

# RSL

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## Bay of Plenty Spaces and Places Strategy 2024

# Document Info & Acknowledgements

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Front page image credits: Sport Bay of Plenty, Rotorua Lakes Council, Bay Venues Ltd, Kawerau Sports Club Inc.

### About RSL Consultancy

RSL Consultancy undertakes projects and offers strategic advice throughout Aotearoa to enable community well-being. We support organisations to make informed decisions when it comes to their people, facilities, spaces and places. RSL carries out a range of pre-planning work from needs assessments and feasibility reports to business cases. We also work on a range of organisational, strategic and operational projects.

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# Foreword

The refreshed Bay of Plenty Spaces and Places Strategy 2024 signals a step change in how partners collaborate and work together in Bay of Plenty.

It represents an updated, agreed and pragmatic approach to spaces and places provision for play, active recreation and sport that is based on evidence, and comes at a time when councils, funders, the sport and recreation sector, and ultimately the participant, are feeling the burden of an economic downturn. Fiscally prudent decisions and collaborative solutions to facility challenges are more important than ever.

This iteration of the strategy considers the participant's changing needs and the spaces and places that support active recreation and play alongside sport. It also seeks to explore mana enhancing relationships with mana whenua and reflects on the role the strategy can play in advocating for better environmental outcomes and greater inclusivity.

Sport New Zealand Ihi Aotearoa (Sport NZ) aims to inspire New Zealanders to develop a life-long love of participating in play, active recreation, and sport. Above all, we want to see "Every Body Active". Sport NZ has long been an advocate for locally-led development of spaces and places for play, active recreation, and sport that provide quality experiences for communities. Working alongside our Regional Sport Trust and National Sport and Recreation Organisation partners, we are committed to supporting local government and others involved in the planning, funding, development, and provision of more affordable, well-utilised, and sustainable spaces and places. We know this is a critical enabler for physical activity and community wellbeing.

We also know that levels of physical activity are in decline and yet people want to be more active and have access to a broader range of physical activity experiences. This is more marked for some communities and age groups than others. The decline in physical activity levels is due to a range of social, economic, technological, political, and environmental factors, only some of which we can influence. Fortunately, providing quality experiences for people in your communities is something we can influence together.

The Bay of Plenty Spaces and Places Strategy ensures all parties are better informed of community needs and have a shared vision of best practice provision. It's encouraging to see this new strategy provides a high-level strategic approach and decision-making framework for spaces and places provision. It promotes a collaborative approach, both strategically and operationally, and a shared understanding of the system pressures, progress, and priorities to help guide councils and funding agencies in their decision making.

Sport NZ acknowledges and applauds all the councils and Sport Bay of Plenty for their continued leadership in this area and we look forward to continuing to support the strategy implementation.



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Whakatauki:

“Tē tōia, tē haumatia” -  
Nothing can be achieved  
without a plan, workforce,  
and way of doing things.

Vision:

Shaping an innovative network  
of play, recreation, and sport  
spaces and places to empower  
and uplift our community for a  
thriving future.

"Kia auaha te taiao, kia auaha te  
tangata." - To shape the  
environment is to shape the  
people.

# Executive Summary

The Bay of Plenty Spaces and Places Strategy (2024) provides a range of insights that will help guide the approach to regional planning for play, active recreation and sport spaces and places (facilities) across the region.

The Strategy is a collaboration between Sport Bay of Plenty, Sport New Zealand Ihi Aotearoa (Sport NZ), Kawerau District Council (KDC), Ōpōtiki District Council (ODC), Rotorua Lakes Council (RLC), Tauranga City Council (TCC) (including Bay Venues Ltd), Western Bay of Plenty District Council (WBOPDC) and Whakatāne District Council (WDC).

The Bay of Plenty region has been experiencing strong population growth over a sustained period. This growth is placing increasing pressure on spaces and places that support play, active recreation and sport across the region, and is exacerbating demand for new spaces and places. There is a clear expectation that this trend of strong population growth will continue.

At the same time, the funding of spaces and places planning and development is under increasing pressure, affecting the ability of councils and community providers to develop new spaces and places as well as maintain existing ones.

Within this strategic context of growth and funding restrictions, this strategy provides a high-level strategic framework, to help guide councils, funders, and community organisations across the Bay of Plenty, in their decision-making regarding spaces and places planning and provision. It will help ensure organisations involved in play, active recreation, and sport are more informed as to the priority needs across the whole Bay of Plenty region, recognising that resources are limited and prioritisation of future investment is required.

The collaborative partners recognise the importance of the spaces and places that support play, active recreation, and sport across the region which support active lifestyles and the overall wellbeing of communities throughout the Bay of Plenty. Their vision is that the Strategy will shape an innovative network of play, recreation, and sport spaces and places to empower and uplift the Bay of Plenty community for a thriving future.

"Kia auaha te taiao, kia auaha te tangata." - To shape the environment is to shape the people.

## 1.1 Regional Priorities

This section outlines the short term regional priorities for planning, relationships and priority capital development projects of regional significance and value. The delivery of all of these priorities are subject to the availability of resources, including capital funding investment. Medium to long term implementation priorities are included in section 9.

### 1.1.1 Regional Planning and Relationship Priorities

Tables 1.1 to 1.3 capture the short term (years 1-3) and ongoing priorities for spaces and places relationship development and projects which are in the planning phase. The full range of planning and relationship recommendations with medium to long term implementation priority are included in section 9.

The recommendations provided in this section are summaries, with the recommendation number provided for reference. **Further detail and explanations of these recommendations are provided in section 9.**

**Table 1.1 Lead Organisation: Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group (facilitated by Sport BOP)**

Recommendation:	Support:	Recommendation number:
<b>Short Term (years 1-3):</b>		
For the next review of this Strategy consider broadening the approach to develop a comprehensive play, active recreation, and sport strategy that considers a range of interventions (such as in policy and programming).	All Partners	1
Develop an opportunities paper exploring the development of regional funding mechanisms.	All Partners	2
Provide additional guidance and technical support to community sport and recreation organisations to increase their capability and capacity, particularly with asset and project management.	All Partners	3
Complete a climate risk stocktake of regional and sub-regional play, active recreation, and sport assets <sup>1</sup> to inform future planning.	All Partners	4

**Table 1.2: Lead Organisation: Sport Bay of Plenty**

Recommendation:	Support:	Recommendation number:
<b>Short Term (years 1-3):</b>		
Continue to build relationships across and outside the sector with initial focus on relationships with the Ministry of Education (MoE), schools and community funders.	MoE, Schools, Funders	6
Provide regional collaboration and learning and development opportunities to community sport, recreation, and play organisations.	RSOs & RROs, Funders	7

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<sup>1</sup> As identified in section 7 of this strategy.

**Table 1.3: Lead Organisation(s): All Councils**

Recommendation:	Support:	Recommendation number:
<b>Short Term (years 1-3):</b>		
Endorse this Strategy to support their planning for play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places provision.	Sport BOP, Sport NZ	11
<b>Ongoing:</b>		
Encourage existing single-use spaces and places owners/lease holders to partner with others to increase play, active recreation, sport, and wider community use outcomes wherever possible	Sport BOP, Funders, Sport NZ	12
Work with tangata whenua to help enable Māori culture, with naming and signage including local pūrākau to be incorporated into spaces and places (existing and new).	Facility Owners, Funders, Sport BOP	13
Continue the staged implementation of regional cycle projects on priority routes as outlined in the Bay of Plenty Regional Cycle Network report (2022).	Funders, Sport BOP	14
When upgrading playgrounds, work with local communities to consider trends in play, and alternative provision options before replacing existing play equipment with new equipment of the same type.	Sport BOP, Funders	15

### 1.1.2 Regional Spaces and Places – Capital Development Priorities

Depending on funding, the spaces and places capital development project priorities for the Bay of Plenty over the 10 year strategy period are outlined in Table 1.4. Again, the recommendations provided in this section are summaries, with the recommendation number provided for reference, with further detail provided in section 10.

**Table 1.4: Regional Capital Development Priorities**

Proposed Capital Development	Lead:	Support:	Recommendation number:
<b>Years 1-3</b>			
Prioritise the completion of key regional / sub-regional aquatic and indoor court projects – Memorial Park Aquatic Centre and new indoor courts <sup>2</sup> to replace the Queen Elizabeth Youth Centre.	TCC	Funders, Sport BOP	40
Prioritise the implementation of the Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Master Plan (once finalised).	WDC	Funders, Sport BOP	22
Prioritise implementation of the first stages of the Baypark and Blake Park Masterplan, particularly the relocation of netball to Baypark as the key first steps to unlock the Masterplan at Blake Park.	TCC, Bay Venues	Sports, Sport BOP, Funders	41
Commence the development of the Tatua Reserve Regional Badminton Facility (including multiuse courts).	Bay of Plenty Badminton	TCC, Funders	42

<sup>2</sup> Cameron Road Indoor Sports Centre.

Proposed Capital Development	Lead:	Support:	Recommendation number:
Years 1-3			
Complete the final stages of the following projects in Rotorua: a) The Rotorua Aquatic Centre redevelopment. b) The new clubrooms build at Lakeview Golf and Country Club.	Rotorua Lakes Council (RLC) and Lakeview Golf and Country Club	Funders, Sport BOP	16
Implement sports field enhancement and provision projects in Rotorua and continue investigations into increasing capacity across the network.	RLC	Sport BOP, Funders	20
Continue to progress plans for the development of the proposed Te Puke Gymsports (BOP Movement HQ) facility.	Te Puke Gymsports	Sport BOP, WBOPDC, Funders	49
Continue working with the community to progress the development of an inner city skate park in Kuirau Park, Rotorua (to replace the existing skate park).	Rotorua Action Sports Charitable Trust	RLC / Funders	18
Years 4-10			
Complete the planned development of the new Te Puke Swimming Pool.	WBoPDC	Aquatic users, Funders	50
Undertake staged enhancements to existing sport and recreation sites - Ohui Domain and Memorial Park (in line with the Ōpōtiki Spaces and Places Strategy).	ODC	Funders, Sport BOP	25
Upgrade the netball facilities at Eve Rimmer Park (subject to outcomes of needs and feasibility assessment in years 1-3)	WDC	Whakatāne Netball Centre, Sport BOP	27

# 1 Introduction

## 1.2 Background

This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Bay of Plenty Spaces and Places Strategy developed through a collaboration between Sport Bay of Plenty, Sport New Zealand Ihi Aotearoa (Sport NZ), Kawerau District Council, Ōpōtiki District Council, Rotorua Lakes Council, Tauranga City Council (TCC) (including Bay Venues Ltd), Western Bay of Plenty District Council (WBOPDC) and Whakatāne District Council.

## 1.3 Purpose

The Bay of Plenty Spaces and Places Strategy (2024) provides a range of insights that will help guide the approach to regional planning for play, active recreation and sport spaces and places (facilities) across the region. It is intended that this strategy will build on the foundations and learning from the 2017 and 2020 editions of the strategy.

## 1.4 Strategic Fit

This strategy provides a high-level strategic framework, to help guide councils, funders, and community organisations across the Bay of Plenty, in their decision making regarding spaces and places planning and provision. It will help ensure the play, active recreation, and sport sector as a whole, is more informed as to the priority needs across the whole Bay of Plenty region, recognising that resources are limited and prioritisation of future investment is required.

It is critical that this high-level strategy is supported by ongoing, detailed local planning, at district level, including through the development of local strategies, plans, and policies including asset management and reserve management plans. This strategy should be used to support and inform this detailed local planning.

Current national, regional, and local planning documents have been considered during the development of this strategy.

Figure 1.1: Strategic Fit



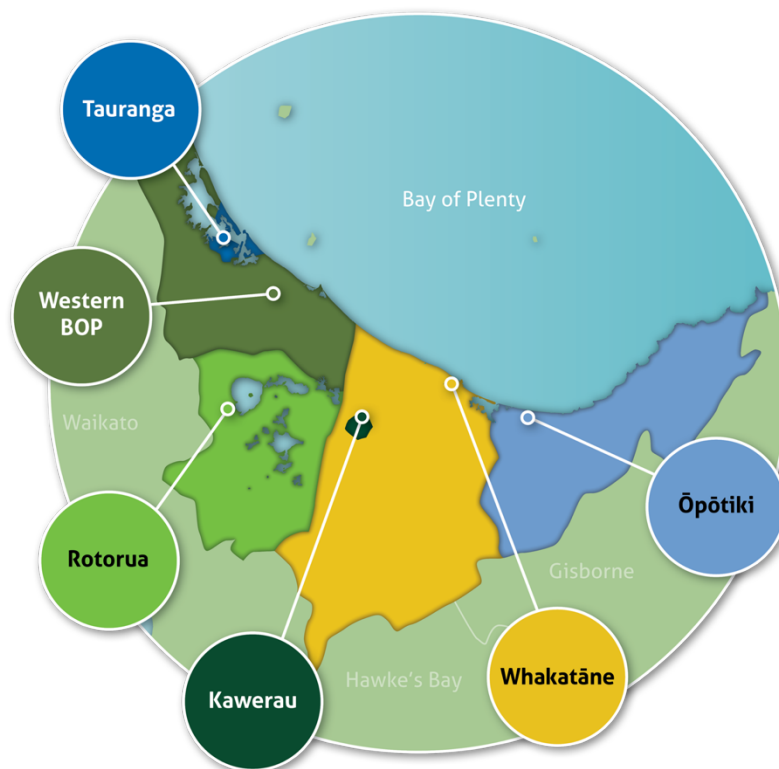
## 2 Strategic Context

### 2.1 The Region

For the purposes of this strategy, the Bay of Plenty covers the territorial authority (council) areas of:

- Kawerau District
- Ōpōtiki District
- Rotorua Lakes
- Tauranga City
- Western Bay of Plenty District
- Whakatāne District

Figure 2.1: The Region at a Glance<sup>3</sup>



The region is 21,837 square kilometres (15,254 square kilometres of land and 9,583 square kilometres of coastal marine area<sup>4</sup>). It is known for its sunny climate and low wind, which complements the relatively calm and warm ocean environment to encourage many coastal and ocean based sport and recreation opportunities. There is considerable rainfall variation across the region, and while the temperatures are generally moderate there is also variability in the temperatures across the region, with inland areas typically having cooler average temperatures than coastal areas<sup>5</sup>.

The geography is varied with active and extinct volcanoes, harbours, lakes and rivers, forests, bush, and farmland as well as major urban centres. Nearly half of the regional population resides in the Tauranga City area.

<sup>3</sup> Map image provided by Sport Bay of Plenty.

<sup>4</sup> Sourced from: <https://www.boprc.govt.nz/your-council/council-and-region/about-the-region>

<sup>5</sup> Sourced and summarised from <https://niwa.co.nz/our-science/climate/publications/regional-climatologies/bay-of-plenty>

## 2.2 Demographic Overview

### Data sets

The territorial authorities of the Bay of Plenty have required a number of different data sets to be used for the demographic projections in this strategy as follows:

- MR Cagney (Medium Projections) for the Eastern Bay of Plenty – covering the Whakatāne, Ōpōtiki and Kawerau Districts.
- Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ) Population Projections 2021, scaled to Infometrics for Rotorua Lakes District.
- Tauranga City Council (TCC) 2024-2034 LTP Population Projections.
- Western Bay of Plenty District Council (WBoPDC) 2024-2034 LTP Population Projections.

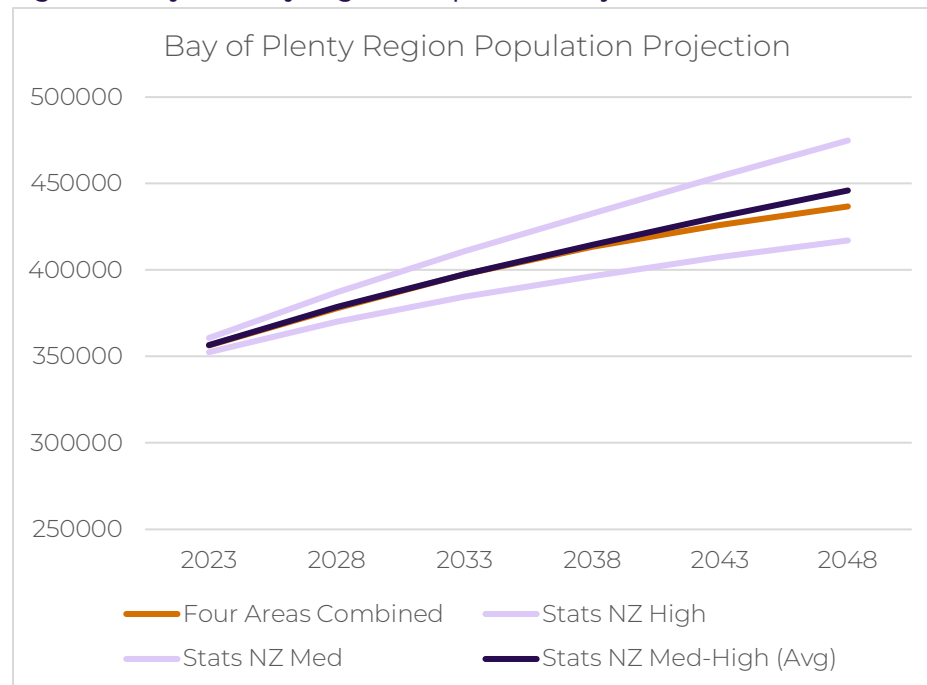
### Bay of Plenty Region Population Projections

The data sets identified by each council in the Bay of Plenty have been combined to create a regional projection. For this report the combined regional data is called the Four Areas Combined data series. The population projection and population distribution commentary uses this aggregated data, while Stats NZ data has been used to provide ethnic and age groups projections as it is the only data consistently available for these purposes.

Figure 2.2 shows that the Four Areas Combined projection is most similar to the Stats NZ Med-High projection. Consequently, the age group and ethnicity projections for the region have been developed using Stats NZ medium-high projections<sup>6</sup>.

Figure 2.2 provides an overview of the potential population projections for the region which vary from an 18% increase to potentially a 32% increase in population by 2048, depending on the data source used.

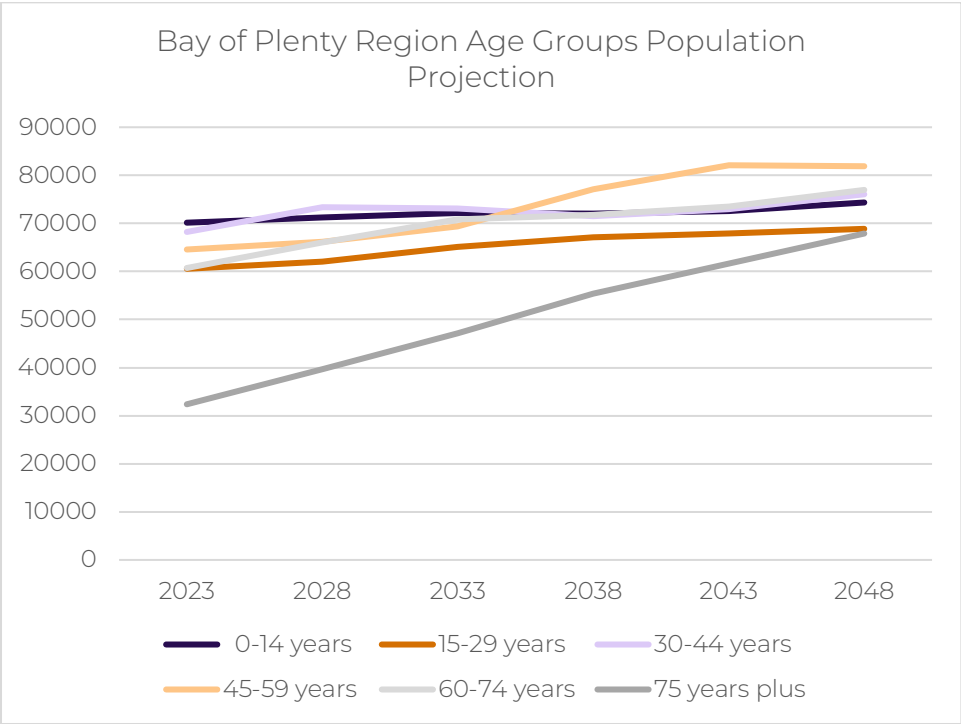
**Figure 2.2 Bay of Plenty Regional Population Projections to 2048**



<sup>6</sup> Stats NZ medium and high data averaged

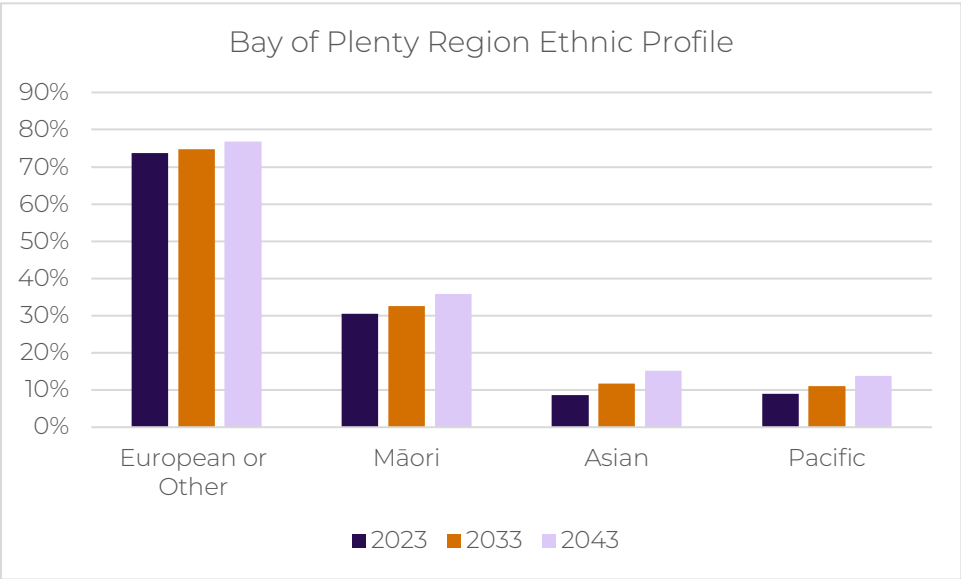
Figure 2.3 and 2.4 provide the age group and ethnic population projections which indicate change is expected in the age and ethnic profile of the region. More information is provided in Appendix 1.

Figure 2.3 Bay of Plenty Region Age Group Population Projection



Source: Stats NZ Med-High Projection

Figure 2.4 Bay of Plenty Region Ethnic Population Projection



Source: Stats NZ Med-High Projection and Four Areas Combined Population Data<sup>7</sup>

Overall, the key message for the region, is that there is a clear expectation that the Bay of Plenty will continue the recent trend of strong population growth overall.

<sup>7</sup> Ethnic population totals are greater than 100% as individuals can identify as more than one ethnicity.



The population of the Bay of Plenty is expected to increase by about 25% (89,400 people) to reach approximately 446,000 in the 25 years to 2048.

An increase in the total number of people will require facilities and infrastructure to adapt and/or increase to meet the sport and active recreation requirements of the larger population base.



The distribution of the population across the Bay of Plenty is expected to be much the same in 2048 as it is in 2023. Nearly half the population is expected to be in Tauranga City, 1/5 in Rotorua District and relatively similar proportions in the Western and Eastern Bay of Plenty areas (17% and 15% respectively).

Future spaces and places developments and upgrades need to consider where the future population will be and what level of mobility people have to travel around the region to participate.



By 2048 it is projected the population of the Bay of Plenty will be very evenly spread across all age groups with a range of between 15% and 18% in each age band.

Spaces and places developments need to consider the sport and active recreation requirements of the whole population.



The population of the Bay of Plenty is ageing. The population of the 75-plus age group is expected to increase by 110% in the 25 years to 2048.

More demand for indoor recreation and social spaces by this cohort. More demand for warm water facilities. A requirement for facilities that are warm, accessible and with good acoustics.



The Bay of Plenty is projected to become more ethnically diverse as the populations of all ethnic groups are expected to increase in the 20 years to 2043.

The population of those identifying as Māori is expected to increase by 41% and European or other by 25% in the 20 years to 2043. The population of those identifying as Asian is expected to increase by 107% and of those identifying as Pacific by 81% (albeit from smaller population bases).

The participation preferences of various ethnic groups can vary. An example is the higher proportion of people who identify as coming from Asian descent participating in badminton, or those identifying as Māori seeking opportunities to engage in traditional Māori games such as ki o rahi and what impact this may have on the supply of spaces and places for these sports and activities.

Appendix 1 contains more detailed information (including graphs and tables) on the future projected demographic breakdown across the Bay of Plenty using the combined data series, referred to as “Four Areas Combined”. Appendix 1 also provides detailed demographic information for the Eastern Bay of Plenty Sub-region and each other council areas across the Bay of Plenty using the individual specific data series provided for each area (as noted above).

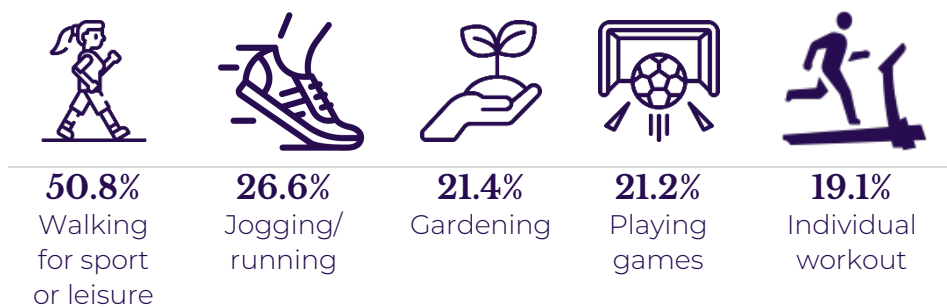
<sup>8</sup> Demographic detail can be found in Appendix 1

## 2.3 Current Bay of Plenty Participation Trends

Sport NZ undertakes independent research to understand the proportion of people participating in recreation and sport activities throughout New Zealand. This is available online using the Sport NZ Insights Tool<sup>9</sup> and provides the ability to understand participation in the Bay of Plenty (as defined by the Sport Bay of Plenty Regional Sports Trust (RST) boundaries).

This document provides high-level participation trends only, it does not provide detailed consideration on a code by code basis. The Sport NZ Insights tool shows the following activity behaviour (interests and preferences)<sup>10</sup> for the Sport Bay of Plenty Region. This information is an indication only and care should be taken with the proportions of participation that it presents.

### The Top Five Activity Behaviours:



Some activity behaviour categories cover a number of potential activities. For example, 'playing games' is typically young people engaging in activities such as four square, tag, bull rush, and dodgeball, however, it can also include adults playing similar types of games with children. 'Playing' is typically more informal activities and actions, such as running around, climbing trees, make-believe, often with friends. 'Playing on playground' is specifically linked to play on built infrastructure such as jungle gyms<sup>11</sup>.

Note: If 'inactive' was an activity it would be ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> (before gardening) with 25.1% of people in the Sport Bay of Plenty Region expected to be inactive.

### Rounding out the top ten activity behaviours:



This shows that the majority of participation in the Bay of Plenty is likely to be through recreation and informal or casual participation opportunities or via spaces and places and classes that cater to more

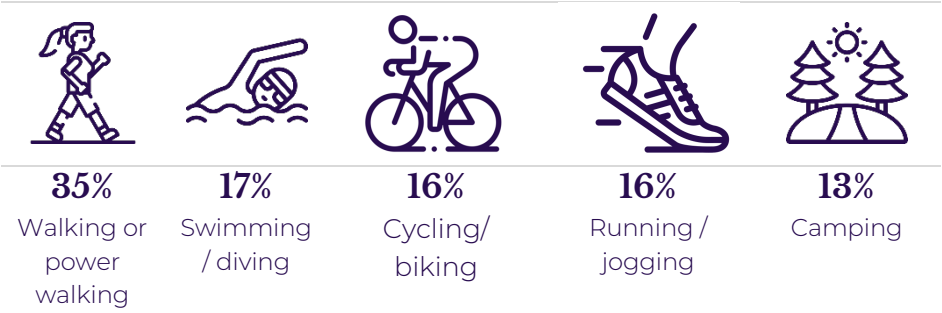
<sup>9</sup> This Tool sources data from Stats NZ, Active NZ Survey (Sport NZ) Secondary School Sports Council sports participation census data, Ministry of Education, Health, and Nielsen Research. See <https://sportnz.org.nz/resources/insights-tool/>

<sup>10</sup> Activity behaviours is modelled participation using combined data from the 2019 and 2020 Active NZ Survey (last 7 Days participation rates) and Stats NZ Census 2018.

<sup>11</sup> Definitions of playing, playing games, playing on playgrounds inferred from Active NZ survey information and examples provided in technical report found at: <https://sportnz.org.nz/media/vplizckx/active-nz-year-5-technical-report.pdf>

individualised sport and active recreation opportunities such as gym/exercise classes, pools, and cycling infrastructure.

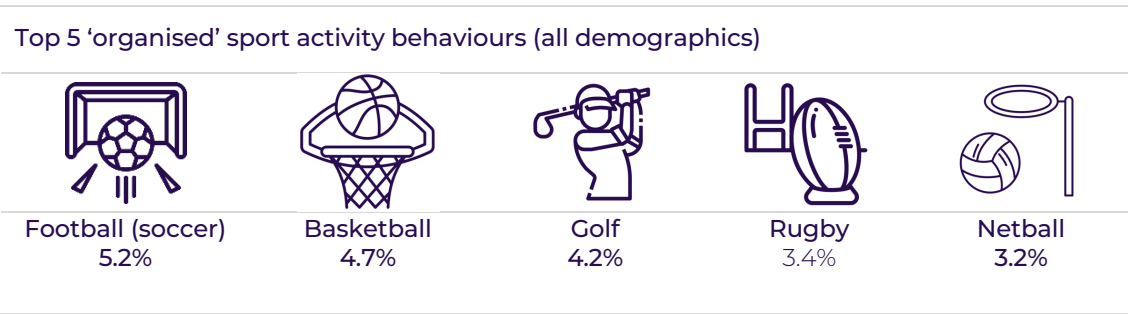
When the Sport NZ Activity Trends<sup>12</sup> data for activities participated in during the last year is considered the top 5 results are:



Again, this shows that most people are participating through active recreation opportunities using spaces and places such as swimming pools. It is also clear that key community infrastructure such as roads (cycling) and footpaths, cycleways/trails also support people’s activity choices.

**2.3.1 Bay of Plenty Top 5 ‘organised sport’ activity behaviours**

When the Sport NZ Insights activity behaviour data is considered from a facility based, ‘organised’ sport<sup>13</sup> perspective the top 5 sports in the Bay of Plenty (all demographics), based on modelled data<sup>14</sup> are:

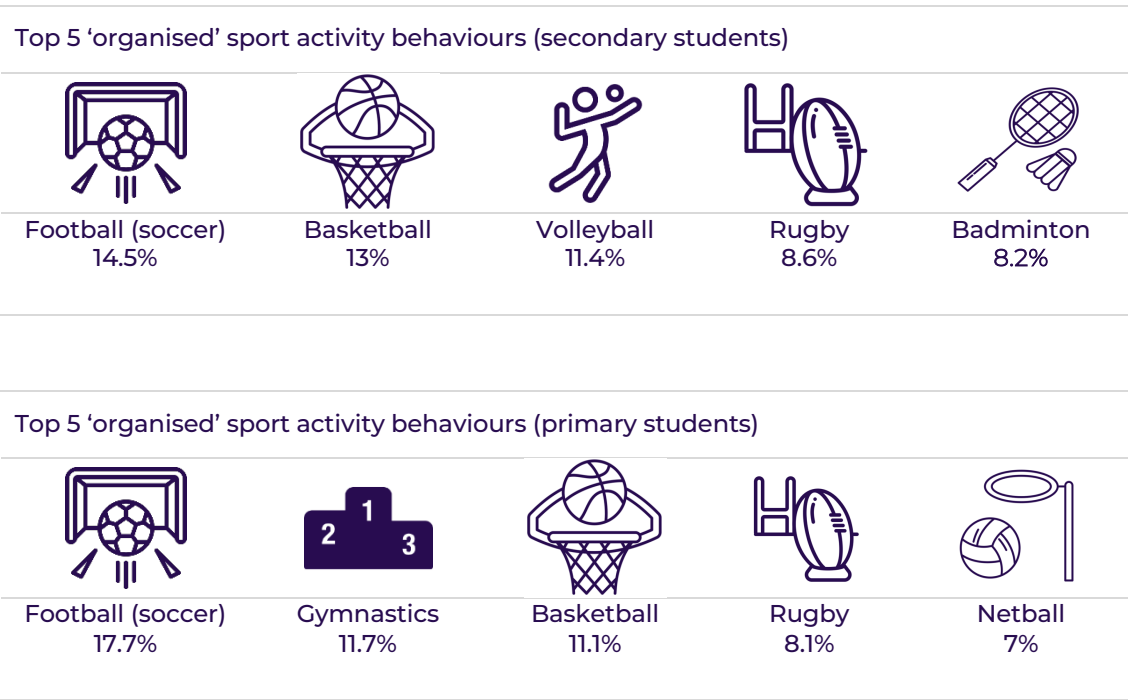


<sup>12</sup> Nielsen Consumer & Media Insights report for the question: what sports and activities have you participated in the last 12 months. Data sourced for 2011-2020 Copyright 2016 the Nielsen Company.

<sup>13</sup> Some activities such as cycling, swimming, were within the data but are not included in the top 5 summary as they are expected to largely reflect recreational participation.

<sup>14</sup> Activity behaviours is modelled participation using combined data from the 2022 and 2023 Active NZ Survey (last 7 Days participation rates) and Stats NZ Census 2018.

Sport NZ Insights data shows the top 5 facility based, 'organised' sports<sup>15</sup> for Bay of Plenty secondary and primary school students are:



See Appendix 4 for tables showing the Top 10 'organised sports' by all demographics and for secondary school and primary school students.

2.4 The Value of Play, Active Recreation, and Sport

Play, active recreation, and sport have long been valued as key parts of the New Zealand and Bay of Plenty lifestyle. Participation has a range of benefits for individuals and communities including contributing to physical and mental health and wellbeing, social connection, national and local pride, and the economy. The spaces and places that support play, active recreation, and sport across the region are considered to be integral to the overall wellbeing of communities throughout the Bay of Plenty. Further information on the value of play, active recreation, and sport is provided in Appendix 4.

2.5 Key Trends in Play, Active Recreation, and Sport

Over time several trends have emerged that challenge the structure, leadership and delivery of play, active recreation, and sport in New Zealand and therefore impact on the spaces and places network that is needed to support community participation and wellbeing. Some of these trends include:

- Increasing diversity in the range of sport and recreation available.
- Increasing awareness of the value and importance of play.
- Decreasing physical activity, particularly influenced by the electronic revolution.
- Aging built facilities, many of which are no longer fit-for-purpose and may not be financially viable to upgrade and/or maintain.
- The development of multi-use hubs which function as broad community facilities, providing for a range of uses rather than just one sport.

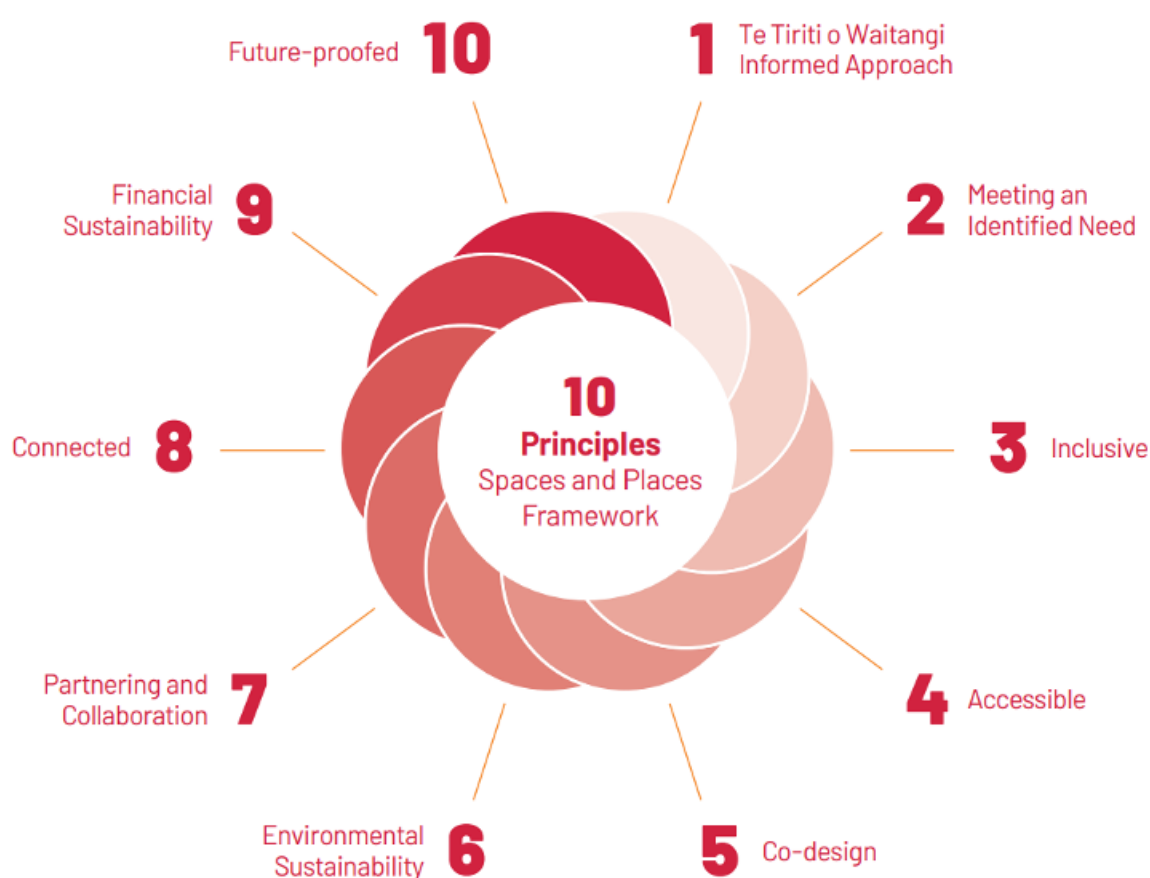
<sup>15</sup> Again, a range of more recreational participation activities such as trampolining, surfing, individual workouts were excluded from this top 5 summary on the basis that they largely reflect recreational participation.

- Increasing participation in individual sport and recreation activities, a move to more casual participation and reducing popularity of traditional team sports. Although team sports are still important, particularly for young people, and some are showing recent growth trends such as volleyball.
- New technologies that benefit and encourage participation such as e-bikes, smart watches, and online tools.
- Increasing expectations of participants including the move of some outdoor sports to indoor environments and the desire for year round participation.

These trends, and others, are described in more detail in Appendix 4.

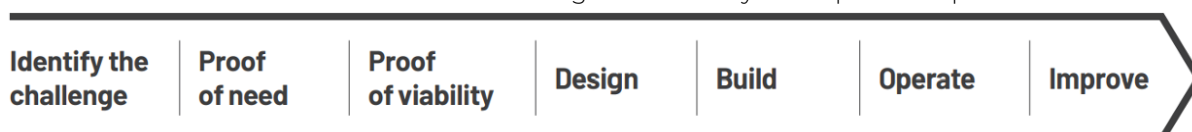
## 2.6 New Zealand Spaces and Places Framework

The Sport New Zealand Spaces and Places Framework (2024) contains 10 principles to guide decision-making and investment into spaces and places for physical activity which are<sup>16</sup>:



It is noted that the principles within the framework do not work in isolation – they overlap and are interconnected.

The national framework also identifies seven stages in the lifecycle of space and places:



<sup>16</sup> Content sourced from Sport NZ.






For every \$1 spent on play, active recreation, and sport there is a social return of \$2.12 to New Zealand. Meaning for every dollar invested the return is more than doubled.

- The Social Return on Investment (SROI) of Recreational Physical Activity  
in Aotearoa New Zealand, Sport NZ (2022)



### 3 Competitive Advantages

The Bay of Plenty has many competitive advantages when considering play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places. Over time, with reviews of this Regional Spaces and Places Strategy some of the competitive advantages have shifted as population growth and urbanisation have impacted on the region. It is also important to note that different parts of the region experience these advantages to differing degrees.

	Competitive Advantage	Related Considerations
	<b>Climate</b> <p>The Bay of Plenty enjoys a sunny climate with low wind, mild winters, and warm ocean temperatures. This supports active lifestyles and participation in outdoor activities, including sport, active recreation, and play.</p>	<p>However, climate change is impacting on some play, active recreation, and sport assets, especially in coastal zones and flood hazard areas.</p> <p>With a strong predominance of outdoor participation opportunities weather events impact on people's ability or willingness to be active, including due to weather related impacts on the roading network.</p>
	<b>Outstanding, Diverse Natural Environment</b> <p>Across the Bay of Plenty there are a myriad of different natural landscapes including water (ocean, lakes, rivers), vast open spaces, beaches, bush, and forests which enable and support a wide range of active recreation, sport, and play opportunities.</p>	<p>This is also a drawcard for visitors to the region, who often come to experience these natural assets, adding to the demand pressures on some play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places.</p>
	<b>Tourism</b> <p>The network of spaces and places also supports tourism, drawing people from across New Zealand and the world. Examples include international standard tracks and trails for mountain biking and cycling.</p>	<p>The Bay of Plenty is also a holiday destination, meaning there is infrastructure (accommodation) to support sport and recreation tournaments and events using the range of quality spaces and places available.</p>
	<b>Range of Quality Spaces and Places</b> <p>A range of quality spaces and places (indoor and outdoor) are accessible across the region, providing a diversity of play, active recreation, and sport experiences for individuals and communities across the region.</p>	<p>As assets age, the quality of the experiences provided at some spaces and places is reducing. There is also some disparity in the quality of assets provided to different communities.</p>
	<b>Geographic Advantages</b> <p>The Bay of Plenty is well located, in close proximity to major population centres Auckland and Waikato.</p>	<p>This makes the Bay of Plenty easy to access, supporting strong participation numbers for a range of tournaments and events.</p>



There is opportunity to further build and improve connections between people and place. This cultural history, combined with the range and quality of spaces and places provides an opportunity for the Bay of Plenty to be the home of indigenous sport and recreation in Aotearoa.



The opportunity to train and compete in quality spaces and places helps support local sports people to stay in the Bay of Plenty. However, with increasing use demands the balance between high performance / event and community use of spaces and places can be hard to manage.



There is an opportunity to further build on these collaborative relationships due to the relatively short distances between some Council areas and the many people who live, work, and play across Council boundaries.

spacetobelong togetherness  
 companionship opportunities  
 activekids mentorship healthy  
 physicalwellbeing whānau  
 collaboration skills whakakotahitanga  
 meaningfulrelationships kotahitanga escape  
 engagement pride life mentalhealth  
 balance hauora grassroots social growth passion  
 community  
 participation activation enjoy friends access enable joy connection  
 enjoyment activity belonging availability  
 healthyliving mentalwellbeing rangatahi activator positive  
 whanaungatanga fitness  
 socialconnection culture  
 communityconnections

A person is swimming in a pool, creating a large splash of water. The pool has lane lines, and the background is a warm, orange-toned image of the pool and swimmer.

“We want our communities to be healthy and happy, sport provides such a lot of this (both physical and mental wellbeing) - having facilities enables sporting organisations to provide services/opportunities to the community”.

- Survey Respondent

## 4 Regional Challenges

A range of challenges and issues impact on play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places across the Bay of Plenty. Again, there are sub-regional variations and differences in the challenges experienced by different sport and recreation groups and participants. The key challenges identified below are those that were consistently identified through the region by a range of stakeholders.

### 4.1 Key Challenges

	Key Challenges	Related Considerations
	<b>Capacity and Quantity</b>  With a growing population and increasing urbanisation the supply of spaces and places for play, active recreation, and sport is coming under increasing pressure across the Bay of Plenty. Many facilities in the network are at capacity, particularly during peak times with limited availability for additional bookings meaning there is a need for investment in additional facilities. Many sport and recreation organisations have concerns about the capacity of facilities to meet current, let alone future needs.	 Existing facilities are being asked to cater to more uses, including from events, new sports, adaptations of traditional games and the shift of some codes from outdoors to indoors.  Increasing difficulties with travel (time and cost) is also contributing to demand for more provision of local facilities.  Population growth and associated demand pressures are particularly high in the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region.
	<b>Quality of Spaces &amp; Places (not fit-for-purpose)</b>  With an ageing network, some spaces and places are becoming outdated and no longer meet minimum standards. A lack of ongoing maintenance and investment, due to a lack of operational funding and efforts to keep membership fees affordable is also negatively impacting the quality of some spaces and places. As a result, some spaces and places are in poor condition and cannot sustain the desired levels of use.  In some instances, such as sports fields, high utilisation is making it increasingly difficult to manage appropriate levels of maintenance, particularly as there is no longer down time between the 'traditional' winter and summer season for codes.	 There is also increasing expectations of the basic, acceptable standard of spaces and places. Examples include the need to be accessible for people with movement impairments, and providing change and toilet facilities that are not off-putting for female or gender diverse participants.



### Restricted Funding Environment

There is significant pressure on funding for spaces and places in the Bay of Plenty Region. Essentially the demands for such investment are so great that the spaces and places funding situation may be reaching crisis point.

Population growth is creating capacity issues, this combined with the ageing spaces and places network and associated quality issues is increasing pressure on Councils and community funders who are oversubscribed with requests for funds at the same time as they themselves are facing constrained budgets.

This along with the diminishing financial position of some communities and individual households (less ability to pay but facing increasing costs) means the spaces and places funding environment is significantly tighter than it was in the past.

In the past many spaces and places have been developed by community organisations, with local funder support and Council providing low cost land leases but not necessarily direct capital investment. With increasing complexity of projects and high construction costs this reliance on local funders is no longer viable (in most instances).

In recent years, central government investment has been critical to the successful funding of regional and local spaces and places projects across the Bay of Plenty. Constraints now exist with some central government sources, the ending of the Covid-19 related shovel ready projects fund, and future funding levels from Lotteries Grants are uncertain. Without the same levels of central government sources, the achievability of many spaces and places projects is questionable.

Councils are also facing significant budget pressures with many signalling significant rate rises in their long term plans (LTPs).

Restricted funding affects the ability to develop new spaces and places as well as maintain existing ones.

There are also significant disparities in the levels of financial capacity across Councils in the region. For Councils with a low rating base, particularly in the Eastern Bay of Plenty the annual budget for parks, sport, and recreation is a fraction of what is available to larger Councils. This can place increasing pressure on larger, urban Councils to provide regional assets but also impacts access for residents in more rural areas.

It is also apparent that many community organisations struggle with a lack of knowledge and capability to make successful grant applications where funding is available. A number of key local funders noted that Eastern Bay of Plenty (EBOP) based organisations submit less applications than are typically seen in Western Bay of Plenty (WBOP).



### Complexity of Major Projects

Many community organisations who are seeking to develop new spaces and places or undertake major redevelopment projects are finding it particularly challenging. Voluntary organisations do not necessarily have the required skills such as fundraising, project management, legislative and regulatory knowledge, and the ability to navigate Council processes.

At times, this reliance on volunteers can lead to elongated planning cycles for spaces and places (re)development projects which can have a consequence of escalating costs for community projects.



### Travel Time and Cost

A rapidly growing urban population is making travel times across the region more challenging. Spaces and places that people used to consider a manageable drive, can now be difficult to access due to traffic pressures.

With some competitions operating on a regional or sub-regional basis, and with increasing time and costs for travel, some people are seeking more local participation opportunities.

A range of other challenges also affect play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places and participation in the Bay of Plenty. Many of those are not related to the spaces and places but do impact on utilisation of them and/or the sustainable delivery of participation opportunities by regional and local providers. Those raised by the Project Steering Group, stakeholder surveys or workshops are set out in Section 4.2 and 4.3.

## 4.2 Strategic and Planning Challenges

### 4.2.1 Availability of land and infrastructure in the right places

Urban centres have increasing land use pressures, including pressure to convert some greenspace areas for other uses such as housing provision. Where land is available, typically more rurally, it may not be in the right place to support participation outcomes in areas of population growth. With some reserve land being returned to Māori ownership new relationships need to be forged around community use, roles, and responsibilities.

### 4.2.2 Population distribution

There is uneven population growth and changing demographics across the region. This means there are pockets of significant growth where spaces and places provision cannot keep pace with the demands of new residents. However, there are also areas of stable or slower population growth and many small communities where the population may not be enough to ensure sustainable spaces and places utilisation levels but there is still a need for them to support local participation opportunities.

### 4.2.3 Iwi relationships

The complexities associated with working with multiple iwi and hapū across the Bay of Plenty can at times make meaningful connections and regional planning with Māori communities difficult. The expectation and pressure on iwi and hapū to respond on issues

within what are often tight Council and agency planning, and consultation timeframes is also difficult.

### 4.2.4 Changing participation preferences

It is difficult to plan for and respond to the ever changing needs, wants and participation trends of communities. It is difficult to provide spaces and places access at the appropriate levels and times for activities with rapidly growing participation competing against other existing users for access.

### 4.2.5 Spaces and Places sustainability and service levels

There are growing expectations for the level of service and user experience that spaces and places will provide, and a desire for many to have regional standard spaces and places available in their local suburb or town. This is not realistic from a sustainable utilisation and funding and perspective. However, the provision of locally accessible spaces and places of appropriate standards is important for participation.

### 4.2.6 Legislative challenges

Many sports and recreation groups are finding it difficult to keep up with legislative requirements such as new incorporated society legislation, health, and safety, building act compliance (including earthquake and accessibility standards). This is placing extra pressure on volunteers.

### 4.3 Operational Challenges

#### 4.3.1 Membership retention

10% of respondents to the Bay of Plenty Spaces and Places survey indicated they expect their membership to decline in the next 5 years, while 19% expect it to stay about the same - an effective decline when population growth is considered. Membership decline is being impacted by a range of factors including demographic change (especially ageing), affordability (cost of living) and the wide range of activities available to people.

#### 4.3.2 Cost of participation

Keeping membership fees at an affordable level is difficult, particularly with inflation effecting costs of delivery (including facility hire fees) and cost of living impacting many individuals, especially in lower-socio economic communities.

#### 4.3.3 Council fees and charges

Due to budgetary pressure many councils in the Bay of Plenty are proposing to increase user fees and charges or implement new fees


and charges where facility use has previously been free (such as for sports fields). This is impacting sport and recreation groups at a time when they are already finding membership fees are a barrier for some people.

#### 4.3.4 Busy lives

People having less time available for play, active recreation, and sport both as participants and volunteers.

#### 4.3.5 Appropriate programming

Many major facilities are used for regular community training and competition as well as events. Ensuring a balance of access for all uses and ensuring continuity of local competitions is becoming increasingly challenging. The low use times in facilities are also challenging to fill. There may be bookings available at 9.30pm but the access demand might be for juniors, and it is not realistic to have them playing at that time.



“Katikati do not have indoor facilities for those indoor sports that are popular in Katikati. It is too far and expensive, out of economic reach of many families and users to travel to Tauranga” - survey respondent

## 5 Celebrating Success

This strategy is the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Bay of Plenty Spaces and Places Strategy. By working collaboratively Sport Bay of Plenty and the councils across the region have already secured some key regional achievements for sport and active recreation.

### 5.1 2020 Strategy Review

Table 5.1 outlines the 9 projects from the 2020 Strategy that have been completed.

**Table 5.1: 2020 Strategy Completed Projects**

No#	Project	Area
1	Develop a Bay of Plenty Water Sports Facility and Water Access Strategy (Phase 1).	Regional
5	Investigate the opportunity to develop a Bowls and/or Golf Regional Facility Plan. *re-scoped to 'Rotorua Golf Facility Plan'	Rotorua
6	Undertake upgrades to the Maurie Kjar Memorial Pool.	Kawerau
9	Complete extensions of the Motu Trails: 1. Extension to Whakatane – Coastal Eastern Extension; and 2. Gisborne connection link.	Opotiki
13	Continue planned trail developments and supporting infrastructure to maintain and grow Rotorua's national mountain biking status.	Rotorua Lakes
15	Progress a feasibility study for a dedicated regional badminton facility within Tauranga.	Tauranga
24	Katikati - Conduct a feasibility on proposed multi-sport clubrooms at Moore Park.	WBOP
29	Construction of the Whakatane skatepark extension.	Whakatane
32	Develop a Regional Equestrian Facility Plan.	Regional

14 projects are currently in-progress, 7 are not yet started, one was previously identified as no longer required. Refer to Appendix 3 for a status update on other projects from the 2020 strategy.

As an outcome of this strategy review, new recommended priorities have been developed for the region. These are outlined in sections 9 and 10 of this report.

## 5.2 Future Opportunities Through Sharing Good Practice

Going forward there are many opportunities to continue to build on across the region, both for individual play, active recreation, and sport organisations and at council and RST level. To help inspire continued success we provide some case studies of good practice from across the region.

There are already many successful club partnerships and collaborations across the Bay Of Plenty, but some groups and organisations could benefit by finding out more about the opportunities and possibilities that collaboration can bring. These case studies are provided to give a snapshot of some successful examples that others could learn from.

### 5.2.1 Lakeview Golf and Country Club and Rotorua Archery Club<sup>17</sup>

This collaborative partnership evolved out of needs for both organisations. The Rotorua Archery Club operated from a leased site with no option to renew the lease. Lakeview Golf and Country Club had lost their clubrooms due to a fire in 2020. Working on their rebuild plan, Lakeview wanted to create a multi-use clubroom facility that other groups in the community could benefit from. They were motivated by a number of factors including:

- Increased sustainability - another club helping to pay the bills.
- Improved ability to obtain funding - with funders more likely to support multi-use facilities.
- Potential to introduce golf to a new and wider audience.

Sport Bay of Plenty facilitated a conversation between the 2 clubs, who quickly saw the potential of working together. Since 2022 Rotorua Archery has used the Lakeview driving range area on a Sunday for their club day. This has minimal impact on golfers at the club. A further space has been allocated for “anytime practice” which can be used with no impact on golfers and no need to close the range. Archery is also looking to establish a field archery layout on the golf course in some of the bush gullies. Once the new clubhouse is complete the building will be shared by both clubs for events, meetings, and activities.

Figure 5.1: Images of the Rotorua Archery Club at Lakeview Golf Course



*Images provided by Lakeview Golf and Country Club and Rotorua Archery Club.*

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<sup>17</sup> Thanks to Lakeview Golf and Country Club (specifically Sue Falconer) and the Rotorua Archery Club for providing the information, images, and quotes contained in this case study.

So far both clubs are seeing benefits including:

- Securing a \$200,000 contribution from Lotteries to support the new clubhouse build and a further \$86,000 from various other funders.
- An increase in golf membership with new people and communities being introduced to golf.
- Increased public exposure for archery and potential new members.
- Better security for archery due to the location, more people about and people living on site.

Lakeview is also developing other partnerships and collaborations to extend the community reach and benefit of the facilities at their site including:

- Partnership with Civil Defence Rotorua and Progress Ngongotaha to plan for and position the golf club as a future civil defence emergency evacuation facility.
- A learn to play golf programme collaboration with local schools.

**For archery there are many benefits of the partnership with Lakeview, including “the beautiful grounds with the amazing view – maintained by the golf club” and they also now have access to “facilities such as toilets/power/water and the club house which allows for indoor activities such as meetings and workshops.” – Rotorua Archery Club**

**“ This collaboration while in the very early stages has been nothing but positive for Lakeview. It has realised our vision of sharing our facilities with other groups and sports and shown other clubs what can be achieved. It has opened the club to a new audience and helped to encourage that community interest we are keen to foster.” – Lakeview Golf and Country Club**

#### **5.2.2 Iwi Partnership – Te Pūtake o Tawa Mountain Bike Trail, Whakarewarewa Forest, Rotorua<sup>18</sup>**

The land on which Tokorangi and Whakarewarewa Forests are based have a long history of varied use, from being home to Māori settlements and cultivations (until the 1880s), to a government nursery for exotic trees, a Forest Park (between 1975 -1987) and more latterly, a key mountain biking (MTB) track network has existed since the first MTB trails were built by an enthusiastic group in 1993 ([see here for more detail on the history](#)). Until recently the area had only one major access point to the MTB network - at Waipa, situated on adjacent land not belonging to iwi. Pressure on this entrance as well as no control of concessionaires, meant an alternative access point for mountain bikers and walkers was needed.

This partnership project involved CNI Iwi Holdings ( a central North Island iwi collective which is a confederation of 8 iwi), Tūhourangi Tribal Authority, Te Komiti o Ngāti Whakaue, Rotorua Lakes Council, and Kaingaroa Timberlands Forest Management, working together to create a new access point to the forest trail network. The primary objectives of the partnership were to improve mountain biking amenity and create a site to increase the opportunity for commercial return from the riders and walkers that enjoy recreating on the forest owners' land.

**Underpinning the partnership was a shared vision to protect and develop the land, empower the people, and collectively build the future.**

Te Pūtake o Tawa as an access way to the forest was opened in 2021. With a large carpark and facilities, it allows access to the Whakarewarewa Forest MTB track network and the Whakarewarewa

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<sup>18</sup> This case study content has been sourced and summarised from [Sport New Zealand Case Study: Te Pūtake o Tawa Mountain Bike Park, Whakarewarewa Forest, Rotorua](#).

Forest Loop Great Ride. Whakarewarewa Forest contains over 200km of dedicated MTB tracks and is one of only 6 International Mountain Biking Association “[Gold](#)” [Ride Centre](#) Destinations in the world. The Whakarewarewa Forest Loop is one of the newest Ngā Haerenga Great Rides of New Zealand.

Partnership with mana whenua already existed prior to this project, and with public rights of access protected in legislation, Council has a legal agreement with mana whenua to manage recreation assets and activities. Council along with, mana whenua Tūhourangi, Ngāti Whakaue and Ngā hapu e toru o Ngāti Whakaue, CNI Iwi Land Management Ltd and Kaingaroa Timberlands Management Ltd make up the Recreational Management Group for the forest which governs management of recreational activities then undertaken and overseen by the Council on CNI Iwi land.

**Te Pūtake o Tawa is operated by the Council because it is a key access point and a hub for concessionaires. The Recreational Management Group makes collective decisions around commercial opportunities linked to the carpark where all parties, including mana whenua are represented.**

Initially, the Forest Redevelopment project received \$7.09 million of funding from the Provincial Growth Fund. This was used alongside \$7.5 million from Rotorua Lakes Council, to enhance the overall forest amenities and experience. This included enhancements to access with the new car park at Te Pūtake o Tawa and upgrades to other access points, the new Great Ride of the Whakarewarewa Forest Loop (32 km around the outside of the forest), cultural foundation enhancements and other elements.

This project is a great example of Council and iwi landowners working together to recognise and celebrate cultural history, manage, and maximise resources for both public recreational and commercial purposes with a view to the future.

### **5.2.3 Tauranga / WBOP sub-regional sports supply and demand assessments**

In approximately 2009 TCC undertook a review of their level of service for active reserve provision in the city. To help inform this review they worked with Sport Bay of Plenty and consultants to apply The Sportsfield Model<sup>19</sup> to assess current and future supply and demand for sports fields.

Following the initial Tauranga City based work, it was recognised that the sub-regional nature of sports participation, meant that understanding the supply and demand picture across the whole WBOP sub-region was important. Subsequently, 3 sub-regional reports on supply and demand have been undertaken jointly by TCC and WBOPDC, working with Sport Bay of Plenty, regional sports organisations, and clubs (in 2013/14, 2016/17 and 2021/22). These assessments have been expanded to consider hard courts along with sports fields.

The supply and demand assessments focus on understanding the provision and capacity constraints of sports field and outdoor hard court surfaces across the WBOP sub-region. It looks at the spaces that sports use (whether council, school or privately owned spaces), the issues and opportunities at these spaces, ancillary facilities, and sport/club participation, usage, and basic organisational concerns<sup>20</sup>.

Most of the sports competitions are run across the wider WBOP sub-region so it makes sense to capture the full picture together and understand the sub-regional requirements, gaps and surpluses and understand where future spaces and places will be required based on growth of clubs, and

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<sup>19</sup> This model had previously been used both nationally and internationally to inform planning for sports field provision. It was evolved from a Sport England approach to assessing supply and demand for sports fields.

<sup>20</sup> The assessment reports are split across Winter Sports (On Hard Courts: Hockey, Netball, On Grass: Rugby, League, Football) and Summer Sports (On Hard Courts: Tennis, On Grass: Cricket, Touch, Athletics, Baseball, Softball, and all summer modules – Summer 5aside Football, Sevens, Rippa Rugby, Kiwi Tag, Ultimate Frisbee, etc).

including future developments in new areas that will affect population growth, and code participation.

There is general consensus (from both TCC and WBOPDC) that this is important information vital to councils' future planning when it comes to current and future fields/courts, maintenance, and upgrades, and also reviewing relevant policies associated with these spaces and places.

Working together has enabled the councils, Sport Bay of Plenty and codes themselves to gain a better understanding about the supply, provision, demand, and usage of spaces across the wider WBOP sport spaces and places network. It has also led to a number of initiatives to help maximise use of existing facilities (such as irrigation, drainage, and lighting projects) as well as informing planning for creating additional capacity to respond to demand.

**“These regular assessments are a great opportunity to collaborate across a sub-region. Sports facilities are often co-dependent across a sub-region/neighbouring TAs. This collaboration in planning should be encouraged to ensure provision across wider communities which often pull across council boundaries” - Rochelle Seagar, Sport Bay of Plenty Community Sport Advisory (Western Bay).**

#### 5.2.4 Learnings about school partnerships

Schools are key providers of play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places that support their students to participate. In many instances school spaces and places are also available for community use. Often this at a casual, recreational level with areas such as school fields and playgrounds available and used by the local community informally outside of school hours. Some schools also have more formalised arrangements which give specific community access to school based facilities. For example, the Aquinas Action Centre (indoor court facility) which was developed in partnership with TCC is managed for specified community use hours by Bay Venues Ltd. There are also instances of schools or the Ministry of Education (MoE) providing land or facility leases to council or community sports groups such as Warren Park in Whakatane.

While school facilities provide an important opportunity for sharing and maximising resources for shared outcomes for schools and communities it is clear there can also be challenges with these arrangements. There are a number of agreements which are not delivering strong community value. Where councils are investing ratepayer funding to schools it is important these partnerships deliver long term value to the community. Some key learnings from historic school, community partnerships in the Bay of Plenty include:

- Facility partnership planning needs to consider potential significant increases in school roll and the associated future impacts on availability for community purposes.
- Extra spatial provision is likely to be required to facilitate the most effective partnerships. For example, it is likely that a single indoor court is inadequate to provide for long-term school and community functionality. Single court investment does not deliver economies of scale and lacks flexibility to allow both partners needs to be met.
- Any future community school partnerships (for physical assets) need to be of an appropriate scale and very carefully assessed and planned to ensure long-term win-win outcomes.
- School-community programme or operational partnerships may have more value. Such as learn to swim operating in existing school pools if space available rather than just simply opening the pool for casual community use.

Due to the growing interest and need for community - school partnerships Sport NZ has developed a support resource - [Territorial authority and school partnerships: a guide](#) which:

- Identifies common partnership opportunities.

- Outlines processes and steps in developing a partnership and the potential challenges and advice on how to overcome those challenges to maximise possibilities.
- Emphasises the need for strong alignment of goals between potential partners and early engagement with the MoE (when state-owned land/schools are involved).

Also see Appendix 2 for some national case studies of some successful community - school partnerships.

# 6 Overview of Spaces and Places Provision

## 6.1 Regional Snapshot of Provision

The data in the Sport NZ Facility Planning Tool (FPT) for the Bay of Plenty was reviewed and updated during this strategy development process. Currently there are 511 play<sup>21</sup>, sport, and active recreation sites across the region captured in the FPT, with approximately 672 facilities provided across these sites<sup>22</sup>. Approximately 30% are council-owned sites, 22% are MoE-owned and 10% privately owned<sup>23</sup>. The remainder of the sites and facilities are owned by a variety of charitable trusts, clubs, and community groups.

Some sites have a single facility such as a bowling club, others such as Rotorua Aquatic Centre have multiple facilities (such as pools, slides, changing facilities) supporting a range of aquatic activities, and indoor court sites which provide multiple courts for a number of codes and other spaces such as Whakatāne Memorial Hall. There are also a range of multi-use sites that have multiple facilities at one site, most often these are reserve sites that have a range of facilities and activities such as Blake Park - Tauranga, Memorial Park - Ōpōtiki and Centennial Park - Te Puke.

Some of the most common site types<sup>24</sup> in the FPT for the Bay of Plenty are:

- **Aquatic facilities/swimming pools** at approximately 129 sites (including 90 school pools, several private swim schools, and hot pools/spas along with council provided (including Bay Venues Ltd) public pools).
- **Sports fields** at approximately 70 sites (most providing multiple fields)<sup>25</sup>.
- **Outdoor courts** at approximately 61 sites.
- **Indoor courts** at approximately 43 sites (of which 28 are school based facilities).
- **Bowling greens** at approximately 27 sites.
- **Golf courses** with approximately 24 across the region.
- **Destination Bike parks** with 17 across the region including BMX, MTB and the Motu Trails.

Very few playgrounds or play spaces are currently recorded but there are a number of destination sites that provide for play at a sub-regional/regional level.

Some key observations regarding regional provision include:

- Significant disparities in spaces and places provision with limited local access in more rural communities.
- Cities such as Rotorua and Tauranga may have many spaces and places but use and demand pressures mean it is hard to get bookings for the desired times and level of use, particularly for indoor court based activities.
- The aged network also means a lack of functionality and suitability of spaces and places for users with mobility issues or other disabilities.

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<sup>21</sup> A few sub-regional and local playgrounds/play spaces are captured in the inventory, but many are not.

<sup>22</sup> All numbers in this section are indicative only as the Sport NZ Facility Planning Tool is known to have some data gaps. It is also a live system, regularly being updated so figures change. It is the most comprehensive facility information that is available.

<sup>23</sup> This includes many martial arts facilities, along with commercial swim schools, hot pool/spa sites, mountain bike assets such as Skyline Rotorua and Tui Ridge Park. Some Retirement Village assets such as bowling greens are also included.

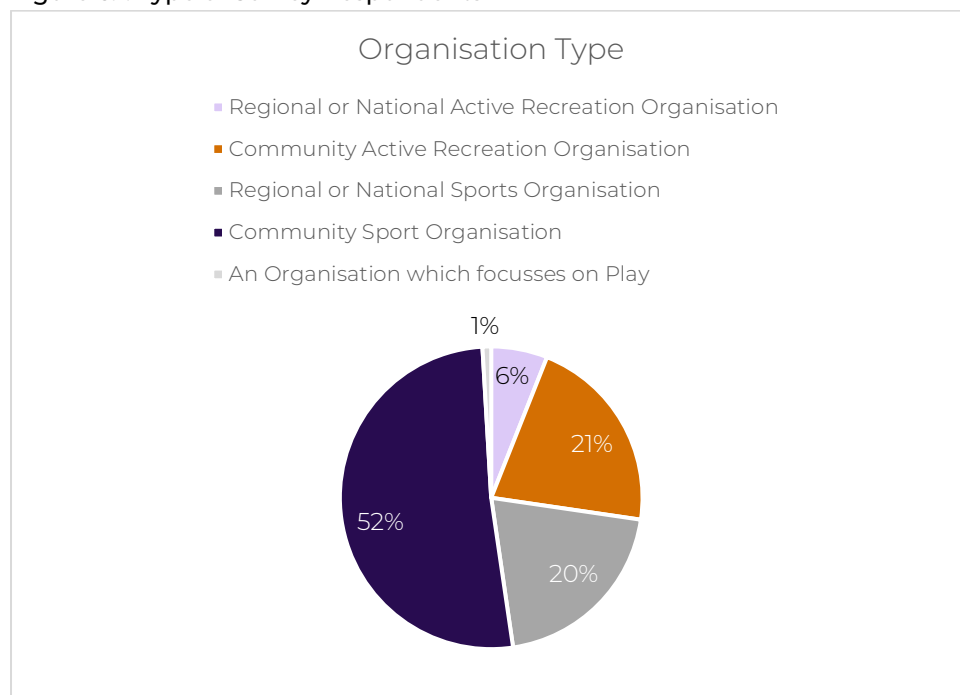
<sup>24</sup> These numbers exclude new assets that were identified as part of this project which are yet to be loaded into the Sport NZ system. It does not include many recreation assets such as Department of Conservation land, and only some walking and cycling tracks are included.

<sup>25</sup> This excludes school sports field sites.

### 6.1.1 Key Findings From stakeholder survey

251 responses were received to the online stakeholder survey. These respondents represented a broad diversity of play, active recreation, and sports organisations. The full spectrum of play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places were used by these respondents including pools, halls, community centres, courts (indoor and outdoor), parks, lakes, rivers, ocean, sports fields, turfs, tracks, and trails. The activities provided by survey respondents ranged from Archery to Zumba and almost everything in between.

**Figure 6.1: Type of Survey Respondents**



52% of responses were from community sport organisations, many were from traditional sports clubs such as athletics (4 responses), basketball (4), badminton(3), bowls (6), cricket (14), football (15), netball (5), and rugby (11 responses). Other less traditional sport respondents included organisations such as pickleball, rock climbing/bouldering, martial arts, and paintball 20% of responses were from regional or national sports organisations such as Squash Bay of Plenty and Parafed.

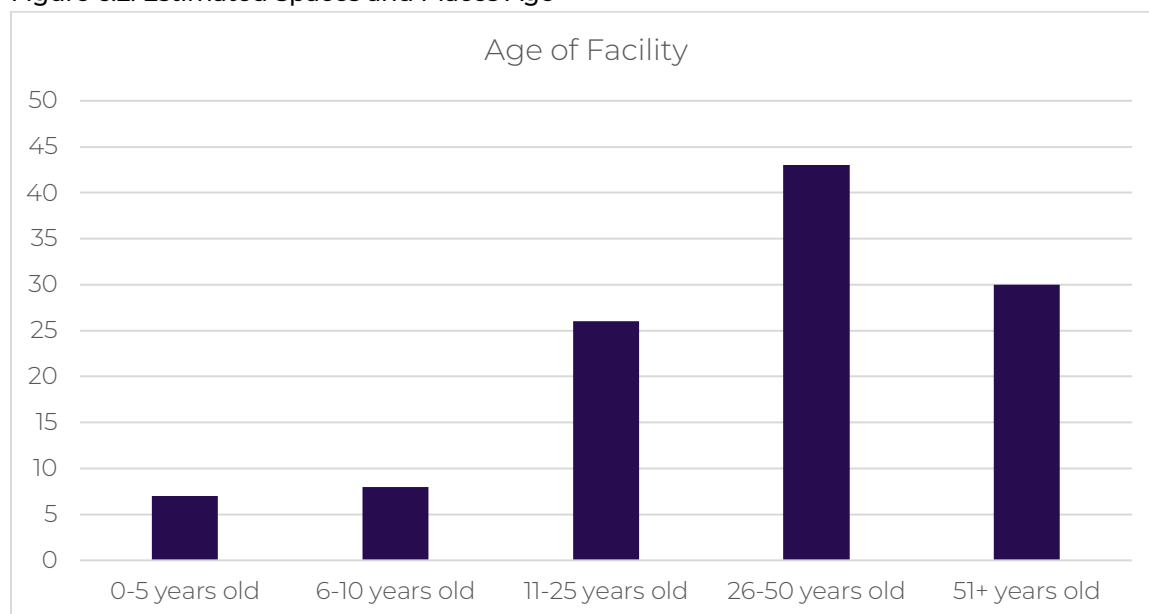
21% identified as community active recreation organisations including organisations such as Youth Search and Rescue, numerous walking groups, Waimarino Education Trust, Circability, and several dance groups.

It was useful to have such a diversity of responses covering a wide range of facilities and activities for all ages.

### Key Spaces and Places Details

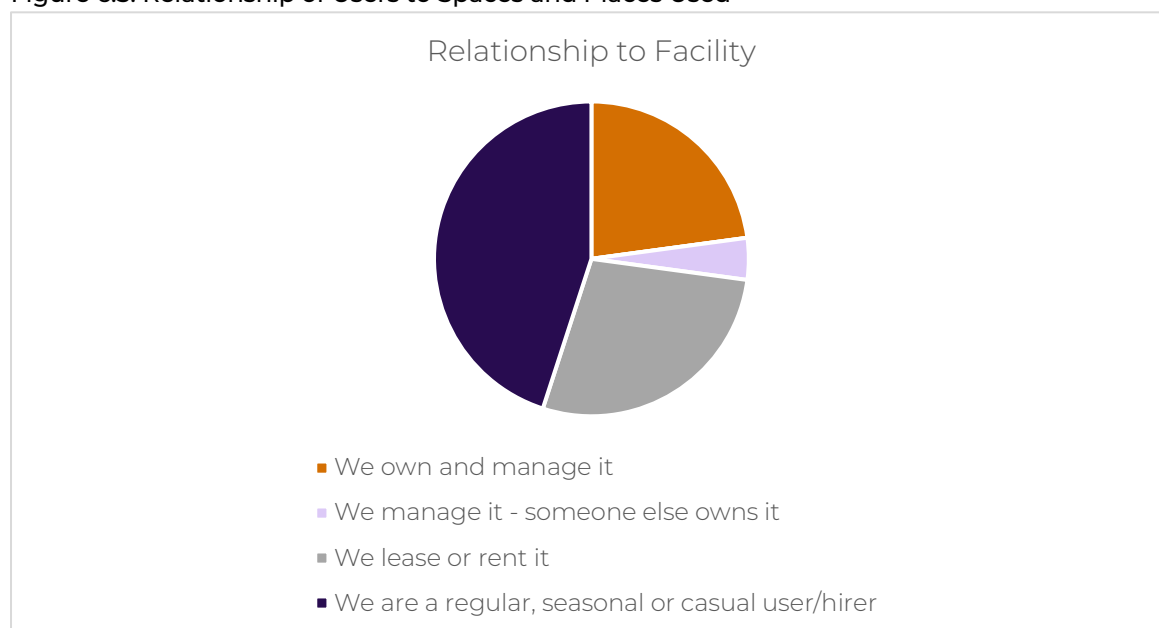
A significant portion of the facilities used by respondents across the region are old with 51% of facilities aged over 26 years old, and another 18% in the 11-26 years old category. Only 5% are between 0-5 years old.

**Figure 6.2: Estimated Spaces and Places Age**



45% of respondents are regular seasonal hirers of facilities, 28% lease or rent their facilities, and 22% own and manage their own facility while 4% manage the facility which someone else owns.

**Figure 6.3: Relationship of Users to Spaces and Places Used**



Of concern, 57% of organisations do not think they can afford to maintain and develop their facility.

Many facility owners are facing challenges with facility age, declining condition, and a lack of fit-for-purpose features. Some are proactively seeking partnerships with other compatible activities to help increase revenue streams and give them greater ability to cover maintenance costs. However, this is not enough in many instances with some buildings that are over 51+ years old in need of significant upgrades to meet modern requirements.

### Spaces and Places Satisfaction

Overall, based on survey responses, there is a good level of satisfaction with the location of spaces and places and reasonable levels of satisfaction with the condition of them in the region. However, many survey respondents indicated dissatisfaction with the capacity of spaces and places to meet

current needs and significantly, **44% indicated they did not think the facilities they use would meet future needs (in 10 years' time)** and 30% were unsure.

There were a wide range of issues contributing to dissatisfaction with the capacity of spaces and places, a snapshot of some relevant survey comments is provided below:

#### **Indoor court related comments**

"It is very difficult to find regular time slots at affordable venues in Tauranga."

"We use mainly the Whakatane Hall. Having only 2 courts is the main issue there. And the leaky roof."

"On Monday nights we could easily fill another one or 2 courts but the hall capacity is only 6."

"Capacity has been a huge problem and has not kept up with our growth which has been signalled annually for some time now."

#### **Specialised facilities comments**

"With our club growing our space isn't big enough for the number of members. We are looking at new spaces but cannot afford the rent for the other larger facilities."

"Capacity - Limits our ability as a competitive club to promote our sport."

Amenities - Car parking on a narrow street is not good, storage, shade and shelter do not exist."

#### **Sports field comments**

"More cricket wickets (particularly grass wickets) are required if cricket wants to grow its capacity. There are already not enough grounds to cope with demand and enable all registered teams to participate every week during the season if bad weather or other events occur."

"Access to the Reserve and capacity will be an issue over the next few years in Omokoroa."

#### **Aquatic Comments**

"At present lack appropriate access for those with disabilities. Also need more learn to swim for all abilities."

"Not enough space for teams to train and not hours. The cost is super expensive!"

More detail from the stakeholder survey is available in Appendix 5.

## 6.2 Central Bay of Plenty (CBOP) Sub-regional Snapshot

The FPT identifies approximately 122 sites across the Rotorua Lakes Council district with 32 of these sites owned by Rotorua Lakes Council. Approximately 159 facilities are identified within the district.

The Draft Rotorua Play, Active Recreation, and Sport Strategy provides significant direction regarding challenges, opportunities, and priorities for this district. Some of the key challenges relating to spaces and places in the CBOP sub-region include:

- **Quality of spaces and places** - Aging spaces and places and unique environmental conditions contributing to maintenance and quality issues.
- **Accessibility of spaces and places** – Proximity and suitability of spaces and places including barriers to access for those with specific or complex needs such as disabilities.
- **Quantity and capacity of spaces and places** - Availability of spaces and places – particularly courts and covered/all-weather facilities and fields.
- **Affordability of spaces and places hire.**
- **Provision and quality of amenities/support facilities.**
- **Sustainability** – Ability to resource ongoing operations, and to fund renewal and maintenance of spaces and places.

There may be an opportunity for CBOP, potentially in partnership with EBOP, to provide greater support to Māori sport and recreation including local participation opportunities, national tournaments, and events.

A sample of survey comments which highlight some of the spaces and places issues in the Rotorua Lakes Council district include:

“Capacity - our membership is increasing annually, and we are unsure if we can meet the needs with our current number of courts...We are full to capacity on every playing evening/ Saturdays and at tournaments.”

“The sport is growing rapidly, and we do not have enough courts to cater for demand now let alone in the future.”

“Sportsdrome is 60+ years old. Only 3 courts available to use. Courts are not regulation size, so can't run major tournaments on those courts. Backboards are old and not regulation height. Too many lines - floor hasn't been upgraded for over 15 years. Get bumped for other events.”

“We have no home base for nearly 1000 members/users of the club. We are spread far and wide across the city. There are not enough parks available for us to use and we have to use school fields which are not maintained to a good enough standard to train properly.”

“Buildings upkeep is not being maintained. Grounds are not level due to high water table and geothermal activity.”

“... the fields are poor quality, limited lighting, and parking. Toilet blocks have no lighting making them unsafe in winter.”

### 6.3 Eastern Bay of Plenty Sub-regional Snapshot

The FPT identifies approximately 143 sites and 171 facilities across the EBOP sub-region. Within that 95 sites and 110 facilities are identified in Whakatāne, 25 sites and 33 facilities in Kawerau, and 23 sites and 28 facilities in Ōpōtiki. The majority of facilities are located in the main towns of Whakatāne, Kawerau and Ōpōtiki although there are also many facilities in small, rural communities such as the swimming pool in Murupara, the racecourse in Te Teko. Often facilities are provided by schools such as Waiotaha Valley School and Te Kura o Torere in the Ōpōtiki district.

Some of the key challenges for the EBOP sub-region include:

- Ageing infrastructure or a lack of community sport and recreation infrastructure.
- Limited financial capacity of council's and the challenges this presents for spaces and places planning, maintenance, and additional provision.
- Adequacy of local spaces and places to support locally accessible participation, particularly in rural communities.
- Many sports competitions are sub-regional and based from spaces and places in Whakatāne. This creates travel challenges for some participants. It also means the ageing facilities at sites such as Rex Morpeth Park and Eve Rimmer Park are higher priorities due to the sub-regional function they provide.

Some possible opportunities in the sub-region include partnerships with iwi and providing for high Māori participation sports and activities such as waka ama.

Survey comments about spaces and places that are not fit-for-purpose in the sub-region include:

**“The building is not fit for the activity however it is the only one that was available and affordable. There are multiple things that need to be fixed but the landlord has not fixed them e.g. a broken window, toilet leaks, roof leaks.”**

**“School is in a very run down state as are the sports facilities.”**

**“A lot of the buildings in our community are old and run down with the facilities in this state, it is hard to accommodate everyone's needs and the want of whanau to participate in activities however we are grateful to have a space to provide our services to the community.”**

**“On the positive side the grounds meet our basic needs, and we are not charged for their use. It is however a compromise as the ground faces into the sun which does not meet requirements for holding formal competitions. We also have to maintain the grounds (lawnmowing) at our cost.”**

**“Some grounds do not have great changing facilities”**

#### Kawerau

The majority of the sites/facilities in Kawerau are owned by Kawerau District Council (KDC), these include sports fields, tracks, and outdoor courts, the Maurie Kjar Memorial Aquatic Centre, and buildings such as the Firmin Field Lodge. Some club owned facilities include the Judo Club and Bowling Club buildings.

The Maurie Kjar Aquatic Centre is a wonderful recreation asset. This small community with a limited rating base should be proud of the value this facility provides to not only their residents, but also the

wider EBOP community and visitors. The nearby multi-sport hub site at Prideaux Park, provides quality spaces and places for netball, and tennis, along with multiuse sports field and event space. The rebuilt Rangī Delamere Centre (pavilion) has recently re-opened adjacent to the courts and multiuse fields. There is an opportunity to further maximise the community sport and recreation assets and utilisation in this wider area as a key hub adjacent to the town centre.

A key challenge for KDC is the small ratepayer base which results in Council having limited funding available for maintenance of existing assets and investment in new spaces and places. Determining the best approach to address the lack of indoor sport and recreation space provision due to the closure of the Ron Hardie Recreation Centre is a key priority for this community.

It is acknowledged that the impacts of climate change (storm and flood events) are placing significant pressure on existing KDC infrastructure (all types) and the associated Council budgets. Given the limited funding available, and other community participation priorities (such as the closed Ron Hardie Recreation Centre), repairing the damaged Tarawera River Kayak/Canoe Slalom course is not considered to be a high sport and recreation priority for the region or sub-region. While the world championships were previously held here the chance of securing future world championship events and the required investment to do so, is unlikely to provide the best return on investment for improving community sport and recreation participation outcomes in the district.

## Ōpōtiki

The majority of the sites/facilities in the Ōpōtiki district are owned by Ōpōtiki District Council. However, MoE also owns important sport and recreation assets including any pools and indoor courts in the district. Ōpōtiki Squash Club is located on Ōpōtiki College grounds in a building shared with the College for squash as well as the gymnasium (indoor court). Some community groups that own their own land/facilities include Ōpōtiki Lawn Bowls Club, Ōpōtiki Surf Lifesaving Club, and Ōpōtiki Golf Club.

The Draft Ōpōtiki Spaces and Places Strategy provides detailed direction regarding the challenges, opportunities, and priorities for the Ōpōtiki district. The priority challenges for the district is to address the issues around public access and facility quality at Ōpōtiki College, particularly the swimming pool and gymnasium (indoor court). Another key challenge is maintenance and upgrades required to provide spaces and places which are fit-for-purpose such as the Ōpōtiki Gymnastics Club (in the former schout hall). Providing appropriate levels of spaces and places provision and access for the coastal, rural communities such as Waihou Bay is also an important consideration.

## Whakatāne

Whakatāne has been experiencing strong population growth, with a 9.2% population increase between the 2013 and 2018 census<sup>26</sup>. This growth is placing pressure on play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places in the district, as is the ageing nature of some key facilities such as the Whakatāne War Memorial Hall.

The 17 hectare Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub area<sup>27</sup> is very well positioned close to the Whakatāne town Centre and on the roads to Ōhope and Taneatua. It provides a wide range of play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places for the district and EBOP sub-region. However, many of these spaces and places are ageing and require maintenance, upgrades, or expansion to meet the needs of the growing community. With limited funding available, the Whakatāne District Council will need to make some difficult decisions around which spaces and places receive investment. For example, on the face of it, the artificial athletics track proposed in the Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Master Plan is unlikely to provide the best return on investment, when compared to other priorities at this multiuse site such as the Whakatāne War Memorial Hall, field, and club base reconfigurations.

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<sup>26</sup> 2023 census data is not yet available.

<sup>27</sup> The site includes Rex Morpeth Park, Rugby Park, Whakatāne Aquatic and Fitness Centre and the Whakatāne Arts and Craft Centre - Whakatāne War Memorial Hall.

In the rural towns across the district, the main issue appears to be with play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places which are underutilised in some of these communities<sup>28</sup>. This is linked to declines in participation, and some clubs folding due to a lack of membership, or use dropping off. It is apparent that non-asset solutions are likely to be required to increase participation in some of these communities.

## 6.4 Western Bay of Plenty Sub-regional Snapshot

The FPT identifies 244 sites and 311 facilities in the WBOP Sub-region. Within that 38 sites and 35 facilities are in the WBOPDC area. Tauranga has 206 sites and 276 facilities recorded. 87 sites are recorded as being owned by TCC, WBOPDC or Bay Venues. 39 sites are recorded as being privately provided. This includes spaces and places such as private swim schools, hot springs/spas, martial arts, and fitness/gyms and a gymsport facility along with a number of retirement village spaces and places (mostly bowling greens).

The WBOP sub-region is experiencing significant population growth which is creating obvious capacity constraints for many sport and recreation spaces and places, particularly indoor court space, aquatic space, and sports fields.

There are many opportunities in this sub-region, for:

- More sub-regional planning, building on prior examples such as sports supply and demand assessments and the sub-regional parks policy approach.
- Shared investment opportunities between TCC and WBOPDC for spaces and places that service residents across both communities with many people living, working, and recreating across territorial boundaries.
- Considering different or shared operating options within the sport and recreation network
- Iwi partnerships to improve local access and spaces and places provision.

Some survey comments about capacity constraints, spaces and places that are not fit-for-purpose in the sub-region include:

**“The fields and courts were not up to standard this season we feel the drainage has been neglected.”**

**“The building is old, cold in the winter and boiling hot in the summer, the cold environments is dangerous for our high end athletes as the cold can lead to injuries, with the heat we need to take many breaks in training to ensure they cool down therefore not training efficiently, it is dirty and hard to keep clean.”**

**“The venue often looks unkept e.g. items and clothing left lying about; double doors on either end of the facility are sometimes open/unlocked when we arrive; no satisfactory heating in the winter.”**

**“We also have a major issue with floodlights on fields, with a growing number of senior teams and other programmes and a desire for more midweek games, only 2 fields under lights with poor quality fields is not enough”.**

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<sup>28</sup> It is understood Te Teko has an active club environment but some clubs in communities such as Taneatua, Matata, Waimana have folded or are struggling.

**“Our building no longer meets our current needs and also is in urgent disrepair.”**

**“Struggle with lighting and wall colour, also struggle getting access to a number of facilities... we can't book them on a regular basis as competing with other sports.”**

**“We are needing more courts - but this is already under discussion with council as part of wider changes to Blake Park.”**

### **Tauranga City**

TCC has been undertaking significant planning work in recent years in order to identify appropriate opportunities to provide significant additional capacity in the play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places network. They are developing a network of aquatic facilities to meet the current and future demand including the completion of the Memorial Park Aquatic Centre. Directly connected to this project is the planned urgent replacement of the indoor courts currently provided at this site<sup>29</sup>, which includes provision of an additional court. In order to meet demand, additional courts are also planned in the medium term at Baypark, and in the long term in the eastern and western growth areas..

The staged delivery of the Active Reserve Master Plans for Baypark, Blake Park, Gordon Spratt Reserve, and Tauranga Domain are required to significantly change the capacity, quality, and fit-for-purpose nature of sport and recreation spaces and places provision in the city. The significant use and benefits all of these spaces and places provide to residents of the WBOP district also needs to be acknowledged.

### **Western Bay of Plenty District**

The majority of spaces and places in this district are owned and provided directly by community organisations. WBOPDC only has a direct delivery role for the following asset types:

- Aquatic spaces and places (pools)
- Outdoor spaces and places – playing fields, destination reserves, shared pathways.

A key challenge for community organisations is the cost and complexity of navigating planning and development projects for new spaces and places or significant upgrades without financial support from Council. The consideration of a new Council approach to community funding is critical for better enabling new sport and recreation spaces and places in this district. Council is currently consulting on a new approach through the 2024-2034 LTP.

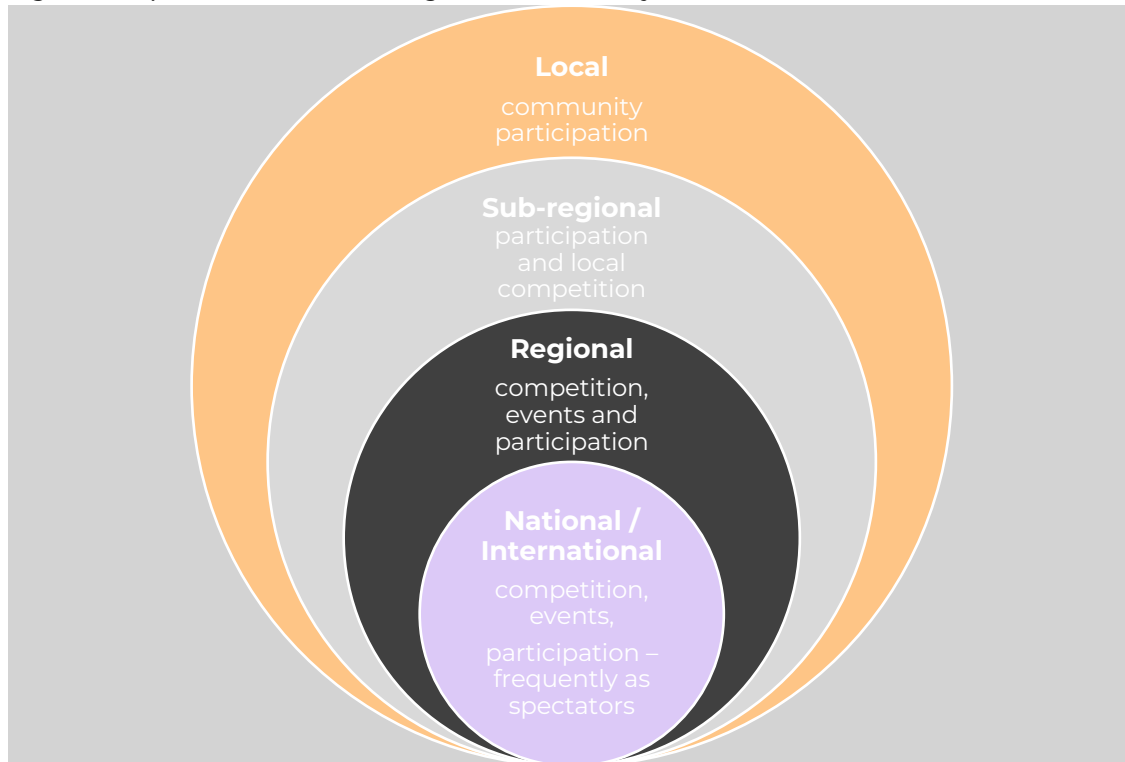
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<sup>29</sup> The current indoor courts at QEYC will be replaced by the Cameron Road Indoor Sports Centre.

## 7 Spaces and Places Categories and Provision Assessment

To help inform regional spaces and places planning it is useful to have a way to categorise and consider the role of specific spaces and places and how they support communities to engage in play, active recreation, and sport. All categories of spaces and places have an important role to play within the network of spaces and places in the Bay of Plenty. However, the planning focus is primarily on regional, sub-regional, and local spaces and places.

**Figure 7.1: Spaces and Places Categories and Primary Function**



When categorising spaces and places, it is important to categorise them based on their primary use and intended purpose. While some local spaces and places may meet some international standards, such as a basketball court meeting FIBA's requirement, if most of the use and its primary purpose is for local and regional use it should be categorised as a regional space and place. It is also important to understand that a single space and place often meets a variety of community needs across the spectrum, from local participation to international competition.

## Definitions and Examples of Spaces and Places Categories

	Local	Sub-regional	Regional	National	International
Definition:	A space or place that provides community participation opportunities for a local neighbourhood, town, or city catchment. Local spaces and places often facilitate people's introduction to sport and recreation within their local community.	A space or place with the ability to provide participation opportunities for both training and competition. Often supporting a whole territorial authority (TA) district and drawing teams from across adjacent TA areas for competition or a unique participation experience.	A space or place with the ability to host inter-regional and internal regional (Bay of Plenty wide) competitions, serve as a regional high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes, or provide community participation opportunities for a high number of people across TA boundaries.  Regional spaces and places are often the primary centre of co-located, multi-sport, and active recreation facilities within a regional catchment.	A space or place with the ability to host national competitions and events or to serve as a national high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes.	A space or place with the ability to host international competitions and events (i.e. between nations).
Examples:	Rangi Delamere Pavilion, Kawerau; Pongakawa Action Centre; WBOP.	Rotorua Badminton Hall; Rex Morpeth Park, Whakatane; Warren Park – Stadium Horizon, Whakatane.	Mercury Arena – 6 court area, Baypark; Rotorua Aquatic Centre; Paengaroa Domain, WBOP; Papamoa Tennis Courts, Tauranga,;	Mercury Arena – 3 court area, Baypark; Motu Trails Great Ride, Ōpōtiki.	Rotorua International Stadium; Bay Oval, Tauranga.
Primary Function:	Local community participation	Participation and local competition	Competition, events, and community participation	Competition, events, and participation – most frequently as spectators	Competition, events, and participation – most frequently as spectators

## 7.1 Assessment of Space and Place Provision by Role

This section provides a summary of the spaces and places across the region by category function and/or category. This overview only covers spaces and places which service an international/national, regional, or sub-regional function. This shows that the Bay of Plenty has a wide range of quality spaces and places that serve sub-regional purposes through to a number of high quality international/national standard spaces and places, many of which are able to be used regularly by local community members.

Throughout this section, where a space and place has a specific component or reason that it is identified as serving a particular category function this is noted in brackets ( ).

## 7.2 International/National Spaces and Places Provision Assessment

Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
International		
Tokorangi and Whakarewarewa Forest - Rotorua (MTB)	Motu Trails Great Ride - Ōpōtiki District	Bay Oval – Tauranga (cricket)
Rotorua BMX Track		TECT Park – WBOP district (range of activities)
Rotorua International Stadium		
National		
Unison Arena / Energy Events Centre - Rotorua (indoor courts)	Waterhouse Street Reserve / Tarawera River Kayak/Canoe Slalom Course – Kawerau <i>Note: currently closed due to flood damage</i>	Mercury Arena - Tauranga (3 court area)
Kaituna River Kayak and Rafting Courses – Okere Falls, Rotorua		Devoy Squash & Fitness Centre - Tauranga
Lake Tikitapu (Rowing/Waka Ama and Slalom Water Ski Courses) - Rotorua		Tauranga Hockey Centre (turfs)
		Tauranga BMX Track
		Mount Maunganui Main Beach – Tauranga (surf lifesaving and beach volleyball)

## 7.3 Regional and Sub-regional Spaces and Places Provision Assessment

### 7.3.1 Aquatic Spaces and Places

Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
Regional		
Rotorua Aquatic Centre (50m pool)	Whakatāne Aquatic and Fitness Centre	Baywave TECT Aquatic and Leisure Centre - Tauranga  <i>Proposed Memorial Park Aquatic Facility - Tauranga</i>
Sub-regional		
	Maurie Kjar Aquatic Centre - Kawerau (free)  East Bay Canoe Racing Club - Whakatāne	Mount Hot Pools - Tauranga  Toi Ohomai Windemere Campus Pool (Dive Well) - Tauranga  Te Puke Memorial Pool - WBOP district  BOP Canoe/Kayak Club – Tauranga

### 7.3.2 Indoor Spaces and Places – multipurpose and single-purpose courts/ facilities

Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
Regional		
		Mercury Arena 6 court - Tauranga  <i>Proposed removal of QEYC</i>  <i>Proposed extension of Mercury Arena</i>
Sub-regional		
Geyser City Squash Club - Rotorua	Whakatāne Squash Club	ARGOS Gymnastics facility - Tauranga
Mid-Island Gym Sports- Rotorua	Whakatāne War Memorial Hall	Impact Gymsport Academy - Tauranga
Southern Trust Sportsdrome - Rotorua	Ōpōtiki Squash Club	Mount Maunganui Squash Club -- Tauranga

Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
Rotorua Badminton Hall		Te Puke Squash Club - WBOP district  <i>Cameron Road Indoor Sports Centre – Tauranga (due to open during 2024)</i>

### 7.3.3 Outdoor Spaces and Places – fields, turfs, and stadia

Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
Regional		
Puketawhero Park – Rotorua (rugby league)		Tauranga Domain Athletics Track  Baypark Stadium - Tauranga  Blake Park (multiple sports) - Tauranga  Paengaroa Domain (rugby) - WBOP district  <i>Proposed Tauranga Domain Stadium</i>  <i>Proposed Baypark Athletics Track relocated from Tauranga Domain</i>
Sub-regional		
Smallbone Park – Rotorua (hockey, cricket)  Neil Hunt Park (multiple sports) - Rotorua  Westbrook / Ray Boord Park (multiple sports) - Rotorua	Warren Park / Stadium Horizon – Whakatāne (hockey) Rex Morpeth Park - Whakatāne (multiple sports)  Rugby Park - Whakatāne  Princess Street Reserve - Ōpōtiki (rugby)	Carlton Reserve – Tauranga (softball)  Links Avenue Reserve – Tauranga (football)

### 7.3.4 Outdoor Spaces and Places - Courts

Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
Regional		
Westbrook Park - Rotorua (netball)		Tauranga Netball Centre  Pāpāmoa Tennis Courts – Tauranga  <i>Proposed relocation of Tauranga Netball Centre to Baypark</i>
Sub-regional		
Manuka Crescent Tennis Courts - Rotorua	Eve Rimmer Park / Netball Whakatāne Centre	Te Puke Netball Centre - WBOP district

### 7.3.5 Specialised Spaces and Places

#### Lawn Bowls

Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
Regional		
Arawa Bowling Club - Rotorua		Bowls Mount Maunganui / Mount Greens Sports – Tauranga  Bowls Tauranga South – Tauranga  Te Puke Bowling Club - WBOP district
Sub-regional		
Ngongotaha Bowling Club - Rotorua	Kawerau Bowling Club – Kawerau  Ōhope Bowling Club – Whakatāne  Ōpōtiki Bowling Club	Bowls Matua – Tauranga  Katikati Bowling Club – WBOP district  Omokoroa Bowling Club – WBOP district  Tauranga Bowling Club

## Golf

	Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
Regional			
Rotorua Golf Course / Arikikapakapa	Ōhope International Golf Club Inc. Whakatāne Golf Club Inc.	Te Puke Golf Club - WBOP district Mount Maunganui Golf Club - Tauranga Omanu Golf Club - Tauranga Tauranga Golf Club	
Sub-regional			
Springfield Golf Club – Rotorua Lakeview Golf Club - Rotorua	Ōpōtiki Golf Club Kawerau Golf Club	Fairview Golf Club – WBOP district	

## Bike

	Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
Regional			
Skyline Rotorua – Mountain Bike Park (downhill MTB trails)		TECT Park – Western Bay District (MTB trails) Omokoroa to Tauranga Cycleway (Tauranga Moana Cycle Trail) Pāpāmoa to Paengaroa Tral (Eastern Link Section)	
Sub-regional			
Westbrook ./ Ray Boord Park – Rotorua (concrete velodrome)	Whirinaki – Moerangi Track (shared use walking/MTB) Onepu Mountain Bike Park - Whakatāne		

## Equestrian

Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
Regional		
		<i>Explore establishing a Regional Equestrian Park (as per Bay of Plenty Equestrian Facilities Plan) – TCC/WBOPDC area</i>
Sub-regional		
Tokorangi & Whakarewarewa Forests (trekking trails)  Rotorua A&P Showgrounds	Memorial Park Showgrounds – Ōpōtiki  <i>Explore establishing a district-level Equestrian Park at Te Teko Racecourse - Whakatāne</i>	TECT Park – WBOP district (trails)  Waitekohekohe Recreation Park (trails)

### 7.3.6 Destination Reserves

Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
Regional		
Tokorangi and Whakarewarewa Forest - Rotorua	Waterhouse Street Reserve / Tarawera River – Kawerau (kayak/canoe slalom course– currently closed)  Kohi Point Scenic Reserve and Nga Tapuwai o Toi – Whakatane (historic pa site, walking tracks)	Mauao Historic Reserve and Mount Maunganui Main Beach – Tauranga  TECT Park – WBOP district  Pāpāmoa Hills Cultural Heritage Park managed by Bay of Plenty Regional Council
Sub-regional		
Rotorua Lakefront Reserve	Ōhope Beach Reserves – Whakatāne (Mahy, Maraetotara, West End, Port Ōhope Wharf, Port Ōhope Recreation Reserves and Ocean Beach Reserve)  Whitikau Reserve – Ōpōtiki (skatepark, playground and start of Motu Trails Great Ride)	Huharua Harbour Park - Western Bay of Plenty District  Memorial Park – Tauranga  McLaren Falls Park and Omanawa Falls – WBOP district (Note: owned/managed by TCC)

Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
	Coastal Reserves/Beaches – Ōpōtiki (Ohiwa, Waiotahe, Hukuwai, Tirohanga, Opape, Te Kaha, Maraetai Bay Reserve, Waihau Bay, Hukutaia Domain)	

### 7.3.7 Destination Playgrounds / Play Spaces

Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
Sub-regional		
Rotorua Lakefront Playground		Strand Waterfront Playground - Tauranga Memorial Park Playground – Tauranga Hopukiore Reserve Playground - Tauranga

### 7.3.8 Shared Pathways

Central BOP	Eastern BOP	Western BOP
Sub-regional		
Tokorangi and Whakarewarewa Forest (walkways/cycleways) - Rotorua	Whakatāne Greenways (shared use river path, historical reserves, playground)	Mount Maunganui Main Beach Boardwalk and Marine Parade Coastal Path – Tauranga Kopurererua Valley - Tauranga

All other spaces and places across the region are considered to provide a local function.

# 8 Regional Planning Framework

## 8.1 Vision

**Vision:** Shaping an innovative network of play, recreation, and sport spaces and places to empower and uplift our community for a thriving future.

"Kia auaha te taiao, kia auaha te tangata." - To shape the environment is to shape the people.

**How we will get there:** By working collaboratively, using a regional planning framework to guide us in providing the right mix of spaces and places in the appropriate locations for our communities.

## 8.2 Planning Principles

When considering the upgrade or development of future spaces and places to meet play, active recreation, and sport needs it is fundamental that spaces and places are developed in a robust and planned way. The following principles will be used to guide spaces and places planning and investment across the Bay of Plenty<sup>30</sup>.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION	
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	MAXIMISING VALUE
INCLUSIVE AND ACCESSIBLE	INVESTING STRATEGICALLY
A NETWORK APPROACH	
GIVE EFFECT TO TE TIRITI O WAITANGI	

### 8.2.1 Give Effect to Te Tiriti O Waitangi

We recognise the mana of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and seek to grow authentic relationships to work in partnership with whanāu, hapū, and iwi. We will apply a framework that reflects Te Tiriti o Waitangi and consider the cultural narrative of the area, when planning future play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places outcomes for our community.

<sup>30</sup> These principles, and the associated planning framework in this Strategy, are closely aligned with the principles in the Draft Sport New Zealand National Spaces and Places Framework as outlined in section 2.6.

## 8.2.2 Environmental Sustainability

Given environmental impacts and climate change it is critically important to consider climate impacts and resilience when operating spaces and places or investing in upgrades or new spaces and places. Spaces and places that are resilient and environmentally sustainable will reflect the historical landscape, align with local pūrākau, and apply sustainable operational, design and construction methods. This will help ensure the future facility network minimises impact on the environment, fosters environmental connection and is itself, protected from environmental change.

## 8.2.3 Maximising Value

With finite resources, decisions need to be made that are based on ensuring social and economic sustainability and value for money for communities<sup>31</sup>. To do this it is important to focus on development of multi-use spaces and places, hubs, partnerships, and collaborations where a range of community needs can be met<sup>32</sup>. Listening to the voices of our whānau and communities across the Bay of Plenty will help maximise utilisation of spaces and places for all. It is also important to understand the whole of life costs related to decisions. This means not only being able to build a space or place, but also affording to sustainably operate and maintain it for the whole of its life.

## 8.2.4 Inclusive and Accessible

Spaces and places are developed, maintained, and adapted to reflect the communities who use them, encourage community safety, inclusiveness, diversity, and accessibility for all. Social equality will be supported through spaces and places being accessible to all people regardless of income, age, ethnicity, gender, and physical ability. This is enabled through cultural inclusivity, use of local pūrākau, and applying universal design principles and accessible design. This is operationalised through spaces and places operators' policies and practice ensuring equitable access.

## 8.2.5 Investing Strategically

Hauora will be at the forefront of our spaces and places investment. This involves considering a need and insights-based approach to projects as they arise through listening to the diverse voice of our communities<sup>33</sup>. We will also consider the current and future supply and demand for spaces and places, the need for spaces and places to be adaptable, through design, to meet community needs that may change over time, and consider sustainable operational models. Strategic fit based on the existing network and any strategies or plans outlining the future network must also be considered. Over provision or unnecessary duplication of spaces and places should be avoided. Existing spaces and places should be maximised and/or enhanced before new spaces and places, which complement and enhance the network, are considered.

## 8.2.6 Partnerships and Collaboration

We recognise that our aspirations cannot be achieved by individual organisations working alone, by working together we will achieve better outcomes for our communities. Partnering with others such as education, health, iwi, and private providers increases the likelihood that spaces and places will be used to their full potential, maximising the return on investment for communities across the Bay of Plenty.

## 8.2.7 A Network Approach (locality concept)

When determining appropriate levels of spaces and places provision the role each space and place plays in the overall network needs to be considered. Not all communities need or can sustain the same levels of provision. We will use a locality approach to provision, with regional and sub-regional spaces and places typically provided in main population centres, supported by appropriate scale local level provision in smaller communities.

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<sup>31</sup> Including asset owners, funders, and facility users.

<sup>32</sup> Noting that viable and sustainable single use facilities will be appropriate in some circumstances.

<sup>33</sup> Including capturing and considering local knowledge, the voices of Māori, participants, and non-participants.

### 8.3 Multi-level Spaces and Places Planning Criteria

The following criteria have been developed to reflect the key principles of the strategy. The criteria will be used to help implement the strategy through guiding the assessment of both current and future proposed spaces and places investments across the sub-region, and to assist with identifying the future priorities for investment. These criteria recognise that:

- There are not enough funds to develop every play, active recreation, and sport space and place that might be desired by communities.
- There are challenges with maintaining existing spaces and places, let alone building more.
- Smarter prioritisation of future investment is needed.

At level 1, the essential criteria need to be considered, and met with a high degree of certainty before a more detailed assessment of any concept is undertaken using the remaining level 2 criteria.

Assessing spaces and places projects against the criteria will help inform strategy partners decision making (Sport BOP, councils) and should also help inform key funders as to the projects which best align with the regional strategic direction and intent.

Level 1 – Essential Criteria which all projects must meet	
Planning Principle	Criteria
Give Effect to Te Tiriti O Waitangi	<p>Enables the principles of Partnership, Protection, and Participation through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genuine, authentic involvement of tangata whenua.</li> <li>• Considers and reflects the cultural narrative of the area.</li> </ul>
Environmental Sustainability	Environmental awareness is demonstrated with planning that mitigates against climate risks and applies sustainable design principles.
	Reflects the historical landscape and local pūrākau.
Maximising Value	Demonstrates value for money, economic viability, and operational sustainability for the whole of life (both CAPEX and OPEX).
	A range of community voices have informed the planning, and a range of community needs will be met through the proposal.
Inclusive and Accessible	Located appropriately to benefit a broad spectrum of the community.
	Supports accessibility and equity for all through cultural inclusivity and the application of universal design principles.
Investing Strategically	A clear need has been defined and supported with appropriate evidence including community insights.
	Matches projected needs by addressing under or over provision and avoiding duplication.
	Flexibility to adapt to changing community needs means multi-generational benefits will be achieved.
	Community hauora (wellbeing) and participation will be positively impacted.
	Supported by research, consultation, stakeholders, and the wider community.
Partnerships and Collaboration	<p>The proposed space or place includes and supports a range of organisations and activities or explores opportunities to partner or collaborate to increase use.</p> <p><i>and/or</i></p> <p>The proposal optimises an existing space or place through partnerships or collaboration to increase use.</p>
A Network Approach (locality concept)	The space or place will complement rather than compete with other spaces and places in the network and prioritise community participation outcomes.
	The type and scale of the proposed space or place is appropriate for the role it will play in the regional spaces and places network.

Level 2 – High Priority Criteria. While not essential to meet all these criteria, projects should demonstrate clearly how they address these high priority criteria.	
Planning Principle	Criteria
Give Effect to Te Tiriti O Waitangi	Māori participation will be positively impacted, this may include through, by Māori for Māori opportunities.
Environmental Sustainability	The proposal will apply sustainable operational and construction methods.
	The proposal fosters connection with the environment (taiao) and minimises impact on the environment (taiao).
	The degree to which the proposal provides mitigation for a space or place at risk of or already experiencing climate change impacts.
Maximising Value	Optimisation of spaces and places through clear evidence of partnerships and collaboration to increase use and enhancements to make more fit-for-purpose. Supports multi-use, multi-code, and cross sector collaboration.
	The organisation involved has a history of robust asset management planning and/or has demonstrated awareness of the need for asset management planning going forward.
	The scale, complexity and standard of the space or place is appropriate to the identified community need.
Inclusive and Accessible	Investment will help support communities of greatest need such as low socio-economic communities, provide diverse opportunities for older adults, different ethnicities, genders, and those with disabilities.
	The degree to which the proposed space or place will support and encourage community safety.
Investing Strategically	Degree of alignment with relevant national, regional, and local strategies and strategic drivers.
	Reflects good practice in location, design, and operations.
	The degree to which the proposal maximises existing spaces and places (before building new).
	Any national or international project will demonstrate clear benefit to the Bay of Plenty spaces and places network at a scale and standard that is appropriate in the regional and New Zealand context, avoiding unnecessary duplication.
Partnerships and Collaboration	Clear evidence of operational and/or capital partnerships and collaboration between multiple stakeholders which will maximise the community benefit and return on investment.
A Network Approach	Investment will help create balance and spread in the regional network.
	The proposal will help reduce unnecessary facility duplication while retaining appropriate local accessibility.

## 8.4 Assessment Process – The Facility (Spaces and Places) Planning Framework

When reviewing the 2020 decision-making process it has become evident that the prescribed process for assessing proposed spaces and places concepts can be perceived as daunting, particularly for community organisations who do not regularly engage in planning processes. The review has sought to streamline the planning and decision-making process and further define roles and responsibilities of various organisations in applying the Facility Planning Framework to regional spaces and places planning .

The Facility (Spaces and Places) Planning Framework is summarised in Figure 8.1 and further explained below and in Section 8.6 which provides an explanation of key roles and responsibilities.

The Planning Framework relies on a collaborative approach between the proponent group (that has a space or place concept), Sport Bay of Plenty, councils, other spaces and places owners (including Bay Venues Limited), and the Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group.

### 8.4.1 Proposed Approach

The following process is proposed to apply the principles and assessment criteria of this strategy to proposed spaces and places investments across the region. This process will inform the recommendations the Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group provides to decision making organisations. It is proposed that this process is used for all concepts put forward for investment into play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places development, redevelopment, or major maintenance<sup>34</sup>. It is noted that this process is intended to provide a high-level assessment against the strategy which will help inform and support individual organisations in their decision making. Each decision making organisation (such as Councils and funding organisations) will still have autonomy over their own local decision making.

This process encourages all proposed projects, big or small, to be socialised with the regional sports trust (RST), in this case Sport Bay of Plenty, for an assessment against the principles outlined in this strategy. Proponents of spaces and places ideas need to be encouraged to explore what options could be implemented to achieve the desired outcome, rather than narrowing in on a particular solution.

### 8.4.2 Local Projects

If seen as a local project, with no opportunities for across boundary collaboration then the relevant local organisation (in most instances the council, but this could also be iwi, a funding agency, or others) would proceed with their own decision making processes, such as seeking investment through annual or long-term plans.

### 8.4.3 Across Boundary Projects (sub-regional or above)

If a project is deemed to have across boundary opportunities, then the RST would facilitate an assessment of the proposed project with the relevant subject matter experts in that area. This group would then provide a recommendation to the Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group on whether they should either proceed to support or seek further independent assessments of the proposal.

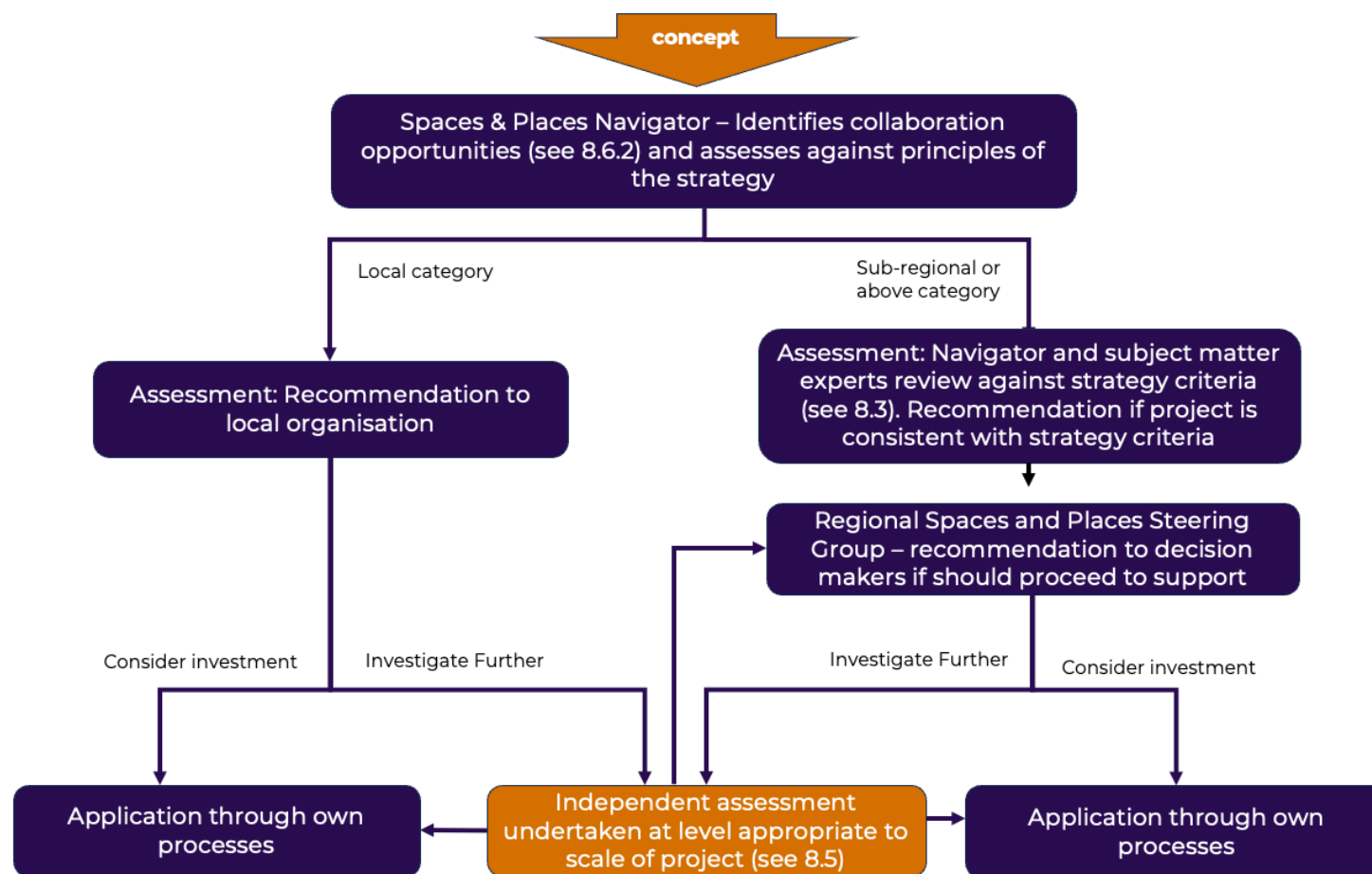
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<sup>34</sup> Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group to determine the value and type of space and place when deciding to use this framework.

#### 8.4.4 Independent Assessments

Where deemed appropriate by the Spaces and Places Steering Group, an independent assessment of a concept may be required to determine whether to proceed or not. Spaces and places planning assessments are undertaken to ensure that proposed concepts are well thought through and generally fall into the following categories: Needs Assessment, Feasibility Study, and Business Case. See Figure 8.2.

Figure 8.1: The Facility (Spaces and Places) Planning Framework



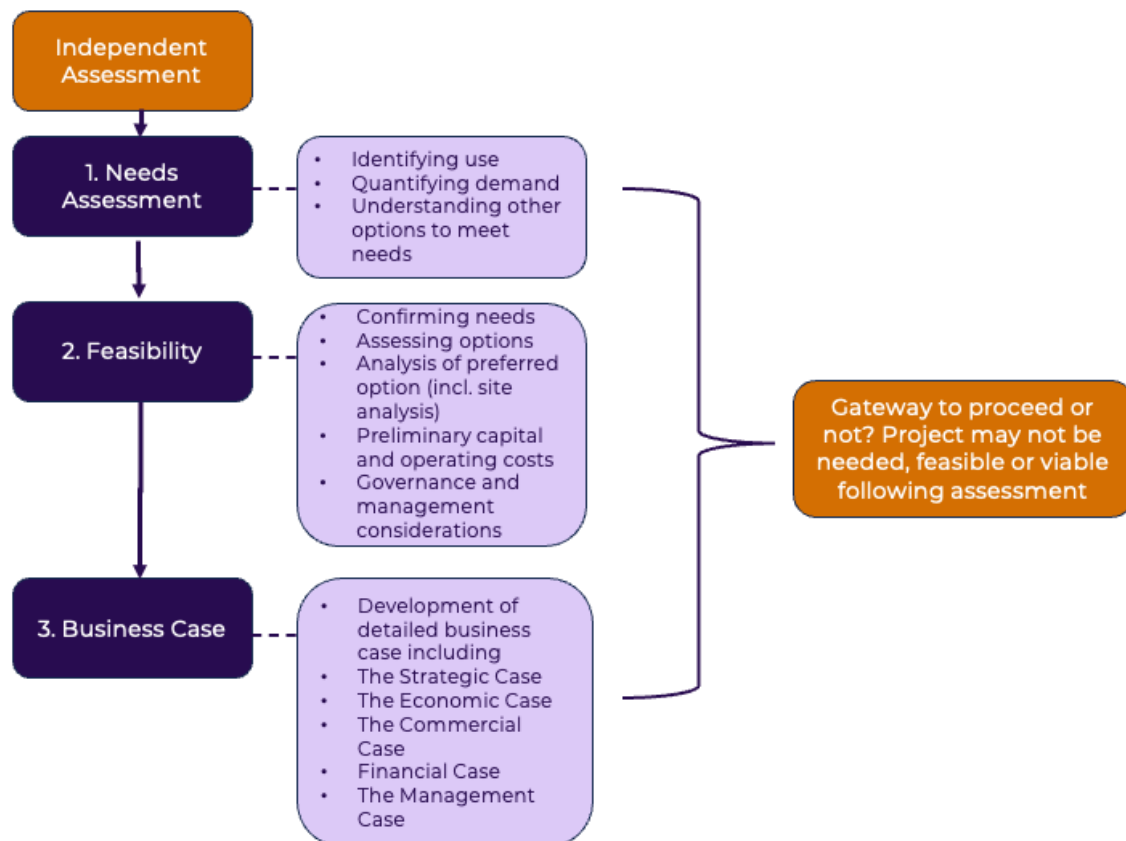
## 8.5 Independent Assessment Explanation.

Figure 8.2 summarises the independent assessment process.

The scale of a proposed project will determine the depth of independent assessment required (if any) to provide assurances to decision makers.

The 3 independent assessment phases outlined in Figure 8.2 can be combined in some instances and there is likely to be some overlap in information gathered and utilised. For example, in many cases a Needs Assessment and Feasibility Study can occur simultaneously (for small scale projects). A project should only proceed to the next phase once the previous phase(s) has been successfully completed and need, feasibility has been confirmed.

Figure 8.2: Independent Assessment



## 8.6 Explanation of Roles and Responsibilities

### 8.6.1 Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group

The proposed decision-making process calls for the senior officials on the Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group to oversee the process. Subject matter experts would support this group, on a project by project basis, from within relevant organisations depending on the sub-regional area a proposed project falls within. The group will need to develop an agreed way of working together to implement the spaces and places framework process. Regular, formalised engagement needs to occur between these parties to maximise collaboration and connection opportunities.

### 8.6.2 Spaces and Places Navigator

A key assumption of this process is that Sport Bay of Plenty has the capacity to serve the role of “Spaces and Places Navigator”<sup>35</sup>. The role is seen as a critical “go between” or connector for spaces and places owners, funders, and user groups. The Navigator will work alongside groups to help them understand the process and requirements.

The Spaces and Places Navigator also has a role to play in testing concepts against the principles of this Strategy as well as looking for connections, partnerships, and collaborations and across boundary opportunities that may not initially be apparent for those proposing an idea.

### 8.6.3 Subject Matter Experts

Each organisation has the opportunity to use internal (or external) subject matter experts (SMEs) to assess any concept against the principles and criteria of this Strategy. The RST Spaces and Places Navigator can coordinate the required SMEs.

SMEs play a critical role in providing advice and recommendations to the Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group.

### 8.6.4 Project Working Group

A project working group can be formed for each relevant project, facilitated by the Spaces and Places Navigator based on the project or concept being assessed. Relevant subject matter experts would come together to progress advice and recommendations for the Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group to consider.

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<sup>35</sup> The purpose of the RST Spaces and Places role is to encourage collaborative and informed decision making. Currently Sport NZ provides support for this role to be in place.

## 9 Regional Recommendations

A high-level, regional strategy such as this is not intended to provide detailed recommendations for local level spaces and places. Therefore, recommendations in this Strategy are focussed on actions which enhance regional planning and delivery of spaces and places that play a sub-regional, regional, or national/international role<sup>36</sup>. It is acknowledged that spaces and places provision provides a network across the region and spaces and places should not be considered in isolation. However, local planning is required to provide detailed direction on local level spaces and places. This should occur within the context of the regional framework.

A key assumption in the development of this Strategy is that the councils across the region will continue to be key providers (either directly or indirectly) of play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places. It is also assumed they will continue to apply effective asset management and maintenance practices to the spaces and places they own. Therefore, this strategy does not provide recommendations to “continue to maintain assets” as this is considered to be business as usual (BAU). Rather, the recommendations in this strategy are focussed on providing direction where there is a gap or need for new spaces and places, duplication of existing spaces and places or where a new approach is required for spaces and places planning and provision. In some instances further work is required to improve relationships and how organisations in the sport and recreation sector work together and support each other. These relationship focussed recommendations are identified with grey fill in the recommendations tables.

It is also assumed that the ongoing implementation of recommendations in local and regional spaces and places planning documents such as the Bay of Plenty Equestrian Facilities Plan and Water Access Inventory report, will continue.

### 9.1 Lead Organisation: Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group (facilitated by Sport Bay of Plenty)

Recommendation:	Explanation/Rationale	Support	Timeframe (Short 1-3 years Medium 4-6 years Long 7+ years)
1. For the next review of this Strategy consider broadening the approach to develop a comprehensive play, active recreation, and sport strategy.	A multi-faceted approach considering a range of interventions (such as policy, programmes) enables a range of responses to improve participation outcomes. Spaces and places direction would provide one component of the overall strategic approach. Within this future strategy it may be beneficial to provide separate EBOP and Western/Central BOP chapters to better reflect the variations in community needs across the region.	All Partners	Short

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<sup>36</sup> As defined in the facility categories in section 8.

Recommendation:	Explanation/Rationale	Support	Timeframe (Short 1-3 years Medium 4-6 years Long 7+ years)
2. Develop an opportunities paper exploring the development of regional funding mechanisms.	To help ensure sustainable levels of investment into regional spaces and places into the future. Possibilities to explore include a regional council spaces and places rate and regional or sub-regional spaces and places endowment fund(s). Refer to the <a href="#">Sport NZ case study</a> on the Northland approach (and further information in Appendix 2) to help inform this work.	Funders	Short
3. Provide additional guidance and technical support to community sport and recreation organisations to increase their capability and capacity through developing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A suite of asset management guidance resources including the provision of templates and potential access to training via technical experts.</li> <li>b. An options paper on ways to make additional project management expertise available to community groups planning major capital projects.</li> </ul>	To help enable community organisations to undertake more effective and proactive project and asset management. This may also include individual councils developing incentives (such as through land lease rules or grant funding requirements) to help facilitate successful asset maintenance planning and project delivery.	All Partners	Short
4. Work with spaces and places owners to complete a climate risk stocktake of regional and sub-regional <sup>37</sup> play, active recreation, and sport assets. The stocktake will identify if they have already had a climate risk assessment completed, and if so, what implications this has for future spaces and places planning.	This stocktake will assist in identifying spaces and places where climate risk assessments may have wider impacts for the regional network. This will help enhance the sustainability of existing and future spaces and places.	All Partners	Short
5. Progress key actions from the Bay of Plenty Water Access Inventory (2023) report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Detailed demand analysis on identified key asset classes.</li> <li>b. Development of a Bay of Plenty Water Sports Facility and Access Plan.</li> </ul>	Water-based recreation and sport is a key feature across the region but there is still limited understanding of the demand and future options for spaces and places provision for these activities. It is expected there will be growing demand for spaces and places that facilitate access to water-based sport and recreation.	Water-based Sports	Medium

<sup>37</sup> As identified in section 7 of this strategy.

## 9.2 Lead Organisation: Sport Bay of Plenty

Recommendation:	Explanation/Rationale	Support	Timeframe (Short 1-3 years Medium 4-6 years Long 7+ years)
6. Continue to build relationships across and outside the sector. Initial focus areas include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening the relationship with regional MoE representatives and schools in the region.</li> <li>Work with community funders to increase their understanding of the role of the Regional Spaces and Places Strategy and Planning Framework.</li> </ol>	To encourage further regional collaboration and make better use of limited resources including better leveraging school assets via advocacy for community access partnerships, and better aligning funding to priority projects.	MoE, Schools, Funders	Short
7. Provide regional collaboration and learning and development opportunities to community sport, recreation, and play organisations with an initial focus on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploring options for regional sports (RSOs) and regional recreation (RROs) groups to come together to improve collective planning and sharing.</li> <li>Maximising community funding opportunities.</li> </ol>	To encourage further regional collaboration, enabling collective planning, advocacy, and sharing of resources, and good practice. (Refer to the case study on the Northland Sports Coalition in Appendix 2 as an example of regional collaboration) To help connect community organisations with funding opportunities and upskill them to enable better access to and use of limited resources.	RSOs & RROs, Funders	Short
8. Work with tangata whenua to explore ways to better involve them in planning regional spaces and places for play, active recreation, and sport. This may lead to the inclusion of Māori representatives (who have been selected by Māori) onto the Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group.	To strengthen engagement and partnerships with Māori in the planning and development of regional spaces and places.	Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group	Medium
9. Support Te Papa Tākaro, Mataatua Sports Trust and Māori activity providers to develop a plan to identify the space and place requirements and priorities for Tāonga Tākaro traditional Māori sports such as ki-o-rahi, mau rākau and other activities across the Bay of Plenty.	This plan should identify where opportunities exist for providing access for more traditional Māori sports opportunities within existing spaces and places or within proposed redevelopments and new assets.	Councils, Funders	Medium
10. Work with Parafed, Special Olympics, Halberg, older adult, and other relevant advisory groups to identify a prioritised list of sub-regional and regional spaces and places where physical accessibility issues are creating use barriers.	This work should identify where investment in enhancements to improve physical accessibility will secure the most benefit for users with mobility constraints. The prioritised list can then be used to help inform and advocate for changes with facility owners.	Councils, Facility owners, Funders	Medium

### 9.3 Lead Organisation(s): All Councils

Recommendation:	Explanation/Rationale	Support	Timeframe (Short 1-3 years, Medium 4-6 years Long 7+ years)
11. Endorse this Strategy as a high-level strategic document to support their planning for play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places provision including use of the principles, facility categories, criteria, and assessment process.	To ensure consistency and alignment across the region.	Sport BOP, Sport NZ	Short
12. Encourage existing single-use spaces and places owners/lease holders to partner with others to increase play, active recreation, sport, and wider community use outcomes wherever possible.	A range of methods could be applied, including leasing rules and restricting investment into spaces and places where there is no evidence of regular shared use <sup>38</sup> .	Sport BOP, Funders, Sport NZ	Ongoing
13. Work with tangata whenua to help enable Māori culture, with naming and signage including local pūrākau to be incorporated into spaces and places (existing and new).	To help create an improved sense of connection to the whenua, recognising that the connection of people and place is integral to providing meaningful participation opportunities.	Facility Owners, Funders, Sport BOP	Ongoing
14. Continue the staged implementation of regional cycle projects on priority routes as outlined in the Bay of Plenty Regional Cycle Network report (2022).	Supports cycling as a key participation choice for many residents and visitors to the region. To ensure ongoing enhancement to the regional network in alignment with previously agreed strategic direction.	Funders, Sport BOP	Ongoing
15. When upgrading playgrounds, work with local communities to consider trends in play, and alternative provision options before replacing existing play equipment with new equipment of the same type.	There is a growing focus on play as a foundational activity for young people and increased understanding of the benefits of providing a range of play opportunities through more flexible play spaces and natural play opportunities. Simply replacing like with like may not meet current community needs.	Sport BOP, Funders	Ongoing

<sup>38</sup> It is noted that some specialist playing surfaces may not be conducive to sharing with other activities, such as bowling greens, however, often there are other facilities such as clubrooms associated with these spaces that can be successfully shared.

# 10 Sub-regional Recommendations

This section of the Strategy is presented in alphabetical order by sub-region and council. The recommendation numbering is not the indicator of priority, this is shown by the timeframe associated with each recommendation. Relationship focussed recommendations are identified with grey fill in the table.

## 10.1 Central Bay of Plenty Sub-regional Priorities

Recommendation:	Lead	Support	Timeframe (Short 1-3 years Medium 4-6 years Long 7+ years)
<b>Rotorua Lakes</b>			
16. Complete the final stages of the following projects in Rotorua: a) The Rotorua Aquatic Centre redevelopment. b) The new clubrooms build at Lakeview Golf and Country Club.	Rotorua Lakes Council (RLC) and Lakeview Golf and Country Club	Funders, Sport BOP	Short
17. Undertake a feasibility study to consider the best future offering at Springfield Golf Club as outlined in the Rotorua Golf Strategy (2023).	Golf NZ, Springfield Golf Club	Sport BOP, RLC	Short
18. Continue working with the community to progress the development of an Inner City Skate Park in Kuirau Park, Rotorua (to replace the existing skate park).	RLC	Sport BOP, Funders	Short
19. Undertake staged implementation of key Rotorua based actions from the Bay of Plenty Equestrian Facilities Plan (2023)	Equestrian Sports, Facility Owners	Funders, Sport BOP, RLC	Medium-Long
20. Complete a detailed study to investigate potential expansion and collaboration across existing squash facilities in line with the Squash NZ National Facility Strategy (2022).	Squash BOP	Sport BOP, Rotorua Squash Clubs	Long
21. Use the Pārekareka: Play, Active Recreation, and Sport Strategy and the Rotorua Open Space Network Strategy as the key guidance documents for planning play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places. Key planning recommendations related to potential sub-regional level spaces and places from section 10 Ngā takiwā me ngā taiwhanga Spaces and Places are: a. Undertake a feasibility assessment to identify the potential of improving indoor court provision. b. Investigate surface and site options for additional sports field provision.	RLC	Sport BOP, Funders	Ongoing
22. Continue Whakarewarewa Forest Trail development in conjunction with the Rotorua Destination Management Plan.	RLC	Sport BOP, Funders	Ongoing

## 10.2 Eastern Bay of Plenty Sub-regional Priorities

Recommendation:	Lead	Support	Timeframe (Short 1-3 years Medium 4-6 years Long 7+ years)
Sub-regional			
23. When finalising the Master Plan for the Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub ensure the site is positioned as a key sub-regional sport and recreation asset, with the priority focus on supporting Whakatāne and Eastern Bay of Plenty residents' participation opportunities, particularly for indoor court access. Care should be taken to avoid over specifying the site and facilities as this will result in additional costs which may not deliver the most appropriate standard solutions for the community. For example, ideas to develop an artificial athletics track should be very carefully considered, in regard to the wider sub-regional and regional context and the priority for enhancing the aged Whakatāne War Memorial Hall indoor court space.	Whakatāne District Council (WDC)	Sport BOP, Kawerau District council (KDC), Ōpōtiki District Council (ODC)	Short
24. Prioritise the implementation of the Rex Morpeth Recreation Hub Master Plan (once finalised).	WDC	Funders, Sport BOP	Short

### 10.2.1 Recommendations by Territorial Authority Area

Recommendation:	Lead	Support	Timeframe (Short 1-3 years Medium 4-6 years Long 7+ years)
Kawerau District			
25. Complete a needs and options assessment to address the future of the Ron Hardie Recreation Centre. Consider the priority uses and the appropriate type of provision such as indoor court space, covered and lit outdoor court space, multi-use community space (meetings, non-sporting events). Ensure that the role, function, and potential of the new Rangī Delemere pavilion, and outdoor courts hub is carefully considered as part of this planning.	KDC	Sport BOP	Short
26. Explore the development of additional play space within the grass area of the Maurie Kjar Aquatic Centre site to replace the nearby town centre playground (Glasgow Street) which is deteriorating due to geothermal impacts.	KDC	Funders	Short
Ōpōtiki District			

Recommendation:	Lead	Support	Timeframe (Short 1-3 years Medium 4-6 years Long 7+ years)
27. Undertake staged enhancements to existing sport and recreation sites in line with the Ōpōtiki Spaces and Places Strategy. Early initiatives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ohui Domain enhancements – fencing, security, and safety improvements.</li> <li>b. Field and court lighting projects (Memorial Park).</li> </ul>	ODC	Funders, Sport BOP	Short
28. Use the Ōpōtiki Spaces and Places Strategy as the key guidance document for planning play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places. Key planning recommendations in that strategy, with a potential sub-regional or district wide role include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Establish a community sports forum to collaborate with Council on further investigations and implementation of the strategy.</li> <li>b. Investigate options to enhance aquatic provision and access in the district.</li> </ul>	ODC	Sport BOP, Funders	Ongoing
<b>Whakatāne District</b>			
29. Undertake a needs and feasibility assessment to identify options to upgrade the netball facilities at Eve Rimmer Park to ensure they are suitable to continue to act as the sub-regional centre for EBOP Netball. Some key considerations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Enhancements to the club building/facilities such as toilets and storage.</li> <li>b. Court surfacing.</li> <li>c. Use of underutilised grass areas.</li> <li>d. Provision of adequate car parking and public amenities to also support the playing field areas of the reserve.</li> </ul>	WDC	Sport BOP, Whakatāne Netball Centre	Short
30. Work with MoE to gain clarity on the long-term future of the Warren Park lease(s) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Stadium Horizon Hockey Turf lease. If required, commence planning for long-term relocation of the turf to ensure ongoing local and sub-regional provision and accessibility for hockey.</li> <li>b. The Council lease for football fields, dog park, and open space</li> </ul>	WDC, Relevant Sports Codes	Sport BOP	Short
31. Identify an appropriate site/facility for relocation of Eastern Bay Gymnastics should the Whakatāne High School plan to end their lease be confirmed.	Eastern Bay Gymnastics	Sport BOP, WDC	Short
32. Explore establishment of a district level equestrian park at Te Teko racecourse, including development of a site Master Plan.	Equestrian Sports / Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group	WDC	Medium

### 10.3 Western Bay of Plenty Sub-regional Priorities

Recommendation:	Lead	Support	Timeframe (Short 1-3 years Medium 4-6 years Long 7+ years)
Sub-regional			
33. Explore working together to jointly develop an agreed, sub-regional funding priority identification and advocacy approach to Tauranga Energy Consumer Trust (TECT) on a Long Term Plan / Annual Plan review cycle. This approach should align with the aligned proposed subregional spaces and places network plans (once developed) <sup>39</sup> .	TCC, WBOPDC, Bay Venues	Sport BOP	Short
34. Explore creating a joint task force, including Bay Venues, to explore operational models and funding approaches to the operation and development of key sub-regional and regional spaces and places. Initial priorities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Investigating potential operational models that would allow residents to seamlessly use aquatic facilities in either Tauranga or Western Bay areas (such as a joint swim pass/membership options).</li> <li>b. Review the ratepayer contributions (cross council) to the operations of key spaces and places such as Mercury Arena/Baypark, Memorial Park Aquatic Centre, and Regional Parks (TECT Park, Huharua).</li> <li>c. Explore the potential approaches to cross council investment supporting the development of new sub-regional or regional sport and recreation spaces and places such as the potential Equestrian Hub and other future strategic spaces and places.</li> </ul>	TCC, WBOPDC, Bay Venues	Sport BOP	Short
35. Explore working together to jointly develop sub-regional spaces and places network plans (including agreed roles) for the WBOP Sub-region to respond to current and future population growth impacts for key spaces and places types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Indoor Courts.</li> <li>b. Aquatic Facilities, specifically considering the options for provision of complementary facilities in Eastern areas (Te Puke and Wairakei/Te Tumu)</li> </ul>	TCC, WBOPDC	Sport BOP, Bay Venues, BOP Regional Council (BOPRC)	Short-Medium

<sup>39</sup> It is noted that each council will still have local priority projects. The intent is to develop agreed sub-regional priorities while still allowing for some local projects to be supported to TECT.

Recommendation:	Lead	Support	Timeframe (Short 1-3 years Medium 4-6 years Long 7+ years)
Sub-regional			
and Western areas (Otumoetai/Bethlehem/The Lakes and Te Puna/Omokoroa. c. Sports Fields. d. Regional Parks – including investigation of park sites which may need to have their status elevated such as McLaren Falls Park and Omanawa Falls.			
36. Jointly explore establishing a Regional Equestrian Park in the Western Bay area with further consideration of the suitability, functionality, project viability, and sustainability of potential sites of McLaren Falls Park and Merricks Farm (as identified in the Bay of Plenty Equestrian Facilities Plan – TCC Addendum).	TCC, WBOPDC	Equestrian Groups, Sport BOP	Short
37. Work with Squash Bay of Plenty, Mount Maunganui, and Te Puke squash clubs to investigate potential court expansion in line with the Squash NZ National Facility Strategy (2022).	Sport BOP, Squash BOP	TCC, WBOPDC	Long
38. Continue investigations into the Coastal Park Network project in line with the Kaituna Strategy and Action Plan.	TCC, WBOPDC	Iwi, Doc, BOPRC	Long
39. Continue the staged implementation of sub-regional priority walkway and cycleway connections as outlined in the Walking and Cycling Action Plan 202-21 and Bay of Plenty Regional Cycle Network report (2022).	TCC, WBOPDC	Sport BOP, Funders	Ongoing
40. Continue with regular sub-regional winter and summer sports supply and demand assessment studies to monitor and plan for addressing demand shortfalls. Based on the 2022 reports, current priorities should be to: a. Implement actions to address sports field supply issues, particularly for lit training fields, and to address imbalances between sports codes. b. Plan for anticipated shortage in cricket nets for training and wicket provision.	TCC, WBOPDC	Sport BOP, Sports Groups, Funders	Ongoing
41. Continue the staged implementation of the TECT Park Strategic Plan.	WBOPDC, TCC	Sport BOP, Funders	Ongoing

### 10.3.1 Recommendations by Territorial Authority Area

Recommendation:	Lead	Support	Timeframe (Short 1-3 years Medium 4-6 years Long 7+ years)
<b>Tauranga City</b>			
42. Prioritise the completion of key regional / sub-regional aquatic and indoor court projects that are in the detailed design/delivery phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Memorial Park Aquatic Centre project</li> <li>b. New community indoor courts to replace the Queen Elizabeth Youth Centre (in accordance with the Memorial Park Project).</li> </ul>	TCC	Funders, Sport BOP, WBOPDC	Short
43. Prioritise implementation of the first stages of the Baypark and Blake Park Masterplan, particularly the relocation of netball to Baypark as the key first step to unlock the Masterplan at Blake Park.	TCC, Bay Venues	Sports, Sport BOP, Funders	Short
44. Commence the development of the Tatua Reserve Regional Badminton Facility (including multiuse courts) as a priority regional indoor courts project.	BOP Badminton	TCC, Funders	Short
45. Continue to progress planning and implementation of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Gordon Spratt Reserve and Alice Johnson Oval Master Plan.</li> <li>b. Pōteriwahi (future active reserve in Bethlehem).</li> <li>c. Other active reserve / sports field upgrades including Links Avenue.</li> </ul>	TCC, Bay Venues	Sports, Sport BOP, Funders	Short
46. Continue planning for the creation of further indoor courts to provide additional capacity across the city including in areas such as Greerton, the Western Corridor/Tauriko, and in accordance with the Mercury Baypark Master Plan. It is noted many of these assets will provide a sub-regional function and also play a role in the regional network of indoor courts.	TCC, Bay Venues	Sport BOP, Funders	Medium
47. Work with community sport organisations to plan for the relocation of assets off Tauranga Domain to support the eventual implementation of the (deferred) Tauranga Domain Master Plan, initial focus on working with athletics in line with the Baypark Masterplan.	TCC, Bay Venues	Sport BOP, Funders	Medium
48. Complete the extension to the Bay Oval Pavilion in accordance with the Blake Park Master Plan.	Bay Oval Trust	TCC, Funders	Medium
49. Continue the staged replacement of key destination play spaces at the Waterfront (Strand), Hopukioire and Memorial Park. It is known these assets provide a sub-regional function as key destination play sites.	TCC	Funders, Sport BOP	Ongoing

Recommendation:	Lead	Support	Timeframe (Short 1-3 years Medium 4-6 years Long 7+ years)
Western Bay of Plenty District			
50. Confirm the Community Facilities Investment Framework and Funding Approach as currently proposed through the 2024-2034 LTP. The historic case by case approach means there is no specific funding in place and creates a lack of clarity and barriers for community organisations wanting to progress strategic community facility development projects in the district.	WBOPDC	Sport BOP	Short
51. Continue to progress plans for the development of the proposed Te Puke Gymsports (BOP Movement HQ) facility. Gymsports across the region are experiencing facility access constraints, and this facility will serve as the key, regional gymsports facility, supported by the existing network of sub-regional and local gymsports facilities.	Te Puke Gymsports	Sport BOP, WBOPDC, Funders,	Short
52. Complete the planned development of the new Te Puke Swimming Pool. This is a key local pool within the sub-regional aquatic network, serving communities in the eastern part of the sub-region.	WBOPDC	Aquatic users, Funders	Medium
53. Prioritise the planning and development of sport and recreation facilities to provide local access in the Ōmokoroa and Te Puna areas with initial priority on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The delivery of replacement facilities at Maramatanga Park due to issues associated with the Te Puna Community Centre and Te Puna Rugby Club buildings.</li> <li>b. Staged delivery of the Ōmokoroa Active Reserve Concept Masterplan</li> </ul>	WBOPDC	Funders, Sport BOP	Short-Medium
54. Complete the planned development of a new sports field at Paengaroa Domain.	WBOPDC	Funders, Sport BOP	Medium
55. Continue planning and delivery of other key actions as outlined in the Building Communities: Recreation and Open Space Strategy 2021-2031.	WBOPDC	Funders, Sport BOP	Ongoing

# 11Appendix 1: Demographics

## 11.1 Bay of Plenty Region

### Data Sources

The territorial authorities of the Bay of Plenty Region have required a number of different data sets to be used for the demographic projections in this strategy as follows:

- MR Cagney (Medium Projections) for the EBOP – covering the Whakatāne, Ōpōtiki and Kawerau districts
- Stas NZ Population Projections 2021, scaled to Infometrics for Rotorua Lakes District
- TCC 2024-2034 LTP Population Projections
- WBOPDC 2024-2034 LTP Population Projections.

While these data sets have been used independently for each focus area of this Strategy, they have been combined in order to derive one of the 4 population projections presented for the Bay of Plenty Region. This combined data series is referred to as “Four Areas Combined” in table 11.1 and figures 11.1 and 11.2.

### Bay of Plenty Region Population Projections

Four different population projections for the Bay of Plenty Region have been developed using a number of data sources/series. This provides an overview of the potential population projections for the region which vary from an 18% increase through to potentially a 32% increase in population by 2048.

The population projection and population distribution commentary reflects the Four Areas Combined data series.

### Bay of Plenty Region Age Group and Ethnicity Population Projections

Table 11.1 and Figures 11.1 and 11.2 show that the projection using the Four Areas Combined data series is most similar to the Stats NZ medium-high projection. Consequently, the age group and ethnicity projections for the region have been developed using Stats NZ medium-high projections<sup>40</sup> Regardless of which data set is used, there is a clear expectation that the Bay of Plenty will continue the recent trend of strong population growth overall.

#### 11.1.1 Population Projection

The population of the Bay of Plenty was 356,600 in 2023. It is expected to increase by about 25% (89,400 people) in the 25 years to 2048 at which time the population of the region is expected to be about 446,000.

Table 11.1: Bay of Plenty Region Population Projection

Data Source	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048	Change 2023- 2048	% Change 2023- 2048
Four Areas combined	356,406	377,964	397,521	413,573	426,150	436,774	80,368	23%
Stats NZ High	360,700	387200,	410,800	432,800	454,100	474,900	114,200	32%
Stats NZ Med	352,500	370,200	384,500	396,600	407,500	417,100	64,600	18%
Stats NZ Med-High (Avg)	356,600	378,700	397,650	414,700	430,800	446,000	89,400	25%

<sup>40</sup> Stats NZ medium and high data averaged

Figure 11.1: Bay of Plenty Population Projection

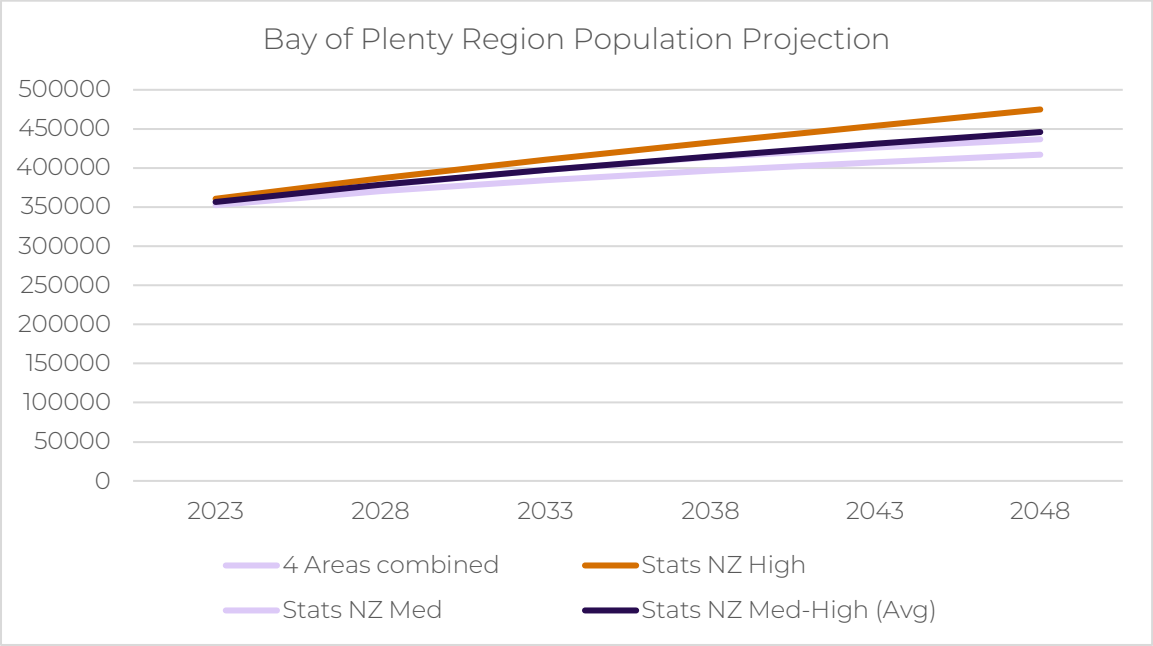
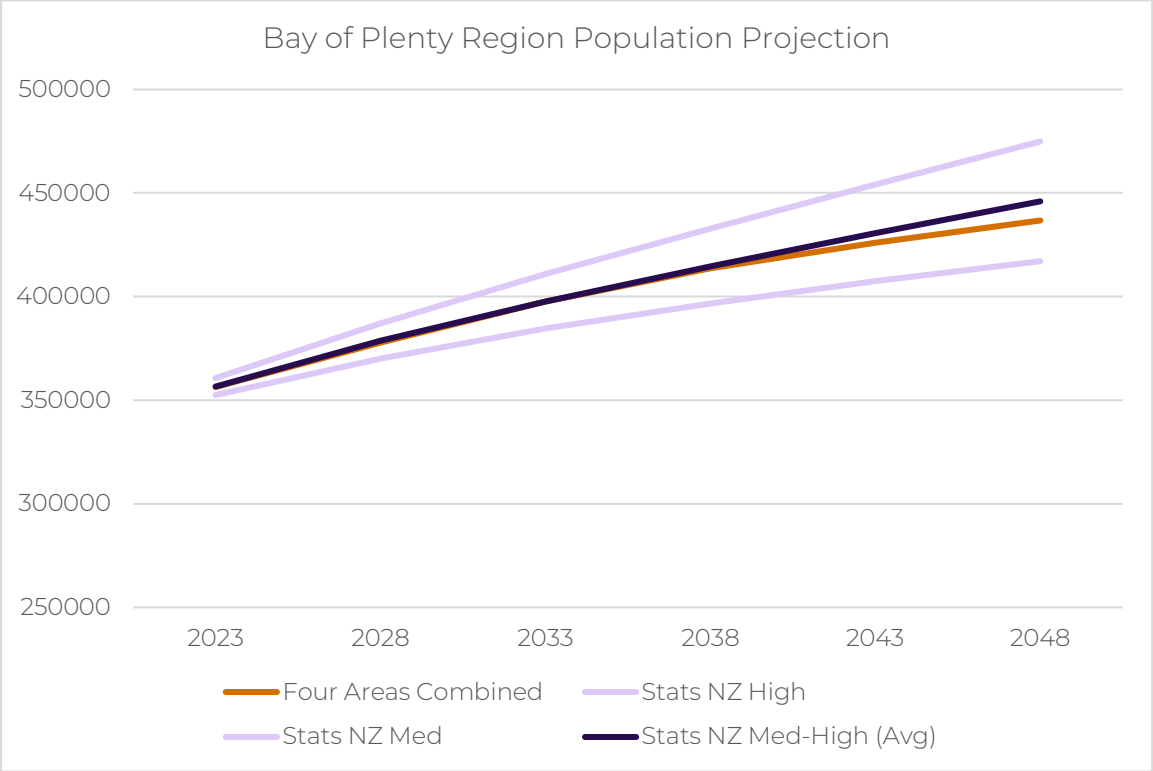


Figure 11.2 Bay of Plenty Population Projection



### 11.1.2 Population Distribution

The distribution of the population across the Bay of Plenty is expected to be much the same in 2048 as it is in 2023. Nearly half the population is expected to be in Tauranga City, 1/5 in Rotorua district and relatively similar proportions in the Western and Eastern Bay of Plenty areas (17% and 15% respectively).

**Table 11.2: Population Distribution**

	% of Population 2023	% of Population 2048
Western BoP	17%	17%
TCC	45%	48%
Rotorua district	22%	21%
Eastern BoP	16% <sup>41</sup>	15%

Source: Four Territorial Authority provided data sources combined

### 11.1.3 Age Groups Projection

The population of all age groups in the Bay of Plenty is expected to increase in the 25 years to 2048. While the younger age groups are only expected to see a moderate increase (between 6% and 14%) the older age groups (45-59 years and 60-74 years) are expected to increase by over 25%. Notably, the group aged 75 plus is expected to increase by 110%, an increase of over 35,500 people.

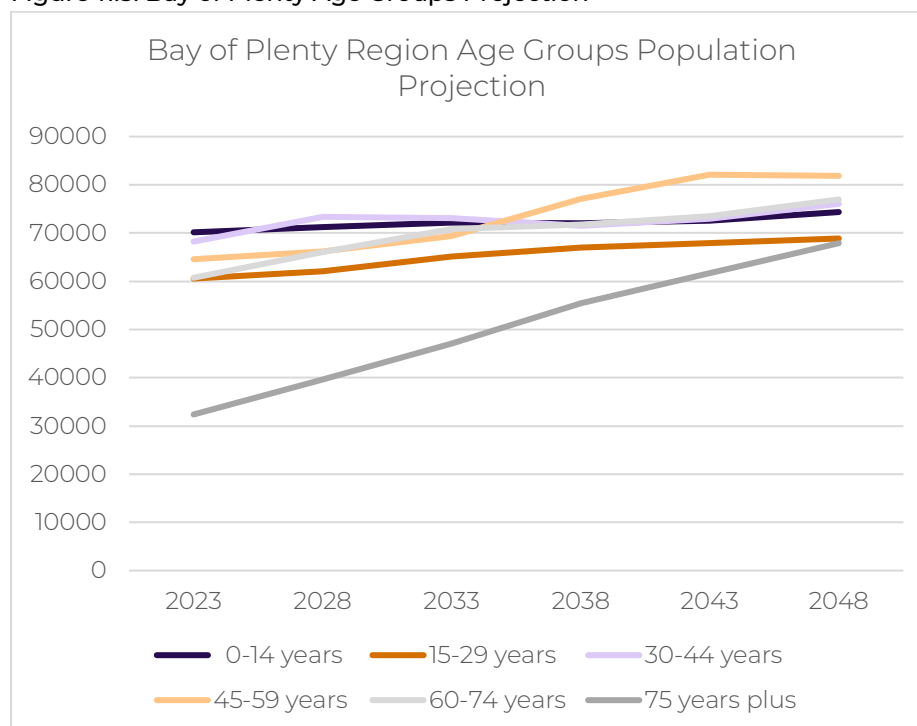
**Table 11.3: Bay of Plenty Age Groups Projection**

	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048	Change 2023-2048	% Change 2023-2048
0-14 years	70,150	71,250	72,150	72,050	72,550	74,350	4,200	6%
15-29 years	60,560	62,105	65,125	67,050	67,910	68,870	8,310	14%
30-44 years	68,225	73,420	73,115	71,495	73,025	76,055	7,830	11%
45-59 years	64,570	66,220	69,335	77,055	82,095	81,875	17,305	27%
60-74 years	60,725	66,075	70,805	71,720	73,490	76,965	16,240	27%
75 years plus	32,375	39,675	47,115	55,390	61,690	67,895	35,520	110%
Total	356,605	378,745	397,645	414,760	430,760	446,010	89,405	25%

Source: Stats NZ Med-High Projection

<sup>41</sup> EBOP population is from 2022

**Figure 11.3: Bay of Plenty Age Groups Projection**



Source: Stats NZ Med-High Projection

#### 11.1.4 Age Group Population Distribution

By 2048 it is projected that the population of Bay of Plenty will be very evenly spread across all age groups with a range of between 15% and 18% in each age band.

**Table 11.4: Bay of Plenty Age Group Population Distribution**

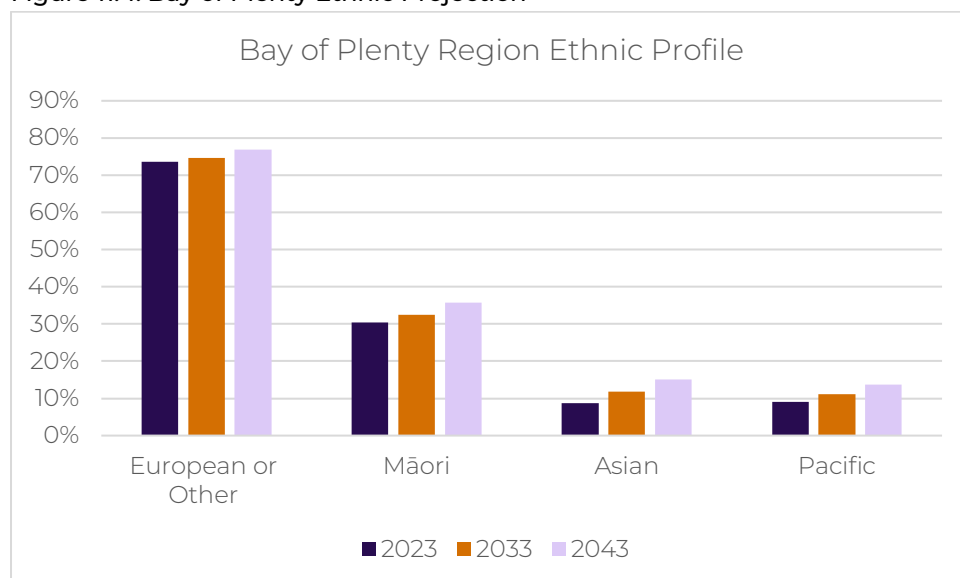
	% of Population 2023	% of Population 2048
0-14 years	20%	17%
15-29 years	17%	15%
30-44 years	19%	17%
45-59 years	18%	18%
60-74 years	17%	17%
75 years plus	9%	15%

Source: Stats NZ Med-High Projection

#### 11.1.5 Ethnic Profile

The populations of all ethnic groups are expected to increase in the 20 years to 2043. Over this period the Bay of Plenty region is projected to become more ethnically diverse as the population of those identifying as Māori is expected to increase by 41% and European or other by 25%. Over the same time the proportions of those identifying as Asian is expected to increase by 107% and those identifying as Pacific by 81% (albeit from smaller population bases).

**Figure 11.4: Bay of Plenty Ethnic Projection**



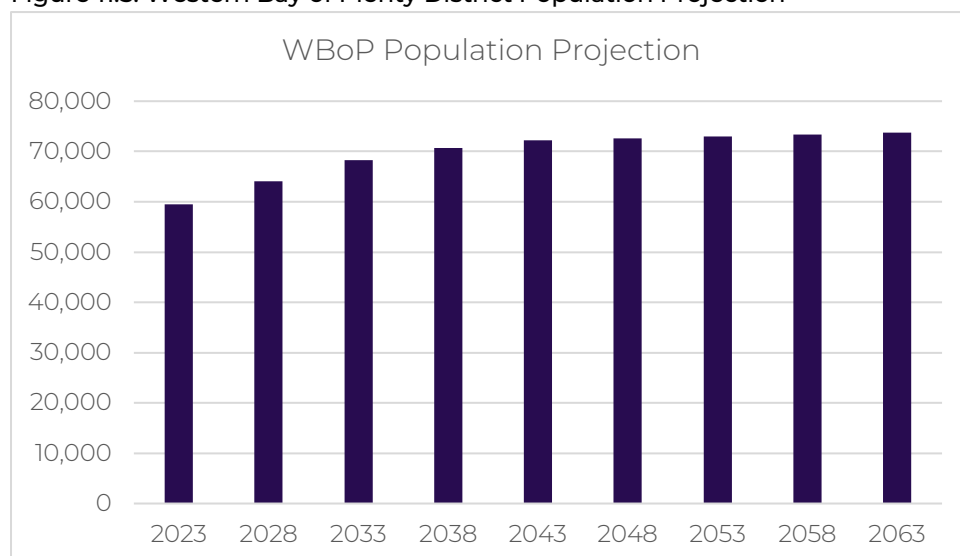
Source: Stats NZ Med-High Projection

## 11.2 Western Bay of Plenty District

### 11.2.1 Population Projection

The population of the WBOP district was 59,440 in 2023. The population of the district is expected to increase by 14, 279 people (24%) in the 30 years to 2063 when it is projected to number 73,719 people.

**Figure 11.5: Western Bay of Plenty District Population Projection**



Source: WBOPDC 2024-2034 LTP Population Projections

### 11.2.2 Age Group Population Projection

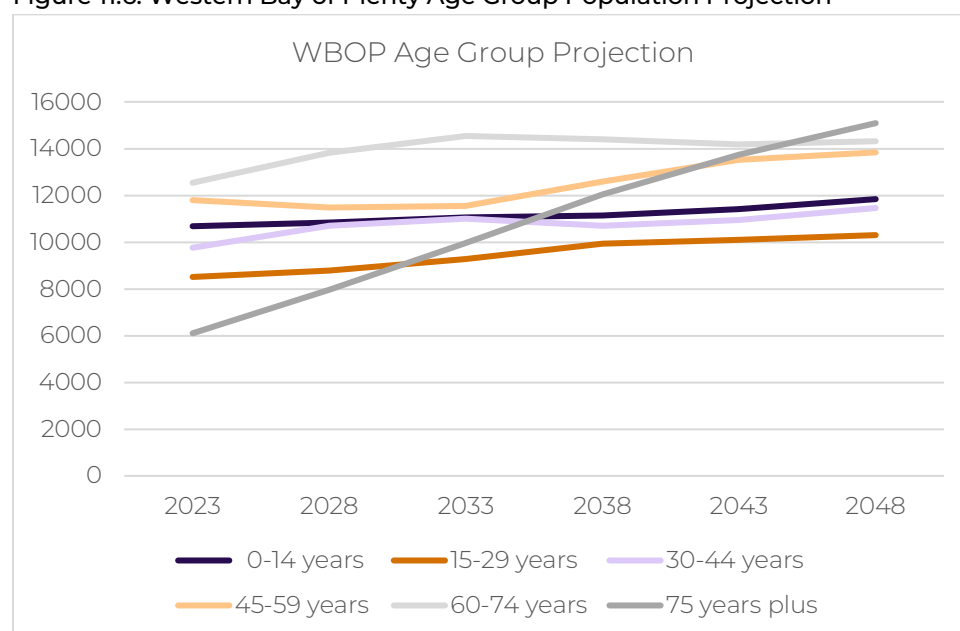
It is expected there will be an increase in all population age groups in the 25 years to 2048. While the increase in these age groups is expected to be in the range of 11 to 21% (1160 to 2050 people), the expected increase in the 75 plus age group is 147% or 8,990 people.

Table 11.5: Western Bay of Plenty Age Group Population Projection

Age Group	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048	Change 2023-2048	% Change 2023-2048
0-14 years	10,680	10,840	11,050	11,140	11,400	11,840	1,160	11%
15-29 years	8,510	8,790	9,280	9,930	10,090	10,300	1,790	21%
30-44 years	9,760	10,700	10,990	10,690	10,960	11,460	1,700	17%
45-59 years	11,790	11,480	11,540	12,590	13,530	13,840	2,050	17%
60-74 years	12,540	13,820	14,540	14,410	14,190	14,320	1,780	14%
75 plus	6,100	7,970	9,950	12,040	13,750	15,090	8,990	147%

Source: Stats NZ High Projection

Figure 11.6: Western Bay of Plenty Age Group Population Projection



Source: Stats NZ High Projection

### 11.2.3 Population Distribution by Age Group

In the 25 years to 2048 the proportion of the population in all age groups except for the 75 plus group is expected to decrease slightly (between 1 and 3%). At the same time, the proportion of the population in the 75 plus age group is expected to increase by 10%. By 2048 the population of the WBOP district is expected to be spread fairly evenly across all age groups.

**Table 11.6: WBOP Population Distribution by Age Group**

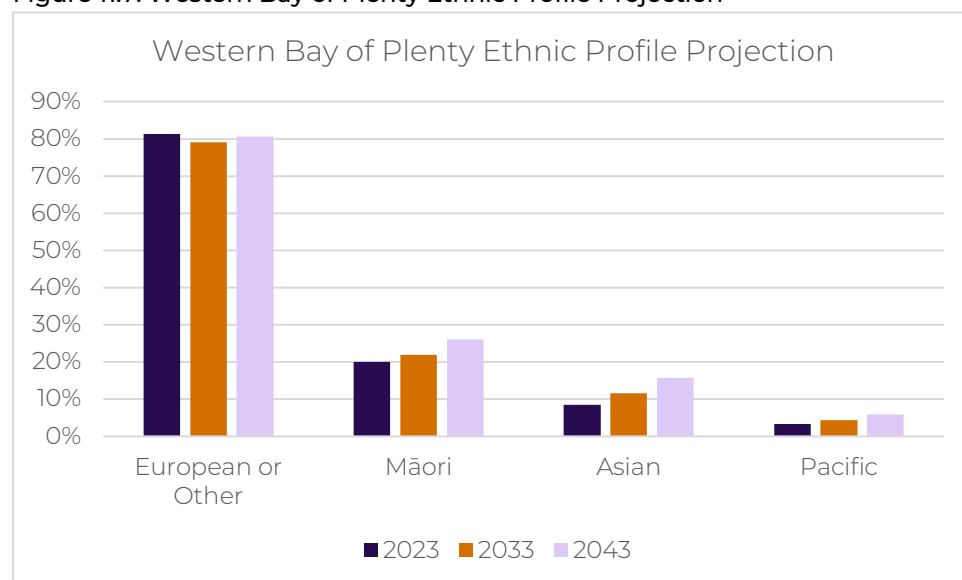
Age Group	% of Pop 2023	% of Pop 2048
0-14 years	18%	15%
15-29 years	14%	13%
30-44 years	16%	15%
45-59 years	20%	18%
60-74 years	21%	19%
75 plus	10%	20%

Source: Stats NZ High Projection

### 11.2.4 Ethnic Profile

The Western Bay of Plenty district is expected to become more ethnically diverse in the 20 years to 2043<sup>42</sup>. The population of those identifying as Asian and Pacific are expected to increase by 124% and 122% respectively, albeit from small population bases. It is expected that the population of those identifying as Māori will increase by 58% and those identifying as European or Other by 20% over the 20 year period.

**Figure 11.7: Western Bay of Plenty Ethnic Profile Projection**



Source: Stats NZ High Projection and WBOPDC 2024-2034 LTP Population Projections

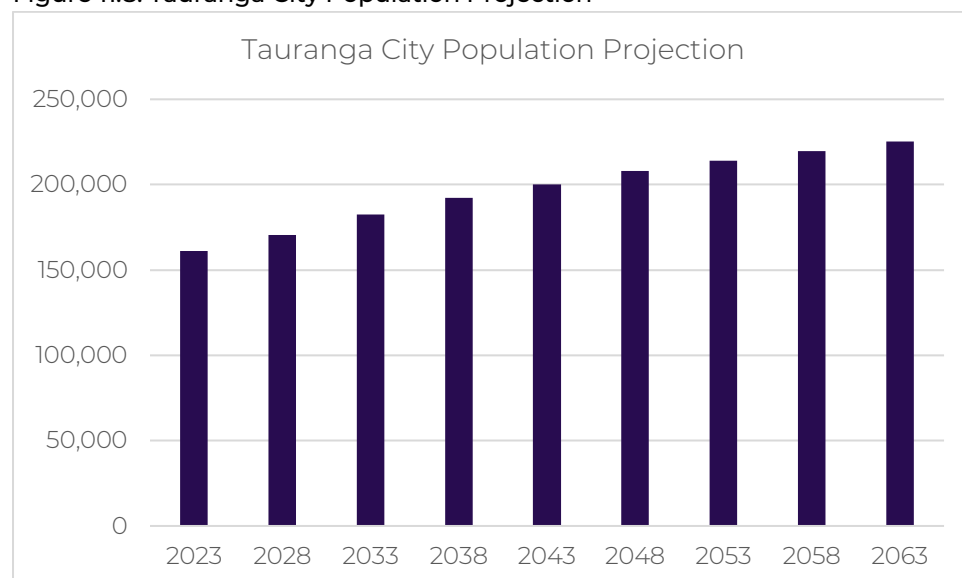
<sup>42</sup> Ethnic population totals will be greater than the total population as individuals can identify as more than one ethnicity.

## 11.3 Tauranga City

### 11.3.1 Population Projection

The population of the Tauranga City was 161,206 in 2023. The population of the city is expected to increase by 64,209 people (40%) in the 30 years to 2063 when it is projected to number 225,415 people.

Figure 11.8: Tauranga City Population Projection



Source: TCC 2024-2034 LTP Population Projections

### 11.3.2 Age Group Population Projection

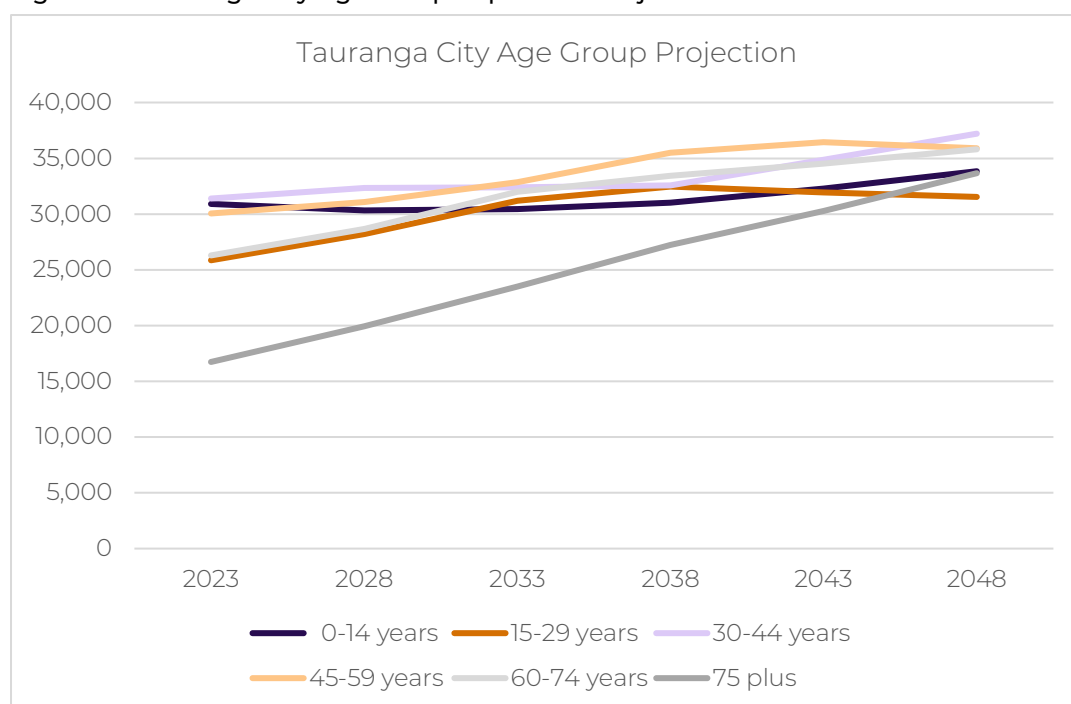
The population of all age groups in Tauranga City is expected to increase between 2023 and 2048. The greatest increase is expected to be in the 75 plus group (16,928 people or 81%) while the smallest increase is expected to be in the 0-14 year age group (5% or 2,952 people).

Table 11.7: Tauranga City Age Group Population Projection

Age Group	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048	Change 2023-2048	% Change 2023-2048
0-14 years	30,888	30,324	30,472	31,039	32,304	33,840	2,952	5%
15-29 years	25,852	28,225	31,217	32,463	31,922	31,559	5,707	23%
30-44 years	31,390	32,358	32,380	32,563	34,854	37,206	5,816	11%
45-59 years	30,050	31,081	32,853	35,495	36,444	35,915	5,864	21%
60-74 years	26,289	28,666	32,003	33,425	34,522	35,807	9,518	31%
75 years plus	16,736	19,964	23,508	27,205	30,244	33,663	16,928	81%

Source: TCC 2024-2034 LTP Population Projections

**Figure 11.9 Tauranga City Age Group Population Projection**



Source: TCC 2024-2034 LTP Population Projections

### 11.3.3 Population Distribution by Age Group

In the 25 years to 2048 the proportion of the population in all age groups except for the 75 plus group is expected to decrease slightly (between 1 and 3%). At the same time, the proportion of the population in the 75 plus age group is expected to increase by 6%. By 2048 the population of the WBOP district is expected to be spread very evenly across all age groups.

**Table 11.8: Tauranga City Population Distribution by Age Group**

Age Group	% of Pop 2023	% of Pop 2048
0-14 years	19%	16%
15-29 years	16%	15%
30-44 years	19%	18%
45-59 years	19%	17%
60-74 years	16%	17%
75 years plus	10%	16%

Source: TCC 2024-2034 LTP Population Projections

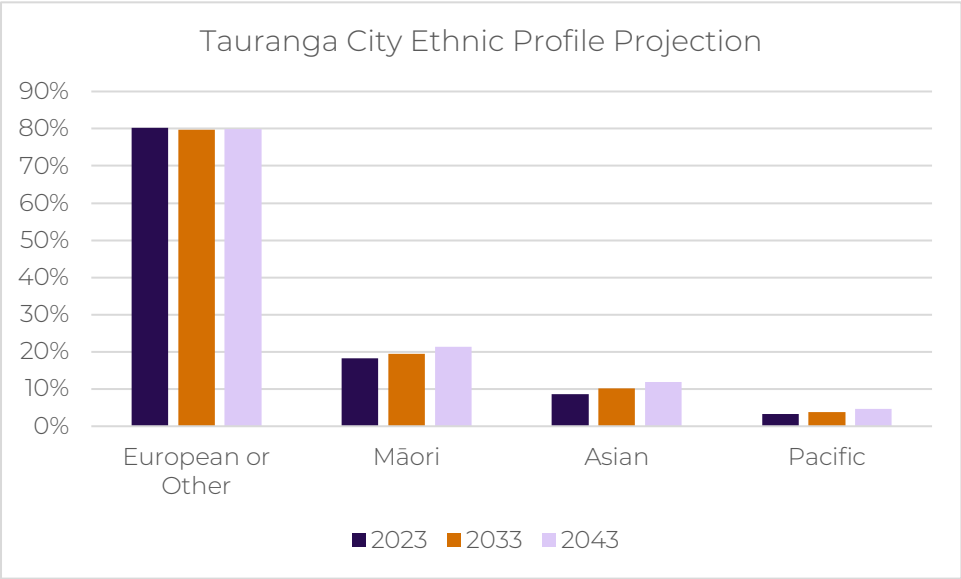
### 11.3.4 Ethnic Profile Projection

The population of Tauranga City has a high proportion (82%) of people identifying as European or Other and this is expected to remain for the 20 years to 2043 (84%)<sup>43</sup>. Over the 20 years the

<sup>43</sup> Ethnic populations can total more than 100% as individuals can identify as more than once ethnicity.

populations of Māori, Asian and Pacific people are all expected to increase, by 6%, 71% and 77%, respectively.

Figure 11.9: Tauranga City Ethnic Profile Projection



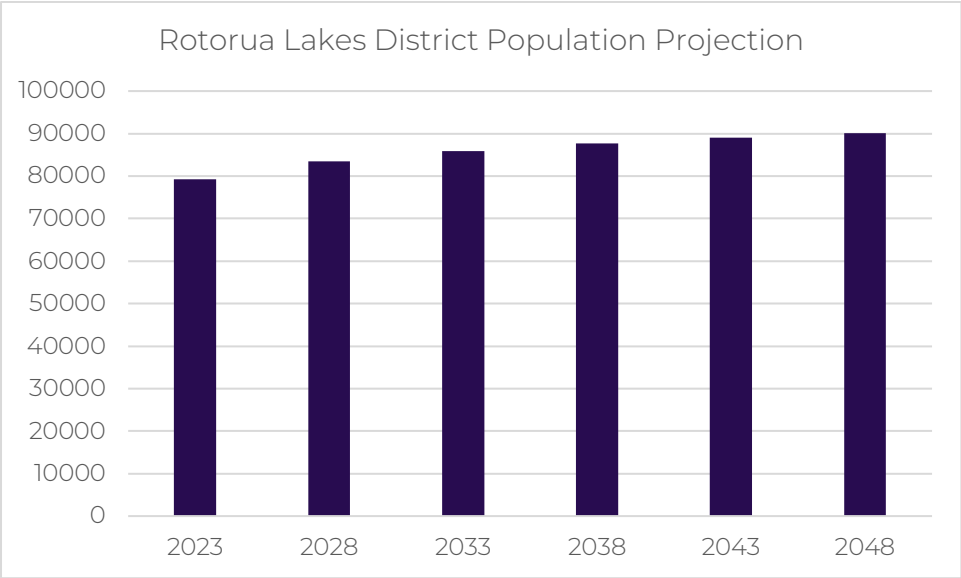
Source: Stats NZ Medium Projection and TCC 2024-2034 LTP Population Projections

11.4 Rotorua Lakes District

11.4.1 Population Projection

The population of the Rotorua Lakes district was 79,260 in 2023. In the 25 years to 2048 the population is expected to increase by 10,870 people (14%). The projected population in 2048 is 90,130 people.

Figure 11.10: Rotorua Lakes District Population Projection



Source: Stats NZ Population Projections 2021, scaled to Infometrics

## 11.4.2 Age Group Population Projection

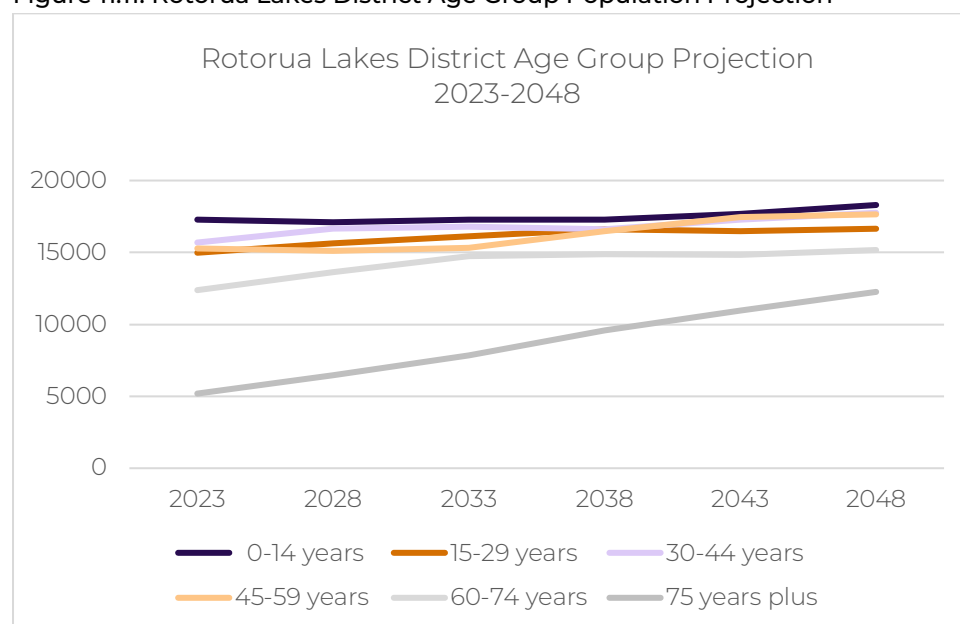
The population of all age groups in the Rotorua Lakes district is expected to increase between 2023 and 2048. The greatest increase is expected to be in the 75 plus group (7,070 people or 136%) while the smallest increase is expected to be in the 0–14-year age group (1,000 people or 6%).

**Table 11.9: Rotorua Lakes District Age Group Population Projection**

	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048	Change 2023- 2048	% Change 2023- 2048
0-14 years	17,300	17,100	17,300	17,300	17,700	18,300	1,000	6%
15-29 years	14,980	15,650	16,140	16,620	16,460	16,650	1,670	11%
30-44 years	15,690	16,660	16,810	16,600	17,270	17,760	2,070	13%
45-59 years	15,270	15,110	15,310	16,500	17,480	17,650	2,380	16%
60-74 years	12,380	13,620	14,760	14,870	14,830	15,170	2,790	23%
75 years plus	5,190	6,460	7,860	9,580	10,940	12,260	7,070	136%

Source: Stats NZ High Projection

**Figure 11.11: Rotorua Lakes District Age Group Population Projection**



Source: Stats NZ High Projection

### 11.4.3 Population Distribution by Age Group

By 2048 most age groups will have a slightly less proportion of the population than in 2023. The exception to this is the 75 year plus group which is projected to have 13% of the population compared with 6% in 2023.

**Table 11.10: Rotorua Lakes District Population Distribution by Age Group**

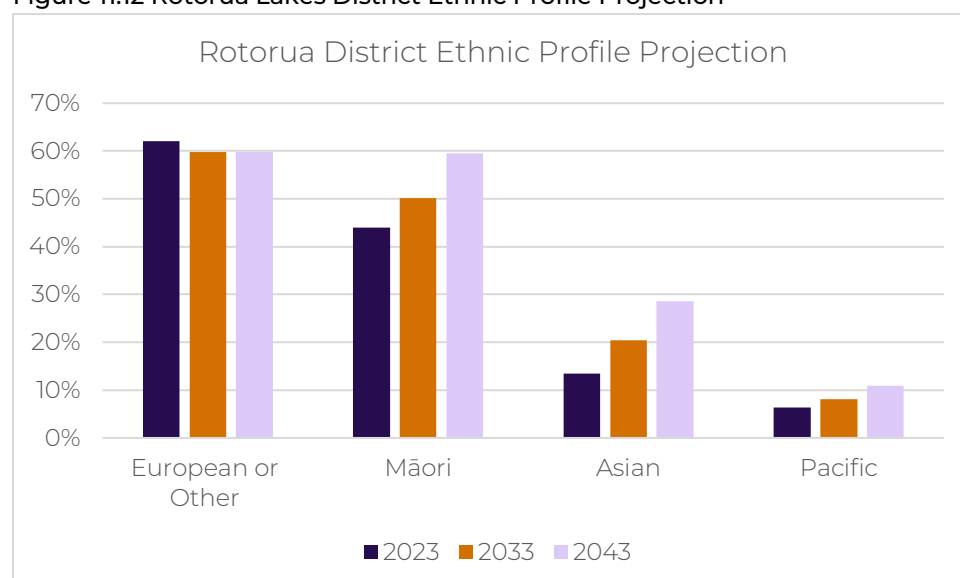
Age Group	% of Pop 2023	% of Pop 2048
0-14 years	21%	19%
15-29 years	19%	17%
30-44 years	19%	18%
45-59 years	19%	18%
60-74 years	15%	16%
75 years plus	6%	13%

Source: Stats NZ High Projection

### 11.4.4 Ethnic Profile Projection

In the 20 years to 2043 the population of the Rotorua Lakes district is expected to become more ethnically diverse<sup>44</sup>. By 2043 it is expected that there will be a similar number of people identifying as Māori and European or Other. Over the same period the populations of those identifying as Asian and Pacific are expected to increase by 139% and 91%, respectively.

**Figure 11.12 Rotorua Lakes District Ethnic Profile Projection**



Source: Stats NZ High Projection and Stats NZ Population Projections 2021, scaled to Infometrics

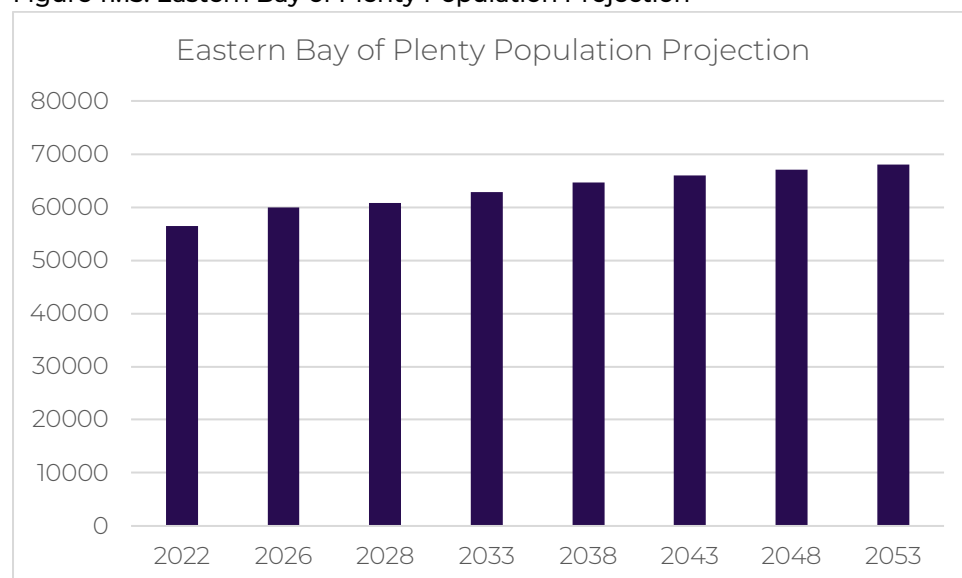
<sup>44</sup> Ethnic totals can be greater than 100% as individuals can identify as more than one ethnicity.

## 11.5 Eastern Bay of Plenty

### 11.5.1 Population Projection

The population of the EBOP (Whakatāne, Ōpōtiki and Kawerau districts) was 56,500 in 2022. In the 31 years to 2053 the population is expected to increase by 20% or 11,500 people. In 2053 the population is expected to be 68,000 people.

Figure 11.13: Eastern Bay of Plenty Population Projection



Source: MR Cagney (Medium Projections)

### 11.5.2 Age Group Population Projection

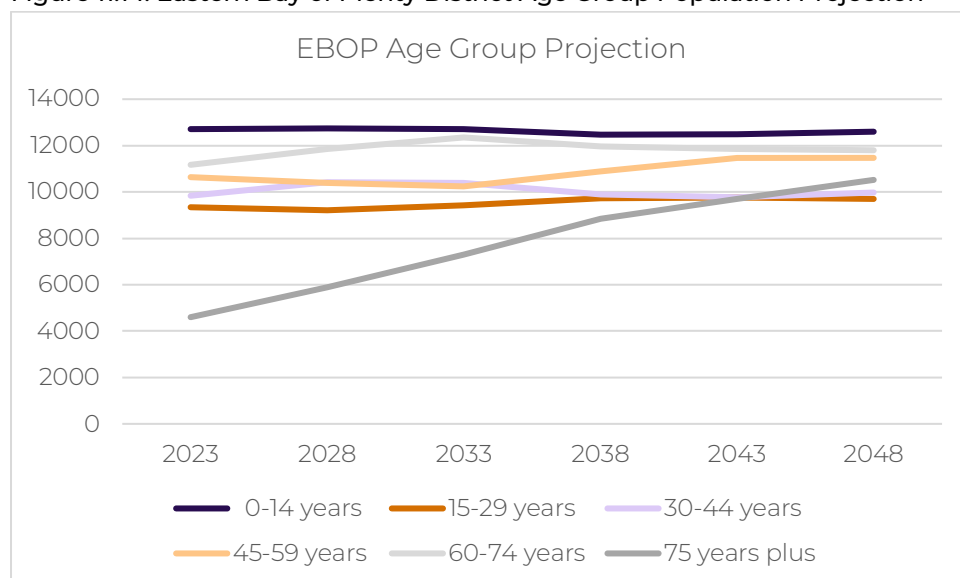
While there is expected to be a significant increase in the population of the 75 plus age group in EBOP in the 25 years to 2048 (of 129%), it is expected there is going to be very little change in the numbers of people in all other age groups. The population of 0-14 age group is expected to decline slightly.

Table 11.11: Eastern Bay of Plenty District Age Group Population Projection

Age Group	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048	Change 2023-2048	% Change 2023-2048
0-14 years	12,700	12,740	12,710	12,470	12,500	12,610	-90	-1%
15-29 years	9,350	9,210	9,410	9,720	9,760	9,700	350	4%
30-44 years	9,850	10,420	10,390	9,890	9,770	9,980	130	1%
45-59 years	10,630	10,380	10,240	10,900	11,460	11,470	840	8%
60-74 years	11,170	11,850	12,350	11,970	11,860	11,800	630	6%
75 years plus	4,600	5,890	7,310	8,830	9,700	10,520	5,920	129%

Source: Stats NZ High Projection

Figure 11.14: Eastern Bay of Plenty District Age Group Population Projection



Source: Stats NZ High Projection

### 11.5.3 Population Distribution by Age Group

By 2048 the population of the EBOP will be reasonably evenly distributed across all age groups. Notably, the proportion of people in the 75 year plus age group will be double what it was in 2023 (16% vs 8%). All other age groups will have a slightly smaller proportion of the population than they did in 2023.

Table 11.12: Eastern Bay of Plenty Population Distribution by Age Group

Age Group	% of Pop 2023	% of Pop 2048
0-14 years	22%	19%
15-29 years	16%	15%
30-44 years	17%	15%
45-59 years	18%	17%
60-74 years	19%	18%
75 years plus	8%	16%

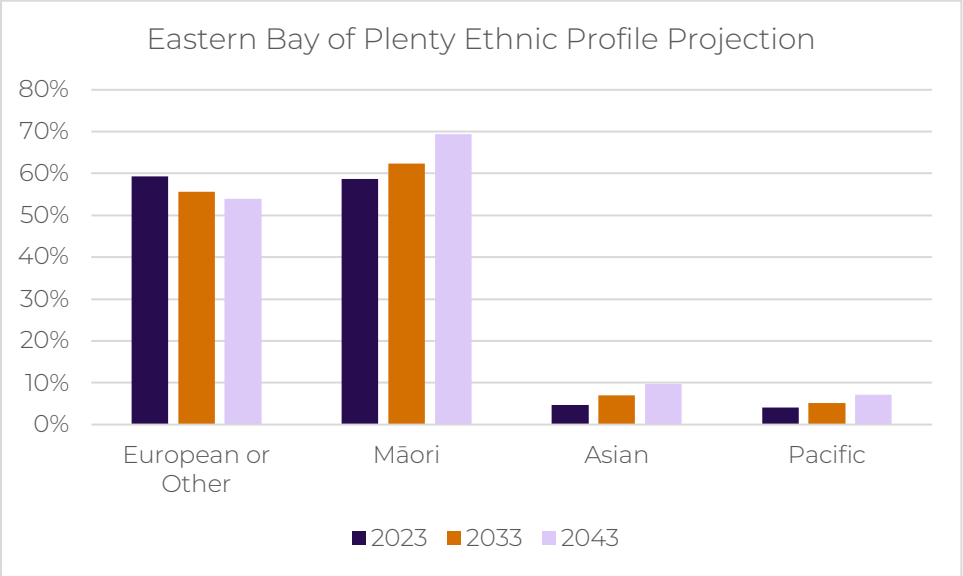
Source: Stats NZ High Projection

### 11.5.4 Ethnic Profile Projection

EBOP has a high proportion of both those identifying as Māori and as European or Other<sup>45</sup>. The population of those identifying as European or Other is only expected to see a small increase by 2043 (6%) while the population identifying as Māori is expected to steadily increase by 38%. By 2033 it is projected that there will be more people identifying as Māori than any other ethnicity. The populations of both those identifying as Asian and Pacific are expected to see big increases (142% and 106% respectively), albeit off relatively small populations in 2023.

<sup>45</sup> Ethnic totals are greater than 100% as individuals can identify as more than once ethnicity.

Figure 11.15: Eastern Bay of Plenty Ethnic Profile Projection



Source: Stats NZ High Projection

## 12 Appendix 2: Case Studies

### 12.1 Northland Regional Sporting Facilities Rate

**“We’ve seen some fantastic facilities put in place, and it could not have occurred without the Northland sporting facilities rate.” - Stu Middleton, Spaces and Places Manager at Sport Northland**

Sport NZ has developed a case study which provides an overview of this [regional collaboration](#). Reading the case study provides the overview, while some additional details, captured below, help to further explain how the Regional Sporting Facilities Rate (RSFR) works.

The Northland Regional Council (NRC) collect the rate from all ratepayers across the Northland Region. It was first initiated in 2008 and put in place for the 2008-2018 period through the NRC LTP. Initially there was a variance in the rating that was applied, with Whangarei residents rated \$25pa and Far North and Kaipara district residents rated \$5pa. Approximately \$17m was generated for investment into regional sporting spaces and places over the first 10 year period. The redevelopment of Okara Park was the catalyst facility for the RSFR, with the Northland Sports Facility Plan being used to determine what other projects received a cut of the funding.

In 2017, discussions commenced regarding extending the RSFR by including it in the NRC 2018-2028 LTP. Sport Northland made multiple presentations and sports organisations lobbied NRC Councillors and made public submissions to the LTP. There were very few negative submissions received. At this time 3 key changes were made:

- NRC directed that Sport Northland, working with the Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group, needed to develop a more thorough ranking and assessment process to select the priority projects which would qualify for funding. This process identified the top 6 projects (2 from each district).
- The rating was equalised across the 3 districts with all residents rated \$15pa, with an agreement that the funds rated in each district would be invested back into that district (approximately).
- NRC introduced a criteria that required each district council to also include the Top 2 projects from their area into their respective LTPs.

**“This rate is invaluable and something that can be replicated in other parts of the motu to ensure equitable investment into recreation and sport facilities – and to help attract other funding. We commend Northland’s innovative approach.” - Glenn McGovern, Spaces and Places Manager, Sport NZ**

The rate now takes \$3.9m over 3 years, across the 3 council areas. The Regional Steering Group has continued to review and evolve the projects and criteria and a rate allocation process has been determined and implemented for the top 6 projects. The allocation approach is that the 3 highest priority projects are allocated funding across a 3 year period (in line with the LTP timeframes) and projects 4-6 are provided an indication of funding in the following 3 year period.

**“The rate meant we knew confidently that we had a certain amount of money, so we could go to other funders and say, ‘We’ve got this much, we need this much more’.” - Arwen Page, Operations Manager at Bike Northland.**

Quotes gratefully sourced from the Sport NZ case study. Stu Middleton, Spaces and Places Manager at Sport Northland can be contacted for further information on the RSFR, and the processes and criteria used to support its successful implementation.

## 12.2 Northland Sports Coalition

The Northland Sports Coalition (NSC) was formed in 2015 on behalf of Northland's regional sporting organisations, with the idea of supporting and advocating for the on-going development of sport. It is a forum of members which exists to speak on behalf of and collectively support, promote, and advocate for the ongoing development of sport in Northland. It aims to strengthen relationships between sport and the councils across the Northland region. The membership consists of 43 Northland RSOs affiliated to Sport Northland. The coalition operates with an Executive Committee comprised as follows:

- 6 Sport representatives – water sports (1), grass field sports (3), Indoor (1), other (1)
- 4 Northland councils' representatives (1 each from NRC, Whangarei DC, Kaipara DC, and Far North DC)
- 2 Non-sporting organisations (1 each health and schools)

Sport Northland provides secretariat/support services. RSOs communicate any thoughts, ideas, and needs to their category representative to bring to the NSC Executive and/or full NSC forum for discussions. The Executive Committee report back to the full membership.

The NSC is involved in several key initiatives that are helping support the ongoing development of sport in the region. Some of the key initiatives include:

- Advocating for and involved in the development of Kōkiri ai te Waka Hourua -Northland Play, Active Recreation, and Sport Strategy.
- Northland Balance is Better initiatives.
- Working in partnership with the sport sector through a kaupapa Māori approach to increase Māori participation.
- Establishment and facilitation of Northland Sports Governance Forum.
- Providing professional development opportunities for RSO staff and board members.
- Regular submissions to council planning processes.
- Many other operational initiatives.

The NSC prepares and works to an Annual Plan with actions that link directly to the Kōkiri ai te Waka Hourua Strategy. The 2023/24 Annual Plan includes work in the areas of:

- Shared Services
- Schools
- Inclusion
- Communication
- Facilities
- Hauora

More information on the NSC can be found [here](#).

## 12.3 Community School Partnership - Taradale Community Pool, Napier

A recent example of a successful community, school partnership is the Taradale Primary School (TPS) pool. The information presented below has been summarised from 2 documents from Brendon Rope, Smartz: Waves Conference Presentation (August 2022) and [School Pools Saved](#) article, Australasian Parks and Leisure Journal (2021)<sup>46</sup>. It is important to note that this approach has resulted in a facility where the aquatic services provider focuses use on learn to swim, swimming lessons, and squad swimming not casual, recreational, community swimming opportunities.

### 12.3.1 Brief History

- Pool was originally constructed 1945-1947 as an 20m x 9m outdoor pool.
- Extended, roofed and enclosed in the 1980s to create a 5 lane x 25m indoor heated pool with change rooms, office, and plant room.
- Greendale Swim Club based at the pool since the 1960s. Had a current lease to operate the pool.
- In 2016 deterioration of the steel roof structure was identified, with an independent report determining it no longer met New Zealand Building Code minimum standards.
- Closed December 2016.
- July 2017 Trust formed
- March 2018 MoE approval for rebuild (in principle).
- February 2021 pool reopens

### 12.3.2 Why a Partnership?

- National level challenge of ageing school pool stock.
- School pools are no longer considered to be core curricular assets by MoE therefore they are not prioritised to receive renewal investment.
- The burden of school pool ownership and investment therefore sits with each school Board of Trustees (BOT).
- Community concern over the closure of the TPS pool led to a series of community meetings and establishment of 3 working groups to target people with the appropriate skills, into the right work programme areas, which were needed to save the pool. The 3 working groups were:
  - Governance Group – trustees.
  - Fix-it-team.
  - Fundraising team.
  - Each working group had a clear mandate and role to play in the first critical milestone of developing a business plan to seek MoE approval for rebuilding and managing the asset into the future.
- Napier had a wider issue of under-provision for aquatic space, elevating the importance of the TPS pool to the community.
- The need to close the pool was clear evidence the previous model of ownership, governance, management, and delivery had failed. There was a disconnect between the school and swim club around roles and responsibilities and a lack of asset management planning.
- Aquatic service delivery is specialised, as is asset management and renewal planning.

### 12.3.3 Success and Learnings

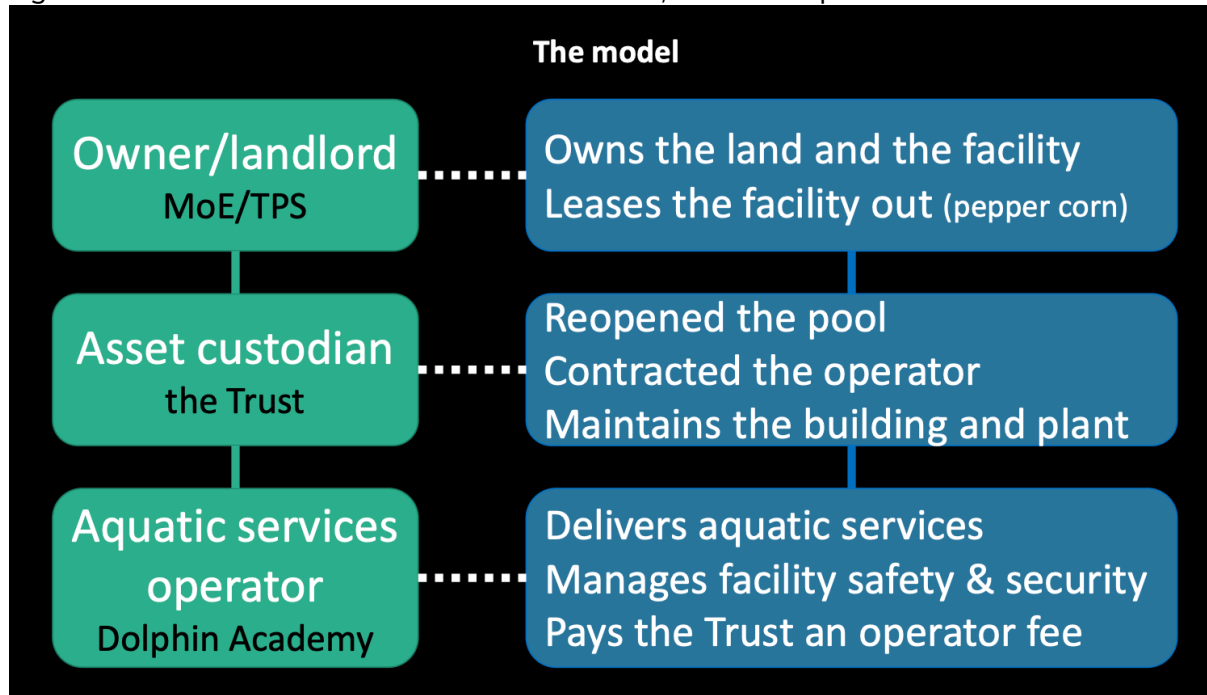
- A clear need and strong community support for the project with the pool in the right location
- Having the right people involved, with people with the right skills and knowledge in the right roles within the working groups. Along with a 'driver' who kept vision and momentum throughout the project.
- A collaborative approach with stakeholders and a high level of communication throughout.

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<sup>46</sup> For more information contact Brendon Rope, [brendon@smartz.co.nz](mailto:brendon@smartz.co.nz) or mobile: 0217586663.

- A clear cause – teaching kids to be safe in the water which resonated with funding agencies, donors, and sponsors.
- Development of a new model, with changed roles and clearly allocated 3 tiers of responsibility as follows:
  - Owner/landlord – MoE/TPS
  - Asset custodian – management and renewal (the Trust)
  - Aquatic services operator

Figure 12.1: Model Extracted from Waves Presentation, Brendon Rope.



#### 12.3.4 Summary

- School pools are valuable community assets.
- School pools can be saved but it takes:
  - Strategic thinking and partnerships.
  - Whole of life financial planning for the asset.
  - The right people with the rights skills and motivation involved.
  - The 3 tiers of responsibility must be met.

### 12.4 Community School Partnership - Te Puumanawa o Rototuna - The Peak Indoor Recreation Centre

Another successful example of a community/school partnership is the development of The Peak, a 4-court indoor recreation centre, on the Rototuna High School grounds in partnership with Hamilton City Council (HCC) and the Rototuna Indoor Recreation Centre Trust (the Trust). The overview presented below was sourced from a Recreation Aotearoa Conference Presentation by L. Vervoort and M Campbell and the Annual Reports of the Trust which are [available here](#).

#### 12.4.1 Why a Partnership?

- Waikato Regional Sports Facilities Plan identified a lack of indoor court space in Hamilton-Waikato, specifically the need for 8 more indoor courts.
- Rototuna High Schools Establishment Board needing to plan for indoor court access for 2,600 students at Rototuna Junior and Senior High Schools.
- Five RSOs were seeking more court access – specifically basketball, volleyball, futsal, netball, and badminton.

- Feasibility Study for HCC compared a range of options and had support and input from Sport NZ.

#### 12.4.2 What was developed?

- 4-court indoor recreation centre with full national standard court run-off.
- \$9million cost - \$4.5m from MoE and \$4.5m from HCC.
- The facility opened in August 2017.
- Court allocation model provides:
  - School - 2 courts are available to school from 9am-5pm weekdays, and 1 court available 9am-3pm weekdays (this ensures time for curriculum based use as well as time for school team trainings).
  - Community – 1 court available all day, every day. 1 court available 6am-9am and again from 3pm-10pm weekdays, 2 courts available 5.45pm-10pm weekdays; all 4 courts available all day on weekends.

#### 12.4.3 Overview of the Partnership

- Key parties involved are School – Council – MoE – Sport Waikato.
- Rototuna Indoor Recreation Centre Trust formed with trustees from Sport Waikato, HCC (2), School (2), MoE (1).
- MoE owns the asset.
- Trust employs staff and operates the facility.
- Capital Funding and Operating Agreement between all parties.
- Aim is to achieve/provide 50% community use and 50% school use.
- Operating grants from HCC and School to the Trust to run the facility.

#### 12.4.4 Success and Learnings

- Strength is the partnership approach and working together towards common goals and a vision for *“a thriving facility at the heart of a healthy, physically active community.”*
- Positivity behind the project by all stakeholders.
- Rapid response to the opportunity – going from initial discussions to facility opening in just 20 months.
- Time put into the development of founding documents which need to be practical and offer flexibility to ensure the best outcomes for both the schools and the community.
- Within the first year of operating The Peak reached 74% occupancy across the courts during the hours that it was able to be booked.
- Provision of a range of recreation programmes for all ages.
- Financial sustainability, including increasing the operating revenue received from the provision of goods and services from 12% in 2017 to 56% in 2023.

#### 12.4.5 Key Ingredients for Success

- Clear strategic direction based on robust information (needs assessment), clear project plan and goals.
- Willing partners taking a partnership approach.
- Right people with rights skills on the project team.
- Mindset of key people involved:
  - Committed to success and win/win.
  - Open minded.
  - Working together and willing to compromise.
  - Thinking differently.
  - Making things happen and removing roadblocks, not creating them.

# 13 Appendix 3: 2020 Strategy Project Status

Section 6 of this report provides an overview of the 9 completed projects from the 2020 Strategy. Table 13.1 provides a status update on all other projects from the Bay of Plenty Spaces and Places Strategy 2020.

**Table 13.1: Update on 2020 Projects**

No#	Project	Area	Status
2	Develop an 'Opportunities Paper' which overlays the existing and proposed Cycle and Walking tracks across the region to identify network connection opportunities.	Regional	Not started
3	Develop and implement a Regional Indoor Court Facility Plan.	Regional	Put on hold pending the development of the National Active Recreation and Indoor Sports Strategy.
4	Develop a Regional Squash Facility Plan.	Regional	No longer required (refer national strategy)
7	Conduct feasibility study for a cycle/walking trail connecting Kawerau to Lake Tarawera.	Kawerau	Not started
8	Complete an aquatic facility options analysis with focus placed on optimising access to schools and maintaining condition.	Opotiki	Not started
10	Further investigation into the Westbrook Sport and Recreation Precinct.	Rotorua Lakes	In-progress
11	Complete Regional Rotorua Aquatic Centre upgrades.	Rotorua Lakes	In-progress
12	Inner City Skate Park Development - planning /investigation phases to develop a new skate park in the central city.	Rotorua Lakes	In-progress (development funding deferred 1 year)
14	Develop new sports fields in the Tauranga west area to increase supply of sports fields as required through the demand and supply assessment.	Tauranga	Not started
16	Blake Park – support the Bay Oval Pavilion project, and indoor cricket training facility in accordance with the outcomes of a feasibility study.	Tauranga	In-progress
17	Gordon Spratt Reserve - Continue investigations into the most appropriate mix of spaces and facilities (with emphasis on multi-use) to accommodate users.	Tauranga	In-progress
18	Within the Eastern and Western Corridor, secure land and commence	Tauranga	In-progress

	feasibility work for the provision of local social infrastructure including community centres, indoor recreation centres, aquatic facilities and sportsfields. Work with other organisations to explore potential partnership opportunities for delivery of these facilities.		
19	Blake Park - Continue exploration of the need and viability of a multi-purpose turf.	Tauranga	Not started
20	Mt Greens Sports – Continue detailed planning and development of a feasibility study for covering the green.	Tauranga	In-progress
21	Consider development of multipurpose community spaces within the city centre, alongside potential rationalisation of existing community buildings and redevelopment of the central library.	Tauranga	In-progress
22	Undertake a detailed business case on the Tauranga CBD Recreation and Leisure Hub to include the redevelopment of Memorial Pool, Queen Elizabeth Youth Centre, and Memorial Hall.	Tauranga/WBOP	In-progress
23	Secure funding and support the development of a sub-regional gymsports facility in Te Puke, on Centennial Park.	WBOP	In-progress
25	Undertake options analysis and feasibility on future Te Puke Aquatics provision.	WBOP	In-progress
26	Undertake a detailed feasibility study and options analysis on the War Memorial Hall – this should consider the inclusion of indoor and/or outdoor court provision.	Whakatāne	In-progress
27	Continue the implementation of the Whakatāne Cycle Trails Strategy.	Whakatāne	In-progress
28	Undertake options analysis for developing a Whakatāne Mountain Bike Park.	Whakatāne	In-progress
30	Eastern and Western Corridor - Complete feasibility studies for facility development. A focus on collocation and partnership opportunities is required (e.g. multi-use facilities with WBOPDC and/or schools).	Tauranga	Not started
31	Explore indoor court provision opportunities in Omokoroa.	WBOP	Not started

# 14 Appendix 4: National Direction and Trends

## 14.1 National Strategic Documents

### 14.1.1 The Value of Sport, Sport NZ (2017)

The Value of Sport 2017 report from Sport New Zealand shows that New Zealanders strongly value sport and active recreation. Play, active recreation, and sport have a range of benefits for individuals and communities. Key findings regarding the value of play, active recreation, and sport from the Value of Sport research<sup>47</sup> include:

#### Happier, healthier people

- 92% of people believe being active keeps them physically fit and healthy and helps relieve stress.
- 88% believe that sport and other physical activities provide them with opportunities to achieve and help build confidence.

#### Better connected communities

- 84% believe sport and physical activity bring people together and create a sense of belonging.
- 74% say sport and physical activity help build vibrant and stimulating communities.
- Because sport acts as a conduit to bring individuals within communities together, to make friends and to develop networks, it also presents an opportunity to develop social capital<sup>48</sup>.
- The opportunity to socialise is central to many people's decision to participate in physical activity and sport. 52.9% indicate that social reasons were their main reason for taking part.
- Improving local sport and recreation facilities such as local parks can improve participation levels and community pride, while reducing perceived instances of antisocial behaviour within a community.
- 83% agree that high performance athletes and teams inspire others to succeed in their own sport and physical activities.

#### A stronger New Zealand

- 86% agree that high performance sport both helps instil a sense of pride in our country and contributes to our national identity as New Zealanders.
- Sport and active recreation contribute \$4.9 billion, or 2.3% to our annual GDP, and the sector employs more than 53,000 New Zealanders.

#### Environmental wellbeing

The provision of green space for play, active recreation, and sport as well as infrastructure for active transport can also support environmental and community wellbeing outcomes including:

- Creation of more environmentally friendly urban environments.
- Well-designed green spaces for physical activity can support urban environments to be better suited to cope with weather extremes such as heavy rain events, contribute to keeping urban environments cool and is linked to increasing the health and wellbeing of residents.
- Reduced emissions from public transport - a 5% shift in vehicle kilometres to cycling would save approximately 22 million litres of fuel and reduce transport-related greenhouse emissions by 0.4%.
- Improved mental wellbeing from being active in natural environments. The physical activity benefits of living near parks and public open spaces are well documented.

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<sup>47</sup> Sourced from: <https://sportnz.org.nz/assets/Uploads/The-Value-of-Sport-Main-Report.pdf>

<sup>48</sup> See the Sport NZ Value of Sport research document for attribution details on the various research sources

- There is also evidence to suggest that it is positive for mental health, based on the walking distance to the park, the number of parks available in the surrounding area and the total spatial area of accessible parks.

### Cultural wellbeing

Participation in play, active recreation, and sport can strengthen cultural ties and increase wellbeing, especially with culturally relevant physical activity.

- The ability of Māori to participate 'as Māori' has been shown to improve wellbeing through increased social connections, intergenerational relationships, connection to whenua and strengthening feelings of identity and culture. This can also be further supported if the activity is traditional or linked to their culture.
- Research also suggests that for Māori social wellbeing outcomes is just as important, if not more important, than the outcome of the sport or physical activity.

It is also important to ensure a cultural lens is applied so a space is also designed to encourage and support social connection and wellbeing outcomes. This will support wider cultures being able to utilise a space.

#### 14.1.2 Social Return on Investment

In October 2022 Sport NZ published a report - The Social Return on Investment (SROI) of Recreational Physical Activity in Aotearoa New Zealand<sup>49</sup>. There is no standard definition of recreational physical activity but for the purposes of this study it included organised competitive sport, non-competitive active recreation, including active play. Key findings of the report include:

- Recreational physical activity generates considerable value to society.
- Key social wellbeing outcomes that recreational physical activity contributes to include social and community development and physical health outcomes.
- There is a lack of research on the monetary valuation of outcomes related to recreational physical activity in Aotearoa.

This report provides a baseline for ongoing work in the area. Baseline metrics include:

- Total inputs are estimated to be \$7.95bn.
- 38.8% of total investment comes from voluntary labour and 37.2 percent from household expenditure.
- The total value of all social outcomes is estimated at \$16.8bn with the largest contribution coming from health benefits (even after allowing for ACC claims).
- The estimated Net Present Value is \$8.86bn, which implies a SORI of 2.12.
- For every \$1 invested in recreational physical activity, \$2.12 worth of social impacts are generated.
- Testing the assumptions and applying a sensitivity analysis resulted in an SROI values in the range of 1.18 – 3.10. Indicating, even the worst-case scenario is a positive return on investment.

From a Māori perspective, it was considered that value rests with the accumulation of heritage including knowledge systems, values, beliefs and their manifestations in objects, practices, and concepts. Therefore, the value is not measured from an economic or monetary perspective. The key findings for Māori included:

- Recreational physical activity makes a significant contribution to Māori wellbeing through strengthening intergenerational relationships and reinforcing cultural values, beliefs, social norms, and knowledge.
- Intergenerational participation strengthens whānau.

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<sup>49</sup> Sourced from: [https://sportnz.org.nz/media/nhqbuato/sroi-new-zealand-summary-report-6\\_17.pdf](https://sportnz.org.nz/media/nhqbuato/sroi-new-zealand-summary-report-6_17.pdf)

- Reclamation and protection of mātauranga Māori strengthens Indigenous knowledge systems and wellbeing.
- Participation provides opportunities to reinforce and practice tikanga. Māori strengthening 'a Māori way of life.'
- Whakawhanaungatanga (kinship) ties are strengthened through participation.
- Cultural identity is strengthened through participation in Māori sport and recreation.
- Māori sport and recreation provides opportunities to connect to the whenua 'as Māori.'
- Rangatahi experience leadership through sport and recreation.
- Māori sport and recreation are an expression of mana Motuhake (self-determination).

## 14.2 Trends in Participation and National Directions

### 14.3 Macro Trends

#### Diverse Opportunities

The variety of play, active recreation, and sport opportunities available is significantly greater than in the past. Traditional sports face increasing competition from a diverse range of individual and team activities. A few of the increasingly diverse activities available include parkour, disc golf, freeskiing, ultra-marathons, adventure racing, and mixed martial arts.

#### The Offering of Sport

Many codes are adapting their offering to make their game more attractive, including by offering more social options to better suit the very young, as well as to cater for the ageing population. New sports are emerging like pickleball, foot golf and gateball, putting a new twist on existing sports.

#### Individualisation

Individual sports are thriving. They allow people to be active when and where they want, better suiting individuals' commitments.

#### Connection

Countering individualisation is why people strive for community and belonging through sport. This is increasingly enabled by technology and challenged by an increasing diversity of cultures and sports offerings.

#### Hubbing / Multi-use

A large proportion of the population lives in cities, so hubbing and centralisation is a major driver in spaces and places development. Hubbing can have both challenges and

benefits for more rural communities, with potentially the need to travel further to facility hubs for competition, but the potential for spaces and places to be more financially sustainable and maintained to higher standards. Effective hubbing can be small scale and simple, with sports and community groups making room for other activities in their spaces and places.

#### Ageing Built Environment

Many facilities in New Zealand were built in the 1950s, 60s and even earlier. Many are tired and no longer fit-for-purpose so need to be either upgraded or re-built. There is a need to think ahead to cater for tomorrow's diverse sporting needs.

#### Decreasing Physical Activity

The 'electronic revolution' has transformed patterns by progressively isolating people indoors. They sleep less, sit more, walk less, drive more, and generally do less physical activity than they used to. Children are more focussed on digital play, spending more time indoors than outdoors<sup>50</sup>. There are decreasing physical activity levels (both adults and young people) and increasing levels of type 2 diabetes, cardio-vascular disease, and obesity.

### 14.4 Micro Trends

#### Growth in Recreational Activities

Traditional sport is sliding down the popularity list and being overtaken by more informal recreational activities like walking, swimming, cycling and home workouts. This is impacting on club membership and competition numbers. Sports are having to be creative to

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<sup>50</sup> Findings of a study, across 146 countries, produced by researchers from the World Health Organisation, Imperial College London, and the University of Western Australia in 2016.

adapt their traditional offerings to retain/secure members.

### **Volunteers**

There continues to be a strong reliance on volunteers for the governance, management, and delivery of sport across New Zealand. Expectations around greater use of technology, health and safety requirements, accountability of directors and an ageing population are putting some volunteers off and leading to burnout of those remaining.

### **Increased Expectations**

Participants in sport and active recreation are now 'customers' expecting a higher level of service in terms of facility standards, flexibility, and ease of use. People expect to be able to participate at times that suit them. The emergence and popularity of 24-hour gyms is one example. Another is the increasing demand to move traditional outdoor sport (such as netball) indoors. With improved technology and design, many participants also have an expectation that they can access the top-of-the-line facilities previously only experienced by high-performance sport. Participants also expect the facility to be set up, ready for their use with fewer volunteers available or accepting of the need to set up playing areas before they can participate.

### **Financial Sustainability**

There is still a heavy reliance on gaming and other funders to support sport. Funding tends to be annual and is not always available for the things needed to keep the code afloat such as salaries and deferred maintenance and increasing running costs.

### **Embracing Technology**

Technology can benefit and encourage participation. For example, E-bikes allow people who may otherwise be put off cycling to give it a go. Smart watches and online tools such as MapMyRun or Strava allow people to not only count their steps or measure how far they have travelled but also to log their data, share it or compete with others online.

### **Environmental Issues**

There is a growing awareness of environmental sustainability as climate change has impacted on sporting facilities in recent flooding and cyclone events in New Zealand.

In recent years there has also been a growing demand for artificial playing surfaces and an appetite for them at local government level to address the impacts of the weather on training and competition grounds.

However, local government is becoming more concerned about the environmental cost of creating such surfaces and disposing of them when they reach the end of their life. When planning new spaces and places, there is growing awareness that care must be taken to choose environmentally friendly options.

### **Communities of Interest**

Communities of interest whether they be ethnic, or gender communities often like to be active within their own communities, hence the strength of Indian hockey and ethnic football teams. Some examples of initiatives of interest include: ActiveAsian (Harbour Sport); Maraefit (Sport Hawke's Bay); IRONMĀORI (Te Timitanga Ararau Trust; Shift<sup>51</sup>).

The key to all of these initiatives has been working with the communities to identify what they want, involving them in design and upskilling them so they can become leaders and role models with their communities. This ensures buy-in from community members and enhances sustainability.

### **Role Models**

Role models continue to be strong influencers not just of product purchase but also participation. Steven Adams, Paris Goebel and even Dancing with the Stars contestants have been influential in increased interest and participation in basketball, hip hop and dance in general. While young people, particularly Māori and Pasifika are more influenced by celebrities, adults are more likely to be influenced by people just like them, whether that be the same gender, ethnic group, or size.

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<sup>51</sup> To improve the wellbeing of young women aged 12 to 20 years.

## Trends in Play

Sport NZ has been leading system change in the way play is recognised as important, and how it is supported in New Zealand. This is set out in the following key documents:

Document/Resource	Summary
The Importance of Play, Sport NZ Play Principles 2017 <sup>52</sup>	<p>Children have a right to play.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Play is important to the wellbeing of young New Zealanders.</li> <li>2. Play is a cornerstone of our Physical Literacy Approach.</li> <li>3. Play is the shared responsibility of everyone.</li> <li>4. Young people must have access to enriched and varied playful experiences within their local environments.</li> <li>5. Adults must understand what the role is in enabling play.</li> <li>6. Young people need the opportunity to experience risk and challenge through play.</li> <li>7. Wherever possible, play should include the opportunity to be active.</li> </ol> <p>This document recognises that the right of a child to play is protected in Article 31 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child<sup>53</sup>, which was ratified by New Zealand in 1993.</p>
Tākaro Māori <sup>54</sup>	<p>Allows tamariki to experience joy and fun while giving them opportunity to make sense of their culture, whakapapa, and the world they live in.</p> <p>It supports the idea that tamariki need to have opportunities to play in ways that are relevant to them and their culture. It also recognises the importance of te taiao in tākaro Māori.</p> <p>The value of Māori play includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offering tamariki an opportunity to play as Māori.</li> <li>• Creating meaningful connections with others.</li> <li>• Enabling cultural knowledge and language transmission across generations and at all levels.</li> <li>• Creating opportunities for tamariki to understand who they are while having fun.</li> <li>• Celebrating our Indigenous knowledge and unique view on Play in Aotearoa.</li> </ul>
Māori Voices of Play – Insights Report 2020 <sup>55</sup>	<p>This report explores the current realities around play opportunities for Māori and explores the strengths, aspirations and challenges for Māori play. It recognises the importance of te taiao in Māori play.</p>

<sup>52</sup> Sourced and summarised from: <https://sportnz.org.nz/resources/the-importance-of-play/>

<sup>53</sup> See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child>

<sup>54</sup> Sourced and summarised from: <https://sportnz.org.nz/get-active/ways-to-get-active/play/takaro-maori/>

<sup>55</sup> Sourced and summarised from: <https://sportnz.org.nz/resources/maori-voices-of-play-insights-report/>

Document/Resource	Summary
	<p>It summarises a number of resources and approaches that support Māori play:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Wehetū rehua (see below).</li> <li>• Tupuwaekura – Healthy Active Learning from a Māori world view.</li> <li>• Atua Matua – a shift back to mātauranga Māori, whakapapa connections and environmental wisdoms through exploring and experiencing te taiao.</li> <li>• Te Ara hihiko ā Māui – a framework which utilises the stories of Māui and his brothers as a metaphor for a pathway to innovation when it comes to play.</li> </ul> <p>The report also provides a summary of Māori play approaches including the past and current role of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Whare Tapere – iwi-community houses of storytelling which included pursuits of ngā waiata (song), ngā haka (dance), ngā kōrero (stories), ngā taonga pūoro (musical instruments), ngā taonga-o-wharawhara (adornments), ngā karetao (puppets) and ngā tākaro (games and amusements).</li> <li>• Te Whare Tu Taua – the house of war and weaponry which involves a lot of physical activity to learn about battle, defence and attack moves, physical dexterity, footwork, balance, and speed.</li> <li>• Ngā Taonga Tākaro – traditional Māori sports and games such as ki-o-rahi, poi toa (poi games), waka ama, manu tuktuku (kite flying).</li> <li>• Ngā mahi a te Rēhia – Māori pastimes of pleasure such as music, song, haka and poi, storytelling, sports, and games.</li> </ul> <p>Current approaches to support Māori participation include by Māori for Māori physical activity programmes and events such as Pā Wars, Māori Movement Aka, He Pī Ka Rere to name a few.</p>
<p>Play Development Five Phases – Working together to protect the right of young people to play<sup>56</sup></p>	<p>A resource to support Sport NZ's partner organisations to develop greater awareness and opportunities for play. The five phases are:</p> <p>Phase 1: Create Play Champions – Organisations Appoint Play Champions.</p> <p>Phase 2: Let's Talk Play – a play discussion and scan report for your organisation and associated region to inform phases 3 and 4.</p> <p>Phase 3: Let's Plan for Play – a play for play as a cross-organisational workstream and priority within your organisation.</p> <p>Phase 4: Let's Empower Play – a play advocate helps establish local play networks and identify their community play hubs.</p> <p>Phase 5: Re-play – The monitoring and evaluation process is used for positive change, and to empower kids and families to shape their play experiences.</p>

<sup>56</sup> Sourced and summarised from: <https://sportnz.org.nz/media/1653/five-phases-of-regional-play-final.pdf>

## 14.5 Support for Māori Participation

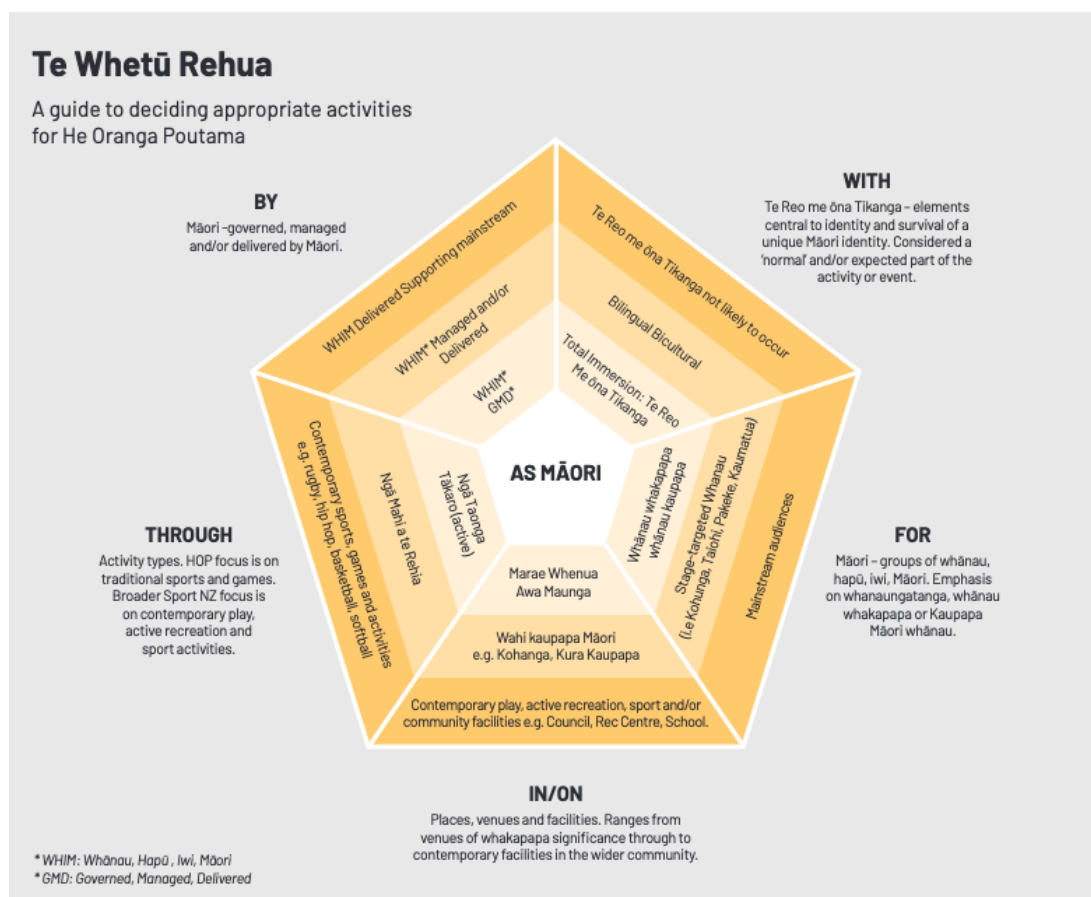
Sport NZ has also recognised the need to support improved participation and outcomes for Māori in play, active recreation, and sport. In addition to the resources and approaches intended to support tākarō Māori (Māori play) Sport NZ has other strategic documents that support Māori participation including:

Approach/Resource	Summary
Te Pākē o ihi Aotearoa – Sport NZ Ihi Aotearoa Māori Outcomes Framework <sup>57</sup>	<p>Provides a framework that weaves together Māori long term outcomes and guiding principles. The framework is designed to be robust, protect people and kaupapa, and to weave together what is most important to Māori. It has equal status with the Sport NZ Outcomes Framework, and both strengthens and aligns with its long-term outcomes.</p> <p>The intent is to support Māori wellbeing and to enable tangata whenua to participate and succeed as tangata whenua.</p> <p>The principles of Te Pākē are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kia popo ki te kaupapa - Be authentic to the purpose</li> <li>• kia tika te mahi - act with integrity</li> <li>• Me aroha ke te tangata - respect for others</li> </ul> <p>The framework includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mana Ōrite – authentic partnerships, equality, mutual outcomes</li> <li>• Mana Māori – active protection of te reo, tikanga, taonga and mātauranga Māori</li> <li>• Mana Taurikte – Māori-led, equitable and accessible pathways</li> </ul> <p>Mauri Tū</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tu te Ihi – culturally capable</li> <li>• Tū Te Wehi – Te Tiriti-led</li> <li>• Tū Te Wana – culturally capable and responsive</li> </ul> <p>Mauri Ora</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Ihi – cultural identity</li> <li>• Te Wehi – cultural connection</li> <li>• Te Wana – cultural vitality</li> </ul>
Te Aho a Ihi Aotearoa – Māori Activation Plan <sup>58</sup>	<p>Focuses on medium-term outcomes and aims to activate the Aho (Māori outcomes) set out in Te Pākē o Ihi Aotearoa. Te Aho sets out where we are now and provides the strategic priorities for the 2021-2024 period in support of moving to the desired future as set out in Te Pākē.</p> <p>Current strategic priorities and actions are outlined under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Whakamana I Te Tiriti - Giving effect to the Treaty</li> </ul>

<sup>57</sup> Sourced and summarised from <https://sportnz.org.nz/media/5028/te-pa-ke-o-ih-i-aotearoa-april-2022.pdf>

<sup>58</sup> Sourced and summarised from <https://sportnz.org.nz/media/5027/te-aho-a-ih-i-aotearoa-april-2022.pdf>

Approach/Resource	Summary
	<p>Partnerships, protection, and participation introduced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauri Tū - Building Cultural Capability</li> </ul> <p>In individuals, the organisation (Sport NZ) and the sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauri Ora – Cultural Vitality</li> </ul> <p>Te Ihi, Te Wehi, Te Wana</p>
Te Whetū Rehua – The Guiding Star <sup>59</sup>	<p>Te Whetū Rehua is a framework that supports Māori being able to participate as Māori. It is based on five key Māori cultural values for sport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Reo and Tikanga</li> <li>Leadership and Management</li> <li>Whanaungatanga</li> <li>In Māori Places</li> <li>Traditional Games</li> </ul> <p>It can be used as an assessment tool to help develop sport in ways that uphold and encourage Māori values.</p>



<sup>59</sup> Sourced and summarised from: <https://sportnz.org.nz/media/1264/te-whetu-rehua.pdf>

## 14.6 Balance is Better Approach

As part of the balance is better approach, some recent Sport NZ research shows there are unique wellbeing benefits for young people who participate in organised sport versus general physical recreation.

The study<sup>60</sup> highlights:

1. When it comes to young people's wellbeing any physical activity is better than none.
2. Sport has the potential to provide additional wellbeing benefits for young people beyond just general physical activity. Obviously, at an individual level this assumes that quality of sport experience is positive.
3. Most sport will facilitate some form of connection and community. However, quality sport experiences are critical for enabling the fullest wellbeing benefits from sport to be realised. This means while sport has potential to achieve great wellbeing outcomes for young people, for this to be harnessed, we need to care about what goes into the [making of a quality sport experience](#) (e.g. coaches, programme design, etc.).

Read the full article: [The Value of Sport: Wellbeing Benefits of Sport Participation during Adolescence](#)

The researchers found, even when accounting for gender, ethnicity, and deprivation:

1. Physical activity v. inactivity	Young people who are physically active are 2.49x more likely to report having better wellbeing than young people who are inactive.
2. Meeting WHO Guidelines on physical activity levels	Young people who do ≥420 min/week of recreational physical activity are 63% more likely to report having better wellbeing than young people that do not reach physical activity guidelines.
3. Duration of recreational physical activity	Every extra hour per week of physical activity resulted in a 3% increase in the likelihood of young people reporting having better wellbeing.
4. Participating in organised sport	Young people who participate in organised sport were 66% more likely to report having better wellbeing than young people who do not participate in sport, regardless of total recreational physical activity participation.
5. Duration of organised sport activity	Every extra hour per week of organised sport activity resulted in a 9% increase in the likelihood of young people reporting having better wellbeing, regardless of total recreational physical activity participation. Note, the researchers contended that beyond a certain point there was a limit to how much additional participation in sport might contribute to positive wellbeing.

### Why the extra benefits from sport?

The researchers contended that this was because of a few things:

- [Sport is an environment that widely facilitates meaningful social connection and community.](#)
- Sport is associated with intrinsic motives (e.g. enjoyment and challenge), which ultimately is tied to better wellbeing outcomes.
- New Zealand coaches positively influencing intrapersonal and interpersonal characteristics of young people is likely to have directly contributed to the wellbeing outcomes in this research.

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<sup>60</sup> Sourced from: [https://balanceisbetter.org.nz/the-unique-wellbeing-benefits-of-organised-sport/?utm\\_source=newsletter&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=BIB-Monthly-03082023&sfmc\\_id=27473696](https://balanceisbetter.org.nz/the-unique-wellbeing-benefits-of-organised-sport/?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=BIB-Monthly-03082023&sfmc_id=27473696)

## 14.7 Bay of Plenty Regional Top 10 'Organised Sports' Activity Behaviours

Table 14.1: Top 10 'Organised Sports' All Demographics Category

	Sport	Bay of Plenty % All Demographics	National % All Demographics
1	Football(soccer)	5.2	6.4
2	Basketball	4.7	4.4
3	Golf	4.2	3.6
4	Rugby	3.4	2.7
5	Netball (outdoor)	3.2	3.4
6	Tennis	3.1	2.4
7	Gymnastics	2.4	1.8
8	Volleyball	2.3	1.6
9	Hockey (outdoor)	2.1	1.6
10	Touch rugby	1.9	2.3

Table 14.2: Top 10 'Organised Sports' Secondary Students

	Sport	Bay of Plenty % Secondary students	National % Secondary students
1	Football (soccer)	14.5	15
2	Basketball	13	11.8
3	Volleyball	11.4	7.3
4	Rugby	8.6	5.6
5	Badminton	8.2	6.1
6	Netball (outdoor)	5.8	8.1
7	Touch rugby	5.6	6.8
8	Hockey (outdoor)	5.2	4.7
9	Athletics (track & field)	5.0	4.6
10	Tennis	4.6	4.3

Table 14.3: Top 10 'Organised Sports' Primary Students

	Sport	Bay of Plenty % primary students	National % primary students
1	Football (soccer)	17.7	20.3
2	Gymnastics	11.7	8.3
3	Basketball	11.1	12
4	Rugby	8.1	9.1
5	Netball (outdoor)	7.0	8.7
6	Athletics (track & field)	6.6	7.1
7	Hockey (outdoor)	5.5	4.5
8	Tennis	5.3	4.7
9	Cricket (outdoor)	3.7	5.5
10	Touch rugby	3.0	6.1

# 15 Appendix 5: Stakeholder Feedback

## 15.1 Stakeholder Survey

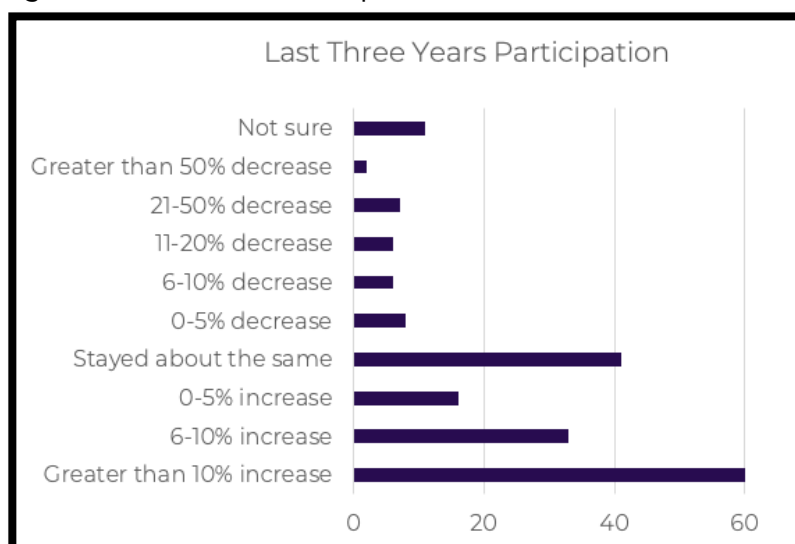
251 responses were received to the online stakeholder survey. These respondents represented a broad diversity of play, active recreation, and sports organisations. Section 7 provides a summary, at a regional level, of the key data obtained through the stakeholder survey specifically related to facilities such as facility age, ownership/use arrangements and satisfaction levels. This appendix outlines some further information obtained through the survey process.

### 15.1.1 Participation Trends

Respondents were asked to summarise the trend in participation for their organisation in the last 3 years (noted Covid impacted):

- 31% had increased by greater than 10% in the last 3 years.
- 21% stayed about the same.
- 15% had decreased.
- 5% not sure.

Figure 15.1 Last 3 Years Participation Trend



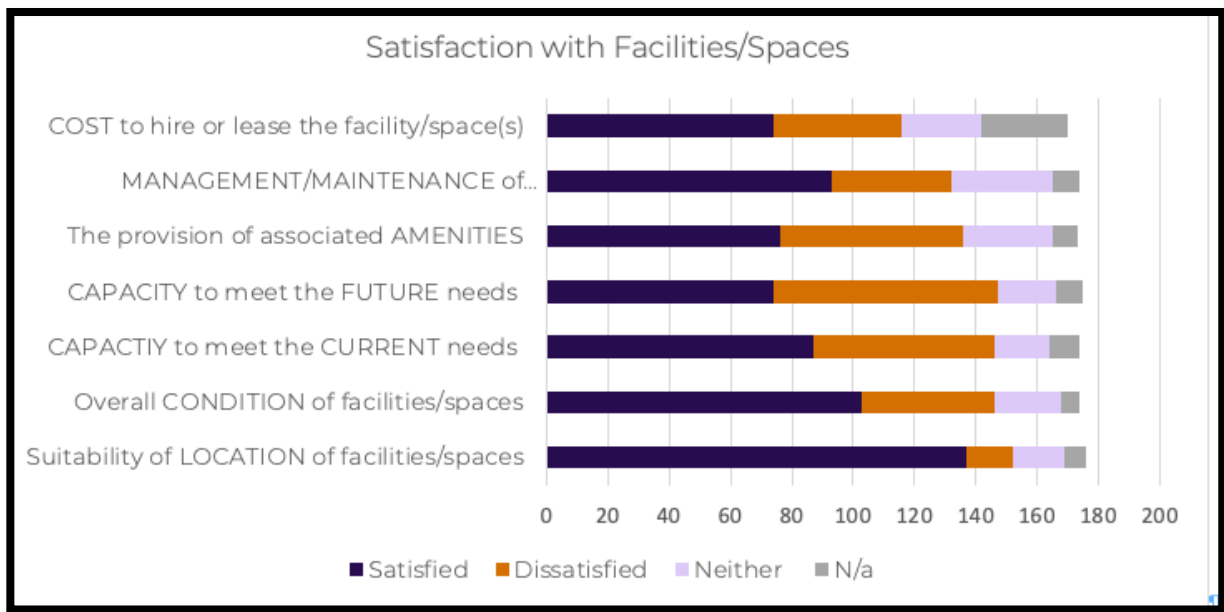
They were also asked to anticipate what the future participation trend, in the next 3 years would be. Most respondents were more optimistic about future growth with:

- 65% of respondents thought participation was likely to increase in the next 3 years.
- 19% stay about the same.
- 10% anticipate a decrease.

### 15.1.2 Facility Satisfaction

Overall, respondents are most satisfied with location and condition of facilities, least satisfied with capacity of facilities to meet future need and some indicate facilities are not meeting current needs. Importantly, 44 % do not think facilities will meet their organisations needs in 10 years' time and 30% are unsure. With only 25% expecting facilities will meet needs.

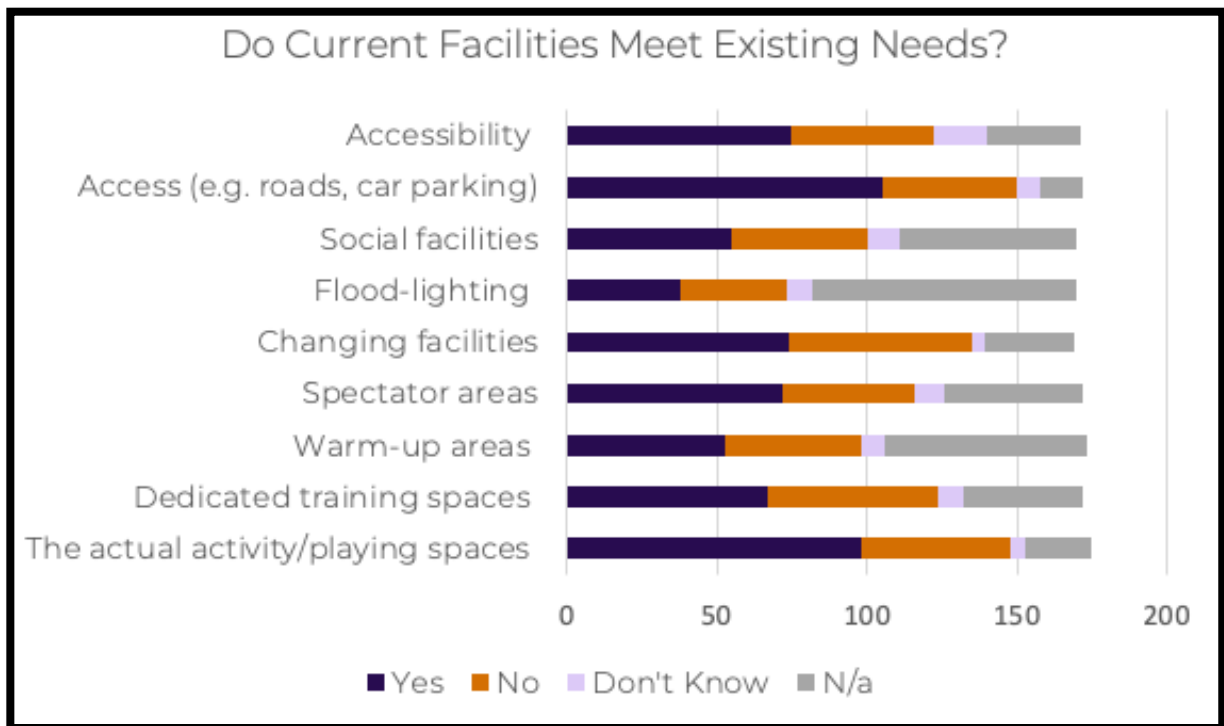
Figure 15.2: Satisfaction of Survey Respondents with Facilities/Spaces



Current Needs

- Most agree access and playing spaces are meeting current needs
- Changing facilities, dedicated training spaces are not meeting needs
- Many do not have or use social facilities

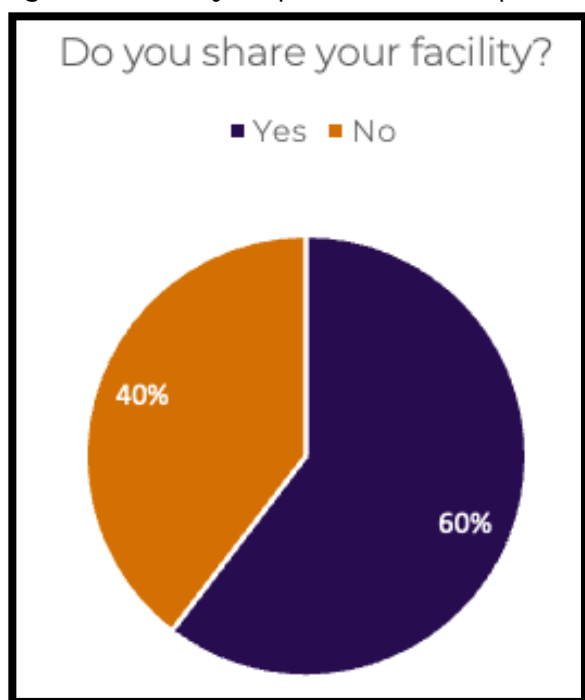
Figure 15.3: Survey Responses to Whether Existing Needs Met



### 15.1.3 Facility Sharing

There is lots of examples of facility sharing across the region yet there are still opportunities for more with 40% of respondents indicating they do not currently share their facility.

Figure 15.4: Survey Response to Shared Spaces and Places



Examples of current spaces and places sharing include:

- Winter and summer codes such as cricket + football.
- Water sports – such as waka ama and outrigger canoe, surfing groups; sailing and powerboating.
- Equestrian sports – multiple disciplines.
- Martial arts – multiple disciplines.
- Aquatics/pools - multiple disciplines.
- Golf and archery.
- School facilities.

Some respondents expressed negativity about sharing public spaces and places such as fields and indoor courts – this particularly relates to booking pressure those spaces and places are experiencing in many parts of the region.

### 15.1.4 Future Plans

When asked if they had plans to upgrade, renew, or dispose of existing facilities or to develop new ones in the future 38% of respondents said yes, 21% maybe while 41% said No. Some examples of plans include:

- Upgraded or new buildings – gymsports, badminton, karate, cricket, football, surf, and rowing
- Resurfacing or new 'playing' areas – bowls, tennis, hockey, motorsport, and cycle trails.
- Major maintenance – such as re-roofing, carpet replacement, toilet/changing refurbishment.

## 15.2 Stakeholder Workshops – December 2023

As part of the process to develop this Strategy a series of workshops were held with stakeholders (such as regional sports organisations, clubs, and community active recreation groups). This included a face to face workshop in Tauranga, an online workshop, and a face to face community wānanga in Ōpōtiki. The key themes confirmed through the workshop series are summarised below.

### 15.2.1 Why Play, Active Recreation, and Sport Spaces and Places are Important to Communities



### 15.2.2 Key Themes - Issues and Challenges – BOP Wide Results

Ageing facilities 3 <sup>rd</sup> = Ōpōtiki	Adequate funding for programme delivery	Ability to fund ongoing asset maintenance (3 <sup>rd</sup> )	Travel time/distance to access facilities	Membership retention
Affordability – costs of participation (membership fees)	Access to appropriate amenities/support facilities	Quantity/Capacity of some facilities (1 <sup>st</sup> =)	Availability of bookings (2 <sup>nd</sup> =)	Quality of facilities (not fit-for-purpose) (2 <sup>nd</sup> =)
	Funding for new facilities (1 <sup>st</sup> =)	Lack of volunteers	Accessibility of facilities	

Note: there were some variations to the above noted in the Ōpōtiki workshop, with wider diversity of issues which were ranked equally and in a different order i.e. Quality as number 1 issue in Ōpōtiki; funding, availability of bookings and asset maintenance 2<sup>nd</sup> equal. In part this was due to smaller numbers and different needs of attending organisations so less consistency around key issues.

### 15.2.3 Key Themes from Stakeholder Workshops:

#### Capacity and Quantity:

- In its broadest sense, the network is at capacity because of the spreading urbanisation of the area and the difficulties associated with getting to venues such as time/travel – so there need to be more venues (quantity).
- Impact of events on availability of spaces and places for regular season competitions (indoor and outdoor).
- Not enough warm/ deep/ recreational water to meet demand.
- Pressure from some outdoor codes (or section of) moving indoors for example netball.
- New sports (pickleball) and adaptations of traditional games (football/futsal, hockey/ floorball, rugby/sevens, touch).
- Aging/no longer fit for purpose facilities being demolished.
- No bookings available at appropriate times for example maybe available at 9.30pm but cannot expect 10 year olds to play at that time
- Down time because of pack in/out for equipment heavy sports/ events.
- Limited access to school spaces and places in general or restricted to out of school times.

#### Quality (not fit for purpose):

- Aging / outdated.
- Some poor design.
- Poorly maintained because of lack of funding (clubs), lack of expertise (schools).
- Accessibility for movement impaired, for example older adults, push chair users, people with disabilities.
- Indoor – ceiling height, lighting, floor surface -type/cleanliness (safety), changing facilities.
- Outdoor – quality/quantity of drainage/irrigation, lighting, parking, changing rooms, overlapping seasons reduces time available for field maintenance/upgrades (also impact of events on this).
- Aquatic – aging plant and equipment, inadequate water testing (schools).

#### Non facility factors that impact on use/care of spaces and places

- Lack of funding to maintain/build new facilities/programming.
- Lack of volunteers with skills such as fundraising, project management, understanding of council requirements, traffic management.
- Membership retention.
- Cost of participation.
- Council fees and charges.
- Appropriate programming.

#### Opportunities/ priorities

- Hubbing – sharing spaces and places.
- Resource sharing – skills/expertise.
- New approaches to funding – regional funding mechanisms?
- School/ community partnerships.
- Maintain/upgrade existing facilities before considering new (generally cheaper).

### 15.2.4 Detailed Information from Workshops

#### Other comments re key issues/challenges (online workshop)

- Spaces and places – general lack of supply, not enough to cater to demand – everything is stretched.
- Affordable indoor spaces, courts.
- Lack of supply – **indoor courts** (Indoor courts at capacity in WBOP sub-region, huge supply deficit); **fields** – including number and quality (football), cricket – lack of grass wickets, lack of cricket indoor training options; **Aquatic space**; some limit event numbers and regular participants due to limited availability.

- Availability of bookings at times can use them.
- Disruption/impact of events use (indoor and fields).
- Proposed council user fees and charges for sports fields.
- Volunteer issues – especially for codes with significant set-up-pack down requirements (such as gymnsports, table tennis).
- Wages and salaries (in sport).
- Staff attitudes (councils).

#### Ways to address TOP 5 issues and challenges

Issue/Challenge	Ideas/actions to help resolve this challenge
Funding for new spaces and places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Councils to help fund community spaces and places – including development contributions?</li> <li>• Shared project manager who can advise and deliver community sport facility projects (i.e. not achievable/exceedingly difficult for volunteers).</li> <li>• Minimise resource consent and consultant costs for all reporting needed.</li> <li>• Support with lease costs.</li> <li>• Maximise existing spaces and places (including understand availability) before developing new ones.</li> <li>• Partnerships/collaboration - combine with other user(s).</li> <li>• Catering for more people in the community – reach out to wider audience (have-a-go-days).</li> <li>• Government / national and/or regional rates/ facility endowment funds.</li> <li>• Build relationships with funders.</li> <li>• Help with applying to correct funding organisations.</li> <li>• Funders adhering to the Spaces and Places Strategy</li> <li>• Tell the story better of why investment is needed and the benefits such as for kids, community, health/wellbeing.</li> </ul>
Quantity and Capacity (especially indoor and fields) + Availability of bookings (at suitable times)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For Gymnsports groups – opportunities with diversity in sports/activities outside of gymnsports codes for example circus, and dance.</li> <li>• Regional sharing of spaces and places.</li> <li>• Hubbing.</li> <li>• Acquire building (from TCC) to be used as storage (waka ama).</li> <li>• Build larger or more multi-use venues with the option for safe dividing of spaces (reduce noise and equipment issues).</li> <li>• Booking coordinator to manage multiple facilities (Opotiki).</li> <li>• Access to land (leases) for new facilities.</li> </ul>
Quality of Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council and others need to build an understanding of the specific needs of our sports (such as gymnsports, table tennis – pack in/out – lack of reality of this)</li> <li>• New/modernized facilities – through better communication, joint planning clubs, councils, iwi,</li> <li>• Apply for funding for upgrades (need support with this).</li> </ul>
Ability to fund ongoing asset maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge and access to correct funding organisations (database) and help with application paperwork (capability support).</li> <li>• Working with council to maintain grounds.</li> <li>• Advocate to funders to provide more support for operating costs (maintenance) – extremely hard to get.</li> <li>• Collaboration between clubs – other users paying fees, for example share clubrooms.</li> <li>• Run tournaments, bar income.</li> </ul>

## Other Issues and Challenges

Issue/Challenge	Ideas/actions to help resolve this challenge
Ageing spaces and places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilise either brand new/renovated space and place to convert to a multiuse that could accommodate others</li> <li>Collaborate, coordinate with other sports.</li> <li>Focus on quantity to meet demand. Easy and cheaper for example, warehouse instead of multi-million \$ facility.</li> </ul>
Travel time / distance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have more venue options in different areas to avoid everyone having to travel to the same place at the same time.</li> <li>Location that is conveniently accessible to a large number of users.</li> </ul>
Adequate funding for programme delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charge for use by other groups.</li> <li>Increase subs, seek grants.</li> </ul>
Lack of volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dedicated space (not pack in pack out) – set up for 24/7 usage in a location that is conveniently accessible to a large number of users.</li> </ul>

### 15.2.5 Key Demand Pressures Seen by Stakeholders

#### Indoor / Courts

- Indoor space (courts) – including with QEYC/Memorial space being taken away next year. Will create huge disruption. Lack of thought about where people will go. Should build new before removing existing facilities<sup>61</sup>.
- Outdoor based netball (Rotorua and other centres). Could be indoors but too expensive.
- Indoor courts – pressure across all of the network including not enough quality courts.
- Lack of storage.

#### Fields

- Supply and demand study for sports fields shows significant demand summer and winter, growth across all codes.
- Multiuse fields with 2-3 sports at 1 park makes it hard to juggle use (both winter and summer codes).
- Fields are highly utilised, not enough of them.
- Weather impacts - cancel training to save fields for competition purposes.
- Time to renovate, reconstruct fields (impacts on next season use).
- Insufficient lighting.
- Facility development such as toilets.
- Lack of storage.

#### Availability of bookings/access to school facilities

- Restricted access to school facilities (e.g. Opotiki College).
- School facilities (fields and courts) also under pressure e.g. 3-4 sports using fields for training and competition as well as lunchtime use.
- Use schools but only 1 court and sometimes undersized courts, not clean, slippery (not ideal for programme delivery).

#### Operational factors

- Event displacement – fields as well as indoor courts.
- Lack of understanding of operational reality and planning issues exacerbate the lack of spaces and places. For example, when playing spaces taken away for big events (fields/courts) significant impact on volunteers due to lack of notice – draws already done.
- Demand increases because of new sports such as rugby now touch, sevens and other sports doing similar things.
- Sports increasing their seasons to be year-round delivery – not traditional seasons anymore.
- Increase in women's sport also putting pressure on capacity.

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<sup>61</sup> Note: TCC announced its new Cameron Road Indoort Sports Centre (to replace the QEYC) after the stakeholder workshops were held.

## Other

- Earthquake safe building issues.
- Building maintenance issues such as leaks. Learn to swim programmes (Ōpōtiki).
- Safety and security of assets – park fencing, car park areas, buildings themselves.

### 15.2.6 Key Opportunities and Priorities

#### More partnerships and collaboration

- Facilities/spaces:
  - Codes need similar facilities/fit-for-purpose – shared sports hubs.
  - More working together, combined voice is more powerful.
  - Multiple users helps secure funding.
  - More multi-use spaces and places.
  - Collaboration by codes in planning for and prioritising facilities (think about collective good not individual code focus).
- Shared service models across codes
  - Financial management (book-keeping), administration.
  - Share best practice i.e. policies, procedures.
  - Shared, open participant database.

#### School community partnerships

- Need robust MOU with clear sharing of renewals/maintenance and relationships at the right levels.
- Particularly important for Ōpōtiki.
- Schools will not have the funding to sustain facilities so may be looking to share say 50/50%
  - However, using facilities constantly 5-6 days per week; some more open to than others – depends on community.

#### Cost efficient utilisation of resources

- Utilise existing buildings.
- Protect existing greenspaces (for future use).
- Multi-use, sharing (*also see more partnerships and collaboration*).
- Utilise/enhance community reserves and spaces (for more supply)
  - Courts and green spaces.
  - Need to upgrade amenities (toilets, change) to support this.

#### Thriving club communities

- Provide have-a-go opportunities (attract more participants).
- Coachforce, gain-train-retain.
- Acknowledge and reward volunteers (helps retention).
- Accessible facilities.
- Funding for operational costs.
- *Also see partnerships and collaboration.*

#### Facilities that support a more holistic approach (sharing beyond PARS activities)

- Range of activities, inter-generational, options for whole whānau.
- Flexible spaces that support a range of traditional and non-traditional sports including taonga tākarō and new activities/sports.

## Additional ideas to help

Opportunity/priority	Ideas/actions to help achieve this
More partnerships and collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sport BOP partnerships and collaboration staff.</li> <li>• Schools feeding into sports (clubs/organisations).</li> <li>• Shared facilities and RST Resource Hub for shared services (admin, finance, governance).</li> <li>• Roadmap for best practice.</li> </ul>
Accessible, inclusive, quality fit-for-purpose facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council investment in planning, developing, operating facilities.</li> <li>• Developers contributing funding (DCs) - Council investment per number of houses built into new PARS facilities.</li> <li>• Database of facilities available for hire, rent (or purchase).</li> <li>• Protect existing greenspaces – stop putting buildings on green spaces.</li> <li>• Keep hire costs at a reasonable level to limit negative impact on participation.</li> </ul>
Funding for new facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A coordinated approach across councils, funders, donors, sports (Sports cannot do it alone)</li> </ul>

### 15.2.7 If You Could Change 1 Thing About Spaces and Places What Would It Be?

- More multipurpose, shared sports hub facilities (especially indoor) that are more affordable and accessible to users
- More spaces and places (indoor and outdoor)
- More partnerships, collaboration including community working together on prioritising what investment is needed
- More funding from Central Government, national, regional and district facility endowment funds
- Spaces and places that understand and reflect the environment, the whakapapa of the place
- Improvement in quality of current spaces and places, maximising existing spaces and places
- Prioritisation of more high-quality greenspaces

### 15.2.8 Feedback on the Draft Principles

- There was general support for the draft principles, all 5 principles were indicated as important.
- Differing views expressed on the '*Give Effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi*' principle which was mostly supported by most people (but not all) as important but given a lower priority to other principles by most.
- Principles indicated as being the top priorities were Investing Strategically and Maximising Values.
- Suggestions for extra principles that should be considered were:
  - Locality approach - main 'centres,' and smaller local satellites (hub and spoke approach to provision).
  - Partnerships and collaboration (across sports, between play, recreation, and sport and with councils, funders including iwi).
  - Future proofing

### 15.3 Summary of Funder Interviews

Interviews were held with key spaces and places funders including gaming and Energy Trusts. In summary, the key themes from these interviews included:

#### Consistent Themes Across all Funders

- Increasing/high levels of applications (many sectors).
- Concern and focus on sustainability (of fund recipients).
- Funding fully allocated/over-subscribed currently - most expect a decrease (or same level) of their funding pools going forward.
- General preference for funding new capital versus repairs and maintenance (some do fund opex/ major R&M).
- Concern re overall funding environment.
- Recognition of the increasing costs of projects and concern regarding the ability for these to be funded/achieved by volunteer based organisations.
- Recognition councils, local organisations, and funders cannot achieve all that is needed.
- Lotteries/ national level seen as key funder for major projects in the region – issues with this .
- Limited use of current Regional Spaces and Places Plan – concerning but some interest in it.
- Staff/Boards drive independent decision making – will continue to do so.
- See value in building stronger relationship, including potential for semi-regular, collective funder update meetings from Sport BOP (6 monthly).

#### Gaming:

- Approximately 70-80% of funds typically goes to sport, recreation (in part because a lot of applications are received).
- Funding must be spent annually (due to legislative requirements).
- Typically, do not fund feasibility studies/planning.
- Often difficult to spend as required in Kawerau / EBOP (not enough applications).
- Generally oversubscribed in WBOP.
- Typically require a building consent to be in place before funding facility developments. Note that it is often challenging for community organisations to reach this stage.

#### Energy Trusts

- Structure enables them to take a longer term, strategic, and planned funding approach.
- Recognise that there is a 'catch-up' on spaces and places investment needed, particularly related to recent, repaid population growth.
- Significant concern re overall funding position/availability of spaces and places funding in region
- View that the old approach to funding community spaces and places is no longer workable.

# 16 Appendix 6: Secondary Data Review

National	
<p><b>Squash NZ National Facility Strategy – November 2022</b></p> <p>Purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a framework to guide the provision and development of quality and accessible squash facilities across NZ</li> <li>Establish priorities and actions for Squash New Zealand to implement with its squash districts.</li> </ul> <p>Notes over 70% of affiliated squash facilities are over 40 years old. More than 60% are rated at average or less condition.</p> <p>Squash NZ is developing a new technology system (for implementation in 2024) which will enable clubs to track bookings and use of courts. The new system will enable data collection which provides important insight into the utilisation of squash courts. Until then, many clubs do not have a comprehensive system to provide utilisation insight.</p> <p>Where clubs need to address the <b>quality of squash provision</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These projects could include upgrading a building for health &amp; safety or upgrading courts / amenities to provide a better experience.</li> </ul> <p>Where clubs (or districts) need to address the accessibility of provision by addressing the quantity of squash courts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These projects could include court expansion at a facility, development of a new facility to replace or fill a gap or optimisation of facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>BoP (includes South Waikato and Taupo). P.70-76</p> <p>The majority of squash facilities across the region are 40yrs + The number of urban based courts is well above the national average The number of rural based courts is on par with the national average</p> <p>The Strategy identifies affiliated squash clubs/courts across the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ōpōtiki – 1 (school land/building) / 2 standard courts</li> <li>Rotorua – 4 (3 council land/club building, 1 school land/building) / 10 standard, 1 glass</li> <li>Tauranga – 2 (1 other land/club building, 1 council land/club building) / 2 standard, 2 doubles, 7 glass</li> <li>Western BoP – 2 (1 club land/building, 1 council land/club building) / 4 standard, 1 glass</li> <li>Whakatane – 5 (1 club land/building, 4 council land/club building) / 8 standard, 5 glass</li> </ul> <p>Work is planned at all but 4 facilities across the region.</p> <p>Affiliated Facility Hierarchy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Devoy Squash &amp; Fitness Centre, Tauranga – National (High quality)</li> <li>Geyser City Squash Centre, Rotorua – Regional (Average quality)</li> <li>All other facilities across the region - Local</li> </ul> <p>Affiliated Facility Quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Devoy Squash &amp; Fitness Centre - High</li> <li>Mt Maunganui Squash Club – High</li> <li>Te Puke Squash Club – High</li> <li>Marist Squash Club, Whakatane – Low</li> <li>All other - Average</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy identifies unaffiliated squash clubs/courts across the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kawerau – 1 / 2 standard</li> <li>Tauranga – 4 (school) / 4 standard, 1 glass</li> </ul> <p>Key Recommendation p.76</p>

	<p>Some additional provision will be required over time around key growth areas, which needs to be carefully investigated and planned to ensure accessibility and a balanced network is achieved. Focus on improving accessibility in growth area, improving quality and growing membership.</p> <p>Action Plan (Priority) p.76:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facility Quality (High) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Continue to support clubs with plans to upgrade facilities, or those with low facility quality or with low membership ratios to improve the quality of provision as a mechanism to grow participation. Potential sites include Katikati, Marist (Whakatane), Galatea.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Tauranga/Mount Maunganui (High) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Complete a feasibility study for Mt Maunganui to investigate potential expansion and/or new development to address high membership (across Tauranga) whilst also considering accessibility and even provision across city. There may be a need to investigate further court provision to address high membership ratios across Tauranga but consider accessibility and ongoing sustainability</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Te Puke (High) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Complete a feasibility study to investigate potential court expansion to address high membership ratios keeping strong consideration on long-term sustainability and quality of provision.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Rotorua (Medium) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Complete a detailed study to investigate potential expansion and collaboration across existing squash facilities to address high membership ratios and population growth but consider long-term sustainability and quality of provision.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Regional</b>	
<p><b>Bay of Plenty Water Access Inventory July 2023</b></p> <p>Purpose: Deliver one of the recommendations from the Updated 2020-2023 BoP Spaces and Places Strategy to commence a water sports facility stocktake project. The data is contained in an excel spreadsheet and is viewed as a live document.</p> <p>The database contains information on asset type, asset subcategory, asset name (where possible), asset description,</p>	<p>Final asset categories and counts. Many of these assets are private structures.</p>

access type (public/private), use type, condition (indicative visual inspection only) and asset photographs.

This is the first stage in a longer-term development of a BoP Waters Sports Facility and Access Plan.

Asset Type	Count
Beach/Water Access - Vehicle	18
Beach/Water Access - walk/steps/ramp	19
Boat Ramp (public - all-tide)	5
Boat Ramp (public - all-tide/multi-lane)	11
Boat Ramp (public - multi-lane)	7
Boat Ramp (public)	85
Clubrooms/Activity Base (recreation)	17
Jetty /Pontoon (commercial recreation/tourism)	21
Jetty /Pontoon (private/other)	30
Jetty /Pontoon (private/residential)	482
Jetty /Pontoon (public)	62
Jetty/Whitebait Stand	33
Marina	2
Slipway structure	4
Wharf	10
Other	6

Note:

Additional asset data were identified by Ōpōtiki District Council and Rotorua Lakes Council after the project's inventory and draft report had been completed. These data have been updated manually in the reports map sections but have not been entered into the main project database. So as not to lose these data they have been recorded in this Appendix section. These data should be added in the next update of the inventory. It's not clear from the report whether the extra data has been captured in the table above.


Relevant recommendations p.55:


Undertake detailed demand analysis with particular emphasis on the following asset classes:







- Boat ramps
- Jetties and pontoons
- Trailer parking

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waka ama, kayak and rowing launching areas</li> <li>• Water activity environments (areas of potential conflict).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bay of Plenty Equestrian Facilities Plan – Draft August 2023</b></p> <p>To develop a more collaborative approach to facilities planning and management across the region in response to constraints being experienced by the sector. These constraints include accessing suitable land and facilities, competing demands and pressures on existing sites, urban sprawl, demands on volunteer and participant time and discretionary dollar, and facility condition issues.</p> <p>Considers both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Base' equestrian sites – core equestrian facilities typically used for more structured and organised equestrian activities. Include pony club grounds, A &amp; P Showgrounds, racecourses, equestrian parks, and other dedicated equestrian activity sites.</li> <li>• Public open spaces - attract more casual/recreational use. Typical sites are bridle trails, beaches, forests, parks, and roadsides.</li> </ul> <p>Sector priorities p.10,11:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater collaboration</li> <li>• Secure tenure through lease agreements</li> <li>• Access and forward planning – advocate for and demonstrate the value of maintaining access to public areas</li> <li>• Ongoing maintenance and investment in facilities.</li> <li>• Data collection to support funding applications.</li> <li>• Need collective representation of equestrian activity or opportunities across the region.</li> <li>• Delivery that better reflects changing communities</li> <li>• Continue to prioritise environmental practices.</li> </ul>	<p>Proposed approach to establish an optimal equestrian network p8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise utilisation of existing sites and facilities (including private). Noting that facility quality and volunteer capacity are the largest issues being experienced across the 'base' equestrian site network. There is no need or demand for establishing additional 'base' sites.</li> <li>• Look to establish more partnerships to maximise use.</li> <li>• Place immediate focus on a small number of key moves which will positively influence a wide cross-section of the equestrian community.</li> <li>• Look to consolidate some sites to reduce volunteer burden, secure long-term tenure and to best maintain assets.</li> </ul> <p>Operationally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect casual data at a local site level to demonstrate the full value and use of our sites – building the value proposition to landowners, stakeholders, and funders.</li> <li>• Consider how activities are marketed, how to get involved, where people can ride to build the number of equestrians across the region. This includes considering what offerings are best placed to meet changing demographics and community needs.</li> <li>• Establishing a unified voice for equestrian activity that can advocate for the community and support driving facility-related projects and initiatives forward</li> </ul> <p>Key moves p.8,9 and 12,13 :</p> <p>Explore establishing a regional equestrian park in the wider Tauranga area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With immediate tenure and condition issues being experienced at Tauranga Racecourse, and the need for Tauranga Riding for the Disabled to relocate due to high lease costs, a natural partnership opportunity exists which should be explored.</li> </ul> <p>Explore establishing a district level equestrian park in Whakatāne:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whakatane Racing Club are currently considering what the future holds. Ideally the establishment of an equestrian park at Te Toko Racecourse would help continue the original vision and purpose of the site within the region.</li> </ul> <p>Other priority projects p.13,14:</p> <p>Rotorua</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A &amp; P Showgrounds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Levelling of Ngongotaha Pony Club grounds (High).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Installation of the yards that were removed as part of the river development. Consideration should be given to covered yards (High).</li> <li>o Explore the development of an all-weather arena (Med/High)</li> <li>• The Redwoods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Review the trail network to determine how use and safety of trails can be improved i.e. signage, suitable gradients, changing modal use and/or establishing new trails (High).</li> <li>o Upgrade parking and entranceway, and review demand for yards (High).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Western BoP/Tauranga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South/South-West of Tauranga City - Explore possible trail opportunities in the (High).</li> <li>• TECT All-Terrain Park - Review current trail condition and undertake upgrades where required (High)</li> <li>• Otumoetai Te Puna Pony Club - Undertake grading and drainage to limit flooding issues (Med/High).</li> </ul> <p>Whakatāne</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore possible trail opportunities in the Whakatāne Area</li> </ul>
<p><b>Establishing a Regional Cycle Network in the Bay of Plenty – February 2022</b></p> <p>Purpose:</p> <p>Consider the opportunity to better connect and develop the regional cycle networks and trails in the wider Bay of Plenty region. Better connected cycle networks have the potential to deliver economic and social benefits to all parts of the region.</p> <p>The report draws together the various interests from social, cultural, environmental, transport and economic perspectives to develop a regional-level view of existing cycle networks and identify priority projects to complete the network.</p> <p>Five core actions and who will lead them have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote <i>Regional Cycling Offerings: Guide to Cycling in the BoP</i> - Regional Tourism Organisations (RTOs) and Cycling Groups</li> </ul>	<p>The report refers to the cycling strategies across the BoP districts and identifies their key projects, some of them are more relevant from an active transport/commuter perspective, others more recreational.</p> <p>WBOPDC high priority routes p.21:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Katikati Urban Cycle and Walking Trails</li> <li>• Pāpāmoa to Paengaroa Cycleway</li> <li>• Paengaroa to Rotoiti Cycleway</li> <li>• Kaituna Road to Maketu - planning stage in progress</li> <li>• Te Puke Urban</li> <li>• Maketu Road to Te Puke - planning stage in progress</li> </ul> <p>Tauranga -future investment plans, all for completion by 2024 p.22,23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Totara Street multimodal improvement</li> <li>• Te Tumu urban growth area internal multimodal transport network and facilities</li> <li>• Primary cycle route Area A (Mount / Pāpāmoa / CBD)</li> <li>• Primary cycle route Facilities (Area 'B' Ōtūmoetai / Bellevue / Brookfield)</li> <li>• Te Papa East West Active Mode Links</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote cycling as a healthy, environmentally friendly activity to residents - Sport BOP, DHBs and TAs.</li> <li>Use cycle paths to develop cultural tourism products – RTOs/ Iwi</li> <li>Develop collaboration between interested parties - Cycling Groups, TAs, and RTOs</li> <li>Develop sub-regional cycling infrastructure - NZTA, Recreation Groups and TAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Papa North South Multimodal Improvements</li> <li>Te Papa North South Off-road cycleway</li> </ul> <p>Rotorua - has over 160km of biking trails developed over the last 30 years p.24.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Rotorua Trails Trust was established in 2019 to manage, enhance and develop that network.</li> <li>No specific pieces of work identified</li> </ul> <p>EBOP (Kawerau, Whakatāne, Ōpōtiki) - proposed recreational trails include p.24-26:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rangitāiki Plains Trails - connecting Whakatāne to Awakeri</li> <li>Edgecumbe and Thornton - Ōhope Beach Promenade and Lake Aniwhenuia Walking and Cycle Track</li> <li>Motu Trails extension</li> <li>Western Coastal Extension to extend the Great Ride from Ōpōtiki to Whakatāne.</li> </ul>
Sub-regional – Central Bay	
<p><b>Sport Bay of Plenty – Central Bay of Plenty Club Survey 2023</b></p> <p>Purpose: To better understand the club experience across the Sport Bay of Plenty region.</p> <p>The survey is offered to all clubs across the Bay of Plenty with results analysed at sub-regional level.</p> <p>36 clubs in the Central Bay area responded, providing views of clubs offering 23 different sporting opportunities. Most responses were from field based sports (35%), followed by indoor sports (26%), court/turf based (21%), aquatic (9%) and multi-sport (9%).</p>	<p>Key Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Clubs are heavily reliant on volunteers</b> with 72% indicating that have no paid staff. Clubs in CBOP are creative in how they attract members and volunteers (compared to other BOP sub-regions). This includes targeting schools, business house leagues, promotions at tournaments/events and open days.</li> <li><b>Understanding of what good governance is still appears to be low.</b> 69% of clubs don't have a 3-5 year strategic plan, of those 39% also don't have an annual action plan. Clubs are conservative on the effectiveness of their governance practices.</li> <li><b>Annual funding plans link to perceived financial sustainability for clubs.</b> Those clubs with annual funding plans were more likely to rate sustainability of their funding as high. Overall, membership is the main funding source, followed by gaming &amp; community funding, sponsorship, and fundraising.</li> <li><b>Current assets are, on the whole, insufficient for clubs' needs.</b> 63% of clubs indicated that current assets are insufficient. Club ownership of buildings/facilities/floodlights is comparatively high. Key areas for asset improvement were:</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of facilities (field)</li> <li>No toilet facilities</li> <li>Poor lighting</li> <li>All-weather space needed</li> <li>Dated clubrooms, unsecured, need urgent maintenance</li> </ul>

	<p>Other points to note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 61.5% of clubs are in favour of sharing facilities but 19.5% are unsure.</li> <li>• The 3 main threats listed by CBOP clubs were: participation numbers, volunteers, and running costs.</li> </ul>
Sub-regional – Eastern Bay	
<p><b>Sport Bay of Plenty – Eastern Bay of Plenty Club Survey 2023</b></p> <p>26 clubs in the Eastern Bay area responded, providing views of clubs offering 23 different sporting opportunities. Most responses were from indoor sports (35%), followed by field based sports (31%), court/turf based (13%), aquatic (17%) and multi-sport (4%).</p>	<p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Volunteers are vital in the sub-region</b> with the vast majority (85%) of clubs reliant on volunteers. The only clubs with paid staff were rugby and golf.</li> <li>• <b>Word of mouth continues to be the predominant recruitment method</b> for club volunteers and members, followed by social media.</li> <li>• <b>Understanding of good governance and assets is low.</b> Respondents didn't link the effectiveness of a board as being reliant on having a strategic plan or an annual plan.</li> <li>• <b>Majority of clubs struggle to have funding plans in place.</b> Less than half (42%) of clubs had an annual funding plan for season requirements. Diversification of funding streams was low among those without annual funding plans.</li> <li>• <b>Clubs are largely happy (73%) with current asset availability.</b> The majority of clubs own the building/facility they use but are heavily reliant on utilising council land. Key areas for asset improvement were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facility needs upgrading</li> <li>• Discrepancy between club and council</li> <li>• Council ending lease</li> <li>• Rely on members for donations</li> <li>• Lack of storage and river traffic</li> <li>• Machinery replacement</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Facility sharing is not a popular option in EBOP</b> with 27% unwilling to share.</li> </ul> <p>Other points to note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 58% of clubs do not have a 3-5 year strategic plan. All clubs without an annual plan also did not have a strategic plan.</li> <li>• Many clubs in EBOP consider having a liquor licence was inappropriate, significantly more felt this way compared to clubs across the wider region.</li> <li>• On average, EBOP clubs rate their relationship with their RSO (3/5) lower than the regional average.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Club relationships with council are also a lower-than-average rating (2.9/5)</li> <li>• The top 3 threats of concern to EBOP clubs are volunteers, participation numbers and funding availability.</li> </ul>
Sub-regional – Western Bay	
<p><b>Sport Bay of Plenty – Western Bay of Plenty Club Survey 2023</b></p> <p>38 clubs in the Western Bay area responded, providing views of clubs offering 25 different sporting opportunities. Most responses were from field based sports (44%), followed by indoor sports (28%), court/turf based (20%) and aquatic (8%).</p>	<p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Volunteers remain the lifeblood of clubs.</b> 58% of clubs indicated they have no paid staff.</li> <li>• <b>Strategic planning is still an issue</b> as well as an understanding of good governance. 53% of clubs don't have a 3-5 year strategic plan of those 55% don't have an annual action plan.</li> <li>• <b>Most clubs continue to be externally reliant when it comes to assets.</b> The vast majority do not own or co-own any assets, indicating long-term sustainability is heavily influenced by external factors. 30 of 38 clubs indicated current assets are insufficient.</li> <li>• <b>Clubs are open to sharing facilities</b> with 26 of those surveyed already doing so, this includes cost sharing.</li> <li>• <b>Financial issues are a trending main threat.</b> Funding availability, facilities and running costs are the highest concerns to clubs in WBOP. Overall, membership is the main funding source, followed by gaming &amp; community funding equal with sponsorship, and the fundraising.</li> <li>• <b>Clubs have a largely positive outlook on the sector</b> with WBOP clubs rating their relationship with their RSO (3.7/5) higher than the regional average. There is room to improve clubs understanding of how to access council processes, particularly around annual and long term plans.</li> </ul> <p>Key areas for asset improvement were:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">    </div> <div style="text-align: center;">    </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface management</li> <li>• Space</li> <li>• Structural integrity</li> <li>• Capacity</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shower/change facilities</li> <li>• Competition for bookings</li> <li>• Age of facilities</li> <li>• Indoor limitations</li> </ul> </div>

Ōpōtiki District Council	
<p><b>Ōpōtiki Gymnastics Club Feasibility Study 2023</b></p> <p>Purpose: Exploring access to or development of 'fit-for-purpose' gymnastics facility provision as the club has to find alternate premises as the facility they currently use (Old Scout Hall) has been earmarked for demolition due to the poor condition it is in.</p> <p>The report considers different design approaches and specs p.29</p>	<p>Conclusion/Recommendations p.50:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to existing suitably specified buildings should be prioritised. If this is not possible, days of use and membership levels need to increase significantly beyond current levels to extract maximum value and attract third-party funding. Partnering with other groups or organisations (with compatibility and strong synergies) is recommended to increase the value proposition for seeking capital funding and establishing sustainable operations.</li> <li>• Strong interest and partnership synergies with Omarumutu Jiu Jitsu who are looking at facility options with dedicated space.</li> <li>• A footprint of 665m<sup>2</sup> is recommended.</li> <li>• May need to downsize to be affordable.</li> <li>• Currently no suitable existing buildings available.</li> <li>• Based on 3 site options Old Scout Hall site is preferred for development. Sites considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Memorial Park</li> <li>◦ Existing Scout Hall site</li> <li>◦ Ōpōtiki College</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Engage with Council on the opportunities surrounding the Old Scout Hall site and to determine what options could be provided to assist the planning and development phases and potential lease extension in the short term.</li> <li>• Club should engage with Ōpōtiki College on short, medium, and long term options.</li> </ul>
<p><b>ODC 2022-23 Resident Survey – 2023</b></p> <p>Purpose: Quarterly research conducted in 2022/23 to determine residents' levels of satisfaction and perceptions of council's services, communications, and management to identify opportunities for improvement.</p> <p>300 responses were used in the analysis.</p>	<p>Recreation Facilities p.15: Levels of satisfaction: 2023 - 81% 2022 - 73% NZ Benchmark 2022 – 78%</p> <p>Collectively recreation facilities were the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rated services in 2023 p.15,16.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main improvement from 2022 was amongst Ōpōtiki ward respondents, and those under 40.</li> <li>• Coast residents tended to be least satisfied with recreation facilities, mainly indicating the lack of facilities in their area,</li> <li>• 63% of residents preferred seeing the same level of council funds spent on recreation facilities.</li> </ul>

	<p>Top reasons for satisfaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good facilities / general positive comments (61%)</li> <li>• Skate park good/well used (31%).</li> <li>• Good playgrounds/facilities for children (24%).</li> <li>• Good improvements/upgrades (9%)</li> <li>• Rose gardens / parks good (8%).</li> </ul> <p>Top reasons for dissatisfaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrades/improvements/maintenance needed (43%).</li> <li>• Not enough/more needed (general) (42%)</li> <li>• Need more for children/youth (14%).</li> <li>• Swimming pool/indoor pool needed (13%).</li> <li>• Concerns about costs / suitability (6%)</li> </ul> <p>Residents were also asked about their spending priorities i.e. which services/facilities they would like to see the Council spend more, less or about the same on.</p> <p>The top mentioned areas for additional investment of relevance to play, active recreation and sport were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> - Community facilities/ swimming pool /activities' 21% (e.g. recreation facilities, community pools, activity centres, 'Recreation Facilities for Youth - youth gym, indoor sports, pool')</li> <li>• 5<sup>th</sup> – footpaths (12%)</li> <li>• 8<sup>th</sup> - Child / youth facilities (10%)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ōpōtiki Harbour and Wharf Masterplan and Implementation Plan - September 2022</b></p> <p>The purpose of the Plan is to provide a 30 year vision for the Ōpōtiki Harbour and Wharf area, to guide investment in the community infrastructure to accommodate the coming change with the new harbour and associated developments currently being undertaken.</p> <p>The Plan acknowledges that the new harbour and associated developments currently being undertaken in Ōpōtiki will have a profound impact on how people live, work, and play in the town and local area. The availability of easy access to the sea for</p>	<p>Masterplan Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of a new public boat ramp with associated car and trailer parking at Snell Road, with direct access to Pākihihikura and associated facilities including boat wash down, toilets and changing rooms.</li> <li>• Refocusing the use of the existing wharf area for the Coastguard, Charter Boats, unpowered public craft (including waka ama and kayaks, swimming, fishing from the land and informal recreation (including picnic and BBQ), including toilet facilities, over time.</li> <li>• Provision, as part of ongoing work, of car parking at the base of the east harbour entrance groyne.</li> <li>• Upgrades to Snell Road to provide access to the new public boat ramp and car and trailer parking, and to the car park at the base of the east harbour entrance groyne.</li> </ul>

<p>recreational fishers, close to the mussel beds, will bring new visitors and provides the opportunity to encourage these visitors to spend time in the town and to contribute to the local economy.</p> <p>The implementation plan covers 2 projects and breaks down the work over 3 stages, identifying which LTP funding period they will occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensions to the Motu Trails to provide connection to the new public boat ramp and east harbour entrance groyne areas.</li> <li>• Improved pedestrian linkages from the Wharf area to the town centre via footpaths (highlighting route along Wharf Street, Grey Street and Potts Avenue).</li> </ul> <p>Implementation Plan Revitalised wharf p.27</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stage 1 – Yr. 2-3</li> <li>• Stage 2 – Yr.3-4</li> <li>• Stage 3 – Yr. 4 and 5 (site furniture, play equipment)</li> </ul> <p>New ramp and associated facilities, Snell Rd p.28</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stage 1 – mostly yr. 2, then yr. 2-3</li> <li>• Stage 2 – Yr. 2-3</li> <li>• Stage 3 – as demand requires</li> </ul>
<p><b>Te Kura Tuarua o Ōpōtiki – Ōpōtiki College: Outdoor Multi-Use Turf Space and Pool Coverings Needs and Feasibility Study – September 2022</b></p> <p>Purpose: Assist Ōpōtiki College to make an informed decision on the need and feasibility of installing a cover on the Multi-use Turf Space area and/or the swimming pool. As currently the community has limited access to indoor/covered facilities to engage in physical activity.</p> <p>Noted Council intending to undertake an aquatic provision review in the next 12-24 months.</p>	<p>Need for the covering (does not need to be fully enclosed) of the multi-use turf identified and confirmed.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• College proceed with the design and planning phases and process of assessing the three quotes received for covering of the multi-use turf space and assessing the options of full covering or covering half the courts.</li> <li>• Set up a working group to look at fundraising opportunities.</li> <li>• Investigate potential options for future Trust governance (Ōpōtiki Community Assets Trust) and operational model to assist with fundraising.</li> <li>• Investigate a separate entrance off Wellington St to provide health and safety and security of the college site when the wider community uses the multipurpose turf.</li> </ul> <p>Need for either covered or indoor aquatic space identified and confirmed but it does not necessarily have to be at the College.</p> <p>Recommendations regarding the pool:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• College to prioritise the full upgrade of the pool as noted in the Condition Assessment report, before considering any pool cover expenditure.</li> <li>• Set up a working group to look at fundraising opportunities.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate potential options for future Trust governance (Ōpōtiki Community Assets Trust) and operational model to assist with (II) above and as noted in the Trust section of this report.</li> <li>In the interim continue to operate the pool for public use as currently operated but adopt the Health and Safety measures as noted in the report.</li> <li>Set up a working group and partner with ODC to assist Council with their timetabled district aquatic strategy/investigations</li> </ul>
<p><b>Reserve Management Plan 2020 – Part 1 General</b></p> <p>Purpose: Provide for the consistent management of the district's coastal reserves, sports parks, and passive reserves for the benefit of the community, environment, and the open space amenity of the area.</p> <p>Uses Recreation Aotearoa's reserve categories.</p>	<p>General reserve management objectives p.20:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal Reserves (amongst other things): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of access to the coast.</li> <li>Provision of recreational facilities that support public use of the reserves.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Sports parks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of multi-use facilities, surfaces and open space for sport, recreation, and events.</li> <li>To balance the needs of organised sport against the use of sports parks by the wider (non-sport) community who enjoy the large areas of public space for recreation activities.</li> <li>Provision of sports parks and facilities that are easily accessible for sports, recreation, and events to encourage increased participation in activities.</li> <li>Provision of sports parks that are safe places for all ages to use.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Relevant aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Playgrounds p.41, 42: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council playgrounds should be more than the presence of pieces of play equipment. Playgrounds should be safe for children and their caregivers, sheltered, fenced, have play equipment which is suited to children of a range of ages, space for ball games and bike riding, and should provide an attractive and enjoyable community environment.</li> <li>Key issues of playground placement are the design and location of access points, visibility and landscape development of the area and additional amenities such as litter bins and seats.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Lighting within reserves and sports parks p.42 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council will own and maintain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p><b>Reserve Management Plan 2020 – Part 2 Individual Reserves</b></p> <p>P.i-xi Table of all the reserves, location, classification, legal description, and area under the headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal</li> <li>• Sport</li> <li>• Passive/other</li> </ul>	<p>Specific Coastal reserves with relevant future management strategies</p> <p>Parts of the following reserves will be upgraded and become part of the proposed Motu cycleway:</p> <p>Ruatuna/Ōhiwa Harbour Recreation and Esplanade Reserve p.1-6:</p> <p>Ōhiwa Loop Road Boat Ramp Reserve p.7-9</p> <p>Ōhiwa Spit Reserves p.10-15</p> <p>Ōhiwa Beach (Bryan's) Reserve p.16-19.</p> <p>Waiōtahe Beach Reserve p.25-27</p> <p>Te Ahiaua Reserve (Waiōtahe Estuary Recreation and Esplanade Reserve, also known as the Pipi Beds) p.20-24:</p> <p>Reference to Motu cycle trail and installation of a children's playground.</p> <p>Waiōtahe Drifts Reserve p.28, 29:</p> <p>Development of a playground.</p> <p>Ōpōtiki Wharf Reserve p.30, 31:</p> <p>Development of a master plan that includes the provision of recreational activities and commercial opportunities within the reserves that promotes and supports recreational and economic development.</p> <p>Upgrade and improve recreational opportunities for swimmers upstream of the wharf to reduce potential conflict between users.</p> <p>Te Ngaio Beach and Te Roto (urupā combined) Reserves p.32-35:</p> <p>Development of a master plan that includes the provision of recreational activities and commercial opportunities within the reserves that promotes and supports recreational and economic development.</p> <p>Tauturangi Track p.42, 43:</p> <p>Conduct out remedial work on the Tauturangi Coastal Walkway, which is currently being eroded.</p> <p>Sports Reserves</p> <p>Ohui Domain (amongst other things) p.63-66 – Layout Plan p.65:</p> <p>Resurface pitches for cricket.</p> <p>Establish storage facilities for use by cricket and athletics.</p> <p>Encourage use of the reserve as a destination on the Motu cycle trail.</p> <p>War Memorial Park (amongst other things) p.67-78. Layout Plan p.68, Concept Plan p.71:</p> <p>Review drainage issues and investigate options.</p> <p>Reorientate fields no.1, no.2 and no.3 in accordance with the concept plan.</p>
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	<p>Relocate floodlights.</p> <p>Relocate no.1 rugby field to memorial park/show grounds.</p> <p>Further develop viewing bund, to facilitate for spectators between rugby and netball.</p> <p>Upgrade the playground to one that is capable of catering for all ages and abilities.</p> <p>Investigate opportunities for future use of Ōpōtiki City Sports Club building.</p> <p>Establish a 400 metre athletics track.</p> <p>Formalise pedestrian/cycling linkages between Memorial Park and Show grounds and Ōpōtiki Domain.</p> <p>Provide formal access along St John Street through the reserve to improve and encourage pedestrian and cycling access from Ōpōtiki township to the Motu cycle trail.</p> <p>Enable a bridle path/ horse trail to be formed along the river side of the stop banks.</p> <p>Passive recreation/other</p> <p>Otara River Flood Management Reserves p.100-106: Portions will be utilised for the Ōpōtiki horse trail.</p> <p>John Burdett Park p.107, 108: Develop/upgrade the play equipment.</p> <p>Upton Park p.113, 114: Develop/upgrade the play equipment.</p>
<p><b>Feasibility Study for a Sports and Events Centre – Part A: Strategy review of major Leisure Venues for the Ōpōtiki District November 2008</b></p> <p>Purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a future vision for the principal leisure precincts and facilities (what should go where, and why).</li> <li>• Provide long-term spatial master planning for the one or two principal sports venues.</li> <li>• Identify strategy options of relevance to the proposed sports and Events Centre.</li> </ul> <p>Memorial Park and Ōpōtiki College investigated as 2 potential sites.</p>	<p>Through assessment process Ōpōtiki College identified as preferred option (p.69,70) over Memorial Park: – East End</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proximity to user catchment.</li> <li>• Lower capital cost.</li> <li>• Can make good use of space between existing facilities.</li> <li>• Operating funding.</li> </ul> <p>Justification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With 2 court facility projected use 5,000 court hours annually, well in excess of desired minimum of 1,500 hrs.</li> <li>• 2/3 community use/ 1/3 College use.</li> <li>• 50 event days projected annually/75% of those being sports events.</li> </ul> <p>Positioning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop as the principal indoor sports and events venue, and aquatic centre for the Ōpōtiki District.</li> </ul> <p>Facility Components:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 full size netball court stadium with sprung wooden floor.</li> <li>• Retain squash courts.</li> <li>• Fitness centre and services preferably consolidated at this venue.</li> <li>• Separate school/community access and amenity.</li> <li>• Adequate storage for community and college use.</li> <li>• Catering kitchen, event loading bay, and retractable seating (up to 900 seats), with additional 400 flat floor seating also available.</li> <li>• Centrally located reception area to oversee access to the aquatic facility, fitness centre, and stadium as required.</li> <li>• Casual childcare solutions to be provided at certain times, on and/or off-site, as appropriate.</li> </ul>
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## Pārekareka: Play Active Recreation and Sport Strategy (Rotorua Lakes Council)

### Purpose:

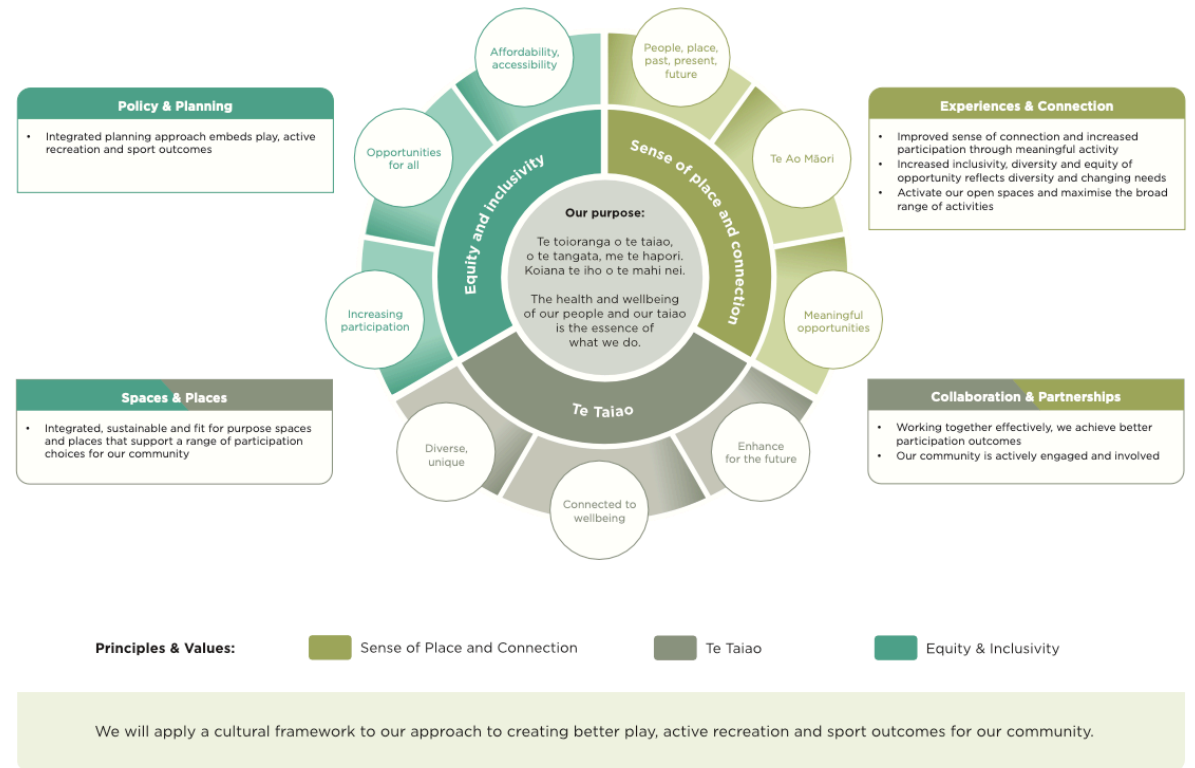
This strategy and the associated Open Space Network Plan are intended to help guide the approach, programme of work and future priorities for provision of play, active recreation and sport facilities and opportunities across the Rotorua district.

They are intended to guide the direction, investment (through Council's Long-term Plan (LTP) processes), and the work programme for Rotorua Lakes Council.




This strategy is also intended to help inform key organisations involved in play, active recreation and sport in Rotorua as to the future priorities and desires of the Rotorua Community.

The Strategy on a page:

### TE RAUTAKI O PĀREKAREKA 5.0 THE PĀREKAREKA STRATEGY



Principles and Values

	<div> <div> <div> <b>Sense of Place &amp; Connection</b>  </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The connection of people and place, past, present and future is integral to providing meaningful opportunities for our people to be active.</li> <li>• We recognise the importance of bringing principles from Te Ao Māori to our kaupapa.</li> </ul> </div> </div> <div> <div> <b>Te Taiao</b> (The Natural Environment)  </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We value the diversity and uniqueness of te taiao-the natural environment of Rotorua and recognise that it is intimately connected to the wellbeing of our people.</li> <li>• We seek to protect te taiao and leave in a better state for the future.</li> </ul> </div> </div> <div> <div> <b>Equity &amp; Inclusivity</b>  </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We want all our people to have opportunities to have fun, socialise and enhance their well-being through play, active recreation and sport (regardless of age, ability/disability, gender, or ethnicity).</li> <li>• We recognise that affordability, accessibility and diversity of opportunity are fundamental to increasing participation for people of all ages.</li> </ul> </div> </div> </div> <p>Section 10. NGĀ TAKIWĀ ME NGĀ TAIWHANGA SPACES AND PLACES includes 8 recommended focus areas to guide the work programme and spaces and places investment into the future. It should be used as the key guidance document for planning play, active recreation, and sport spaces and places in Rotorua.</p>
<p><b>Rotorua Golf Facilities Strategy 2023-2033+ - Final Draft</b></p> <p>Purpose:</p> <p>Develop a long-term strategy for golf facilities in the Rotorua District through identifying an optimal network of golf facilities that will ensure that golf in the Rotorua District is fit for purpose and ready to meet the golfing challenges and opportunities ahead.</p> <p>The Strategy:</p>	<p>Current golf facility network in the Rotorua district</p>

Builds on work at the national level. Considers changing trends in golf (internationally/nationally) alongside Rotorua specific data.

Proposes changes to develop a more diverse golf network in Rotorua that has a wider variety of facilities that meet more categories of the NZ Golf hierarchy and provide a wider range of golf experiences.

Current network has a flat hierarchy structure, with all courses providing Community Facilities and no Marquee style courses available. The clubs report a lack of funding to invest in facility and course improvements.

Plan is to develop:

1 Domestic Marquee course in the city

1 innovative, diverse community focussed course in the city



Some of the general recommendations that relate to all clubs:

- Enhance/improve planning in all areas – strategic, financial, operational, asset management
- Improvements to make the clubs more inviting to all potential participants
- Making the clubs more whanau/gender diverse friendly
- Use of technology
- Clubs working together more, potentially sharing staff
- Partnering with NZ Māori Golf (0-3 yr. timeframe)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offering NZ Golf programmes to encourage diversity (0-3 yr. timeframe)</li> <li>• Find ways/introduce initiatives to connect with non-golfing members of the community (0-3 yr. timeframe)</li> <li>• Work with mana whenua to understand/help share the pūrākau-narratives of the land the course are located on (4-7 yr. timeframe)</li> </ul> <p>Some Club specific recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hamurana - Focus enhancements on catering to learners/ additional coaching.</li> <li>• Lakeview - Develop new clubroom and maintenance building. Enhance the driving range and practice facilities – (0-3 yr. timeframe).</li> <li>• Springfield – Retain as community course. Undertake feasibility study to consider (0-3 yr. timeframe): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provision of a 9-hole (18 tee) with practice areas including putting green and indoor sheltered area for all-weather driving range style use including high tech golf simulator features</li> <li>○ A 12-hole course that provides 2 x 6 -hole loops, along with practice area and high tech offerings</li> <li>○ An 18-hole course</li> <li>○ Other options that may be identified</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Rotorua Arikikapakapa – Investigate establishment of a Domestic Marquee course (7-10 yr. timeframe)</li> </ul>
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## The Rotorua Destination Management Plan Rotorua Lakes Council and Rotorua Economic Development

This document was developed in partnership with Te Arawa, Central Government, Rotorua Lakes Council, and members of Rotorua's tourism, hospitality and accommodation sectors. The process was facilitated by Rotorua Economic Development (RED).

The Rotorua Destination Management Plan (The Plan) has been developed to assist Rotorua in driving tourism for the betterment of the destination as a whole. The holistic, values-based approach will ensure the benefits of tourism are spread across Rotorua to reach all sectors of the region.

The Plan builds on several core vision documents such as the Rotorua Lakes Community Vision 2030, Te Arawa Vision 2050 – Mauri Tū, Mauri Ora, Te Arawa E! and the 2021 - 2031 Long Term Plan. The Plan has been developed together with Te Arawa and the community and sets out a vision, values, strategic direction and a set of actions to map out the future of the Rotorua destination.

The Plan on a page:

DESTINATION VISION												
He painga mō te ao katoa For the betterment of all												
DESTINATION VALUES												
Tiaki Taiao	Kotahitanga	Ōhanga Ōranga	Manaakitanga	Auaha / Tu Maia	Pono							
Enhancing the environment	A collaborative approach	Prosperity	Welcoming and caring	Innovation and courage	Genuine and authentic							
STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS												
Rotorua's tourism product will reflect the values of the destination and ensure it meets its potential as Aotearoa's premiere tourism destination	The Rotorua destination will function more effectively in partnership with Te Arawa	The tourism workforce will grow in capacity and capability	Infrastructure that is important to the functioning of the destination will be in place and working for Rotorua	Tourism in Rotorua will assist in the regeneration and revitalisation of important cultural and natural values	The social issues that are negatively affecting the destination will be resolved							
ACTIONS												
Implementation	Tier One Actions			Tier Two Actions		Tier Three Actions						
	Transformational Change			Investing in a Positive Future		Creating Stronger Foundations						
Implementation	The Rotorua Commitment	Aotearoa Tourism and Hospitality Innovation Hub	Wellness	Revitalising the Inner City	Quality Accommodation	Rotorua Cultural Presence	Tiaki Taiao	Markets	A Connected Destination	Workforce Development	Events Strategy	Trails Strategy

Thirteen action areas have been identified in the plan. Action 13, of medium-term priority is: Developing a Rotorua trails strategy that will establish a coherent trail plan for the destination. It will include consideration of the long-term functioning of Whakarewarewa and trail connections to the CBD.

Key tasks to support action 13 are:

- A Rotorua trails strategy is developed in collaboration with the community including landowners and managers, trail users and iwi
- A business case for a Great Walk has been completed

Tauranga City Council	
<p><b>Active Reserves Masterplan – 2023 (proposed)</b></p> <p>The document shows Masterplan images and keys for each of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blake Park</li> <li>• Baypark</li> <li>• Tauranga Domain Precinct – Stadium deferred option</li> <li>• Preliminary masterplan – Tauranga Domain Precinct</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Bay of Plenty Equestrian Facilities Plan TCC Addendum 2023</b></p> <p>Purpose: TCC commissioned a summary addendum to the BoP Equestrian Facilities Plan to help inform what equestrian needs (and specifications) are required to be met should equestrian activity be relocated from the current Tauranga Racecourse.</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine what facilities (and their associated specifications) are required for equestrian activity on a future potential site.</li> <li>• Of the shortlisted site options provided by TCC, confirm which sites could be suitable for accommodating equestrian needs (and should be the subject of further detailed analysis)</li> </ul> <p>National Equestrian Facilities Strategy (currently being drafted) identifies 5 tiers to the national equestrian network. Of most relevance to the Bay of Plenty tier 3 (Regional Equestrian Park), as Tier 1 – International and Tier 2 – National are catered for within neighbouring council boundaries (namely</p>	<p>Network Requirements for District/Sub-Regional p.18,19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity use &amp; site requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Enables competitions to be hosted for single or multiple disciplines.</li> <li>◦ Support all-levels of equestrian activity and day-to-day use.</li> <li>◦ Long-term tenure secured for hosting certainty and future prospective investment.</li> <li>◦ Desirable for the site to have bridleways onsite or nearby.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Indoor/Covered Arena desirable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Would be a requirement should Tauranga RDA partner with the project (recommended partnership).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Total arena area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ At least 10,000m<sup>2</sup> in arena area (combined grass and all-weather).</li> <li>◦ Around 4,000m<sup>2</sup> of all-weather arena essential (preferably 8,000m<sup>2</sup>) - dividable by the disciplines as required for day-to-day and event use.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Event horse capacity – at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ 350 horses for jumping</li> <li>◦ 200 for dressage</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Events competition area(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Dressage – min. 1 60x20m arena</li> <li>◦ Jumping – min. 50x80m arena (preferable 100x60m)</li> <li>◦ Cross country course between 4,400- 5,500m (CCN L3*)</li> <li>◦ Number of arenas required will vary based on the type of event - the 'Total Arena Area' will provide the necessary capacity to meet event demands.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Event(s) practice area(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Dressage - Min. 1 60m x 20m arena (preferred footing as the competition arena)</li> <li>◦ Min. 1 40m x 50m arena (preferred footing as the competition arena)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>National Equestrian Centre – Taupō and Takapoto Estate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sufficient warm-up areas to service the number of competition arenas.</li> <li>○ Cross country training area at a min. of 5,000m<sup>2</sup>.- at least 2 fixed or knockdown obstacles.</li> <li>• Events surface type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Preferably an all-weather surface.</li> <li>○ Grass arenas require suitable free-draining/permeable surface soils</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Floodlit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Only required if have indoor/covered area</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Stabling/Yards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 150-200 yards and/or stables (desirable for 1/3 of the yards to be covered)</li> <li>○ At least 1 for isolation</li> <li>○ At least 1 for medication control</li> <li>○ Consideration will need to be given to RDA requirements with over 22 horses/ponies being accommodated on-site.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Admin/offices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Permanent office space &amp; medic room (which services the site and delivery) with electricity, running water and separate scoring office.</li> <li>○ For RDA, office space, conference rooms, toilets and showers are required.</li> <li>○ Reliable high-speed WIFI and internet connection to support online streaming.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Events camping/parking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Powered (where possible)/ non-powered sites or accommodation.</li> <li>○ Access to water, shower, and toilet facilities.</li> <li>○ Parking capacity for at least 150-200 trucks/floats (on suitable ground)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Site Options p.20,21</p> <p>TCC identified 9 site options for a regional equestrian park. The first 4 were determined to be unsuitable by TCC through internal assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Otumoetai Te Puna Pony Club – land parcel is not large enough</li> <li>• Lund Road Reserve – more suitable for bridle trails.</li> <li>• Smith’s Farm – other alternate use for this land identified.</li> <li>• Minden Lifestyle Zone – steep terrain deeming land not suitable – bridle trail options exist only.</li> <li>• McLaren Falls - existing equestrian site</li> <li>• Merricks Farm - Joyce Road location in Pyes Pa. Current farm owned by WBOPDC/TCC.</li> <li>• Te Puke A&amp;P Showgrounds - existing equestrian site and racecourse (in total 14 ha) with adjoining property supporting trail and cross-country access.</li> <li>• Paengaroa Domain - owned by WBOPDC with future sports field expansion. Flat site with 10.1 ha</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Future location of the Racecourse – site as yet unknown. Large parcels of land more likely to be located on the eastern side of the region.</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations p.24</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most suitable existing site options identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>McLaren Falls</li> <li>Merricks Farm</li> </ul> </li> <li>TCC and Western Bay of Plenty District Council to further explore opportunities in the WBOPDC boundary (land parcels and predominant member catchment).</li> <li>Further exploration of each site is required to fully determine suitability, functionality, project viability and sustainability</li> </ul>
<p><b>Play, Active Recreation, and Sport Action and Investment Plan 2023-33</b> (Draft for consultation: v3: 10 May 2023)</p> <p>Purpose: Help to deliver the city vision, Connected Centres Programme (UFTI), and Public Places Strategic Plan.</p> <p>Looks at actions to improve the offering of play, active recreation, and sport for people of all ages, backgrounds, and abilities with a view to increase levels of participation which are currently low and declining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23% of adults in the Bay of Plenty meet the physical activity guidelines of 150+ minutes per week</li> <li>27% of adults in BoP are inactive</li> <li>16% of BoP rangatahi meet pa guidelines of 60+ minutes daily</li> </ul> <p>Council's role identified (p.6,7) as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provider</li> <li>Funder</li> <li>Regulator</li> </ul>	<p>Priority actions are set out under each of the following headings:</p> <p>Master planning for key sites (p.14,15):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baypark</li> <li>Blake Park</li> <li>Tauranga and Wharepai Domain</li> <li>Gordon Spratt Reserve and Alice Johnson Oval</li> <li>Pōteriwahi (future active recreation reserve in Bethlehem)</li> <li>Western Corridor</li> <li>Memorial Park</li> </ul> <p>Sports Fields (17,18):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase capacity with irrigation/lighting – fields listed</li> <li>All other activities cross referenced back to the master planning section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gordon Spratt Reserve and Alice Johnson Oval</li> <li>Blake Park</li> <li>Tauranga and Wharepai Domain</li> <li>Pōteriwahi (future active recreation reserve in Bethlehem)</li> <li>Western Corridor</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Indoor Courts (p.19):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redevelopment of Memorial Hall (QEYC)</li> <li>Western Corridor indoor sports centre development</li> </ul> <p>Aquatic Centres (p.20,21):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement of Memorial Pool (indoor/outdoor pools)</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoter and facilitator</li> <li>• Advocate (to other agencies for example central government)</li> </ul> <p>Priority Actions will be considered for inclusion in the draft 2024-34 LTP if additional funding as required. For this Plan, some other actions may also be considered.</p> <p>Appendix A (p.36,37) has a description of current facilities across the city under the category headings. The Plan does not have actions under all those headings. Playgrounds and playful areas is not included in the list of assets in Appendix A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquatic</li> <li>• Sports fields</li> <li>• Indoor courts</li> <li>• Open space/reserve</li> <li>• Outdoor roller and wheely activities</li> <li>• Outdoor hard court surfaces</li> <li>• Coastal, harbour, and river water activities</li> <li>• Pathways (including walkways, cycleways, and shared pathways)</li> <li>• Other activities (including rubbish bins, toilets, drinking fountains, and shade)</li> </ul> <p>Actions, timeframes, indicative budgets, and responsibility are set out p.14-32.</p> <p>Measures of success are set out on p.34,35</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wairakei/Te Tumu indoor pool development</li> <li>• Review future of Ōtūmoetai Pool</li> </ul> <p>Playgrounds and Playful Spaces (p.21-24):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New destination playground at the Waterfront on the Strand</li> <li>• Replace destination playground at Hopukioire</li> <li>• Replace destination playground at Memorial Park</li> <li>• Upgrades to existing reserves</li> <li>• Trial new recreational facilities e.g., outdoor public table tennis, volleyball, gym equipment</li> <li>• Incorporate 'Play Along the Way' in design</li> <li>• Onsite activation</li> </ul> <p>Facilities for Outdoor Roller and Wheely Activities (p.24-26):</p> <p>Develop additional pump tracks. Options given for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Bethlehem</li> <li>◦ Ōtūmoetai</li> <li>◦ Western Corridor</li> <li>◦ Welcome Bay/Ohauiti/Maungatapu</li> <li>◦ Mobilise modular pump tracks:</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete destination skate park at Hull Rd</li> <li>• Fill gaps in the network for new skate parks e.g., Te Tumu, Papamoa, Greerton, Western Corridor</li> <li>• Install sealed pathways around existing reserves that are suitable for roller/wheely activities</li> </ul> <p>Outdoor Hardcourts and Hockey Turf (p.26,27):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdoor basketball - ensure access to hoops (3x3 or full court) within each community area</li> <li>• Tennis – public tennis courts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Bethlehem/Otumoetai</li> <li>◦ Western Corridor</li> <li>◦ Papamoa East areas (line marked and managed for multi-purpose use)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Hockey support development additional turf at Blake Park</li> <li>• Outdoor netball -pursue potential relocation to Tauranga Netball Centre from Blake Park to Baypark</li> </ul> <p>Supporting Coastal, Harbour, and River Water Activities (p.27,28):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install toilets, showers, shelter/shade, bike racks, and drinking fountains at key water access points</li> <li>• Provide recreational access to the river at Tauriko West and Te Tumu</li> </ul> <p>Shared Pathways (28,29):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete Marine Pde Coastal Pathway</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete Papamoa Coastal Pathway</li> <li>• Implement Te Hononga ke Te Awanui / Memorial Pathway, connecting Memorial Park to the Harbour Bridge.</li> <li>• Install wayfinding signs/maps.</li> <li>• Provision of 'rest stops' along pathways – seats, bike parking, drinking fountains, and shade</li> <li>• Undertake citywide pathway review to identify connecting linkages</li> </ul>
<b>Western Bay of Plenty District Council</b>	
<b>Strategic Assumptions for Long Term Plan 2024-2034</b>  The document addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assumption</li> <li>• Implication</li> <li>• Lack of uncertainty</li> <li>• Impact</li> <li>• Mitigation</li> </ul> Across 19 topics of interest.	Topics covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population p.1-3</li> <li>• Climate change p.4</li> <li>• Demographics p.5-7</li> <li>• Technology p.8</li> <li>• Social p.9</li> <li>• Economic p.10</li> <li>• Environmental p.11</li> <li>• Community expectations p.12</li> <li>• Political p.13</li> <li>• Community participation i.e. with Council p.14</li> <li>• Tangata whenua p.15</li> <li>• Legislative p.16</li> <li>• Resilience p.17</li> <li>• Land use p.18</li> <li>• Inflation (this assumption will be updated in November 2023) p.19</li> <li>• Interest rates (this assumption will be updated in November 2023) p.20</li> <li>• External funding for projects p.21</li> <li>• Asset lifecycles p.22</li> <li>• Three waters (to be determined once LTP approach confirmed) p.23</li> </ul>
<b>Proposed Katikati Sport Community Centre Map (undated)</b>	Proposed location close to Katikati Football at Moore Park, 24 Middlebrook Drive.
<b>Te Puke Urban Cycleway/Walkway Connection Strategy Update 23/8/2022</b> Purpose:	School commuter routes and hubs identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary routes p.2,3</li> <li>• Secondary or feeder routes:</li> </ul> Pathway hubs identified and set out on marked maps:

<p>Identify, map, and develop new and existing walking and cycling routes in urban Te Puke to provide more options to residents and visitors for safer commuting to work and school, better accessibility, connectivity, and recreation.</p> <p>Connections between hubs can be made via footpath/road networks and/or development of new shared pathways on public road, recreation, and esplanade reserves.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies existing pathways and where/what construction work will need to be undertaken to implement each element of the Strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Ara Kahikatea Hub p.4</li> <li>• Dudley Vercoe Hub p.5</li> <li>• Te Puke Intermediate Hub p.6</li> <li>• Te Puke High School Hub p.7</li> <li>• Donovan Park Hub p.8</li> <li>• Centennial Park Hub p.9</li> <li>• EastPack Hub p.10</li> </ul>
<p><b>Walking and Cycling Action Plan 2020-2021</b></p> <p>The Walking and Cycling Strategy was developed in 2009. The strategy informed Council policy and investment decisions and was a requirement to support potential government funding.</p> <p>The strategy vision “...creating an environment which encourages people to walk and cycle for both leisure, health and transport.”</p> <p>The Plan looks at what has been done over the last 10 years in response to the Strategy. The Plan provides the ‘bigger picture’ right through what will be achieved in each community over time.</p> <p>It sets out key issues, benefits of cycling</p>	<p>Core Urban Routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Katikati (and wider connections)</li> <li>• Waihi Beach (and wider connections)</li> <li>• Ōmokoroa (and wider connections)</li> <li>• Te Puke (and wider connections)</li> </ul> <p>Tourism and Recreational Routes - Tauranga Moana Coastal Cycle Trail – Waihi Beach to Tauranga. 3 stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ōmokoroa to Tauranga Urban Cycleway</li> <li>• Waihi Beach to Waihi Town (and Hauraki Rail Trail)</li> <li>• Waihi Beach to Katikati and Ōmokoroa</li> </ul> <p>District Eastern Connections – Papamoa East to Okere Falls in Rotorua. 3 stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paengaroa to Lake Rotoiti</li> <li>• Te Puke - Maketu – Pukehina – Pongakawa – Paengaroa</li> <li>• Tauranga Eastern Link to Maketu</li> </ul> <p>Rural-Urban and Rural-Community Routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maketu Road – Waitangi – Te Puke</li> <li>• Te Puna – Ainsworth – Munro – Hayward</li> <li>• Minden Road walking track</li> <li>• Omokoroa to Apata trail connection</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athenree to Bridgeman Lane connection</li> <li>• Pukehina Trail Circuits and Estuary Trail</li> <li>• Wairoa River network plan, including NZTA and TCC routes</li> </ul>
<p><b>Building Communities: Recreation and Open Space 2021-2031</b></p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pools</li> <li>• Reserves</li> <li>• Sports Centres</li> <li>• Walking and cycleways</li> <li>• Boat Ramps:</li> </ul> <p>Goals (summarised):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility - physical, affordable, disability, geographic</li> <li>• Connectivity</li> <li>• Protect/enhance – environmental, cultural, heritage values</li> <li>• Spaces and places to be proud of, are safe and encourage participation</li> <li>• Collaboration/partnership with Tangata Whenua</li> <li>• Proactively plan considering growth, current provision, changing trends, access, and environmental factors.</li> </ul> <p>Projects and annual budgets to 2031 p.211-216</p> <p>What they will provide, key performance measures and targets set out pp.217, 218</p>	<p>Focus over next 3 yrs.:</p> <p>Understanding barriers to participation in sport and recreation activities, continuing to enhance our open space network through our reserve management planning processes and working with TCC and other organisations to ensure our joint sub-regional parks approach continues to respond to growth, recreation, and environmental needs of the WBOP sub-region.</p> <p>Relevant projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New pool -Te Puke 2022-2026 (&amp; 2025-2031)</li> <li>• Dog Park developments 2022-2026</li> <li>• Minden Te Puna Neighbourhood Pk 2022, 2026</li> <li>• Ōmokoroa Active Reserves 2023-2026</li> <li>• Walkway Developments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Tohora View and Brown Drive Reserve</li> <li>◦ Kauri Point Walkway Development 2024</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Boat Ramp construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Northern Harbour 2023-2026</li> <li>◦ Otamarakau/Rogers Rd 2026</li> </ul> </li> <li>• TECT All Terrain Park – variety of projects 2022-2031</li> <li>• Concept Plan implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Maramatanga Pk 2022-2026</li> <li>◦ Conway Rd Reserve 2022-2026</li> <li>◦ Waitekohekohe Reserve 2022-2026</li> <li>◦ Ōmokoroa Domain 2022-2027</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sports ground developments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Centennial Park 2024 – renovation/drainage</li> <li>◦ Ōmokoroa Sports Ground 2024 – cap. development</li> <li>◦ Katikati Moore Park 2024 – new field</li> <li>◦ Paengaroa 2027 – new field</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Annual Plan and LTP Committee Meeting September 2020 – Recreation and Open Space Activity Plan - Reviewed LoS pp.224-225</b></p> <p>Covers:</p>	<p>Sets preferred direction which covers some items referred to in the document above in general terms.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Swimming pools – replacement of outdoor with indoor pools; Te Puke replacement pool (medium term); Dave Hume short term improvements then replacement (long term); land future Ōmokoroa Pool</li> <li>Indoor recreation Centres – not a direct provider; Consider contribution subject to feasibility.</li> <li>Sport and Recreation Parks – move to qualitative assessment (demand/provision) rather than ha/1000 ratio. Land lease for clubroom only where multiuse is effectively demonstrated.</li> <li>Neighbourhood Reserves</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Ōmokoroa Structure Plan August 2022</b> Visual plan of the whole of Ōmokoroa showing residential/commercial.</p>	<p>Marks spot for potential sport/rec features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indoor stadium/ Aquatic Centre in active reserve</li> <li>Waka/canoe launching along Waipapa River</li> <li>Walkways/cycleways</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ōmokoroa Active Reserve Concept Masterplan</b> A visual plan of how the reserve will be set out with sport, play and active recreation opportunities Also has photographs conveying look and feel for the reserve</p>	
<p><b>Reserve Management Plan Part One - District Wide Reserves Management Information (undated)</b> Establishes strategic context for the Plan. Sets the objectives for each type of reserve p.10 Includes LoS for maintenance levels for reserves including grass mowing for code specific sports fields p.22</p>	<p>Reserve management policies relevant to this Strategy p.12-21:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sportsville</li> <li>Organised events</li> <li>Shade</li> <li>Accessibility</li> <li>Playgrounds</li> </ul> <p>Identifies priority cycle trails for Tauranga Moana Cycle Trail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waihi to Waihi Beach</li> <li>Waihi Beach to Athenree and linkages within Waihi Beach/Bowentown</li> <li>Athenree to Katikati and linkages within Katikati</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Katikati to Ōmokoroa and linkages</li> <li>• Tauranga to Te Puke and linkages to and within Maketu, Paengaroa, Lake Rotoiti.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Reserve Management Plan Part Two – Te Puke-Maketu Ward 2021</b></p> <p>Purpose:</p> <p>Set out visions, outcomes, and plans for the communities in the Te Puke-Maketu Ward to be used to guide decision making around the recreation and open space network.</p> <p>The Te Puke-Maketu Ward stretches from Te Puke along the coast to Pukehina and Otamarakau and inland to Pongakawa and Paengaroa. Like the rest of the District, the population of the Te Puke-Maketu Ward is growing.</p> <p>The Plan provides location maps for the following reserves p.16-22:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Puke-Maketu Ward reserves</li> <li>• Te Puke township reserves</li> <li>• Maketu and surrounds reserves</li> <li>• Pukehina Beach reserves</li> <li>• Paengaroa - Pongakawa reserves</li> <li>• Otamarakau reserves</li> <li>• Horse riding area</li> </ul> <p>It then provides reserve specific information (p.24-167) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address</li> <li>• Reserve classification</li> <li>• Current state</li> <li>• Maintenance LoS</li> <li>• Inventory e.g. picnic tables, signage</li> <li>• Utilities</li> <li>• Leases</li> </ul>	<p>Vision for recreation and open space for each community p.8,9 (many relate to cultural significance). Those specifically relevant to use for recreation and open space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maketu Community Vision () p.8: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Recreation facilities are affordable and meet community needs.</li> <li>◦ Beaches, waterways, and wetlands are restored, protected, and teeming with life.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Pukehina and Otamarakau Community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Focus of community active and passive recreation around Pongakawa Domain and School.</li> <li>◦ Create walkway, cycling and kayaking linkages from forest to sea, emphasising heritage trails.</li> <li>◦ Create linkages to road based activities, e.g. road cycling routes, and reserves. Provide complementary activities to Paengaroa / Pongakawa reserves.</li> <li>◦ Connectivity of recreation development.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Te Puke Community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ An indoor multi sports centre is built for Te Puke and the wider sub region.</li> <li>◦ The need for a pool complex with integrated aquatic and recreational facilities has been investigated and resolved.</li> <li>◦ An acquisition strategy for future reserves has been provided.</li> <li>◦ Complementary recreational activities are positioned to maximise effort and resources in one location.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Reserves identified for capital projects in the 2021-31 LTP:</p> <p>Bell Rd Reserve, Kaituna p.28,29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River access 2022-26</li> <li>• Reserve Management approach</li> <li>• Improve river access</li> <li>• Investigate opportunity for site to be used for waka launching site.</li> </ul> <p>Centennial Park, Te Puke p.34,35 – no specific capital projects but Reserve management approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to develop Centennial Park as the primary active recreation facility for the Te Puke-Maketu Ward.</li> <li>• Enable multi-use facilities to be located within the reserve</li> <li>• Continue to work with Te Ara Kahikatea Pathway Society to promote walkway and cycleway connectivity pursuant to the Walking and Cycling Action Plan.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned capital projects in LTP 2021-31</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to work with Te Puke Gymsport on the development of its purpose built facility on the site</li> </ul> <p>Conway Rd Reserve, Paengaroa p.36-39</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concept plan implementation 2021-31 includes:</li> <li>Playground construction (2023/24)</li> <li>Skate park construction (2026/31)</li> </ul> <p>Donovan Park, Te Puke-p.40,41 no specific capital projects but Reserve management approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate potential for Skate Park to be relocated here</li> <li>Has been identified as potential site for development of new Te Puke Swimming Pool</li> </ul> <p>Hayward Park and Local Purpose (Drainage) Reserve, Te Puke p.52, 53 no specific capital projects but Reserve management approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate whether there is opportunity to upgrade existing skate park located on site</li> </ul> <p>Jamieson Oval/ Jubilee Park, Te Puke p. 54-57 no specific capital projects but Reserve management approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site has been identified as potential site for development of new Te Puke Swimming Pool</li> </ul> <p>Kiokio Place Reserve, Maketu p.62, 63 - Reserve management approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate the appropriateness of a flying fox within reserve following interest from the community</li> </ul> <p>Lawrence Oliver Park, Te Puke p.66-69:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of dog exercise area 2021/22</li> </ul> <p>Midway Pak, Pukehina Beach p.84-87:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement concept plan for the park</li> <li>Midway Park &amp; Pukehina Parade - Sportsfield Medium 2nd stage 2023/24</li> </ul> <p>Otaiparia Reserve, Maketu p.96-99:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement concept plan adopted in 2021 2021-2031</li> <li>Involves walkways/cycleways, cycle facilities, waka ama area, boat ramp</li> </ul> <p>Otamarakau/Rogers Road Reserves, Otamarakau p.100,101</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noted as horse riding area</li> </ul> <p>Pongakawa Domain p.112-115 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing work to implement concept plan adopted 2010 where funding is available.</li> <li>Reserve development 2023/24</li> <li>Domain-upgrade access and hardcourt 2024/25</li> <li>Long term plans (to be developed as community and school determines includes:</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tennis/hockey courts (artificial)</li> <li>• Central sports hub to include swimming pool, action centre, hard court/tennis facility, cricket oval and future sports fields.</li> </ul> <p>Spencer Avenue, Maketu p.130-133, includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding for general development 2021-2028 Includes - Pumice pump track/ Walkways/cycleways</li> </ul> <p>Te Puke Domain, Te Puke p.134,135 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No specific capital projects but mention that the site has been identified as potential site for development of new Te Puke Swimming Pool.</li> </ul> <p>NB: Not listed them specifically, but many of them refer to increasing cycleways/walkways</p> <p>Legal description &amp; size/Status/Owner/Lease, Licence for each reserve set out p.169-175</p>
<p><b>Joint Council Policy: Sub-Regional Parks Policy (adopted 2000 – reviewed 2012)</b></p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Outline how TCC and WBOPD work together on the provision, development, management, and use of sub-regional parks within the sub-region.</p> <p>Recognise that significant progress has been made on implementation of the Joint Council Policy since it was first adopted in 2000.</p>	<p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on ongoing development and management of the TECT All Terrain Park and Huharua Park to ensure the parks are developed to their full potential over a period of time.</li> </ul> <p>Sub-regional park land purchase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respond to opportunities for land purchase for subregional parks either identified in the Policy or not covered by the Policy on a case by case basis.</li> <li>• The passive coastal park is the only remaining park to be secured as per the Joint Policy adopted in 2000. The criteria (p.5) to provide an initial basis of assessment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Te Tini a Tuna - Kaituna Action Plan 2019-2029</b></p> <p>Purpose:</p> <p>Give life to the Kaituna River Plan.</p> <p>3 priority actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take collective responsibility for improving the health and well-being of the Kaituna River and its tributaries.</li> <li>• Create a network of healthy and diverse Kaituna habitats and ecosystems.</li> <li>• Connect our communities and visitors to our River and to our projects.</li> </ul> <p>2 enabling actions:</p>	<p>Priority action 3 most relevant to Spaces and Places project.</p> <p>Connect our communities and visitors to our River and to our projects.</p> <p>Associated projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project 10. Kaituna community connection project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ At least 1 annual community event 2020-28.</li> <li>◦ River symposium (not clear possibly every 2 years rather than annually) (2020-28).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Project 11. Kaituna River access project p.29: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Enhancement of river access areas - at least 3 (2023-25), at least 5 (2026-28) for swimming, waka launching.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Project 12. Kaituna cycleway/walkway project p.29: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Strategy developed and implementation begins 2020-22.</li> <li>◦ Strategy implementation continues 2023-28.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect good information about the Kaituna River and its tributaries.</li> <li>• Establish a Kaituna River restoration and enhancement fund.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Connect with existing cycleways e.g. Te Ara Kahikatea, TEL cycleway and the new Paengaroa to lake Rotoiti cycleway.</li> <li>• Project 13. Kaituna cultural and historical heritage project p.30: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Plan completed and implementation commences 2020-22.</li> <li>◦ Implementation continues 2022-28.</li> <li>◦ Placement of interpretive signage and pou.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Project 14. Upper catchment 'gateway' project p.30: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Concept plan implemented 2023-28:</li> <li>◦ Development of a 'gateway' at the upper reaches of the Kaituna River.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Project 15. Coastal park network project p.30: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Concept plan implemented 2023-28:</li> <li>◦ Creation of a regional park involves the connection of open space in the lower Kaituna area. The park network would be located on a mix of council, conservation, and private land.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Kaituna He Taonga Tuku Iho – Kaituna River Document (undated)</b></p> <p>Purpose: Identify the vision, objectives, and desired outcomes to promote the restoration, protection, and enhancement of the Kaituna River and its tributaries.</p> <p>Is a statutory document approved by the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 8 objectives. Those relevant to this Spaces and Places Plan:</li> <li>• Objective 2 p.19: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Iwi-led projects which restore, protect and/or enhance the Kaituna River, are actively encouraged, promoted, and supported by Te Maru o Kaituna through its Action Plan.</li> <li>◦ Desired outcome (amongst others) Appropriate sites along the Kaituna River are identified and set aside for taunga waka (traditional waka landing places).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Objective 3 p.24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Water quality and the mauri of the water in the Kaituna River are restored to a healthy state and meet agreed standards.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Objective 4 p.24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ There is sufficient water quantity in the Kaituna River to (amongst other things) protect recreational values.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Objective 5 p.24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Water from the Kaituna River is sustainably allocated and efficiently used to provide for the social, economic, and cultural well-being of iwi, hapū and communities, now and for future generations.</li> <li>◦ Desired outcome: - Limits for contaminants in the Kaituna River are established to ensure the water (amongst other things) is clean and safe for swimming in locations where people wish to swim, with specific locations identified and recommended by Te Maru o Kaituna.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Objective 8 p.27:</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Te Maru o Kaituna in collaboration with iwi and the wider community enable environmental, economic, social, educational, and cultural aspirations for the restoration, protection, and enhancement of the Kaituna River.</li> <li>○ Desired outcome (amongst others) - Recreational activities along the Kaituna River do not compromise safety or priorities of Te Maru o Kaituna for the restoration, protection, and enhancement of the Kaituna River.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Proposed Regional Community Indoor Mat and Gymsports Feasibility Study Final Report 2018</b></p> <p>Purpose: To inform decision making for the Te Puke Gymsports Club on the Club's future facility requirements, costs, and next steps.</p> <p>Both demand and need for a new facility were confirmed based on several factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Club's lease for their current facility was expiring in 2019 and unlikely to be renewed.</li> <li>• Significant population growth in the surrounding areas. Lack of indoor mat space.</li> <li>• The need for a regional Gymsport facility in the wider Tauranga area.</li> </ul>	<p>Development option identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key facility components</li> <li>• Proposed floor size for activity 1500m2 (total facility size 2000m2)</li> <li>• Proposed site Centennial Park, Te Puke</li> </ul> <p>To be subject to a site lease from WBOPDC. (discussions were underway at the time the report was written).</p> <p>Preliminary cost estimates \$4m-5m.</p> <p>2 Governance/management options canvassed p.36-39: Separated facility trust and club structure. Simple club structure (preferred option).</p> <p>Preliminary operational plan/financials developed p.40-46.</p>
<p><b>Katikati Waihi Beach Ward reserve Management Plan 2018</b></p> <p>The document starts at p. 142 and is part of much larger document. The Plan identifies each of the 20 reserves across the ward, lists inventory at each site and LoS.</p>	<p>Play, sport, and recreation actions are identified at 5 sites. They are all LTP prioritised up to &amp; including 2022/23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Island View Reserve p.145 – install playground</li> <li>• Katikati Community Building and Playground p.146 – Playground renewal.</li> <li>• Lund Rd p.164 – Develop concept plan to include MTB park, horse trails, walkways 2018/19.</li> <li>• Moore Park p. 173-176 – New sports fields 2017/18 &amp; 2018/19. New clubhouse/astroturf (no date given).</li> <li>• Ongare Point Reserve p.182, 183 – Walkway/cycleway 2020/21</li> </ul>
<p><b>Wairoa River valley Strategy 2013</b></p> <p>Purpose: A framework for managing the river valley from 2013-2055.</p>	<p>Relevant Long Term Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management Theme 5 - Social, Heritage, and community p.46: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Promote opportunities for recreation within the 'green corridor.' – improve walkway/cycleways in accordance with each council's waling/cycling strategies – Ongoing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Management Theme 6 – Recreation and Access p.51,52:</li> </ul>

<p>A number of actions have been developed, and priorities have been identified as to the timeframe, in which these should be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short Term (2006/07 – 2008/09)</li> <li>• Medium Term (2009/10 – 2012/13)</li> <li>• Long Term (2013/14 – 2015/16 and beyond)</li> <li>• Ongoing</li> <li>• Completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Links back to each council's walking and cycling strategies – Ongoing.</li> </ul> <p>Specific sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Miles Lane/End of Wairoa Rd p.64-67: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Walkway linkages connect to Bethlehem – Ongoing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Bethlehem p.68-72: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Develop additional walkway linkages from the Wairoa River into Bethlehem township through Bethlehem College and Parau Farms. – Ongoing.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Western BoP Sub-Region (WBOPDC/TCC)</b>	
<p><b>Quantifying the Supply &amp; Demand - Winter Sports Fields, Outdoor Courts &amp; Turf in the Western Bay of Plenty Sub-Region – Draft March 2022</b></p> <p>Purpose: Inform decisions on winter sports field, outdoor court, and turf provision in the future. It builds on the 2009 TCC, 2014, 2017 and 2019 TCC and WBOPDC studies of supply and demand for sports fields, and the 2009 and 2017 study of supply and demand for summer sports and hockey turfs.</p> <p>Identify current sports field demand across Tauranga City and WBOP for rugby, football, and rugby league. Noting there are other uses including events, sports tournaments, skill development programmes, high performance, and professional sport use of fields, particularly in the City East area.</p> <p>For analysis purposes both Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District have been divided into smaller community areas:</p> <p>Tauranga City: The 9 community areas are also aggregated into:</p>	<p>Tauranga City: Sports Fields Current (2021):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 121 council and marae owned sports fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ 17 full size rugby fields (including 1 shared with league, 1 shared with football), 3 x ½ size (junior) and 1 x 1/8 size</li> <li>◦ 5 full size league fields (including 1 shared with rugby)</li> <li>◦ 20 full size football fields (including 1 shared with rugby), 13 youth, 25 x ½ size (junior) 2 x ¼ size, 35 x 1/8 size</li> <li>◦ This is the equivalent to 70.8 full field equivalents capacity providing winter fields.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 954 full sized field equivalent playing hours per week</li> <li>• Current overall supply surplus of 167 hours per week</li> <li>• Current shortfall in training (lit fields) -112 hrs per week</li> </ul> <p>2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply shortfall -87 hrs per week City East (61)</li> <li>• Supply shortfall -147 hrs per week City East</li> <li>• Weekly mid-week/training (lit) capacity -171 hrs per week</li> <li>• Some imbalance in provision across the 3 codes.</li> <li>• 2043-2063 By 2043 supply shortfall extends to -43 hours per week, City East (76) and City West (-118).</li> <li>• Training (lit) capacity shortfall declines to -160 hours per week.</li> <li>• By 2063 supply shortfall extends to -51 hours per week, 73 hours in City East and -124 hours in City West. The lit capacity remains at -160 hours per week.</li> <li>• There are some imbalances in provision between the three sports codes.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City East (comprising Mount Maunganui, Papamoa and Papamoa East)</li> <li>• City West (comprising Otumoetai, Bethlehem, Pyes Pa, Greerton, Tauranga Central and Welcome Bay)</li> </ul> <p>WBOPDC is divided into 5 areas that closely align with the 5 Community Board areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waihi Beach</li> <li>• Katikati</li> <li>• Kaimai, Omokoroa, Te Puna</li> <li>• Te Puke</li> <li>• Maketu Paengaroa Pukehina</li> </ul>	<p>Outdoor Netball Courts:</p> <p>Current (2021):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 outdoor netball courts provide 760 playing hours per week</li> <li>• Current surplus of 306 hours per week</li> </ul> <p>2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surplus reduces to 284 hrs per week</li> </ul> <p>WBOPDC</p> <p>Sports fields:</p> <p>Current (2021):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 46 council and marae owned sports fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ 14 full size rugby (including the unused Maketu sports field)</li> <li>◦ 14 full size, 4 youth, 8 junior, 4 half junior and 3 quarter junior size football</li> <li>◦ No league fields (league shares a rugby field)</li> <li>◦ This is the equivalent to 36.4 full field equivalents</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 314 full sized field equivalent playing hours per week.</li> <li>• Current overall supply surplus of 143 hours per week.</li> <li>• Mid-week training (lit fields only)) considering current shortfall is -82 hours per week.</li> <li>• All community board areas have sufficient supply overall.</li> <li>• There are some imbalances in supply between the three sports code.</li> </ul> <p>2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply surplus reduces to 108 hours per week.</li> <li>• Mid-week training (lit) shortfall increases to -104 hours per week.</li> <li>• There are some imbalances in supply between the three sports codes.</li> <li>• Te Puke is stretched for training supply.</li> </ul> <p>2043:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply surplus rises to 129 hours per week.</li> <li>• Mid-week training (lit) shortfall reduces to -94 hours per week.</li> <li>• There are some imbalances in supply between the three sports code.</li> </ul> <p>2063:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply surplus rises to 141 hours per week (population ageing outweighs growth).</li> <li>• Mid-week training (lit) shortfall reduces to -87 hours per week.</li> <li>• There are some imbalances in supply between the three sports codes.</li> </ul>
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	<p>Outdoor Netball Courts:</p> <p>Current (2021):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 outdoor netball courts at Te Puke and Katikati Netball Centres.</li> <li>• 120 playing hours per week.</li> <li>• Current surplus of 93 hours per week, with both centres in surplus.</li> </ul> <p>2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surplus reduces to 90 hours per week.</li> </ul> <p>Hockey Turf – WBOP Sub-Region (Turf provision-excluding any interventions to increase supply)</p> <p>Current (2021):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5.5 turfs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Tauranga Hockey Centre - 3 full size turf.</li> <li>◦ Tauranga Boys College - 1 full size turf.</li> <li>◦ Bethlehem College - 1 full size turf.</li> <li>◦ Katikati College - 1 half size turf</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 199 full turf equivalent playing hours per week.</li> <li>• Current surplus of 42 hours per week.</li> </ul> <p>2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surplus reduces to 7 hours per week.</li> </ul> <p>2043:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortfall of -45 hours per week.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quantifying the Supply &amp; Demand - Summer Sports Fields, Cricket Wickets &amp; Nets, Diamonds, Athletic Tracks, &amp; Tennis in the Western Bay of Plenty Sub-Region – Draft 2022</b></p> <p>Purpose: Inform decisions on summer sports field, wicket and nets, diamond, tennis court and athletics track provision in the future. It builds on previous studies</p>	<p>Tauranga City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cricket <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Current surplus of wickets for Saturday and weekday play will drop in 2031 but increase in 2041.</li> <li>◦ Currently 4 hr surplus of net lanes for training. Will become 22 hr shortfall in 2031 and return to 4 hr surplus in 2041.</li> <li>◦ Recommendations to deal with wicket shortfall in 2031 p.3.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Module sports – Touch, Tag, Football <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ High current and projected surpluses.</li> <li>◦ City wide, no additional supply required.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>undertaken by TCC (2009, 2014, 2017 and WBOPDC (2014, 2017).</p> <p>They use the same area groupings as for the winter report above.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Demand for modules has increased significantly and is often focused on a small number of key sites. While there may be sufficient capacity in the network overall, some locations are unable to meet demand.</li> <li>• Tennis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ There is sufficient capacity to meet demand currently and with 2031, and 2043 projections.</li> <li>○ No additional supply required.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Western BoP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cricket <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Currently shortfall of 2.5 wickets but current supply matches demand for Saturday am play and 44 hr surplus for weekday play.</li> <li>○ 2031 wicket shortfall increases to 5. Current supply continues to match demand for Saturday am play and the surplus for weekday play reduces to 17 hrs.</li> <li>○ 2041 wicket shortfall increases to 14. Current supply continues to match demand for Saturday am play and the surplus for weekday play returns to 44 hrs.</li> <li>○ Current shortfall of 6 net lane hrs increases to 10hrs in 2031 and reduces back to a shortfall of 6 hrs in 2041.</li> <li>○ The provision of wicket in the Te Puke and Maketu / Pukehina / Paengaroa area should be subject to the newly sustained increase in participation at the Te Puke Cricket Club.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Module sports – Touch, Tag, Football <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Current and projected surpluses.</li> <li>○ District wide, no additional supply required.</li> <li>○ While there may be sufficient capacity in the network overall, some locations are unable to meet demand.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Tennis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ There is sufficient capacity to meet demand currently and with 2031, and 2043 projections.</li> <li>○ No additional supply required.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>WBOP Sub Region excluding sports provided at City/District level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Softball Diamond <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Current surplus will hold relatively steady in 2031 and 2041.</li> <li>○ No additional supply required.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Baseball Diamond <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Current surplus of 14 hrs, will drop to 1 hr shortage in 2031 and 8 hr shortage in 2041.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Baseball is a relatively new code to the WBOP region and has experienced growth over the last 6 years.</li> <li>○ An allowance has been made for this growth over the next 10 years and overall participation level should be monitored and revised projections of future demand calculated should team numbers vary from the numbers projected.</li> <li>○ Provide baseball with priority use of the baseball diamonds at Gordon Spratt Reserve</li> <li>○ Develop an additional 1 (90ft) diamonds at Gordon Spratt Reserve.</li> <li>○ Develop an additional 1 (90ft) diamonds on the new Park planned for Te Tumu.</li> <li>○ Consider re-allocating diamonds at Carlton Reserve from softball to baseball should the future growth projections be achieved.</li> <li>● Athletics tracks capacity/shortfall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ There is sufficient capacity to meet demand currently and with 2031, and 2043 projections.</li> <li>○ If demand does increase above projected levels additional hours could be allocated to athletics within the existing facilities. Should this be considered, alternative facilities would be required to meet the codes displaced by additional athletics use.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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