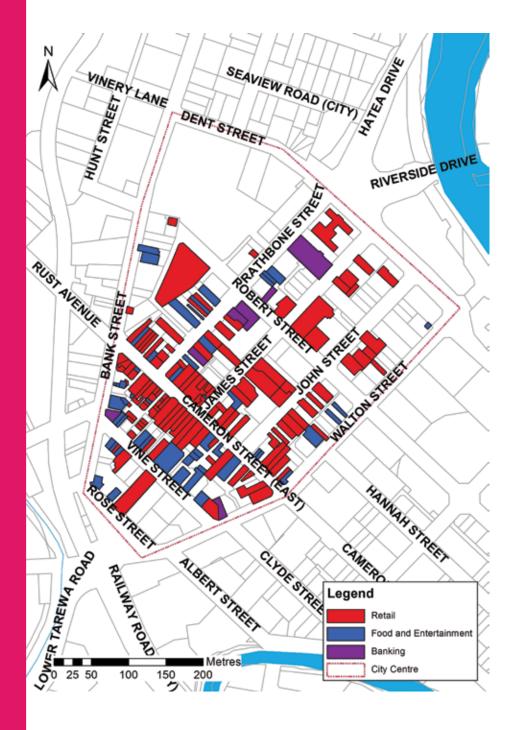


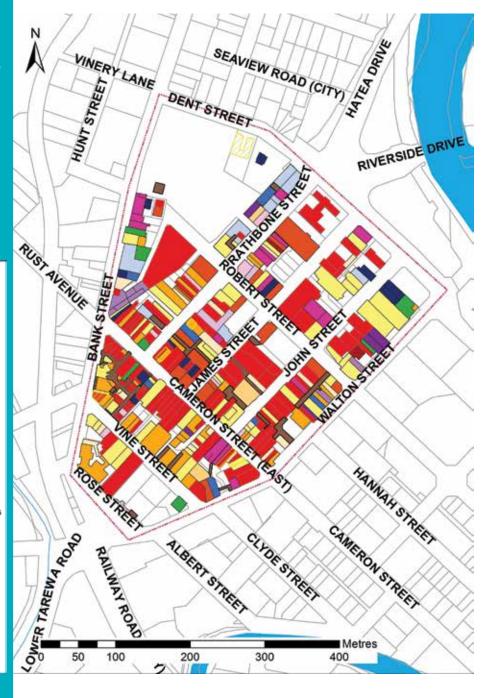
LAND USES FOR RETAIL, FOOD AND BEVERAGE AND BANKING (2015).



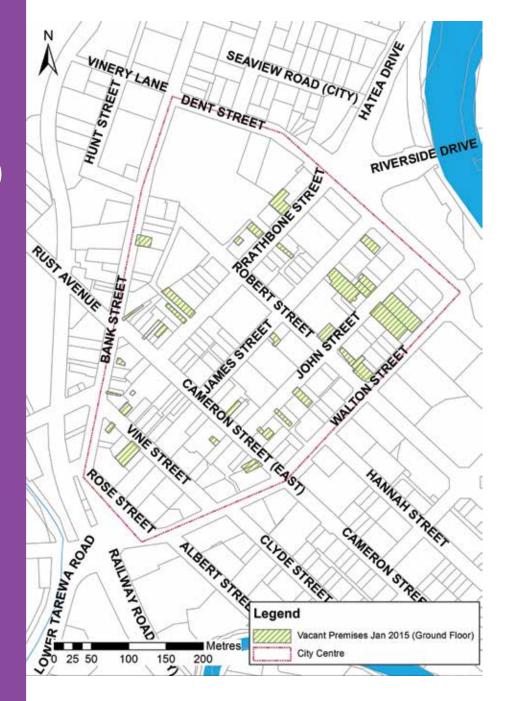
# **ALL LAND USES** (2015)

#### Legend ANZSIC 2006 Division Code A - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing B - Mining C - Manufacturing D - Electricity, Gas Water and Waste Services E - Construction Wholesale Trade G - Retail Trade H - Accommodation and Food Services I - Transport, Postal and Warehousing J - Information, Media and Telecommunications - Financial and Insurance Services L - Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services N - Administration and Support Services O - Public Administation and Safety P - Education and Training - Health Care and Social Assistance R - Arts and Recreation Services S - Other Services X - Residential Property Z - Miscellaneous

City Centre

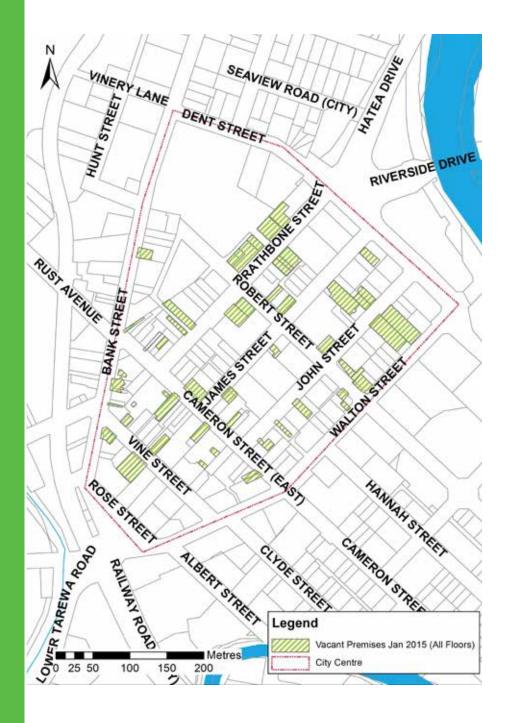


# VACANT PREMISES-**GROUND** FLOORS (2015)



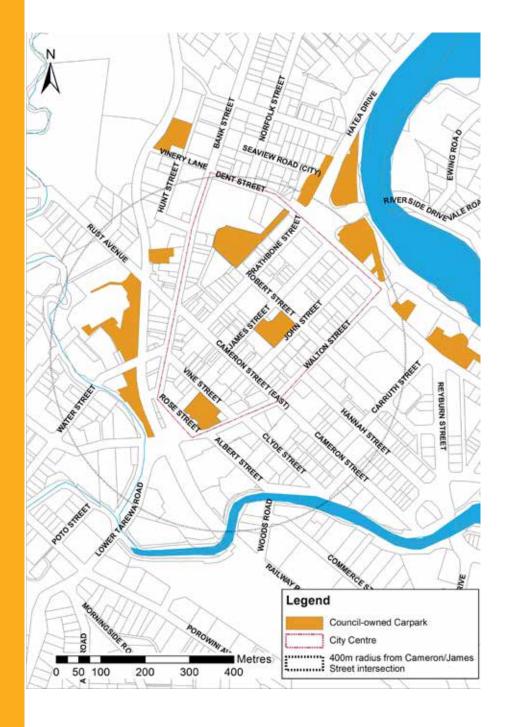


# VACANT PREMISES – ALL FLOORS (2015)

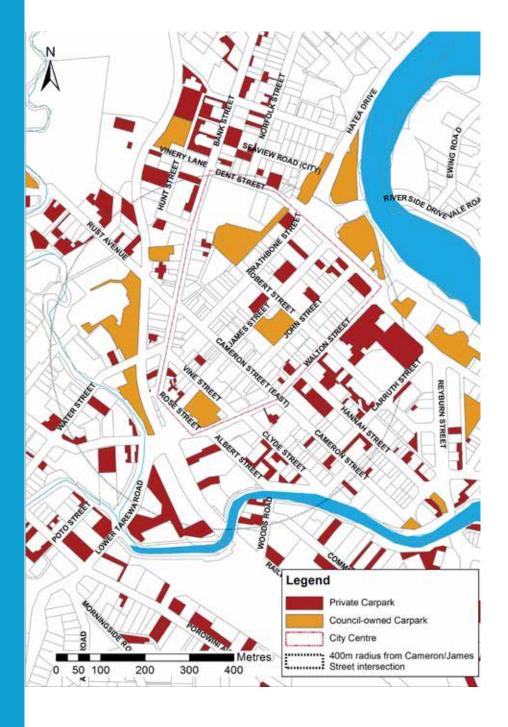




# **COUNCIL OWNED CAR PARKING AREAS (2015)**



# COUNCIL AND PRIVATELY OWNED CAR PARKING AREAS (2015)



### RETAIL VACANCY

### Whangarei

**13.8%** total vacancy (2015)

9.5% retail vacancy (2013)

another perspective: 86% occupancy?

How do we compare?\*

Hastings 14% (2015)

Hamilton 9.3% (2014)

**Dunedin 8%** (2015)

Rotorua 15% (2015)

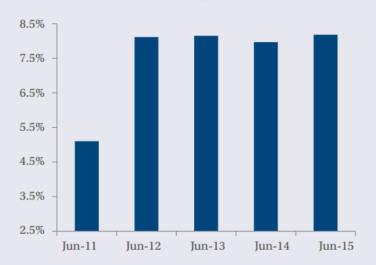
Even the larger centres have 7.5% – 15% vacancy.\*

Wellington (Manners St) 15% (2015)

Auckland (Henderson) 7.5% (2014)

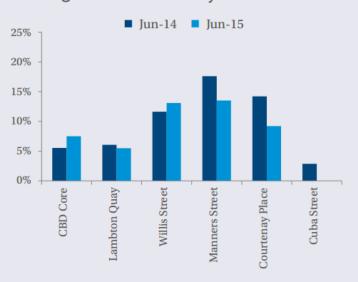
\*Source: Colliers International Research

### Dunedin retail vacancy



Source: Colliers International Research

#### Wellington retail vacancy



Source: Colliers International Research



### RETAIL VACANCY cont.

A common problem across NZ with common solutions?

#### 1 Increase mix of land uses

- recognition that our centres are moving away from office and retail
- enable and promote inner city living
- entertainment in cafes and bars but also in public spaces
- boutique retail and activities of interest.

#### 2 Proactive relationships between council and business

- liaison roles with retailers and business associations
- joint plans with business and retailers
- greater support for business driven projects.

#### 3 Quality public spaces

- focus on increasing footfall. More people means more transactions
- attractive and functional spaces / meeting places
- create interest and point of difference.

#### 4 Experiences and events

- entertainment and experiences becoming more important
- create spaces for events and enable them to happen
- attractions for everyone, young and old.

#### 5 Understanding and implementing opportunities

- good planning that moves swiftly to implementation
- prioritizing what will deliver the best returns
- building on success and using it as leverage for further improvements.



## WHANGAREI CITY STATISTICS

Table 1. LAND USE			
Land Use	Tenancies	Floor Area (m2)	
Retail	117	37,144	
Food and Entertainment	55	11,940	
Banking	6	4,521	
Total (ground floor)	315	82,293	
Total (all floors)	406	121,435	

Area (m2)		100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500-999	1000+	Total
Retail Tenancies	29	27	25	19	5	7	5	117
All Buildings	82	119	91	52	17	33	12	406

Table 3. VACANCY				
	Tenancies	% Tenancies	Floor Area (m2)	% Floor Area
Vacant (all floors)	56	13.79	19,301	15.89
Vacant (ground floor)	35	11.11	6,767	8.22

## WHANGAREI CITY STATISTICS cont.

Table 4. PARKING AREAS		
	Number of Off Street Parking Areas	Floor Area (m2)
Council Parking (City Centre)	3	21,985
Council and Private Parking (City Centre)	20	30,808
Council Parking (200m from City Centre Boundary)	9	40,115
Total Council and Private Parking	97	124,557
Total Council Parking	12	62,100

Table 5. PARKING SPACES		
	Number of Council-owned off-street parking spaces:	
City Centre	556	
Within 200m of City Centre	1,200	
Total:	1,756	