision gave rise to the expression 'tenths', to refer to the land reserved for Maori in and around Wellington.

In 1960 the Waiwhetu marae at Lower Hutt was opened. And in 1977 the Wellington Tenths Trust was established to represent the beneficiaries of the Wellington land reserves ('tenths').

These beneficiaries are the descendants of Te Ati Awa and other Taranaki people who were living in the Wellington Harbour area at the time of the disputed New Zealand Company purchase in 1839. The trust has since pursued claims with the Waitangi Tribunal to gain compensation for the losses suffered since 1839.

Source: <http://www.teara.govt.nz/>

## Appendix Four:

### How Petone's communities are changing

To help inform the discussion on a vision for Petone it is important to understand its population and business makeup. Comparisons between 1996 to the latest census figures in 2006 are provided where this information is available. Some detailed 2006 census data is still not available.

#### Population change

Area Unit	1996 Census Usually Resident Population Count	2001 Census Usually Resident Population Count	2006 Census Usually Resident Population Count	Change 1996 to 2006 Population Count	% change 1996 to 2006 Population
569800 Korokoro	1,266	1,269	1,287	21	2%
569900 Petone Central	894	843	879	-15	-2%
570000 Esplanade	2,445	2,436	2,361	-84	-3%
570100 Wilford	3,390	3,486	3,369	-21	-1%
Petone Study Area Total	7,995	8,034	7,896	-99	-1%
Hutt City	95,874	95,490	97,701	1,827	2%
Wellington Region	414,048	423,768	448,959	34,911	8%

#### Change in numbers of households

Area Unit	1996 Occupied Dwelling Count	2001 Occupied Dwelling Count	2006 Occupied Dwelling Count	Change 1996 to 2006 Occupied Dwelling Count	% change 1996 to 2006 Occupied Dwellings
569800 Korokoro	483	492	510	27	6%
569900 Petone Central	345	336	336	-9	-3%
570000 Esplanade	963	966	966	3	0%
570100 Wilford	1,320	1,353	1,341	21	2%
Petone Study Area Total	3,111	3,147	3,153	42	1%
Hutt City	34,140	34,668	35,727	1,587	5%
Wellington Region	150,138	157,914	169,344	19,206	13%

## Population age projections for Hutt City

Year	Age Groups				Medium Projection Total
	0-14	15-39	40-64	65+	
2001	23,800	36,000	29,000	10,200	99,000
2006	23,200	35,100	32,100	11,000	101,400
2011	22,100	33,300	34,600	12,100	102,100
2016	20,600	32,400	35,000	14,300	102,300
2021	19,200	32,000	34,400	16,400	102,000
2026	18,400	31,300	32,400	19,300	101,400

## Ethnicity data 2006

	European Ethnic Groups	Maori Ethnic Group	Pacific Peoples Ethnic Groups	Asian Ethnic Groups	Middle Eastern, Latin American and African Ethnic Groups	Other Ethnic Groups	Total People
569800 Korokoro	960	75	33	69	6	204	1,248
569900 Petone Central	531	186	75	87	0	108	864
570000 Esplanade	1,452	420	327	192	12	228	2,319
570100 Wilford	2,049	537	375	414	18	336	3,297
Petone Study Area Total	4,032	1,143	777	693	30	672	6,480
Lower Hutt City	61,896	16,281	10,095	8,361	1,059	9,618	95,421
New Zealand	2,609,589	565,329	265,974	354,549	34,743	430,881	3,860,163
569800 Korokoro	76.9%	6.0%	2.6%	5.5%	0.5%	16.3%	
569900 Petone Central	61.5%	21.5%	8.7%	10.1%	0.0%	12.5%	
570000 Esplanade	62.6%	18.1%	14.1%	8.3%	0.5%	9.8%	
570100 Wilford	62.1%	16.3%	11.4%	12.6%	0.5%	10.2%	
Petone Study Area Total	62.2%	17.6%	12.0%	10.7%	0.5%	10.4%	
Lower Hutt City	64.9%	17.1%	10.6%	8.8%	1.1%	10.1%	
New Zealand	67.6%	14.6%	6.9%	9.2%	0.9%	11.2%	

Source: Statistics New Zealand Census 2006 (note totals add up to more than 100% due to multiple ethnicities reported).



## Detailed age profile 2006

Area Unit	0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	15-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65+ Years	Total
569800 Korokoro	69	66	84	99	69	426	375	96	1,284
569900 Petone Central	69	60	42	48	87	375	159	39	879
570000 Esplanade	189	144	114	123	195	819	516	261	2,361
570100 Wilford	240	222	198	240	267	1,098	762	345	3,369
Petone Study Area Total	498	426	354	411	549	2,292	1,437	645	6,609
Hutt City	7,419	7,344	7,584	7,434	5,982	28,398	22,899	10,638	97,704
569800 Korokoro	5.4%	5.1%	6.5%	7.7%	5.4%	33.2%	29.2%	7.5%	100%
569900 Petone Central	7.8%	6.8%	4.8%	5.5%	9.9%	42.7%	18.1%	4.4%	100%
570000 Esplanade	8.0%	6.1%	4.8%	5.2%	8.3%	34.7%	21.9%	11.1%	100%
570100 Wilford	7.1%	6.6%	5.9%	7.1%	7.9%	32.6%	22.6%	10.2%	100%
Petone Study Area Total	7.5%	6.4%	5.4%	6.2%	8.3%	34.7%	21.7%	9.8%	100%
Hutt City	7.6%	7.5%	7.8%	7.6%	6.1%	29.1%	23.4%	10.9%	100%

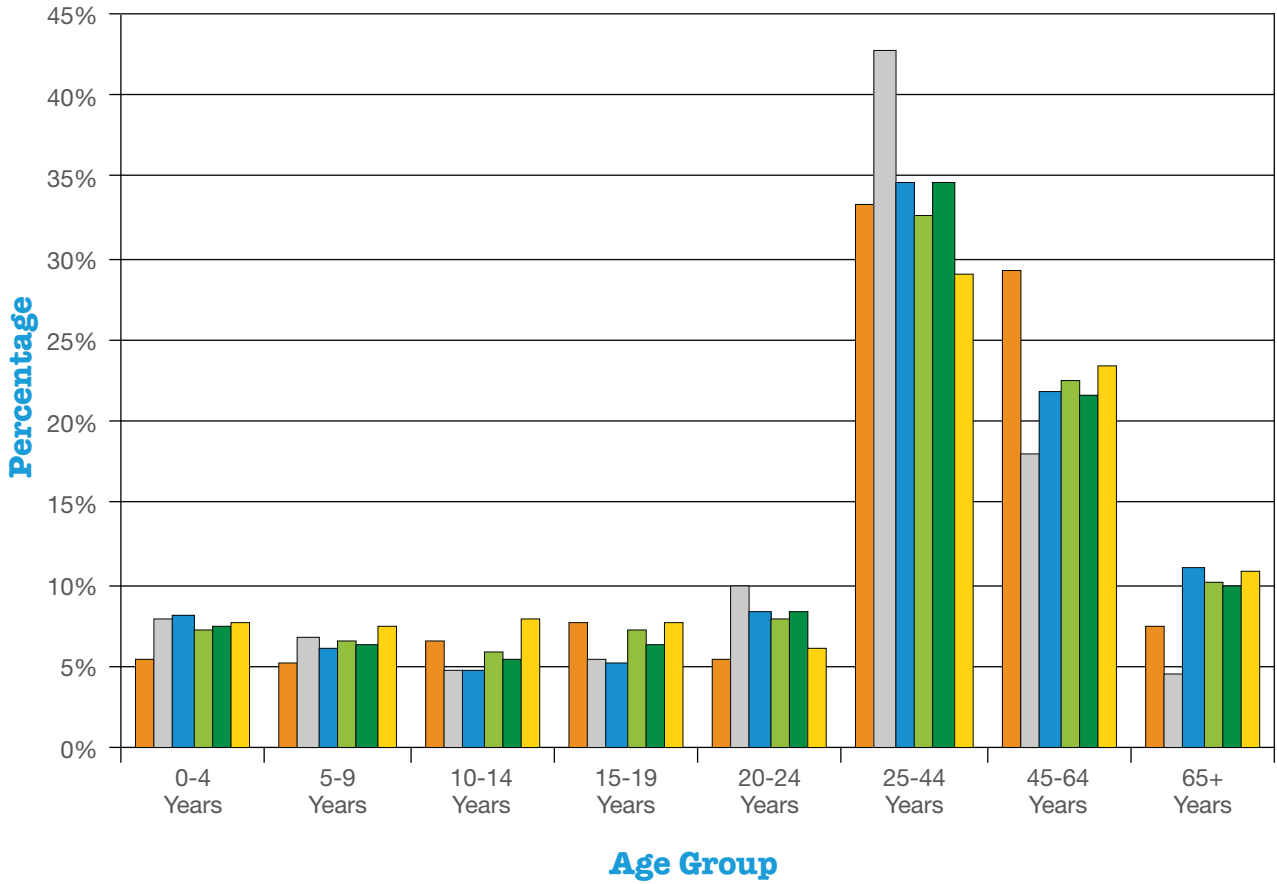
Source: Statistics New Zealand Census 2006

## Labour force status 2006 (usually resident population aged 15 years and over)

	Employed Full-time	Employed Part-time	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force	Work and Labour Force Status Unidentifiable	Total
569800 Korokoro	630	186	33	192	18	1,062
569900 Petone Central	459	75	30	129	9	705
570000 Esplanade	1,065	237	75	516	24	1,914
570100 Wilford	1,455	366	114	738	42	2,712
Petone Study Area Total	2,979	678	219	1,383	75	5,331
Lower Hutt City	39,063	10,335	2,988	21,795	1,167	75,354
New Zealand	1,531,020	454,758	106,497	961,788	106,308	3,160,374
569800 Korokoro	59.3%	17.5%	3.1%	18.1%	1.7%	100%
569900 Petone Central	65.1%	10.6%	4.3%	18.3%	1.3%	100%
570000 Esplanade	55.6%	12.4%	3.9%	27.0%	1.3%	100%
570100 Wilford	53.7%	13.5%	4.2%	27.2%	1.5%	100%
Petone Study Area Total	55.9%	12.7%	4.1%	25.9%	1.4%	100%
Lower Hutt City	51.8%	13.7%	4.0%	28.9%	1.5%	100%
New Zealand	48.4%	14.4%	3.4%	30.4%	3.4%	100%

Source: Statistics New Zealand Census 2006

## Age profile 2006



- 569800 Korokoro
- 569900 Petone Central
- 570000 Esplanade
- 570100 Wilford
- Petone Study Area Total
- Hutt City

Numbers relate to Census Area Units

## Place of work in 2001

Workplace Area	Usual Residence							
	Total workplace population	Lower Hutt City	Kapiti Coast	Porirua City	Upper Hutt City	Wellington City	Wairarapa	Remainder of NZ
569800 Korokoro	459	288	12	36	39	75	3	9
569900 Petone Central	4,704	2,730	144	297	483	948	51	54
570000 Esplanade	1,365	882	33	69	150	195	24	18
570100 Wilford	1,041	693	21	42	99	159	6	15
Petone Study Area Total	7,569	4,593	210	444	771	1,377	84	96
Hutt City	35,508	24,021	714	1,470	3,570	4,980	336	414
569800 Korokoro	100%	62.3%	2.6%	7.8%	8.4%	16.2%	0.6%	1.9%
569900 Petone Central	100%	58.0%	3.1%	6.3%	10.3%	20.1%	1.1%	1.1%
570000 Esplanade	100%	64.3%	2.4%	5.0%	10.9%	14.2%	1.8%	1.3%
570100 Wilford	100%	67.0%	2.0%	4.1%	9.6%	15.4%	0.6%	1.4%
Petone Study Area Total	100%	60.6%	2.8%	5.9%	10.2%	18.2%	1.1%	1.3%
Hutt City	100%	67.7%	2.0%	4.1%	10.1%	14.0%	0.9%	1.2%

## Petone business statistics

In 2005 there were 1269 businesses in the Petone business area and 7740 businesses in Hutt City as a whole. Petone businesses comprise approximately 16% of the total business units in Hutt City.

## Number of businesses

FTE	Number of Business Units (Feb 2005)		Petone as % of	FTE* grouping as % of	
	Petone	Hutt City	Hutt City	Petone	Hutt City
0 to 5	932	6,299	15%	73%	81%
6 to 9	125	594	21%	10%	8%
10 to 49	177	717	25%	14%	9%
50 to 99	16	75	21%	1%	1%
100 or more	19	55	35%	1%	1%
Total	1,269	7,740	16%	100%	100%

Source: Petone business statistics report 2005

\* FTE – Full time equivalent



## Size of businesses (by FTE employee numbers)

The change over the period 1997-2005 in businesses analysed by size (measured by number of FTE employees) is shown below. Over this period business numbers in Petone increased from 1020 to 1269 or by 24%. In the same period, the number of businesses in Hutt City increased by 20%.

## Businesses by size and change –Petone

FTE	Cumulative Annual Growth 1997 – 2005
0 to 5	3%
6 to 9	3%
10 to 49	2%
50 to 99	9%
100 or more	7%
Total	3%

Source: Petone business statistics report 2005

## Type of businesses

The change in types of businesses over the period 1997-2005 is analysed by ANZSIC codes as defined by Statistics New Zealand.

Key points are:

- > The largest significant percentage increases from 1997 -2005 have been in the sectors of Personal and Other Services (116%) and Health & Community Services (52%).
- > Of the larger business sectors, the largest percentage increase has been in the area of Property and Business Services, with an increase from 201 to 305 businesses or 52%.
- > Decreases have occurred in three categories – Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Communication Services; and Finance and Insurance.

## Comparison with Hutt City as a whole

When comparing the changes in the types of businesses in Petone and Hutt City as a whole over the period 1997-2002 it is evident that:

- > Overall the percentage change in total number of businesses in Petone has been slightly higher than that of Hutt City as a whole with 24% growth for Petone (3% annually) and 21% for Hutt City as a whole.
- > In eight of the seventeen categories the changes occurring in Petone were consistent with that of Hutt City as a whole over the period 1997-2005.
- > The largest significant percentage increases in business sectors in Hutt City were in the areas of:
  - Property and business services
  - Health and community services
  - Accommodation, cafes and restaurants
  - Construction
  - Cultural and recreation services.

Of these both Property and Business Services and Health and Community Services trends are consistent with Hutt City but the number of Cultural and Recreational Services businesses in Petone showed little increase.

The decreases in business types in Hutt City as a whole were in Electricity, Gas and Water (-33%); Government Administration and Defence (-10%); and Manufacturing (-3%) this trend was not consistent for Petone, with growth in each of these sectors.

ANZSIC Codes	Petone					Change 1997/05				Change 2002/05				Change 2004/05	
	1997	2002	2004	2005		Petone	*CAGR	Hutt City	*CAGR	Petone	*CAGR	Hutt City	*CAGR	Petone	Hutt City
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	9	5	5	5		-44%	-7%	17%	2%	17%	0%	11%	3%	-	-7%
Mining	2	4	6	5		150%	12%	83%	8%	25%	8%	83%	22%	-	0%
Manufacturing	160	162	164	165		3%	0%	-3%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	-2%	-3%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1	6	5	3		200%	15%	-33%	-5%	-50%	-21%	-27%	-10%	-50%	-20%
Construction	96	102	112	121		26%	3%	23%	3%	19%	6%	12%	4%	24%	6%
Wholesale Trade	172	179	183	181		5%	1%	4%	0%	1%	0%	4%	1%	2%	-1%
Retail Trade	144	149	159	179		24%	3%	6%	1%	20%	6%	10%	3%	6%	3%
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	41	51	55	59		44%	5%	28%	3%	16%	5%	16%	5%	100%	4%
Transport and Storage	27	31	28	27		0%	8%	6%	1%	-13%	-4%	8%	3%	8%	2%
Communication Services	16	14	7	10		-38%	-9%	4%	1%	-29%	-11%	-8%	-3%	0%	1%
Finance and Insurance	30	24	23	23		-23%	-9%	15%	2%	-4%	-1%	1%	0%	43%	11%
Property & Business Services	201	273	296	305		52%	5%	49%	5%	12%	4%	10%	3%	8%	2%
Government Administration & Defence	3	2	3	3		0%	0%	-10%	-1%	50%	14%	-13%	-4%	43%	-4%
Education	15	16	16	16		7%	1%	8%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	-	-2%
Health & Community Services	25	26	35	38		52%	5%	31%	3%	46%	13%	17%	5%	0%	1%
Cultural and Recreational Services	35	29	33	36		3%	0%	21%	2%	24%	7%	6%	2%	-100%	-2%
Personal and other Services	43	86	89	93		116%	10%	15%	2%	8%	3%	13%	4%	0%	3%
Total	1,020	1,159	1,219	1,269		24%	3%	21%	2%	9%	3%	9%	3%	6%	2%

## Appendix Five: Vision development process

Developing a vision helps ensure Petone can continue to progress as a dynamic and progressive centre for residential, retail, commercial and educational activity. Petone is an area that has evolved and changed over time as the Wellington region has grown and the nature of the economy has shifted. Petone is now beginning to change again.

Over recent years the Council has received requests for development and activities that are not automatically allowed for in the District Plan. Some of these, if agreed to, could change the character of Petone. Mixed views exist over whether the possible changes are a good thing. At the same time investors and developers continue to purchase land in Petone with a view to more development. It is clear that pressure for change will continue.

### What will the vision do?

The vision development process is about developing a shared understanding of issues and opportunities facing Petone. It is also about pursuing agreement as to what is important to keep, and where change and investment can be a good thing for Petone.

The vision statement lays a foundation on which commitments for specific action can be based.

Once the 'vision' is confirmed (anticipated late 2007) the Petone Development Study will move its focus onto specific actions to implement the vision. Actions likely to be required include considering changes to the District Plan, investment choices for major roading networks (particularly the Petone Foreshore) and the development and improvement of open spaces together with private sector and community group initiatives.

### Where have we got to?

Work on the vision document commenced in November 2006. Time since November has been spent in preliminary work to engage with, and start to understand community views and ideas around what Petone should be like in 20 years time. The approach has been to try and ensure the community has had an early say in the draft vision document before this current step – the distribution of the formal consultation document.

The vision statement reflects input from workshops and informal meetings with local organisations and interest groups, businesses, local retailers, residents and local iwi. Over 140 people have attended the initial workshops and the information in the vision elements set out in this document has been shaped and informed by their feedback.

1. In November 2006 a community engagement workshop was held in Petone with invitees from known community and interest groups, iwi and from the business community. This was facilitated by Peter Kenyon and sought to highlight key values and issues.
2. In January and February 2007 interviews were carried out with Hutt City Council officers and Community Board representatives to build an understanding of issues and opportunities from their perspective.
3. A scan was undertaken of available data sources and previous studies and evaluations having relevance to the Petone area. This includes examination of Statistics New Zealand data sets and projections.
4. In February and March 2007 informal meetings were held with known community interest groups from the Petone and Korokoro areas. This aimed to identify issues and opportunities, and to explore options around a process for developing the Vision statement part of the Petone Development Study.

5. In February 2007 Hutt City Council undertook a community engagement workshop on priorities for the Long Term Council Community Plan. Aspects of this workshop are relevant to the Petone Development Study.
6. In March 2007 a breakfast briefing session was held in Petone with invitations sent to 600 businesses and organisations in the area. The process was outlined and opportunity provided to identify key issues and ideas for Petone's future.
7. In April 2007 a further community engagement workshop was held in Petone and attracted over 60 people. Feedback from this workshop and the other sources of information identified above has informed the development of this document.
8. In June 2007 copies of a 'draft Petone Vision Statement' were widely distributed in Petone and surrounding areas. Media advertising was also used to promote awareness and encourage submissions. An 'Open Day' was held in Petone to publicise the Vision Statement process.
9. Submissions closed on 13 July 2007 and 144 were received.
10. The Vision Statement was modified to take account of key themes evident from the submissions and provided to the Petone Community Board and to Council, for their consideration and adoption.

## Appendix Six: Bibliography/reference material

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## Want to know more?

It's the future of Petone we are talking about, how do you see it ?

If you'd like to get more information contact us here at the council by:

Phone:

Hutt City Council Customer Call Centre  
Ph. 570 6666

Website: Download a PDF version of the study from

[www.huttcity.govt.nz](http://www.huttcity.govt.nz)

Email: Request by emailing

[Petone.study@huttcity.govt.nz](mailto:Petone.study@huttcity.govt.nz)









