

TAIRAWHITI
SPORTS FACILITIES
PLAN

2018





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Sports Facilities Plan is one of a suite of plans prepared under the Tairāwhiti Community Facilities Strategy.

The development of the Strategy was guided by a governance group of regional stakeholders including:

- ▶ Eastland Community Trust
- ▶ Gisborne art community
- ▶ Gisborne District Council
- ▶ Hiruharama School
- ▶ Sport Gisborne Tairāwhiti
- ▶ Tairāwhiti Cultural Development Trust
- ▶ Te Runanganui o Ngāti Porou
- ▶ Te Runanga o Turanganui a Kiwa
- ▶ Tolaga Bay Area School

Many other organisations and individuals have generously contributed to the Plan through focus groups, meetings and submissions.

Many thanks to all of these people for the time and energy they volunteered to ensure Tairāwhiti has a clear path for our community facilities.

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PLAN ON A PAGE

KEY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- ▶ Facilities not fit-for-purpose
- ▶ Financial sustainability
- ▶ Changing community preferences
- ▶ Ageing facilities
- ▶ Declining volunteer base
- ▶ Environmental context
- ▶ Accessibility and inequitable provision
- ▶ Variable use of facilities.

OBJECTIVES

Network planning and provision

By 2030, Tairāwhiti will have a network of sports facilities across the region that is fit-for-purpose, affordable and accessible, i. e. that:

- ▶ meets community needs where there is a compelling demand
- ▶ is provided in the most cost-effective way
- ▶ meets the needs of the whole region regardless of socio-economic status and ability.

Collaboration and partnership

By 2019, there are strong relationships between stakeholders in the sports sector and the sector is working together to ensure the most efficient use and delivery of facilities that meet community needs at optimal levels.

Effective management

Sports facilities in Tairāwhiti will be actively managed to:

- ▶ encourage high levels of use and enjoyment for the community
- ▶ ensure sound management including asset management that minimises operational and maintenance costs
- ▶ meet health and safety requirements.

Key actions	Partners	Cost (est)	Timing (est)
1. Establish a Community Facilities Relationships and Partnerships position responsible for: community and corporate partnerships; hubbing/co-location support; alternative funding sources; technical working groups	GDC / SGT / ECT	\$90k pa	By Jul 2018
2. Develop sport hubs where all needs for training, competition and admin are met for a cluster of compatible sports codes/clubs. (Links to Relationships and Partnerships position.)	Codes / clubs / GDC / SGT / Funders	<\$3m per hub	Ongoing
3. Upgrade regional level outdoor court facilities at Victoria Domain to meet basic standards for play and create an efficient hub. (Links to Relationships and Partnerships position)	Codes / clubs / GDC / SGT / Funders	\$3.5m	By Apr 2019 (stages)
4. Complete Sports Field Rationalisation Project to identify the most efficient level of provision of sports fields	GDC / Codes / SGT	\$100k	By Jul 2020
5. Provide storage for water craft sports around Gisborne City. Stage 1: Install temporary waka ama storage; Stage 2: Build water sports hub facility for all water sports. (Links to Relationships and Partnerships position)	Clubs / GDC / SGT / Funders	\$3.1m	By Dec 2022 (stages)
6. Build a regional level indoor court facility in Gisborne City to meet indoor sports needs in an efficient hub. (Links to Relationships and Partnerships position)	Codes / clubs / GDC / SGT / Funders	\$10m	By Dec 2023

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Plan is to enable holistic and innovative thinking around affordable and effective future provision of sports facilities in the Tairāwhiti-Gisborne region.

SCOPE

The Plan provides the strategic direction for sports facilities in the Tairāwhiti region for the next 20+ years. It is a tool to assist decisions on Planning, funding, managing and operating sports facilities. This Plan does not replace the need for more detailed site-specific research and analysis during project development.

The focus of this Plan is on the provision of facilities for local sport. It focuses on sport taking place through clubs and events (including talent development). This Plan covers indoor sports courts, outdoor sports courts, outdoor sports fields and specialised facilities. Further, the Plan considers where supporting facilities fit into the network of facilities, however these are considered to a less extent due to the number of them.

The Plan does not include passive recreation such as gardening or elite (international) competition. A number of activities and facilities related to sports are not covered in this Plan. Cycle and walkways are covered under Council's Urban Development Strategy. Boat ramps, dive-bombing platforms, surfing amenities and other facilities that engender informal use of our public outdoor areas are also not covered specifically. Instead there are

opportunities to activate these types of facilities as part of the hub and destination spaces included in the Parks and Open Spaces Plan.

This Plan acknowledges and builds on the Gisborne Sporting Infrastructure Investment Strategy 2012 and the Gisborne District Council Sports Park Management Plan 2014.

LIVING DOCUMENT

The Plan has been developed based on current information available. But communities aren't static. The way we view facility provision shouldn't be static either. The Plan needs to be able to bend and sway as information is updated and Planning evolves over time. Regular reviews are important.

HOW TO USE THIS PLAN

The document is organised into the following parts:

PART A: Context of sports activities and facility provision

PART B: Issues and opportunities

PART C: Objectives and policies

PART D: The network

PART E: Actions

PART F: Appendices



IMPORTANCE OF SPORTS FACILITIES

New Zealanders participate in a wide variety of community sports and have a healthy appetite for sporting competition. Sport is an important part of our lives and takes many forms from formal and organised sporting competitions, where clubs and teams compete, through to informal and social sport.

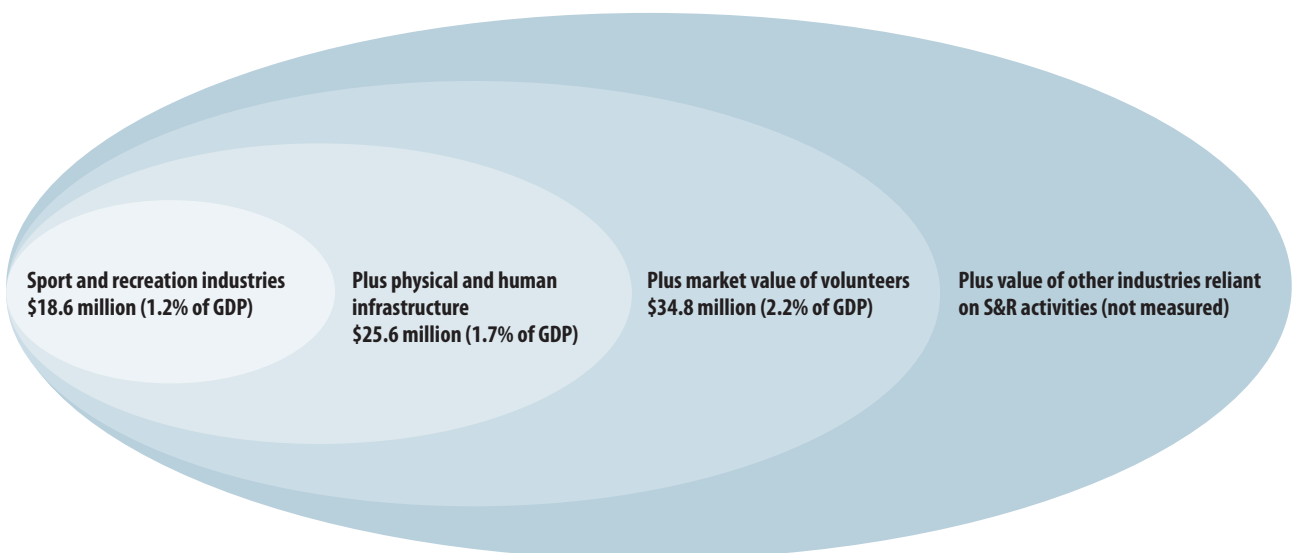
Sports facilities are important to New Zealanders and our Tairāwhiti-Gisborne community.

- ▶ Sports facilities create opportunities for us to be active. Physical activity levels have a big impact on health. They help maintain cardiovascular fitness and muscle and bone strength as well as boosting immunity, helping with diabetes and improving motor skills and cognitive function. Exercise can help with psychological disorders such as depression as well as contributing positively to self-esteem. Physical self-worth and physical self-perception, including body image, has been linked to improved self-esteem. It is estimated that the benefits to New Zealand of physical activity (in work productivity and better health outcomes) was \$1 billion in 2009.
- ▶ Sport plays an important role in social development. It is a key mechanism for people, particularly youth, to learn social skills such as teamwork, communication,

fair play, discipline, tolerance, co-operation and respect. Sport facilities provide spaces for friends, family and neighbours to socialise and for us to connect with new people and to broaden our social spheres. About 25% of youth participate in sport for fun and a further 12% for social interaction. Sport can help develop resilience in facing challenges and can build confidence and leadership skills.

- ▶ Sport can have cultural benefits. Success or otherwise in sport at the elite level can impact the mood of a nation. This can occur at a regional and local level too. Representative teams and clubs can engender a sense of commonality and belonging in members and supporters. Sport can also contribute to maintaining ethnic identity with some cultures drawn to particular sports sometimes akin to traditional cultural practices.
- ▶ The sport and recreation sector contributes to the Tairāwhiti economy. In 2012/13, the sector, locally, was valued conservatively at \$18.6 million or 1.2% of regional GDP. When including investment in recreation education and facilities, tax revenue and volunteer contributions, this amount rose to \$34.8 million or 2.2% of GDP. In 2006, there were 312 people employed in the sector earning total personal incomes of \$7.2 million (measured in 2013 values).

Figure 1: Sport and recreation contribution to tairāwhiti economy 2012/13



DEMAND FOR SPORTS FACILITIES

NATIONALLY

Fitness & health



90.7%

Enjoyment



87.9%

Social reasons



52.9%

Sport is important to a majority of New Zealanders. The majority of participants cite their main reasons for participating as health and fitness (90.7%), enjoyment (87.9%) and social reasons (52.9%). Other reasons included low cost (44.5%), convenience (43.5%) and sport performance (31.1 %).

Over 94% of adult New Zealanders (over 3 million) participate in at least one sport or active recreation activity in a 12 month period. In a four week period the figure was 85% (2.8 million) and over seven days 74% (2.5 million). So a high proportion of adult New Zealanders take part in regular weekly sport and active recreation.

More than 22% of New Zealand adults play sport in regular club competition. Men, youth and those from high deprivation areas are most likely to take part in regular organised competitions while women are more likely to be members of gyms or leisure centres.

However, participation in team sports through clubs and organised sports competitions has declined in the past five years with the most notable decreases being women (3.2%), 16-24 year olds (4.2%), 65+ year olds (7.2%), Maori (4.4%) and Pacific people (5%). Individual and casual sports participation is on the rise with almost 98% taking part in at least one activity casually, either on their own or with others.

Figure 2: changes in sports participation rates for adults 2013/14

Sports/activities with **increases** in participation were:

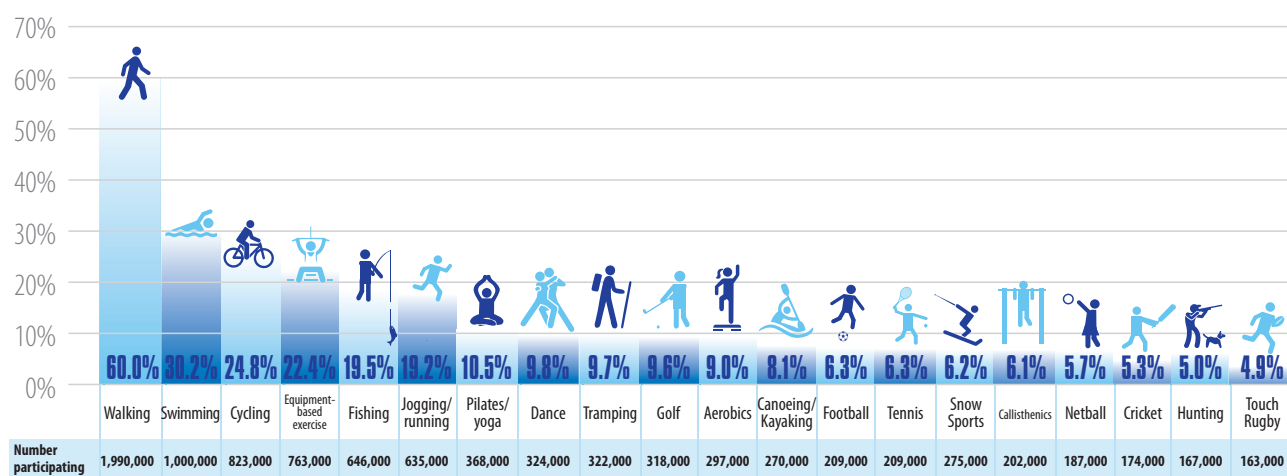


Sports/activities with **decreases** in participation were:



Figure three shows the top 20 sports New Zealand adults participate in at least once a year. This further illustrates the rise of individual and casual sports.

Figure 3: Top 20 sports for New Zealanders 2013/14



For New Zealand men, the three most popular activities are walking, fishing and cycling. For women, walking, swimming and equipment-based exercise make up the top three.

Young people are the largest participants in organised and formal team sports. Traditional sports are still very relevant to school-aged youth; rugby and netball have the greatest numbers with almost 30,000 students taking part in each, with football (24,000) in third spot.

Big sports that have shown rapid growth over the last five years include: basketball (20,000 up 15%); volleyball (16,000 up 21%); touch rugby (14,000 up 16%); and badminton (12,000 up 13%). Smaller sports that are growing rapidly include waka ama, table tennis, adventure racing, orienteering and futsal.

Participation in indoor court sports is highest among those under 24 years of age.

Table 1: Top 10 sports for New Zealanders by gender 2013/14

Women		%	Numbers	Men		%	Numbers
1	Walking	72.2	1,245,000	1	Walking	46.8	744,000
2	Swimming	33.1	570,000	2	Fishing	29.2	465,000
3	Equipment-based exercise	21.7	374,000	3	Cycling	28.4	451,000
4	Cycling	21.6	372,000	4	Swimming	27.0	430,000
5	Jogging/running	18.1	312,000	5	Equipment-based exercise	23.2	370,000
6	Pilates/yoga	16.6	287,000	6	Jogging/running	20.3	323,000
7	Dance	14.1	243,000	7	Golf	15.0	238,000
8	Aerobics	13.4	231,000	8	Tramping	11.2	178,000
9	Fishing	10.5	181,000	9	Soccer	10.5	167,000
10	Tramping	8.3	144,000	10	Hunting	9.7	154,000

Table 2: Percentage of participation in indoor court sports by age (12 month period) 2011

Indoor sport	Ages 5-15	Ages 6-25	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64
Badminton	28%	17%	6%	3%
Basketball	54%	17%	6%	1%
Gymnastics	41%	3%	1%	0%
Netball (played on indoor court)	32%	11%	6%	1%
Volleyball	14%	7%	3%	0%

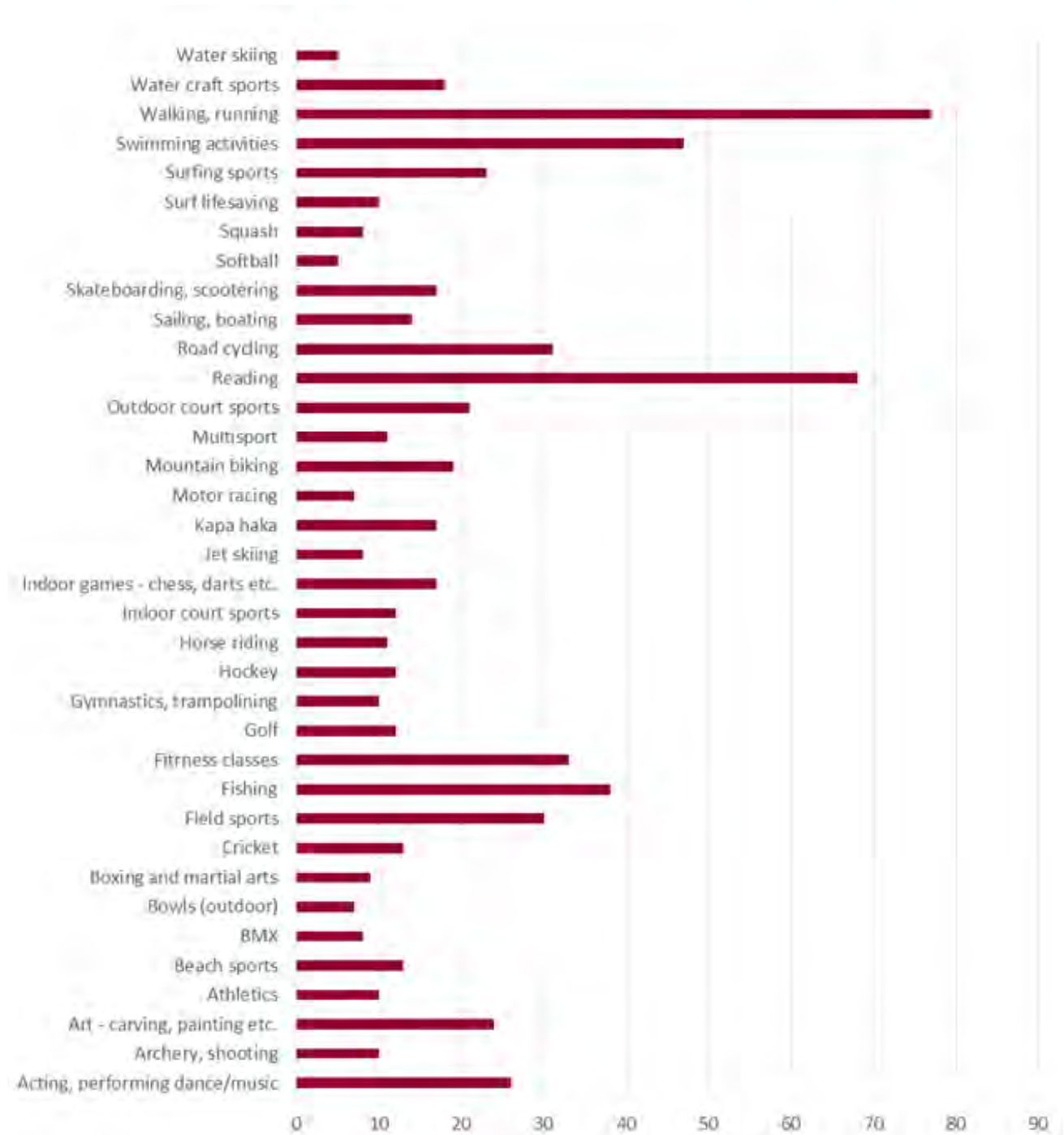
REGIONALLY

Over 88% of Tairāwhiti adults over 16 years (28,000 people) participate in at least one sport or recreation activity in a 12 month period. In a four week period the figure was 73% (24,000) and over 7 days 58% (19,000). These figures are much lower than NZ averages,



Figure 5 shows the percentage of Tairāwhiti people who participate in a range of recreation activities.

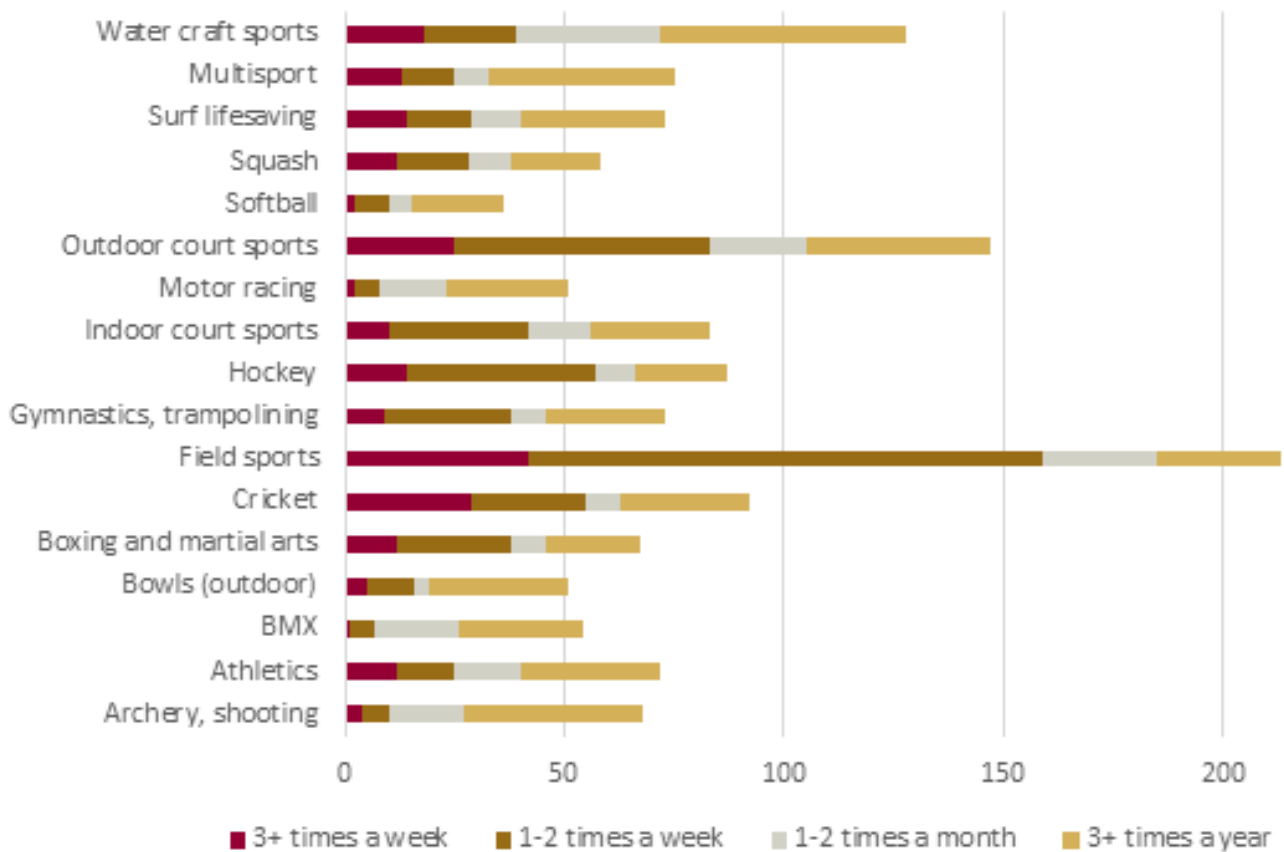
Figure 5: Percentage of people participating in recreation activities 2017



The most popular sport and active recreation activities in Tairāwhiti are: walking/running (77%); swimming (47%); fishing (38%); fitness classes (33%); road cycling (31%); field sports (30%); surfing sports (23%); outdoor court sports (21%); mountain biking (19%); water craft sports (18%) skateboarding/scootering (17%).

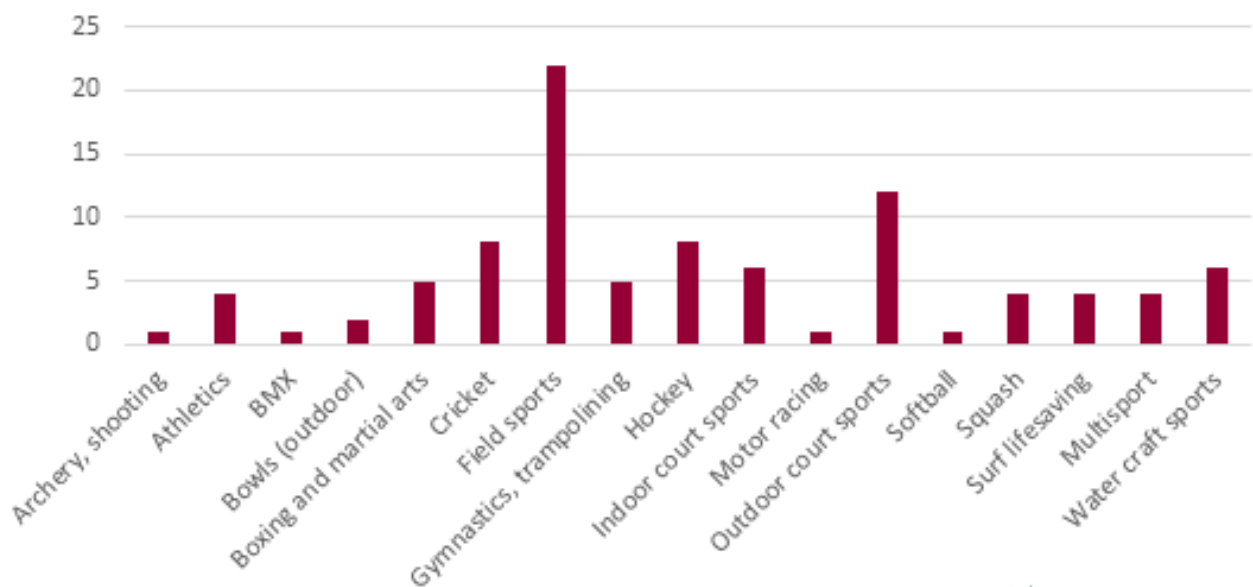
Figure 6 shows how regularly (in a 12 month period) people participate in sports activities. The top three activities with the most participants are: field sports (eg rugby, rugby league, soccer, touch rugby); outdoor court sports (eg netball, tennis); and water craft sports (eg kayaking, rowing, waka ama).

Figure 6: How often people participate in sports activities 2017



The sports activities Tairāwhiti people participate in most regularly (on a weekly basis in season) are: field sports; outdoor courts sports; hockey; cricket; indoor court sports (eg badminton, basketball); and water craft sports (eg kayaking, rowing, waka ama).

Figure 7: Percentage participating weekly in sports activities

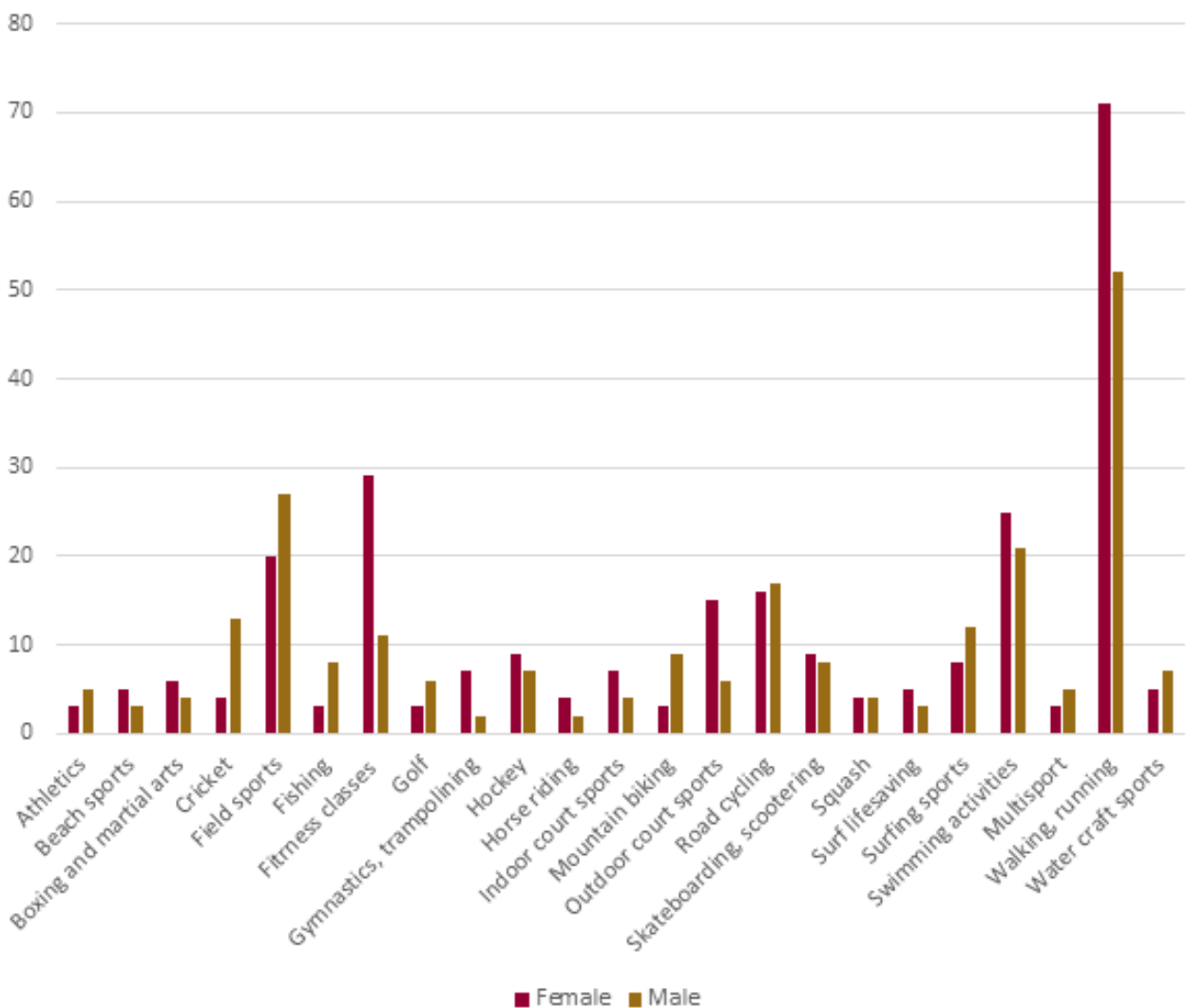


Around 24% of Tairawhiti adults take part in regular club sporting competition, with 92% taking part in sporting and active recreation activities casually, either on their own or with others.

There are some marked differences in the sports played most frequently (at least weekly) by men versus women in Tairawhiti:

- ▶ Women participate significantly more in walking/running (71% versus 52% for men); fitness classes (29% versus 11% for men); outdoor court sports like netball (15% versus 6% for men) and gymnastics and trampolining (7% versus 2% for men).
- ▶ Men participate significantly more in cricket (13% versus 4% for women); fishing (8% versus 3% for women); and mountain biking (9% versus 3% for women).

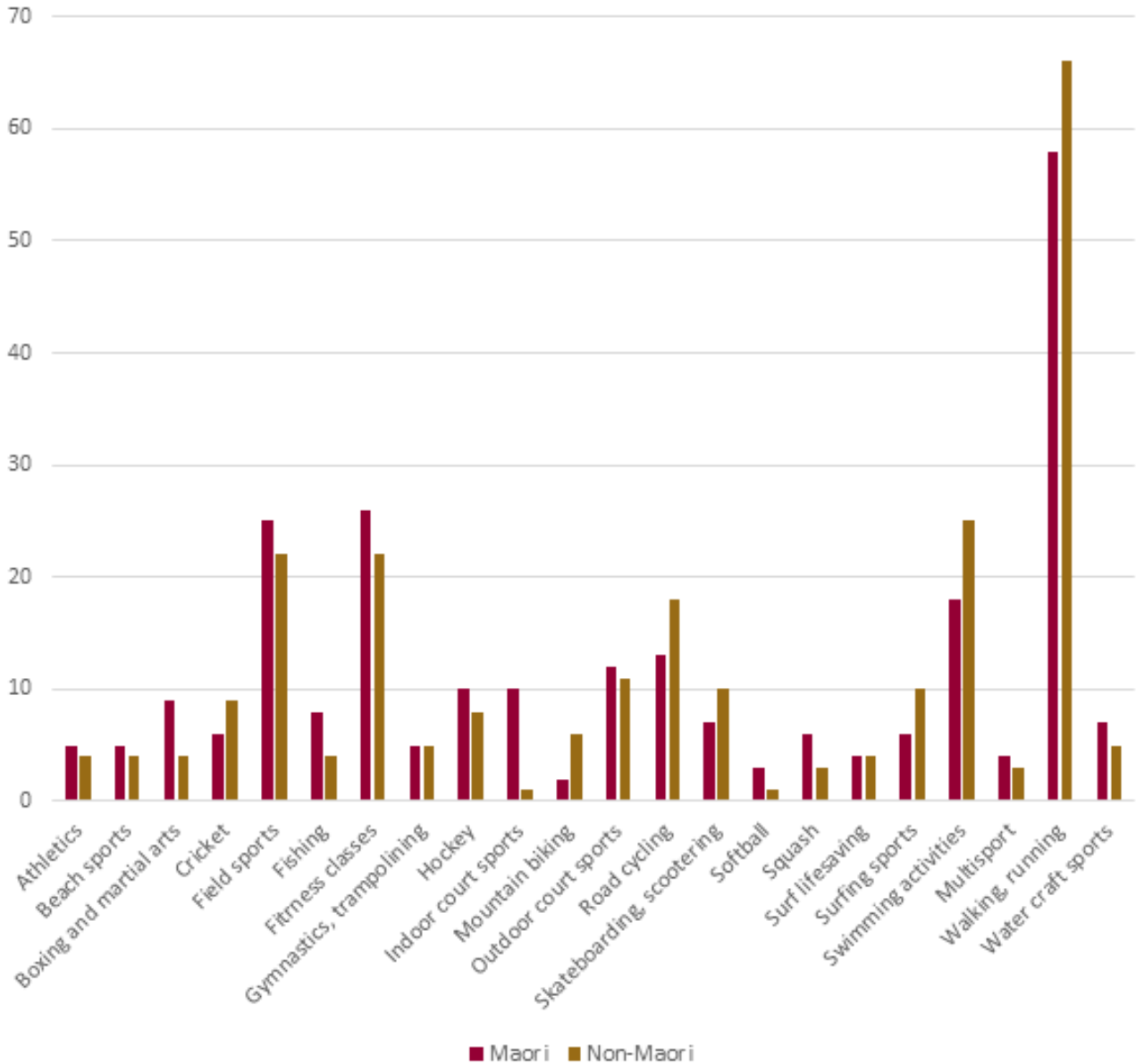
Figure 8: Gender differences in weekly participation in sport and recreation activities 2017



There are also some marked differences in the sports played most frequently (at least weekly) by Maori versus non-Maori:

- ▶ Maori participate significantly more in: indoor court sports (10% versus 1% for non-Maori); boxing and martial arts (9% versus 4% for non-Maori); fishing (8% versus 4% for non-Maori); squash (6% versus 3% for non-Maori); and softball (3% versus 1% for non-Maori).
- ▶ Non-Maori participate significantly more in: walking/running (66% versus 58% for Maori); swimming (25% versus 18% for Maori); and mountain biking (6% versus 2% for Maori).

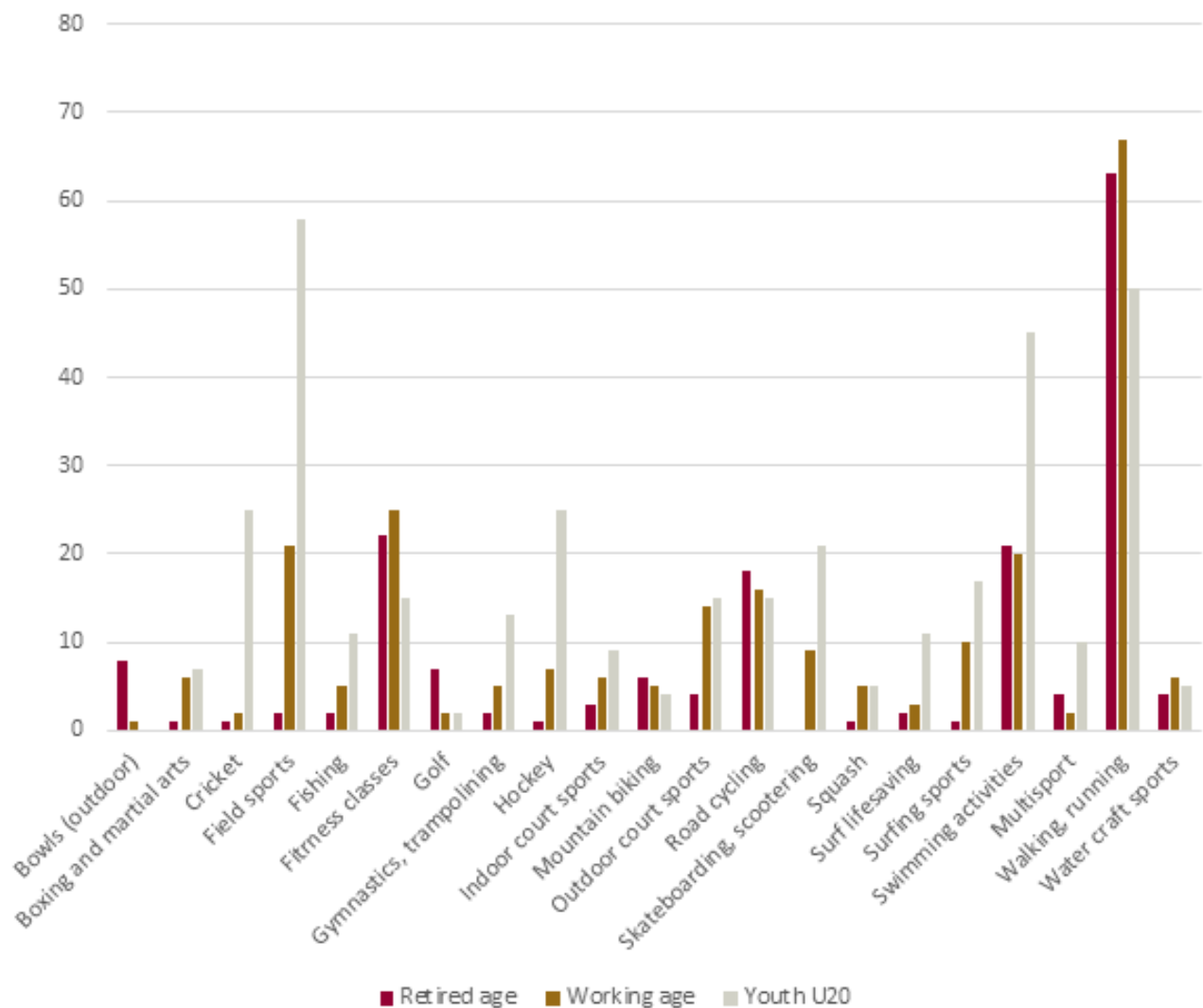
Figure 9: Ethnic differences in weekly participation in sport and recreation activities 2017



There are also some marked differences in the sports played most frequently (at least weekly) by different age groups in Tairāwhiti:

- ▶ Retired age people participate significantly more in outdoor bowls (8% versus 1% for working age and 0% for youth).
- ▶ Working age and retired age people participate significantly more in: walking/running (67% and 63% respectively versus 50% for youth); and fitness classes (25% and 22% respectively versus 15% for youth).
- ▶ Youth participate significantly more in: field sports (58% versus 21% for working age and 2% for retired age); swimming (45% versus 20% for working age and 21% for retired age); hockey (25% versus 7% for working age and 1% for retired age); cricket (25% versus 2% for working age and 1% for retired age); and skateboarding/scootering (21% versus 9% working age and 0% retired age).
- ▶ Youth also participate more in surfing, surf lifesaving, gymnastics/trampolining, athletics, archery, BMX, softball, horse riding, beach sports, sailing/boating and jet skiing.

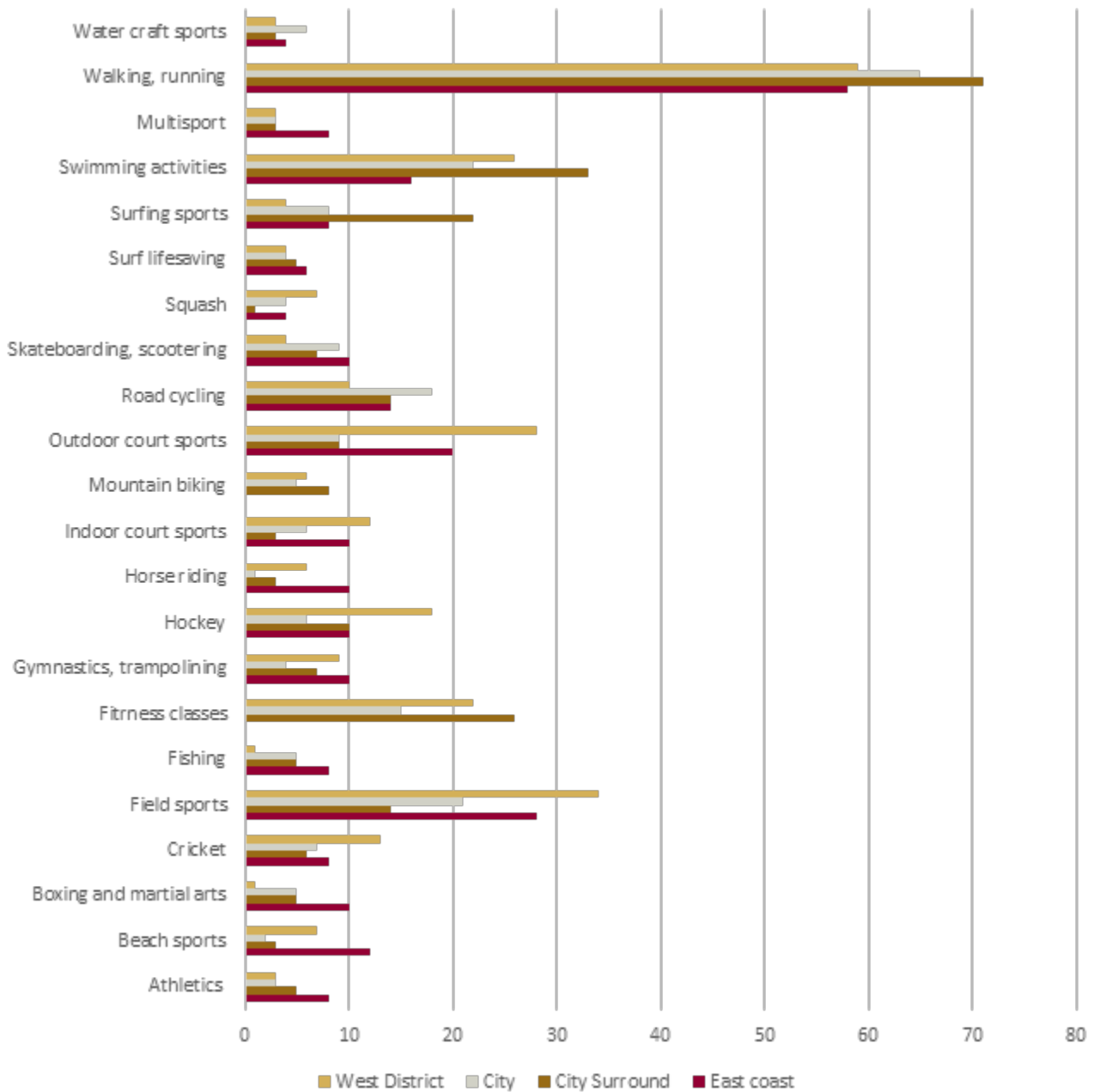
Figure 10: Age differences in weekly participation in sport and active recreation activities 2017



There are also some marked differences in the sports played most frequently (at least weekly) by those living in different geographic areas:

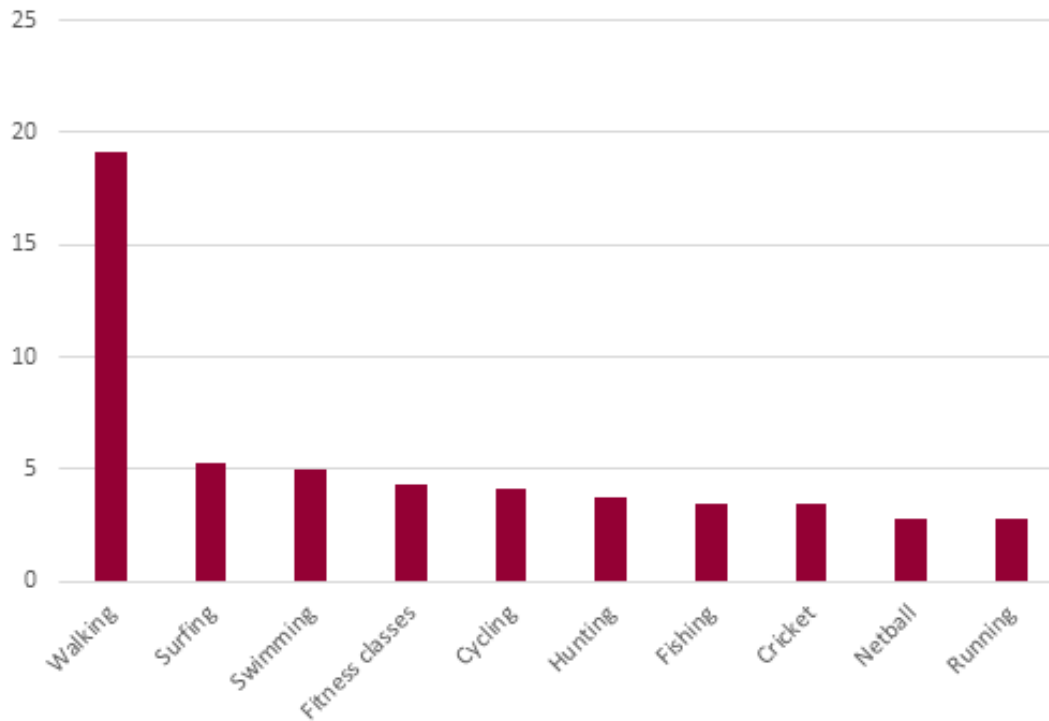
- ▶ Rural people on the East Coast and the west of the region participate more in team sports such as field sports and court sports (both indoor and outdoor).
- ▶ People living in the city participate more in casual, informal or individual activities such as walking, swimming, surfing and fitness classes.

Figure 11: Differences in weekly participation in sport and recreation activities by place of residence 2017



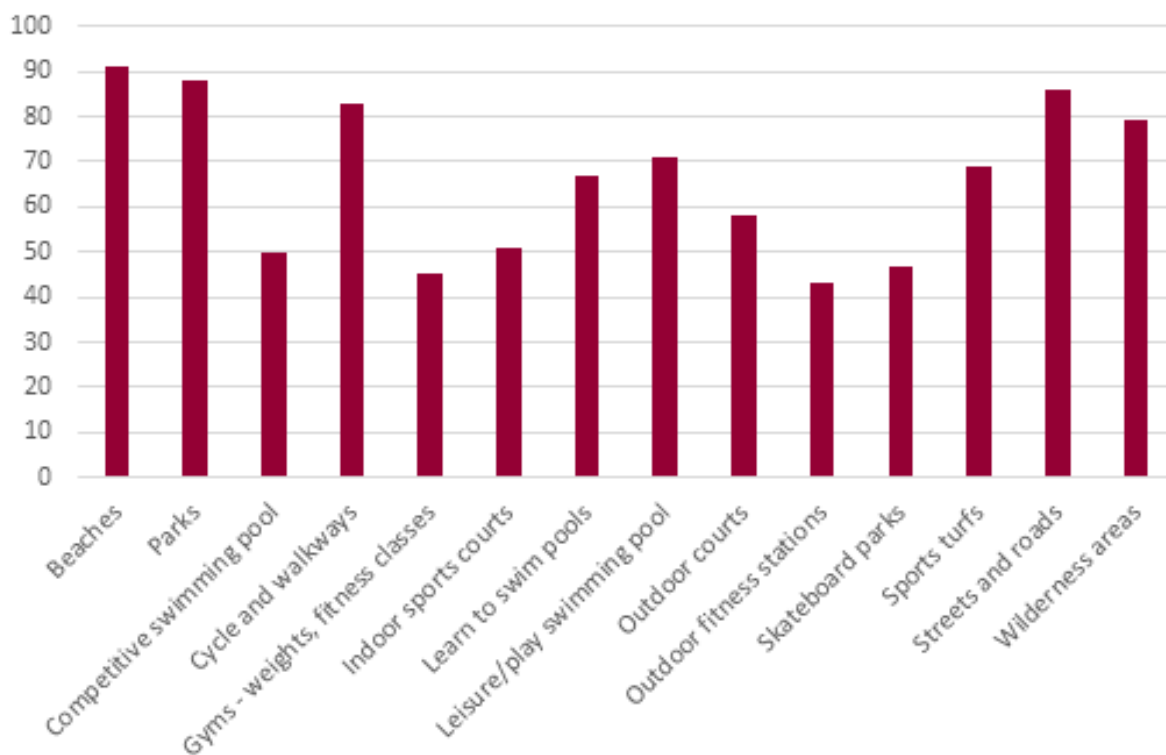
The sport and active recreation activities that Tairāwhiti people cite as their single most favourite pastime are: walking (19.1 %); surfing (5.3%); swimming (5.0%); fitness classes (4.3%); cycling (4.1 %); hunting (3.7%); fishing (3.5%); cricket (3.5%); netball (2.8%); and running (2.8%).

Figure 12: Most favourite sport and active recreation activity 2017 (The Top 10)



The top ten sport and active recreation facilities that Tairāwhiti people rate as important/very important are: beaches (91%); parks (88%); streets and roads (86%); cycle/walk ways (83%); wilderness areas (79%); leisure/play pool (71%); sports turfs (69%); learn to swim pools (67%); indoor sports courts (51%); and competitive swimming pool (50%).

Figure 13: Percentage who rate sport and active recreation facilities as important/very important 2017



SPORTS CLUBS AND CODES

There are approximately 50 sports codes operating in Tairāwhiti and 162 sports clubs.

Table 3 below shows the number of Tairāwhiti people participating in sport activities through clubs and schools. Numbers only indicate members of clubs. For some sports with less formal organisation, such as running and mountain biking, numbers may be quite a bit higher due to informal use. There may be some gaps in this information that can be filled over time through engagement with clubs and schools.

Table 3: Participation in sport through sports clubs

Code	Code members and regular informal participants
Netball	2,387 members
Rugby	2,100 members
Football	1,542 members
Touch	1,056 members
Softball	895 members
Hockey	884 members
Surf Lifesaving	727 members
Cricket	595 members
Basketball	516 members
Waka ama (Gisborne only)	356 members
Rugby League	250 members
Bowls	198 members, 600 regular informal participants
Gymnastics	191 members
Volleyball	155 members
Speedway	143 members
Judo	143 members
Squash	107 members
Tennis	100 members
Badminton	87 members, 349 regular informal participants
Triathlon	85 members, 50 regular informal participants, events attract 5,071 children and 320 adults/families (some duplication of participants across events)
Boardriders (excludes schools)	83 members
Indoor Bowls	75 members
Cycling	70 members, 70 regular informal participants, events attract total of 140 participants (some duplication of participants across events)
Athletics	50 members, 150 regular informal participants, events attract total of 1000+ individual participants
Kayaking	46 members
Harriers	35 members, 45 regular informal participants, events attract total of 1,500 participants (some duplication of participants across events)
Rowing	25 members

Table 4 below shows the current demand for sports fields for the major codes including the code's season, number of users and current facilities used.

Table 4: Field sports seasons, users and locations (major codes)

Sport	Users	Current locations
Rugby (March to August)	Poverty Bay: 2,100 total users: 55% under 12, 18% adults	
	1 Heartland team (Poverty Bay)	Rugby Park
	5 rep teams U/13, U/14, U/16, U/18, U/20	Rugby Park
	Seniors (15 teams)	Rugby Park, Oval, Barry Park, Waikirikiri Park, Ngatapa, Te Karaka, Wairoa
	Schools (14 teams)	Various
	Juniors (60 teams)	Waikirikiri
	Ngati Porou East Coast RFU: c.500 total users	
	1 Heartland team (East Coast)	Whakarua Park
	Seniors (9 teams)	Te Araroa Domain, Whakarua Park, Te Puia Springs, Hatea A Rangi, Uawa
	Juniors (16 teams)	Various
Football (March to August)	1,542 total users: 58% under 12, 25% adults	
	1 Federation team	Away games only
	2 rep teams U/10, U/11	Childers Road
	Seniors (20 teams)	Childers Road, Anzac, Harry Barker, Nelson, Wainui, various outside Gisborne
	Schools (8 teams)	Various
	Juniors (20 teams – 900 players)	Watson Park
Touch Rugby (October to March)	1,056 total users: 68% juniors, 32% adults	
	3 rep teams U/10, U/16, U/18	Barry Park
	Seniors	Barry Park/Waikirikiri Park/Hatea A Rangi
	Juniors	Barry Park/Waikirikiri Park/Hatea A Rangi
Hockey (April to September)	884 total users	
	Seniors (257 players)	Harry Barker Reserve
	Schools (121 players)	Harry Barker Reserve
	Juniors (506 players)	Harry Barker Reserve
Softball (November to March)	810 total users	
	8 rep teams U/13, U/15, U/17, U/19	Waikirikiri Park
	Seniors (180 players)	Waikirikiri Park
	Schools (110 players)	Waikirikiri Park
	Juniors (520 players)	Waikirikiri Park
Cricket (September to March)	595 total users	
	Seniors (192 players)	Harry Barker Reserve/Nelson Park
	School (60 players)	Harry Barker Reserve/Nelson Park
	Junior (444 players)	Nelson Park
Rugby League (August to October)	250 total users	
	Seniors (120 players, 8 teams)	Awapuni Stadium/Heath Johnstone
	Juniors (130 players) Hub Days only	Awapuni Stadium/Heath Johnstone
	2 rep teams (Maori age group nationals)	

Table 5 shows the estimated average use by sports clubs and codes of sports fields in Gisborne owned by Council.

Table 5: Demand and use of Council-owned sports fields in Gisborne city 2014

Field	Weekly use	Field	Weekly use
Anzac Park	10.5 hrs	Nelson Park	11.5 hrs
Awapuni Stadium	17 hrs	Rugby Park	6 hrs
Barry Park	29 hrs	The Oval	4 hrs
Childers Road Reserve	12 hrs	Waikirikiri Reserve	30 hrs
Harry Barker Reserve	41 hrs	Wainui Reserve	12.5 hrs
Heath Johnston Reserve	10 hrs	Watson Park	28 hrs

Customer surveys show that 78% of visitors to Council outdoor sports facilities are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of sports surfaces and facilities.



SUPPLY OF SPORTS FACILITIES

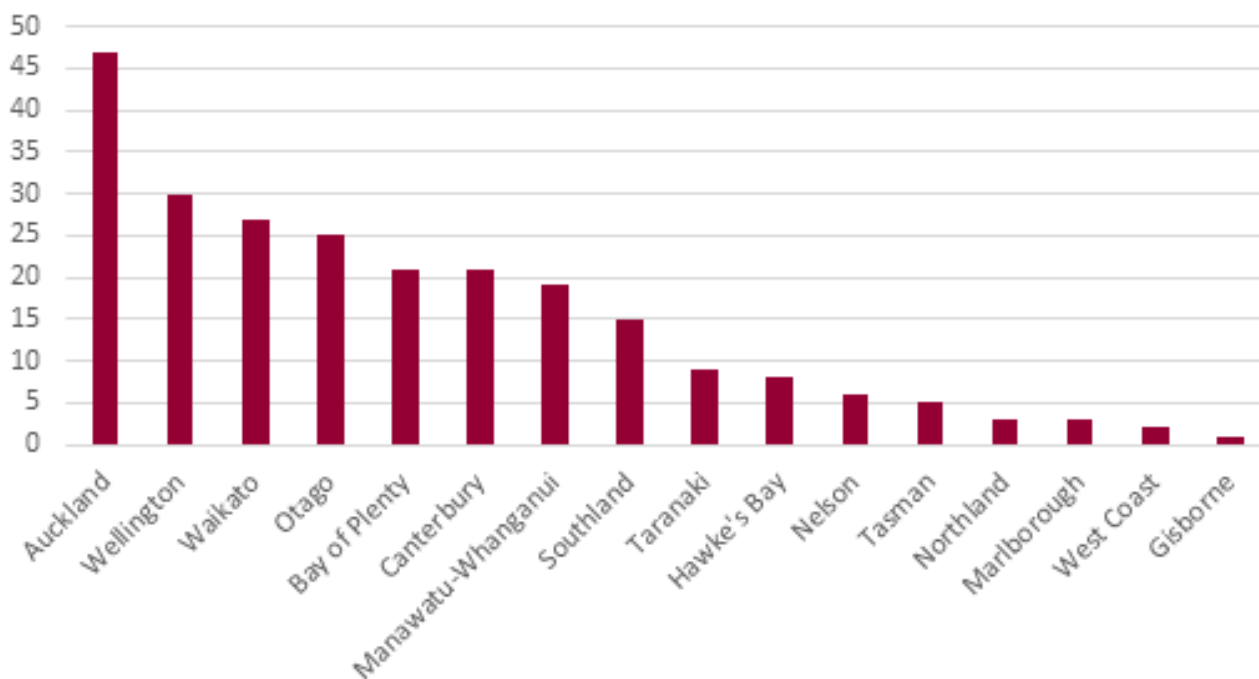
Indoor and outdoor sports facilities are provided throughout the Tairāwhiti region for over 30 sports. Council and schools are the main providers of outdoor sports facilities such as sports turfs and courts. There are few indoor sports facilities in Tairāwhiti with schools playing the major role as indoor sports facility providers, alongside the YMCA. Council currently does not own or manage any indoor sports facilities.

INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES

There are 15 indoor sports facilities in Tairāwhiti. Theoretically, that is one indoor court for every 3,113 people. However, there is only one indoor court facility available to the public and three additional facilities that are available on occasion to the community. In reality, there is one indoor court for every 46,700 people.

This is the lowest rate of provision of public indoor courts in New Zealand including other similar provinces. Figure 14 illustrates regional comparisons.

Figure 14: Number of community courts available by region 2014



The National Facilities Strategy for Indoor Sports recommends 1 court for every 9,000 people.

Table 6 below is an inventory of the indoor sport facilities in the region. It shows who owns and manages them and describes the key features (number of courts, area, supporting amenities, the year built and if they are available to the community).

Table 6: Inventory of tairawhiti indoor court facilities

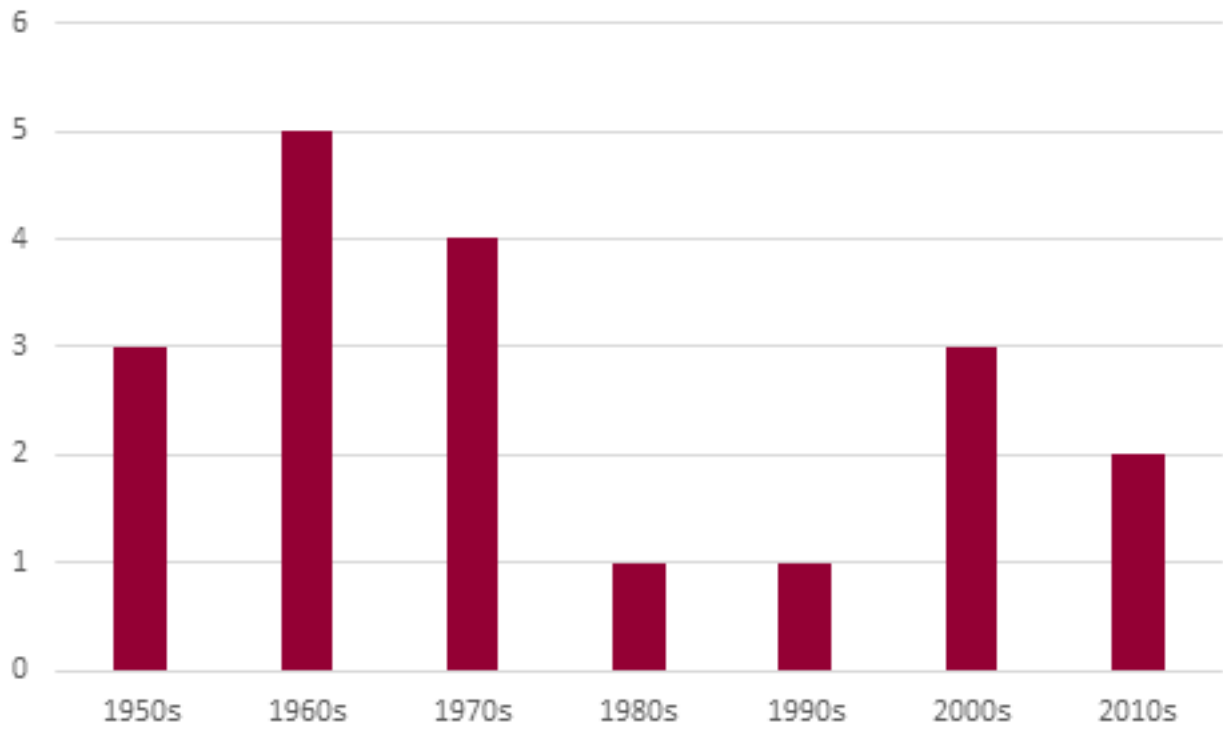
Location	Owned/managed	Courts/amenities	Built	Available
East Coast	TKKM o Kawakawa mai Tawhiti	1 x basketball court	2016	Some
	Ngata Memorial College	¾ size*	1978	
	Hiruharama School	¾ size*	2005	
	Tolaga Bay Area School	¾ size*		Some
Gisborne	Ilminster Intermediate	2 x basketball courts	2004	Some
	Gisborne Archery Club	1 x 30m range	1970	
	Eastland Badminton Centre	4 x courts (2 international standard) Amenities: shower/change rooms, kitchen, committee room, office space	1982	Some
	YMCA	1 x basketball court* Amenities: shower/change rooms, seating, weights room, teaching areas, office space	1962	Y
	Surf City Squash Club	3 x squash courts		
	Other: crossfit gym space	1965		
	Electrinet Sports Centre	Provision for martial arts, gymnastics and trampolining	2013	
	Gisborne Boys' High School	1 x basketball court Amenities: shower/change rooms, seating, weights room, teaching areas, office space	2009	
	Gisborne Girls' High School	1 x netball court	1956	
	Gisborne HSOB Squash Club	2 x squash courts	1970	
	Lytton High School	1 x netball court		
	Amenities: lighting	1960		
	Campion College	¾ size* Amenities: seating	1959	
Western District	Makauri School	¾ size*	1960	
	Patutahi Hall	3 x badminton courts, ¾ size basketball court*	1974	
	Te Karaka Area School	¾ size*	1980	
	Matawai Hall (Squash Room)	1 x court	1952	
	Waerengahika Hall (Squash)	2 x courts	1990	

* Facilities do not meet standard run-off requirements for competition.

Of the 20 facilities, 12 are owned by schools. The courts vary in size from ¾ sized courts to space large enough to accommodate basketball courts. Many facilities do not meet standard run-off requirements for competition space.

Figure 15 shows the distribution of the ages of the indoor sports court facilities. The majority were built before 1980. The graph also shows that we have entered a redevelopment phase for many of these facilities, as they have neared the end of life, with several being upgraded in recent years.

Figure 15: Tairawhiti indoor facilities build dates



OUTDOOR SPORTS COURTS

There are a number of outdoor sports courts, the majority owned by schools, in Tairāwhiti as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Inventory of Tairāwhiti outdoor sports courts

Location	Owned/managed	Number of courts	Use/week
East Coast	TKKM o Kawakawa mai Tawhiti	2 x netball courts	
	Te Waha o Rerekohu School	? x netball courts	20 hours
	TKKM o Tapere-nui-a-Whatonga	1 x netball court	
	TKKM o te Wai U o Ngati Porou	2 x netball/basketball courts	4-6 hours
	Ngata Memorial College	4 x netball courts/1 x basketball court	6-8 hours
	Makarika School	1 x netball court	
	TKKM o Tokomaru	1 x netball court	
Gisborne	Wainui Beach School	2 x netball courts	
	Kaiti School	3 x netball courts	6-8 hours
	Waikirikiri School	2 x netball courts	10-12 hours
	Te Wharau	4 x netball courts	2-4 hours
	Ilminster Intermediate School		
	Central School	2 x netball courts	3-4 hours
	Victoria Domain	12 x netball courts/7 x tennis courts	
	Gisborne Intermediate School	1 x netball court	12-15 hours
	Gisborne Boys' High School	4 x tennis courts	10-15 hours
	Gisborne Girls' High School	4 x netball courts	
	Te Hapara School	2 x netball courts	
	Mangapapa School	2 x netball courts	2-4 hours
	Awapuni School	4 courts	10 hours
	Cobham School	1 x netball court	
	Elgin School	1 netball court	30-35 hours
	Riverdale School	2 x netball courts	2 hours
	St Mary's Catholic School	1 x netball court	
	Campion College	1 x netball court/1 x basketball court	10-15 hours
	TKKM o Nga Uri a Maui	1 x netball court	
	Lytton High School	3tennis courts/2 x basketball courts	25+ hours
Makaraka School	1 x netball court		
Western District	Motu School	1 x netball court	
	Matawai community		
	TKKM o Mangatuna	1 x netball court	
	Te Karaka Area School	4 x netball courts	4-6 hours
	Whatatutu School	1 x netball court	4 hours
	Rere School	1 x tennis court	
	Waerengaokuri School	1 x netball court	
	Tiniroto School	1 x netball court	6-8 hours
	Ngatapa School	1 x netball court	
	Patutahi School	1 x netball court	4 hours
	Ormond School	1 x netball court	5-10 hours
	Manutuke School	1 x netball court	
	Muriwai School	1 x netball court	2 hours

There is a prevalence of less formal outdoor courts for basketball play at Council reserves, which is not typical of many other parts of New Zealand where the climate precludes this.

OUTDOOR SPORTS AREAS

These are outdoor sports areas managed primarily to provide for sports activities particularly formal organised sport. Tairāwhiti has 35 such outdoor sports areas, made up of:

- ▶ sports fields
- ▶ artificial sports turf
- ▶ specialist areas such as BMX Park, Eastland Group Raceway, mountain bike trails, bowls and croquet greens.

An inventory of these facilities is provided in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Inventory of Tairāwhiti outdoor sports areas

Name	Capacity	Ancillary Facilities	Users	
			Sport	Purpose
EAST COAST				
Hatea-a-Rangi Memorial Park	2 x sports fields – low grade	Public toilets, 3 floodlights, grandstand, clubrooms	Rugby	Training
Te Araroa Domain	1 x field – low grade	Clubrooms, public toilet, 3 floodlights, car park	Rugby	Training Lease clubrooms (Tokararangi Sports Club and EC Hunting, Fishing, Tourism)
Te Puia Springs Recreation Ground	1 x field – low grade	Hard surfacing for netball court, car park	Rugby	Training
Tolaga Bay Bowls Club	1 x green	Clubrooms	Bowls	Owned – Tolaga Bay Bowling Club Private access
Uawa Domain	1 x field – medium grade	Clubrooms, 6 floodlights	Rugby	Training
Whakarua Park	1 x field – high grade	Uepohatu Marae, wharekai	Rugby	Training and competition MoU with Council for maintenance
GISBORNE				
Anzac Park	1 x riverside access – low grade	Public toilets, outside shower, BBQ, playequipment, rowing storage sheds, waka storage area, boat ramp, river access steps, car park (10 cars)	Rowing	Training, storage - GBHS
	1 x boat ramp – medium grade		Waka ama	Training, storage - Mareikura
	1 x field – medium grade		Soccer	Training –senior (United Football)
Awapuni Stadium	1 x field – medium grade	Clubrooms, public toilet	Rugby league	Training Clubrooms Competition - all
	Athletics track and field - low grade		Athletics	Training Clubrooms Competition (including some schools)
			Greyhounds	Clubrooms
Barry Memorial Croquet Club	1 x green	-	Croquet	Private access
Barry Park	3 x fields – medium grade	Change rooms, toilets (when unlocked), 10 floodlights, car park (38 cars)	Rugby	Training - YMP, GBHS, Pirates Competition - junior and senior
Childers Road Reserve	1 x field – high grade	Public toilets, grandstand, change rooms, lights, car park (60 cars)	Soccer	Training – Gisborne Thistle Club, Team Gisborne Competition - senior
	1 x field – medium grade			

Name	Capacity	Ancillary Facilities	Users	
			Sport	Purpose
Eastland Group Speedway	1 x speedway track	Clubrooms, grandstand, lights, car park (200 cars)	Motor racing	Training Competition – all local Competition – national Private access
Gisborne Bowling Club	2 x greens	Clubrooms, car park (20 cars)	Bowls	Competition Private access
Gisborne Park Golf Course	18 holes – medium grade	Clubrooms, car park (40 cars)	Golf	Lease - Gisborne Park Golf Club Private, pay to play access
Harry Barker Reserve	6 x cricket pitches – high grade	Clubrooms, grandstand, public toilets, change rooms, 3 floodlights, 6 cricket nets, water fountain, scoreboard, groundsperson sheds, car park (141 cars)	Cricket	Training – all Competition – all Lease – clubrooms (PB Cricket and PB Hockey)
	1 x artificial turf – high grade 9 x grass turfs – medium grade		Hockey	Training – all Competition – all Lease – clubrooms (PB Cricket and PB Hockey) Lease – artificial turf (PB Hockey) Private access
Heath Johnston Reserve	1 x field – low grade	Change rooms, public toilets (when unlocked), playground, picnic tables and seating	Rugby League	Training – Falcons, Waengapu Stallions
Kahutia Bowling Club	2 x greens	Clubrooms, car park (30 cars)	Bowls	Competition Private access
Kaiti-Gisborne Croquet Club	1 x green	-	Croquet	Private access
Lytton Road BMX Park	1 x track – high grade	Public toilets, 3 floodlights	BMX	Training – all Competition – all Lease – Gisborne BMX Club Private access
Nelson Park	3 x fields – medium grade	Change rooms, public toilets (when unlocked), playground, 3 car parks (67 cars), next to Enterprise Swimming Centre	Soccer	Competition seniors
	7 x cricket pitches – low grade		Cricket	Competition mercantile (summer)
Poverty Bay Bowling Club	2 x greens	Clubrooms, car park (10 cars)	Bowls	Social Competition Private access
Riverside Bowling Club	2 x greens	Clubrooms, car park (40 cars)	Bowls	Private access
Rugby Park	1 x field – high grade 1 x field – medium grade	Grandstand, change rooms, public toilets, referees meeting room, 4 floodlights, car park	Rugby	Training and competition (PB teams) Lease – PBRU Private access
The Oval	2 x fields – medium grade 1 x field – low grade	Clubrooms (3 adjacent), change sheds (with toilets and showers), 10 floodlights, 2 all-weather astroturf courts	Rugby	Training and competition Lease – clubrooms (OBM) Lease – turf area (HSOB)

Name	Capacity	Ancillary Facilities	Users	
			Sport	Purpose
Waikirkiri Park	2 x fields – low grade	Change rooms, public toilets (when unlocked), full basketball court, basketball hoop and mini pad, playground equipment, car park (160 cars)	Rugby	Training junior (GMC, Horouta) Training senior (GMC, Horouta) Competition junior
	1 x softball pitch – high grade		Touch Rugby	Competition
			Softball	Training – all Competition – all
Wainui Reserve	1 x field – low grade	Change rooms, public toilets (when unlocked), training lights, car park (30 cars)	Soccer	Training senior (Wainui) Training primary school
Watson Park	3 x fields – medium grade	Public toilets, training lights	Soccer	Training senior (Bohemians) Competition junior
			Rugby League	Training seniors (Turanga Panthers, Paikea Whalers)
WESTERN DISTRICT				
Matawai Recreation Ground	1 x cricket pitch – low grade	Basketball court, skate ramp		
Motu Recreation Ground	1 x grassed area – low grade	-		
Patutahi Golf Park	Golf course – low grade	Clubrooms, grounds person sheds	Golf	Permit – Patutahi Golf Club Private pay to play access
Patutahi Recreation Ground	2 x fields – low grade	Public toilet, 17 floodlight, playground, 2 netball courts, car park (15 cars), fields adjacent to Ngatapa Sports Club, Patutahi Playcentre, Patutahi Hall	Rugby	Training and competition Lease – adjacent clubrooms (Ngatapa Rugby Club) Lease – adjacent playcentre (Patutahi Playcentre)
Te Arai Domain	1 x field – low grade	-		Lease – Manutuke School (septics)
Te Karaka Recreation Ground	1 x field – low grade 1 x training field	Clubrooms, 4 floodlights, playground, skate ramp, basketball hoop	Rugby	Training and competition Lease – Waikohu Sports Club Lease – Te Karaka Bowling Club
	1 x green		Bowls	Social
Tiniroto Recreation Ground	1 x field – low grade	Clubrooms		



SPORTS FIELDS

Many of the region's sports fields are owned and managed by Council, with Whakarua Park in Ruatoria the exception (owned and managed by Whakarua Park Trust and East Coast Rugby Union). Council has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Trust to maintain the turf and provide technical guidance as required. Schools are also major providers of sports fields. The majority of Council sports parks are in Gisborne city and provide for particular sports codes, while also providing for passive recreation, informal play and playgrounds. The remaining sports fields are located from Te Araroa in the north to Motu in the west and tend to be multi-functional, also providing for other community activities.

The Council sports fields are all soil based and free draining, although the more intensively used fields have primary drainage installed. In 2014, sports turf specialists assessed all Council sports fields across the region. They found the region's predominantly grass turfs were built on appropriate soil. They recommended the following actions to optimise quality and subsequent use of sports fields:

- ▶ more intense management: including: mandatory booking system, ground closures to prevent damage
- ▶ spreading use evenly across all fields
- ▶ matching use demand more closely to field construction
- ▶ separating grounds for training and competition to retain high quality competition fields
- ▶ more communication and engagement with users.

A programme has been developed to provide enhanced maintenance and infrastructure requirements to span 30 years from design to maintenance to irrigation. (Note: Council intends to continue to maintain sports fields however this programme will be reviewed to reflect the new levels of service in the Sports Facilities Plan.)

Bowls and croquet greens and golf courses are operated by users with some located on Council reserve land.

ARTIFICIAL SPORTS TURF

There is one artificial sports turf in Tairāwhiti. It was built in 2015 at the Harry Barker Reserve and is owned, managed and used by Poverty Bay Hockey. It is a high

Table 9: Sports clubrooms in Tairāwhiti

EAST COAST	
Location	Users
Te Araroa Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tokararangi Sports Club • Hunting and Fishing
Uawa Domain	
Hatea-a-Rangi	
Whakarua Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Coast Rugby
Tolaga Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martial arts • Tolaga Bay SLS Club
GISBORNE CITY	
Location	Users
Harry Barker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PB Cricket • PB Hockey
The Oval (3 clubrooms)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HSOB (rugby) • OBM (rugby) • Pirates (rugby)
Ormond Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty Bay Bowling Club
CobdenStreet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kahutia Bowling Club
Wainui beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wainui SLS Club
Alfred Cox Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skate Park Clubrooms
Churchill Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gisborne Triathlon Club
Midway beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midway SLS Club
Childers Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thistle • Eastland Junior Football • Raukumara Hunting Club • Maori Martial arts
Anzac Park (2 clubrooms)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rowing • Kayaking
Awapuni Stadium (1 clubroom)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gisborne Rugby League • Gisborne Athletics • Greyhounds
Wainui Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gisborne Bowling Club
Disraeli Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riverside Bowling Club
Gisborne Park Golf Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gisborne Golf Club
Victoria Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gisborne Netball
Banks Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gisborne Harriers Club
Waikanae beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waikanae SLS Club
WESTERN DISTRICT	
LOCATION	USERS
Patutahi RecGround	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngatapa Rugby Club • Patutahi Badminton
Patutahi Golf Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patutahi Golf Club
Te Karaka Rec Ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waikohu Sports Club • Te Karaka Bowling Club
Tiniroto Rec Ground	

SPECIALIST FACILITIES

Council is responsible for the boat ramps that water craft sports participants use for launching. Council also manages Whataupoko Park that provides for mountain biking. Due to their importance in servicing wider recreational needs (eg of boating) these facilities are considered in the Parks and Open Spaces Plan alongside walk and cycleways.

The remainder of the facilities (BMX Park, Eastland Group Raceway and bowls and croquet clubs) are managed by users.

OTHER FACILITIES

Tairawhiti people participate in a large number of sports that do not require purpose-built facilities. Walking, running, cycling, surfing, surf lifesaving, multi-sport, water craft sports all use public spaces and places to participate. As these facilities are part of our parks and open spaces, they are considered in the Parks and Open Spaces Plan.

SUPPORTING FACILITIES

In addition to the facilities for playing sports described above, many facilities have ancillary facilities such as clubrooms that support the sporting activities. Some sporting activities or clubs may not have any sporting facility (as they use the existing natural and/or built environment) but they may have a clubroom eg surf lifesaving, harriers, waka ama. Clubrooms provide space for administration and storage. They also provide a 'homebase' for a club and serve as community centres where people come together and form lifelong connections. These are typically owned and managed by the sports clubs that use them.

There are at least 20 separate clubrooms for sports across Tairawhiti. In some cases, clubrooms exist in close proximity to each other. Table 9 lists the known purpose-built sports clubrooms across Tairawhiti.



PART B: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

FACILITIES NOT FIT-FOR-PURPOSE

- ▶ There is a lack of indoor sports courts available for general public use for both formal sporting use and informal play. The 15 indoor sports courts across Tairāwhiti are mostly owned by schools so are of limited public availability. In practice the only publicly available facility, for both formal and informal sporting use, is the YMCA in Gisborne. The YMCA has recently signalled it is considering redevelopment plans for its Childers Road site and, in the near future, may not provide an indoor court facility. Gisborne city rates poorly against proposed national benchmarks for provision of one facility for every 9,000 people. If the YMCA does re-purpose its existing facility, we would have no publicly available facilities. Around 51% of Tairāwhiti people rate indoor sports courts as important or very important
- ▶ There is a lack of indoor courts for sports training and competition (particularly for basketball, and netball at senior and premiere level) as very few indoor courts meet standards for court size and run-off (which is crucial for player safety). Schools, such as Ilminster Intermediate, that do make their full-sized courts available to the community are over-subscribed and cannot meet demand. The new indoor sports courts at Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Kawakawa mai Tāwhiti in Hicks Bay will serve the East Coast community well. However, there is a clear gap in provision in Gisborne city. Indoor court sports, such as basketball, volleyball, badminton and futsal) are among the most popular with youth and experiencing rapid growth nationally. While participation rates regionally do not reflect this, it is highly likely that demand for these activities is suppressed by a lack of publicly available indoor court facilities.
- ▶ Around 69% of Tairāwhiti people rate sports fields and turfs as important or very important. There is a lack of outdoor fields with the appropriate conditions for training. A training field needs to have, as a minimum high-wearing turf species and good lighting as training often takes place in the evenings (after work). The few training grounds (or parts of training grounds) that have good lighting are experiencing significant wear and tear affecting their ability to recover in the off season. This can be costly to manage with potential for fields to require premature or more frequent re-sowing. There are many more sports fields with poor quality lighting which poses a safety risk to users. Council's efforts in recent years to improve this need to continue.
- ▶ There are an estimated 2,000 people playing netball in Tairāwhiti – this is the highest participation rate for organised sport, alongside rugby. The Victoria Domain netball courts are the sole competition space in Tairāwhiti and they are not fit-for-purpose. They are not configured correctly (facing the wrong direction) and do not meet standards for court size. There are safety issues with inadequate run-off areas and sideline slope

(for drainage). The administration facilities (used to run competition days) are inadequate with no tower. About 58% of Tairāwhiti people rate outdoor sports courts as important or very important.

- ▶ There are opportunities to grow participation in sports activities through provision of facilities that are available year-round for training and growth. Indoor courts are on such facility. However indoor artificial turf facilities enable the indoor format of sports to be available all year round (cricket, netball and soccer) as well as providing for year round training needs for many sports. They also provide for informal pay-to-play sports participation, which generally outstrips the demand for organised sports.
- ▶ Sports facilities need to be able to keep pace with growth in demand and use. For instance, softball has experienced exponential growth in the last three years (resulting in a new diamond being built at Waikirikiri Park). The region needs to be able to provide flexible spaces to encourage and respond to growth and decline of different sports.

AGEING FACILITIES

- ▶ The life expectancy of an indoor sports surface (flooring) is around 40 years. Of the 19 facilities in Tairāwhiti, 10 of them were built in or before 1980, with six built in or before 1970. These facilities have reached the end of their life expectancy and several will be requiring upgrade simultaneously. The cost of the recent gymnasium build at Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Kawakawa mai Tāwhiti in Hicks Bay was \$3 million. To replace the facilities that have reached life expectancy could mean an investment of up to \$30 million over the next few years, depending on how well the building structures meet community needs.
- ▶ Similarly, outdoor court facilities (particularly the surfacing) have a life expectancy of around 30 years. The existing primary court facilities for netball and tennis at Victoria Domain are ageing, with several holes in the court surface posing safety risks to players. Also the Gisborne Netball building on site is structurally unsound with the roof collapsing in 2016 – it will need to be replaced in the short-term.
- ▶ There are several ancillary facilities at sports facilities that are nearing the end of their life and will require significant capital investment over the next few years:
 - The grandstand at Rugby Park (home of Poverty Bay Rugby) requires urgent repairs at a minimal cost of \$350,000. The remaining supporting facilities (ablutions and admin and clubroom space) do not meet basic standards. Whilst fit for purpose in 1956, they require a totally new vision for the future.
 - The supporting facilities at Whakarua Park (home of East Coast Rugby) require urgent repairs to be useable, particularly the Uepohatu Marae complex

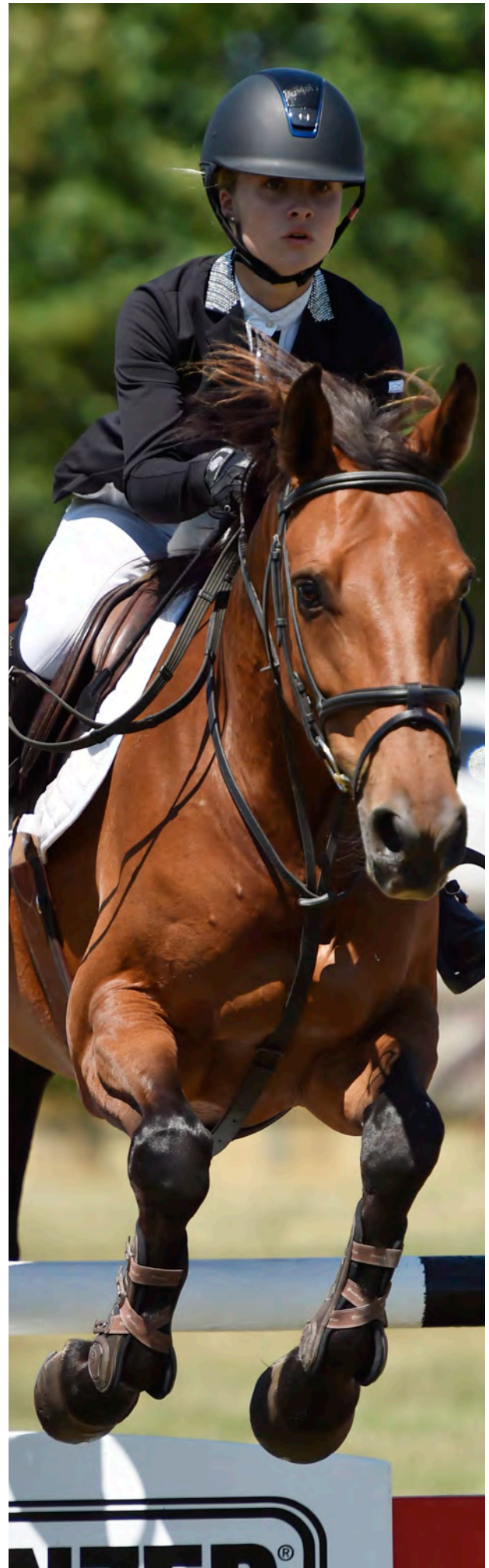
and wharekai, both integral parts of the facility.

- The grandstand at Harry Barker Reserve, that services cricket and hockey, is nearing its end of life and requires more intensive maintenance to keep it safely operational. It will need to be renewed in the medium term.
- Several clubs have ageing clubrooms that no longer meet needs and, in some case, are requiring increasing maintenance costs. We are likely to see improvements needed in the near future to many including those for triathlon, athletics and rugby league and harriers.

ACCESSIBILITY AND INEQUITABLE PROVISION

- ▶ There is already a big demand for informal sport and recreation activities in Tairāwhiti with 98% of people participating informally (in a range of activities from walking to swimming to cycling) in a 12 month period compared with about 30% of the population playing organised field sports and 21% playing organised court sports. Likewise there is demand for informal play in field and court sports and pay to play is on the rise nationally. Investment needs to consider the overall level of demand between sports and active recreation activities and between formal and informal play.
- ▶ There are geographic inequities in provision of sports facilities in Tairāwhiti. Some locations are not catered for very well as identified in previous studies. There is a lack of indoor sports facilities in the Kaiti area, which has one of the largest suburban areas in Tairāwhiti and is home to many of the region's young people (significant users of indoor facilities). The single facility at Ilminster School is often over capacity, having to turn people away from use due to heavy bookings.
- ▶ Likewise there is a heavy reliance on schools in rural areas, such as the East Coast, for indoor sports facilities, more difficult due to distances to neighbouring facilities.
- ▶ There are some sporting activities that are not catered for at all.
 - The two waka ama clubs based in Gisborne lack boat storage facilities. Current storage is on the grass adjacent to the river and uncovered. This can make the boats subject to vandalism and weathering, reducing their life expectancy.
 - The Gisborne Cycle Club have no existing facilities and no permanent storage for their equipment. In general, if clubs lack reasonable facilities, it is difficult to recruit and retain members.

Boat ramp facilities similar to those provided in Gisborne are also required in Tolaga Bay to enable waka ama boats to access the river.



FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Council provides nearly 30 sports fields for competitive and training use. Some fields are under-used and others are at capacity. Generally we have an over-supply. With new turf technology, Council has an opportunity to rationalise the number of sports fields and improve standards of play at the same time.

Financial investment in sports surfaces directly impacts the quality of the sports field provision. The current level of investment into outdoor sports facilities is insufficient to meet the needs of the community for year round use and quality turf/courts – they need improvement and more intensive management. This means more investment.

Council needs to consider the full range of options for providing sports fields including artificial surfaces and the cost implications across the life of the asset. Table 1 shows the turf options for sports field development with a comparison of life cycle costs.

Table 10: Sports field development options with cost comparisons

	Soil Based	Sand Based	Artificial
Construction	\$120,000	\$250,000	\$2,000,000
Maintenance	\$125,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Hours of play (pa/10 years)	4,000	7,200	20,000
Renewals years 1-10)	\$0	\$125,000 (new sand etc)	\$6,500 (infill top-up)
Lifespan	10 years	10 years	10 years
Costs/hr of play	\$61	\$87	\$110

- ▶ There are opportunities to explore the use of artificial turf to provide for higher levels of play and all year round play. Decisions on the use of artificial turf would need to consider the cost-effectiveness of provision of the network as a whole and may need an associated reduction in the provision of grass turf. Artificial turf allows for significantly more hours of play so fewer sports fields are required.
- ▶ User affordability will be a key issue for many families within Tairāwhiti due to high levels of deprivation in parts of Tairāwhiti. Discretionary income for sport and recreation will be lower for these communities than many communities nationwide. This issue impacts on the ability of residents to support sports facilities through fees and subscriptions and through user charges. Keeping operational costs low for users is of primary importance.
- ▶ The costs to sports codes of playing sport have continued to rise but a number of key revenue streams, such as bar takings, are diminishing – roughly only half of clubs achieve a surplus in any year. About 50% of revenue received by clubs is from external sources, such as gaming trusts and sponsorship, while only 7% is sourced from membership subscriptions. There is a national trend of sports codes and clubs requesting that councils take over sports facilities due to their

high maintenance, operations and depreciation costs. Subscriptions and user fees are often insufficient to cover the costs of keeping single purpose facilities going. Even the operational costs of multi-purpose facilities are often not fully recoverable.

DECLINING VOLUNTEER BASE

- ▶ Sports clubs and codes are facing a nationwide decline in their volunteer bases. Fewer people are available to sit in governance and management roles for facilities and to support clubs and codes with fundraising and operations. Clubs and codes are often in the position of being facility managers as well as trying to operate regular sports competitions and fundraise to keep their sport going.
- ▶ Instead of the traditional sports, people increasingly want to take part in individual sports and event based activities, training in their own time and paying to play (not being committed to a lengthy season). This also affects numbers involved in both playing and volunteering for sport.
- ▶ Sports locally that have identified this issue include: badminton, olympic wrestling, Brazilian jiu jitsu, mixed martial arts, squash, bowls, golf, tennis and netball.

VARIABLE USE OF FACILITIES

- ▶ There is a high rate of land in sports fields per person in Tairāwhiti and there is variable use of facilities across the year. Winter is when there is a peak demand for sports fields due to higher numbers of people playing winter sports. This creates issues because shorter daylight hours reduce time for training and higher rainfall increases the likelihood of damage to turf particularly during evening training. Several sports fields are not used much or at all during summer months for formal sports activities.
- ▶ There are opportunities to consolidate provision of sports fields into fewer fields of a higher standard so they more efficiently provide for sporting needs. This may include changes in turf specifications (grass species and even artificial turf), provision of lighting (to extend training times and use of fields). This also creates opportunities to re-purpose surplus sports fields to uses such as general community purposes, grazing, community gardens or camping, while retaining them should community needs develop for sports fields in the future.
- ▶ Some other types of sports facilities are under-used as well. There is variability in the use of some sports facilities due to the seasonal nature of some sports. For instance, while surf lifesaving clubs are well used in the summer, there could be better use in winter. The Gisborne Motorsport Club regularly uses the speedway in summer months and activities often bring many people to the region. There is potential to make greater use of the facilities the rest of the year and even within the summer months.



NETWORK PLANNING AND PROVISION

OBJECTIVE

By 2030, Tairāwhiti will have a network of sports facilities across the region that is fit-for-purpose, affordable and accessible:

- ▶ The network will provide for community needs for a range of formal and informal sports activities where there is a compelling demand or need
- ▶ The network will be provided in the most cost-effective way, considering the whole-of-life costs of facilities and ensuring optimal use, so it is financially sustainable for the community and operators
- ▶ The network will meet the needs of the whole region, be available to the community regardless of socio-economic status, provide healthy and safe recreation space and be suitable for all physical and intellectual abilities.

POLICIES

Sports facility networks

- ▶ Facility network planning is based on compelling and robust evidence and considers, first and foremost, the current and potential community needs and the resulting appropriate level of investment.
- ▶ Provision of sports facilities will be based on two tiers: regional level facilities and local level facilities. The nature of provision for both tiers will take into account the community to be serviced, the needs to be met, geographic spread, access to transport networks (including walk and cycleways and costs of provision. The desired specifications for both tiers are outlined in this Plan.
- ▶ Equitable provision of sports facilities across the region is important as access to facilities is a key driver of participation. While investment will generally be demand-driven, particular consideration will be given to more remote communities and solutions considered to meet their needs including:
 - partnerships with schools and other organisations for provision
 - multi-purpose facilities or hubs
 - improvements to transport (eg through Rural Travel Fund).

Development of facilities

- ▶ Decisions on redevelopment of existing facilities

and development of new facilities will be based on compelling and robust evidence and projects will be assessed according to the community facilities investment principles and criteria. Projects seeking major investment of community and Council funding should follow the community facilities strategy investment process.

- ▶ Requests for Council assistance and resources (including access to land) will be required to follow the investment framework outlined in the Community Facilities Strategy.
- ▶ Before considering investment in redeveloping facilities or developing new facilities, there will be careful consideration of alternative options including:
 - if changing governance, management or culture would address issues
 - if changes to rules and regulations would address issues
 - if better use can be encouraged through changes to pricing and hours of access
 - if minor capital works can be made to the facility to address the issues
 - if multiple or shared use of the facility or another facility would address the issues
 - if the facility is actually needed at all and what benefit it adds to the community facilities network overall.
- ▶ Decisions on the transfer of community assets to Council will need to be consistent with all of the following criteria:
 - there is a clear and justifiable community need for the asset that cannot be filled by other facilities or activities
 - there is strong evidence that the asset can meet the relevant level of service requirements outlined in this Plan
 - there is no increased cost to Council from ongoing operations – operational costs are able to be 100% covered by user fees and/or grants
 - there is no increased cost to Council from ongoing maintenance and repair – maintenance costs are able to be 100% covered by user fees and/or grants
 - the individual or group transferring the asset agrees that once the asset is transferred, Council has sole discretion over the upgrade, maintenance and

eventual disposal of the asset with no ongoing obligation to the previous asset owner.

- ▶ So that sports facilities continue to meet changing community needs we will:
 - design facilities to easily and cost-effectively adapt to future potential needs and uses
 - monitor demand for and use of facilities annually so we understand community needs and can take timely action.

Optimising use

- ▶ New sports facilities, and those being renewed or repurposed, will be designed to enable multiple uses and to be adaptable to potential future community needs. Council will not support the development of single purpose or high-spec sports facilities without robust evidence that there is the strongest of community need that can be demonstrated will continue in the medium to long term.
- ▶ Council will encourage sharing assets across user groups to ensure optimal use. Council will not support the development of new sports facilities where there is surplus capacity within the existing network unless there is a strong case for greater efficiency. This will ensure that facilities are used to their maximum potential and the limited funds can be directed to be of most benefit to the community.
- ▶ Council will rationalise the number of sports fields it manages with a view to providing a higher standard for training and competition across fewer facilities.
- ▶ Council will monitor the use of its sports facilities annually. In the case of sports facilities not being used to their full potential, Council will work with the operators and stakeholders to review the delivery with the intention of improving use to optimal levels. In cases of continued sub-optimal use, Council will consider decommissioning assets, divesting funding and/or repurposing facilities to where there are greater needs. Decisions will be based on the community

facilities investment principles and criteria.

Facility design

- ▶ When considering upgrades to existing sports facilities or future development of new facilities, key site design considerations (alongside best practice) will be:
 - the flexibility of the facility for multiple uses (as opposed to single purpose facilities)
 - the useability, comfort and accessibility of facilities for all ages, stages and abilities
 - the health and safety of users and operators (including shade)
 - the whole of life costs of operating and maintaining the facility
 - the consistency with best practice urban design particularly around accessibility and reflecting local character and identity
 - the application of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to promote health and safety and personal security
 - the consistency of design with best practice standards.
- ▶ All new facilities will have lifecycle maintenance models established prior to any development to inform operational plans and building material selection.

Funding

- ▶ The cost of sports facilities must be affordable for the community. Council and other providers and funders will work closely to ensure the desired provision of facilities is achieved according to regional priorities.
- ▶ There is a robust funding programme in place, through Council and non-Council funding, to develop, maintain and operate the sports facilities network.
- ▶ Potential facility funders collaborate to ensure funding for priority sports facility developments and services can be accessed in a streamlined way.



COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIP

OBJECTIVE

By 2019, there are strong relationships between stakeholders in the sports sector and the sector is working together to ensure the most efficient use and delivery of facilities that meet community needs at optimal levels.

POLICIES

- ▶ Council will collaborate with other stakeholders, including sports codes, agencies, schools and funders, to provide, fund and manage the sports facilities network.
- ▶ The type and scale of Council's contribution to community facilities will be based on:
 - if the facility is consistent with the investment framework in the Community Facilities Strategy
 - if the facility fits with Council's strategic framework (vision, values, community outcomes, strategic priorities, strategies and policies).
- ▶ Council will support sports codes and clubs to work together to identify opportunities to co-locate and

form hubs of activity that are consistent with the intention of this Plan. This is on the basis that there are benefits for clubs and codes in splitting financial costs and sharing governance and management roles.

- ▶ Council will work together with partners to consider joint facilities that are consistent with the intention of this Plan particularly to fill a clearly demonstrated community need that might not be possible with single agency effort. Partnerships for facility provision across providers will be underpinned by strong relationships, regular engagement and robust formal agreements.
- ▶ Council will work together with other sports facilities providers, particularly schools, clubs, codes and the private sector, to ensure there is no sub-optimal duplication of facilities and to ensure sports facilities are shared to a greater extent for benefit to the wider region.
- ▶ Where there is a willingness from providers and operators of sports facilities, Council will coordinate and administer a working group to ensure a strong, long term and joined up approach to facility management and to promote the sharing of technical



knowledge and experience.

EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE

Sports facilities in Tairāwhiti will be actively managed to:

- ▶ encourage high levels of use and enjoyment for the community
- ▶ ensure sound management including asset management that minimises operational and maintenance costs
- ▶ meet health and safety requirements.

POLICIES

Demand management

- ▶ Council will promote optimal use of the region's sports facilities through:
 - encouraging ongoing use of the facilities by sports codes and clubs and community groups
 - encouraging community use of facilities to deliver programmes for targeted user groups
 - encouraging school use of the facilities
 - encouraging the hireage and use of the facilities for events with economic development potential where user safety is assured and the risk of facility damage is low.
- ▶ Fee structures for use of sports facilities will be reviewed every three years (as part of reviews of Council's Revenue and Finance Policy) and will reflect the operational costs of facilities alongside the ability of the Tairāwhiti community to pay.
- ▶ Targeted pricing strategies will enable all residents to access facilities and grant funding will keep access to programmes and targeted services affordable.
- ▶ Public opening hours for sports facilities will be reviewed every three years and will consider:
 - community use statistics and satisfaction with current opening hours
 - demand for sports space from specific interests
 - impact on operating costs of changing hours.
- ▶ Healthy and whānau-friendly use of sports facilities will be encouraged including appropriate controls on tobacco, alcohol, psychoactive substances and sideline behaviour.

Asset management

- ▶ Decisions on asset management of sports facilities consider the whole-of-life costs. This includes identifying the appropriate timing for upgrades and

redevelopment of facilities so ongoing maintenance costs do not start to soar as facilities age. Council will actively encourage other providers of facilities to take the same approach.

- ▶ The efficiency and environmental sustainability of sports facilities are important. Technologies that enable water harvesting and storage and efficient use of energy will be considered where they prove affordable over the life of the facility. Innovation in these areas is strongly encouraged.
- ▶ Council will maintain, and frequently review, a comprehensive asset management plan for its sports facilities and actively encourage and support other providers to do the same, particularly where Council is partnering or supporting the provision of those facilities.
- ▶ Council's asset management information will be comprehensive, up-to-date, readily accessible and regularly reviewed to inform asset management plan reviews.
- ▶ Council will stay abreast of sustainable and 'smart' technologies and will look to apply these to sports facilities when upgrading facilities where the whole of life costs are neutral or better compared with the status quo.
- ▶ Council will consider high end artificial/hybrid turfs for sports fields in the following instances:
 - where it is consistent with the investment principles in the Community Facilities Strategy
 - to meet a range of needs over intensive periods (optimising use)
 - to get more use out of sports fields in response to demand that outstrips the capacity of existing grass turfs
 - where the maintenance costs and requirements of the sports fields network are neutral or lower
 - where there is a strong case for water conservation.

LEASES AND EXCLUSIVE USE

- ▶ Council supports public and non-exclusive use of public lands. Leases of Council land for sports facilities or parts of sports facilities (new or renewals) will only be considered under the following conditions:
 - the proposed lease is consistent with the investment framework in the Community Facilities Strategy
 - the exclusive use of part of the area is needed to support sports and active recreation activities
 - the activity is complementary to the purpose and

function of the space

- there are no other facilities or spaces that would adequately meet needs
 - there is a clearly demonstrated need and the activity will provide for the sports and active recreation needs of a wide range of community members
 - the lessee is responsible for the maintenance of the leased area consistent with Council's standards and an appropriate level of insurance as defined in the lease agreement
 - the purpose of the lease would be the most appropriate use of that site
 - the lease promotes equitable support and provision across sports and active recreation activities
 - the lease is the most cost-effective way to meet community needs for sports and active recreation facilities
 - Council's satisfaction with the lessee's past performance.
- ▶ Council supports retaining parks and open spaces for maximum public use. Long-term exclusive use for activities such as clubrooms, storage facilities etc will only be considered where:
- the proposed use is consistent with the investment framework in the Community Facilities Strategy
 - it is legal to do so under the Reserves Act, Building Act and other relevant statutes
 - there is a clearly demonstrated need and the activity will provide for the needs of a wide range of community members
 - the activity contributes directly to enhancing use and enjoyment of the space for community purposes
 - the new building would be multi-use and have an element of public access
 - there are no other facilities that would adequately meet needs
 - there is a reasonable intended level of use throughout the year
 - any buildings are consistent with Council's design standards, best practice urban design and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles.
- ▶ Leases, licenses and permits will be subject to charges. Council will regularly review its charging regime.

GOOD FACILITY GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

- ▶ All sports facilities will be underpinned by transparent and robust governance. Facilities have strong, experienced governors who consider the entire community facilities network and the strategic context

in local facility decisions.

- ▶ Facilities have appropriate management that ensures the facilities:
- hold required warrants of fitness, meet building code requirements and health and safety standards and are consistent with other relevant standards and regulations
 - are managed in a proactive manner so that users are safe and comfortable
 - are whanau-friendly - smoke free, alcohol free, drug free and violence free environments.





PART D: THE NETWORK

The key to a successful network is to view the full range of community needs for sports facilities across the region and the full gamut of potential providers. Decisions on investment in sports facilities can be taken with the big picture in mind and avoiding the over or under investing that comes with ad hoc provision.

This section outlines the different levels of provision of sports facilities through a hierarchy of regional and local level facilities. It identifies the ideal specifications for each level for Tairāwhiti to be comparable to other centres in New Zealand.

HIERARCHY OF FACILITIES

The sports facilities network is considered based on the following tiers of facilities:

- ▶ Regional level facilities – Facilities with the ability to host inter-regional and regional competitions and serve as a regional high-performance training hub for several sports, in addition to providing for general needs for sports training, competition and informal play (including pay to play).
- ▶ Local level facilities – Facilities with the ability to serve the basic needs of the local population for access to informal and social play, training facilities and local level competitions with full public access.

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Indoor sports courts

Regional level facilities

There is currently no regional level facility in Tairāwhiti. This Plan recommends that, subject to a positive feasibility study and business case, an indoor sports court facility be built with the potential to cater for local and inter-regional competitions and tournaments and to serve as a high-performance training hub for several sports, in addition to providing for general needs for sports training, competition and informal play (including pay to play) all year round.

The ideal specifications for regional facility provision are as follows.

- ▶ Open daily and available for booking seven days a week with staff to manage bookings and service the facility patrons during use
- ▶ Court dimensions – 3 x basketball courts with run-off areas that meet New Zealand standards
- ▶ Consideration of spectator seating for 2,000+ around central court
- ▶ Able to regulate temperature effectively for user comfort
- ▶ Noise insulated to avoid reverse sensitivity
- ▶ High quality lighting, sound system and electronic scoreboard
- ▶ Facilities for players including changing rooms, showers and coaching space

- ▶ Interchangeable equipment to enable multiple uses eg line markings and goals
- ▶ High quality, well-maintained toilets for large gatherings
- ▶ May have complementary services such as gym, storage for sports teams, training rooms and administration space for co-located activities
- ▶ A healthy smokefree environment
- ▶ Assets maintained to a high standard to retain the high-spec nature of the facility
- ▶ Easily accessible entranceways and seating for all ages and abilities
- ▶ Well-designed for safety of players and spectators including adequate off-court lighting
- ▶ User parking and spectator parking for 200+ spectators
- ▶ The facility is accessible via an existing land transport network that can cope with increases in traffic volumes that peak use of the facility (eg for events) may bring
- ▶ Connections with active transport network and public transport system are well-defined and safe and way-finding is easy for visitors
- ▶ Access for heavy vehicles and buses to unload equipment and people
- ▶ High level of amenity provision and strong links to adjacent amenities for leisure and entertainment recognising the potential of these facilities to contribute to economic development and the importance of showcasing them as part of their wider context
- ▶ Potential for significant funding support by agencies such as Council and philanthropic interests.

Local level facilities

The ideal specifications for local level facility provision are as follows.

- ▶ Available during periods of peak demand
- ▶ Court dimensions – 1 x basketball/netball court
- ▶ User parking for 20+ cars
- ▶ The facility is accessible via an existing land transport network that can cope with increases in traffic volumes that peak use of the facility (eg for events) may bring

- ▶ There is safe pedestrian and cyclist access to the facility
- ▶ Facility provided by codes and clubs or at community/school discretion.



Outdoor sports courts

Regional level facilities

Victoria Domain is the single regional level facility in Tairāwhiti. It currently caters for local and regional netball and tennis competition, court sports training for clubs and schools and social and recreational use.

This Plan recommends that the outdoor courts be redeveloped so courts meet standards for dimensions and run-off and there are adequate admin facilities.

The ideal specifications for regional level facility provision are as follows.

- ▶ Open daily and available for booking seven days a week
- ▶ Court dimensions – 12 x netball courts, 7 x tennis courts with run-off areas that meet NZ standards
- ▶ Court surface maintained to a good standard which means:

“showing only minor wear, tear and deterioration of surface e. g. hairline cracks in surfacing, but no surface spalling or deformation. Deterioration has no significant impact on user performance and comfort and appearance. Only minor work required.”

- ▶ A tower providing an elevated view of courts for competition and tournament operation
- ▶ High quality lighting (for evening training) and sound system
- ▶ Facilities for players including changing rooms, showers and coaching space
- ▶ High quality, well-maintained toilets for large gatherings
- ▶ Room for sideline spectators to stand safely
- ▶ Adequate sun protection and a healthy smokefree environment
- ▶ Easily accessible entranceways and seating for all ages and abilities
- ▶ User parking for 200+ cars
- ▶ The facility is accessible via an existing land transport network that can cope with increases in traffic volumes that peak use of the facility (eg for events) may bring
- ▶ Connections with active transport network and public transport system are well-defined and safe and way-finding is easy for visitors
- ▶ May have complementary services such as gym, storage, administration space and space for co-located activities.

Local level facilities

- ▶ Available during periods of peak demand

- ▶ Court dimensions suitable for training and may be half court facilities

- ▶ Surface maintained at an acceptable standard which means:

“surface functionally sound, but appearance and serviceability affected by minor defects e. g. cracking <2mm, minor surface spalling, surfacing starting to lift, minor exposure of base material, minor deformation, some vegetation growth along edges. Deterioration beginning to affect user performance, comfort and appearance. Some work required.”

- ▶ User parking for 20+ cars
- ▶ The facility is accessible via an existing land transport network that can cope with increases in traffic volumes that peak use of the facility (eg for events) may bring
- ▶ Adequate sun protection and a healthy smokefree environment
- ▶ There is safe pedestrian and cyclist access to the facility
- ▶ Facility provided by codes and clubs or at community/school discretion.

Outdoor sports fields

There are a number of sports turfs across Tairāwhiti that provide for field sports. Most are provided and maintained by Council on reserve land. Council currently provides local level sports fields (see specifications in the Sports Parks Management Plan) to meet community needs for local sporting competition and informal use and play.

There may be instances where there is a need for higher-spec regional level facilities (for representative and inter-regional play) and Council will support codes to achieve this where they are consistent with the investment framework in the Community Facilities Strategy.

Regional level fields

The ideal specifications for regional level fields are as follows:

- ▶ Available for booking seven days a week with staff to manage bookings
- ▶ Sports field dimensions meet New Zealand standards for play area and run-off and line marking
- ▶ Sports surfaces appropriate for premier regional and inter-regional competition and can be maintained to a consistently high standard
- ▶ Facilities for players including changing rooms, showers and coaching space
- ▶ Good quality, well-maintained toilets for large gatherings
- ▶ High quality lighting (for evening training for winter sports)

- ▶ May have shared complementary facilities such as shared storage, admin space and clubrooms
- ▶ Sufficient area for 200+ sideline spectators to watch safely, may include grandstand
- ▶ Adequate sun protection and a healthy smokefree environment
- ▶ Easily accessible entranceways and seating for all ages and abilities
- ▶ User parking for 50+ cars
- ▶ The facility is accessible via an existing land transport network that can cope with increases in traffic volumes that peak use of the facility (eg for events) may bring
- ▶ Connections with active transport network and public transport system are well-defined and safe and way-finding is easy for visitors.

Local level fields

Specifications are outlined in the Sports Parks Management Plan 2015 Appendix 2 - Sports Parks Current Use, Levels of Service and Gap Analysis.





PART E: ACTIONS

Table 11: Priority actions over the next ten years to implement the Sports Facilities Plan

Key actions	Partners	Cost (est)	Timeframe (est)
<p>Establish a Community Facilities Relationships and Partnerships position responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> community and corporate partnerships hubbing and colocation support alternative funding sources technical working groups 	GDC / SGT / ECT	\$90k pa	By Jul 2018
<p>Develop sport hubs where all needs for training, competition and admin are met for a cluster of compatible sports codes/clubs. Five sports hubs are identified for development as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rugby Park Harry Barker Reserve Childers Road Sports Hub Anzac Park Water Craft Sports Hub Waikirikiri Park Sports Hub <p>(Links to Relationships and Partnerships position.)</p>	<p>Lead: Codes / clubs Support: GDC / SGT Funders: TBC</p>	\$1,500,000 - \$3,000,000 per hub	Ongoing as resources of codes allows
<p>Upgrade regional level outdoor court facilities at Victoria Domain to meet basic standards for play and create an efficient hub. Proposed stages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 1: Business case Stage 2: Extend squash building for shared admin and amenities Stage 3: Remove existing tennis and netball clubroom buildings Stage 4: Realign and resurface netball courts so they are correct size Stage 5: Repurpose tennis clubrooms into site car-parking <p>(Links to Relationships and Partnerships position.)</p>	<p>Lead: Codes / clubs Support: GDC / SGT Funders: TBC</p>	\$3,500,000	<p>Stages 1 - 2 by Sep 2018 Stages 3 - 5 by Apr 2019</p>
<p>Complete Sports Field Rationalisation Project to identify the most efficient level of provision of sports fields</p>	<p>Lead: GDC Support: Codes / SGT Funders: GDC</p>	\$100k	By Jul 2020
<p>Provide storage facilities for water craft sports around Gisborne City rivers. Proposed stages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 1: Install temporary storage at Anzac and Marina Parks for waka ama Stage 2: Build hub facility to cater for all water sports (following investment framework in Community Facilities Strategy) <p>(Links to Relationships and Partnerships position.)</p>	<p>Lead: Codes / clubs Support: GDC / SGT Funders: TBC</p>	<p>Stage 1: \$100,000 Stage 2: \$3,000,000</p>	<p>Stage 1 by Nov 2017 Stage 2 by Dec 2022</p>
<p>Build a regional level indoor court facility in Gisborne City to meet indoor sports needs in an efficient hub. Proposed stages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 1: Assess the fit of Papawhariki project with provision of regional level facility Stage 2: Planning (as per investment framework in the Community Facilities Strategy) Stage 3: Detailed design and build <p>(Links to Relationships and Partnerships position.)</p>	<p>Lead: Codes / clubs Support: GDC / SGT Funders: TBC</p>	<p>Stage 1: \$1,000,000 Stage 2: \$9,000,000</p>	<p>Stage 1 by Dec 2020 Stage 2 by Dec 2023</p>
Operational actions	Partners	Cost (est)	Timeframe (est)
Work with funders to prepare a robust funding programme	GDC / ECT / funders	Internal	By Jun 2018
Develop and maintain comprehensive asset management plans for sports facilities and establish sound data capture and management practices	GDC / facility providers	Internal	By Jul 2018
Establish a working group for sharing of best practice and experience in managing sports facilities	GDC / facility providers	Internal	By Jul 2018
Establish an appropriate fee structure for leased land	GDC	Internal	By Jun 2018
Review fees and charges for sports facilities as part of Revenue and Financing Policy	GDC	Internal	3 yearly (LTP cycle)
Review opening hours and hours of access for sports facilities	GDC	Internal	3 yearly (LTP cycle)



