

Northland Sports Facility Plan Summary

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Information

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Authors	Craig Jones, Gordon Cessford
Sign off	Craig Jones
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Context

The purpose of the Northland Facility Plan is to provide a high level strategic framework for regional sports facilities planning. It is designed to provide direction on what should be done and crucially, what should not be done. The plan is designed to focus thinking at a network wide sports facilities level with emphasis on international, national, regional and district level assets, while also capturing local level facility data.

Given the scale of the plan not all facility types (sports) could be included. It is anticipated that the range of facilities can be increased during the plan's next review period.

The information summarised in this plan was collected using a mix of survey, consultation and secondary data sources. This triangulated approach provided the best means to get the most comprehensive data coverage possible from the available resources. The specific approaches used were a primary facility inventory survey, a school facility survey, a Regional Sport Organisation survey, focused consultation on an as required basis, secondary and primary data analysis.

The plan is based on available data at the time of writing. Given the reliance on secondary data and primary data from third parties it is likely that some data omissions do exist (especially given the project's significant scope). However, the plan represents the most comprehensive regional facility data source currently available.

Our Challenges

Northland, like many regions of New Zealand, faces a number of challenges in relation to the development and operation of sports facilities. The region is a large area with a relatively small and dispersed population of around 161,100 (June 2014 Estimate, Statistics NZ). Projections indicate only a small net growth at best (0.8%) in the overall population over the next 20 years. They also indicate that the population will be aging in all districts, with the highest growth age-group regionally being those aged over 65 years.

Community sport and recreational assets are provided by a range of entities in Northland including, territorial authorities, charitable trusts, the Ministry of Education (via schools), and community groups and clubs. Maintaining aging assets, current service levels and facility sustainability is likely to become increasingly difficult in some geographic locations, especially for areas with decreasing and / or aging populations. Duplication and underutilisation of sports and recreational facilities will become increasingly unaffordable over time.

Sports participation preferences are also constantly changing. As community needs change future sports facilities will need to be more adaptable and resilient to allow for new and changing demands, and have less of a reliance on single-activities. This is especially the case for facilities at the more local and district levels.

Historical decision making in respect of new or replacement facilities has often been undertaken on an ad-hoc basis. Demands on capital funding budgets are likely to increase as assets age. It will therefore become increasingly important for all stakeholders to work collaboratively in order to improve the delivery of sport and recreational facilities. This Sports Facilities Plan provides an opportunity for all stakeholders to work in a collaborative and cohesive manner to address these challenges.

Key Principles

To address these challenges a series of key principles were developed to guide the plan's development. The key principles underpinning this plan are summarised as:

- Sustainability: Our network of facilities and the individual facilities themselves need to be sustainable (financially and in terms of use levels) in order to maximise community benefits.
- Partnerships: Working together with partners, both within and outside the Northland Region, to develop and operate sports facilities will become increasingly important in order to optimise our network and maintain its sustainability.
- Asset Management Planning: Our existing and planned sports facilities need to be appropriately maintained throughout their lifespan to ensure they deliver benefit to the community. All new facilities should have asset management plans established prior to development to inform operational plans and building material selection.
- Adaptability / Functionality: Sports trends and our demographics are changing. What we need from a facility today is not necessarily what we will need in the future. Given that the lifespan of our sports facilities is at least fifty years it is important that they be as adaptable and functional as possible.
- Multi Use: Many sports facilities are currently underutilised for large periods of time. Facilities should be designed to enable multi uses where possible.
- Optimisation of Existing Assets: Where a proven need exists and a cost benefits analysis (which includes consideration of operational costs) dictates it is warranted, then existing assets should be optimised / refurbished.
- Return on Investment: The community return on an investment needs to be considered carefully as each investment comes with an opportunity cost. As capital funding is limited an investment in one project will likely mean others do not proceed. It is important that the community / sporting return on the funded project delivers as much or more than the project it displaces.
- Be Flexible with National and International Projects: From time to time unexpected national or international projects (or sub projects which support national or international projects) may arise. These projects should be evaluated thoroughly to determine if they are of benefit to the optimisation of the wider sports facility network.
- Equity and Access: The geographical spread of Northland's population needs to be considered. Equity and access to facilities should be achieved wherever possible. This could be via the positioning of facilities and / or the way access to facilities is facilitated (such as via shuttle buses).

Proposed Facility Approaches

A series of proposed facility approaches have been developed for each category of facility (sport) being examined. These proposed approaches are designed to set a framework for addressing the regions facility challenges and delivering the best possible regional sports outcomes.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Plan Purpose

The purpose of the Northland Facility Plan is to provide a high level strategic framework for regional sports facilities planning. It is designed to provide direction on what should be done and crucially, what should not be done. The plan is designed to focus thinking at a network wide sports facilities level with emphasis on national, regional and sub-regional assets, while also capturing local level facility data.

Using this Plan

Like all high level plans, especially those as ambitious in scope, both geographically and in terms of content as this plan, additional detailed review and planning will be required around any specific facility proposals. The plan should not be seen as a replacement for this detailed focused research and analysis. As additional sports codes undertake or update their existing national and regional sports facility plans it is envisaged that this plan will require updating. However, given the plan is trying to examine issues based on available evidence at a network wide level, some specific code aspirations may not quite align.

The plan is envisaged to be used as a tool to assist the coordination of sports facility provision and optimisation.

Methodology

The information summarised in this plan was collected using a mix of survey, consultation, and secondary data sources. This triangulated approach provided the best means to get the most comprehensive data coverage possible from available resources. The specific approaches used are briefly summarised below:

Primary Facility Survey

A general inventory survey was developed with Sport Northland and Northland Councils for distribution to sport facility owners and/or managers to identify what facilities were available, what their regional roles were, and what their associated needs or issues were. These surveys were distributed to local contacts by staff coordinators at each of the Region's 3 Territorial Local Authorities. To maximise survey response a range of follow-up processes were implemented. Council staff also provided survey entries for facilities associated with council or council lands. This process generated over 130 individual survey responses, which in turn represented over 300 individual facility responses. While not addressing the 'facility-status' focus of the survey a few of these responses were from organisations without specific facilities, but could express facility needs.

School Facility Survey

A supporting survey was developed to identify the complementary facility resources available in the education sector, and to identify issues affecting community sport use of school facilities. This was coordinated through Sport Northland and circulated to all 150 schools in the Northland Region. To maximise survey response a range of follow-up processes were implemented. This process generated 81 survey returns, representing a response rate of 54% overall. This in turn included over 90% of Northland Secondary Schools, which is important as secondary schools tend to have larger and higher level sport facilities. The gap in survey responses was addressed in part through the use of Ministry of Education data on school pools and gymnasiums.

RSO Survey

A further supporting survey was developed to identify strategic regional facilities, issues and needs from a Regional Sports Organisations (RSOs) perspective. This was coordinated through Sport Northland and circulated to their RSO contacts. To maximise survey response a range of follow-up processes were implemented. This process generated 26 survey returns (including a number from smaller non-regional clubs and organisations). RSO input was also sought through the consultation process.

Consultation

Ongoing consultation was conducted with the Technical Working Group and Project Steering Group. This was undertaken to define the investigation scope, to review returns and identify gaps and priorities for follow up. In some cases specific approaches were made to some groups to provide additional information.

Secondary data

Secondary data review was undertaken within the scope of the project brief to identify available strategic documents. Secondary data were also sourced where gaps in the inventory database were identified. The main example of this was the Ministry of Education pools and gymnasiums data. In some cases specific approaches were made to sports groups for facility information, or internet and document sources were searched.

Database

All of this information is being compiled into a data base resource. The survey results provide the primary database, which is being refined and added to for follow up uses by Sport Northland and Territorial Authorities as required. Additional or updated information is being incorporated when provided.

Limitations

The plan is based on available data at the time of writing. Given the reliance on secondary data and primary data from third parties it is likely that some data omissions exist (especially given the project's significant scope). However, the plan represents the most comprehensive regional facility data source currently available.

This plan does not replace the need for additional focused planning and analysis at a code-specific and/or facility specific facility level. As additional sports codes undertake, or update their existing national and regional sports facility plans, it is envisaged that this plan will require updating. However, given the plan is trying to examine issues based on available evidence at a network wide level for a diverse range of sports, some individual code aspirations may not align with the plan.

2.0 KEY PRINCIPLES

The key principles underpinning this plan are summarised as:

Sustainability

Our network of facilities and the individual facilities themselves need to be sustainable (both financially and in terms of use levels) in order to maximise community benefits.

Partnerships

Working together with partners, both within and outside the Northland Region, to develop and operate sports facilities will become increasingly important in order to optimise our network and maintain its sustainability.

Asset Management Planning

Our existing and planned sports facilities need to be appropriately maintained throughout their lifespan to ensure they deliver benefit to the community. All new facilities should have asset management plans established prior to development to inform operational plans and building material selection.

Adaptability / Functionality

Sports trends and our demographics are changing. What we need from a facility today is not necessarily what we will need in the future. Given that the lifespan of our sports facilities is at least fifty years, it is important that they be as adaptable and functional as possible.

Multi Use

Many sports facilities are currently underutilised for large periods of time. Facilities should be designed to enable multi uses where possible.

Optimisation of Existing Assets

Where a proven need exists and a cost benefits analysis (which includes consideration of operational costs) dictates it is warranted, then existing assets should be optimised / refurbished.

Return on Investment

The community return on an investment needs to be considered carefully as each investment comes with an opportunity cost. As capital funding is limited an investment in one project will likely mean others do not proceed. It is important that the community / sporting return on the funded project delivers as much or more than the project it displaces.

Be Flexible with National and International Projects

From time to time unexpected national or international projects (or sub projects which support national or international projects) may arise. These projects should be evaluated thoroughly to determine if they are of benefit to the optimisation of the wider sports facility network.

Equity and Access

The geographical spread of Northland's population needs to be considered. Equity and access to facilities should be achieved wherever possible. This could be via the positioning of facilities and / or the way access to facilities is facilitated (such as via shuttle buses).

3.0 FACILITY HIERARCHY DEFINITIONS

The following general facility hierarchy definitions will be used to classify existing and new facilities:

International: A facility with the ability to host international competitions / events (i.e. between nations)

National: A facility with the ability to host regional representative competitions (including professional and semi-professional franchise competitions involving teams from outside New Zealand) and / or to serve as a national high performance training hub for one or more sports codes.

Regional: A facility with the ability to host internal regional competitions and /or serves as a regional high performance training hub for one or more sports codes.

District: A facility with the ability to draw significant numbers of teams /competitors from across adjacent boundaries for either competition or training purposes.

Local: A facility with the ability to serve a local catchment's basic sporting needs. This catchment will predominantly be drawn from within a single territorial authority.

Note: The full Northland Facility Plan reference document should be consulted to see how these hierarchy classifications have been applied to specific existing facilities.

4.0 OUR CHALLENGES

The Northland sports facility network faces a number of challenges. These challenges include:

Population Distribution and Changing Demographics:

The Northland Region is a large area with a relatively small and dispersed population of around 152,000 (2013 Census). Projections indicate only a small growth in the overall population over the next 20 years. They also indicate that the population will be aging in all districts, with the region's highest growth age-group being among those aged over 65 years. The location and types of sport and recreation facilities and services offered will therefore need to adapt over time so they are not mismatched with community needs. Key population features and projected changes¹ are summarised below for each of Northland's three Territorial Authorities, along with notes on the high level implications of such changes for recreation facility demand.

Far North District

- Around a 7% population decrease (based on Statistics NZ 'low series' projection, 2011-2031)²
- A decrease in all age-groups except for a large increase for those aged 65+ (77%)
- The median age will increase from 41.1 to 46.8
- A higher proportion of people with Maori descent (45%) than elsewhere in the Northland region (around 25%)
- Around 54% of the population currently live in small rural centres or rural areas; while only 40% live in towns with populations over 1,000 (mainly Kerikeri, Kaitiaki and Kaikohe, and a cluster of towns in the Bay of Islands). This balance is not anticipated to change greatly in the future.

Population projections indicate a decrease in population numbers overall, but a significant growth in the older 65+ age group. It is projected that almost half the population will be aged over 50 by 2031. This indicates there will be more demand for facility uses and activities suitable for older people in the future.

This potentially represents a weaker basis for sustainability unless there is a focus shift to generate and cater more for older users, initiatives to attract significantly higher proportions of younger age participants, and greater sharing of sub-regional/local facilities.

Delivery of sports facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations over much of the District, and for a few more prominent small towns and town clusters (with populations between 1,000-5,000).

Whangarei District

- Around a 1.3% population increase (based on Statistics NZ 'low series' projection, 2011-2031)³
- A slight decrease in all age-groups except for a large increase for those aged 65+ (78%)
- The median age will increase from 40.0 to 43.4
- Approximately 78% of the population currently live in Whangarei, with most of the remaining 22% living in small rural centres (of fewer than 300 residents) and rural areas. Over time this balance is anticipated to show an increasing proportion of people living in Whangarei.

¹ From Statistics NZ Census 2013 and projection data (low series, 2006 base, October 2012 update)

² Census 2013 counts indicate the Far North District population trend is tracking closest to the 'Low series' of the Statistics NZ projections (2006 base, 2012 update).

³ Census 2013 counts indicate the Whangarei District population trend is tracking closest to 'Low series' of the Statistics NZ projections (2006 base, 2012 update). This would equate to a 4% growth in this period. Whangarei District Council's own recently released projections now suggest an even lower growth, at around only a 0.9% net increase between 2011-2031 overall.

Population projections indicated there will be a population increase only in older age groups, while numbers on other groups will decline. This suggests a stronger focus will be needed on facilities, uses and activities suitable for older users.

This potentially represents a weaker basis for sustainability unless there is a focus shift to generate demand and cater more for older users and/or initiatives to attract significantly higher proportions of younger age groups.

Delivery of sports facilities and services will need to be suitable for a predominantly city-based population, a few prominent small towns (e.g. Ruakaka, Waipu, Hikurangi), and for a small and widely dispersed rural population for much of the rest of the District. Close proximity to Whangarei may offer more opportunities for nearby town and rural residents.

Kaipara District

- Around a 5% population decrease (based on Statistics NZ 'low series' projection, 2011-2031)⁴
- A decrease in all age-groups except for a large increase for those aged 65+ (79%)
- The median age will increase from 42.7 to 51.6
- About 47% of the population currently live in small rural centres or rural areas, while only 52% live in towns with populations over 1,000 (Dargaville, and Mangawhai). This balance is not anticipated to change significantly.

Population projections suggest a small decrease in population numbers overall, but a significant growth in the older 65+ age group. This is projected to result in over half the population being aged over 50 by 2031. This suggests there will be clearly more demand for facility uses and activities suitable for older people.

This potentially represents a weaker basis for sustainability unless there is a focus shift to generate and cater more for older users, initiatives to attract significantly higher proportions of younger age groups, and more sharing of sub-regional/local facilities.

Delivery of sports facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for most of the District, with one moderate sized town (Dargaville) and a few more prominent small towns (e.g. Mangawhai, Maungaturoto).

Maintaining Assets, Facility Sustainability and Service Levels:

Community sport and recreational assets are provided by a range of entities including, territorial authorities, charitable trusts, the Ministry of Education (via schools), and community groups and clubs. Maintaining aging assets, current service levels and facility sustainability is likely to become increasingly difficult in some geographic locations, especially for areas with decreasing and / or aging populations. Duplication and underutilisation of sports and recreational facilities will become increasingly unaffordable over time.

⁴ Census 2013 counts indicate the Kaipara District population trend is tracking closest to 'Low series' of the Statistics NZ projections (2006 base, 2012 update)

Changing Sport Participation Preferences:

Sports participation preferences are constantly changing. As community needs change future sports facilities will need to be more adaptable and resilient to allow for new and changing demands, and have less of a reliance on single-activities. This is especially the case for facilities at the more local and sub-regional levels.

Improving Collaborative Approaches:

Historical decision making in respect of new or replacement facilities has often been undertaken on an ad-hoc basis. Population growth in certain areas and the desire to replace or refurbish existing aging facilities (particularly in areas with an aging and/or decreasing population) will place demands on capital funding budgets. It will become increasingly important for all stakeholders to work collaboratively in order to improve the delivery of sport and recreational facilities.

The Sports Facilities Plan provides an opportunity for all stakeholders to work in a collaborative and cohesive manner to address these challenges.

5.0 PROPOSED FACILITY APPROACHES

This section presents proposed facility approach summary tables for the following facility types:

- 5.1 Indoor Court Facilities
- 5.2 Aquatic Facilities
- 5.3 Hockey – Artificial Turfs
- 5.4 Tennis Court Facilities
- 5.5 Netball – Outdoor Courts
- 5.6 Playing Fields
- 5.7 Athletics Tracks
- 5.8 Equestrian Facilities
- 5.9 Bike Facilities
- 5.10 Shooting Sport Facilities
- 5.11 Squash Court Facilities
- 5.12 Gymsport Facilities
- 5.13 Rowing Facilities
- 5.14 Bowling Green Facilities
- 5.15 Golf Club Facilities

5.1 Proposed Facility Approach – Indoor Stadiums/Courts

Council	Indoor stadiums (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BaySport Stadium Te Puna Ora Araiawa Domain Hall Awanui Sports Complex Bay of Islands Gymnastics Hall Bay of Islands Recreation Centre Kaikohe Intermediate Hall Kaikohe Memorial Hall Kaitia Gymnastics Club Kerikeri Gymnastics Northland College Gym 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Indoor Sports Facility Strategy indicates the region will require 1 additional court by 2031. Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small population increases in some urban areas and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4). More demand for facility uses and activities suitable for older people (due to demographic projections). School facilities currently (and will continue to) play an important role in providing for the needs of geographically dispersed populations. Maintaining a hierarchy of facilities is important for both capital and operational sustainability reasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of sports facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for much of the District, and for a few more prominent smaller towns. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate partnerships with schools in strategic locations to ensure existing (and new) school facilities are available for community use after school hours. This avoids unnecessary duplication and enables a wider geographical network of facilities to be developed. Consider covering outdoor courts rather than the development of new indoor court facilities (for ball sports such as basketball). This may prove a more cost effective method of provision when establishing lower level satellite facilities. Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise the funding across the network. Encourage the use of existing facilities such as community halls for sports such as indoor bowls. <p>In order to optimise potential future facility developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake feasibility analysis for a purpose built gym sport facility in Kerikeri.
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASB Leisure Centre Cobham Oval Mangakahia Sports Complex Whangarei Girls High School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duplicating certain types of facilities unnecessarily will likely reduce provision in other facility types as capital and operational budgets are projected to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of sports facilities and services will need to be suitable for a predominantly city-based population; a few prominent small towns (e.g. Ruakaka, Waipu, Hikurangi) and a small 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise the funding across the network. Investigate partnerships with schools in strategic locations to ensure existing (and new) school facilities are available

		be constrained regionally.	<p>and widely dispersed rural population for much of the rest of the District. Proximity to Whangarei may offer more opportunities for nearby town and rural residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ASB Leisure Centre remains the largest indoor court facility in Northland and fulfils the role of a central hub (supported by satellite facilities). 	<p>for community use after school hours. This avoids unnecessary duplication and enables a wider geographical network of facilities to be developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the use of existing facilities such as community halls for sports such as indoor bowls. <p>In order to optimise the region's existing main hub facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should demand dictate investigate an additional court at the ASB Leisure Centre (to meet demand and make the facility more functional for tournaments). This should involve a cost benefit and feasibility analysis.
Kaipara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaiwaka Sports Complex • Maungaturoto Country Club • Tangiteroria Sports Complex 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of sports facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for most of the District, with one moderate sized town (Dargaville) and a few more prominent small towns (e.g. Mangawhai, Maungaturoto). 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate partnerships with schools in strategic locations to ensure existing (and new) school facilities are available for community use after school hours. This avoids unnecessary duplication and enables a wider geographical network of facilities to be developed. • Consider covering outdoor courts rather than the development of new indoor court facilities (for ball sports such as basketball). This may prove a more cost effective method of provision when establishing lower level satellite facilities. • Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise funding across the network. • Encourage the use of existing facilities such as community halls for sports like indoor bowls.

5.2 Proposed Facility Approach - Aquatics

Council	Aquatic facilities (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASB Recreation Centre Pool (Kawakawa) Te Puna Wai (Kaitaia) Kerikeri Community Pool Kaitaia Memorial Pool Northland College Pool (Kaikohe) Whangaroa Community Pool (Kaeo) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Aquatic Sports Facility Strategy indicates that on a 'population-to-facility' basis in the Northland region, there is a current shortfall of around 5 'standard' pools (8 lane 25m). By 2031 projected demand growth indicates that this shortfall will still be 5 standard pools. Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4) More demand for aquatic facilities and activities suitable for older people (due to demographic projections). School facilities currently (and will continue to) play an important role in providing for the needs of geographically dispersed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of aquatic facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for much of the District, and for a few more prominent smaller towns. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable aquatic facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate partnerships with schools in strategic locations to ensure existing (and new) school aquatic facilities are available for community use after school hours. This avoids unnecessary duplication and enables a wider geographical network of facilities to be developed. Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise funding across the network. <p>In order to optimise potential future facility developments in line with the FNDC Aquatics Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimise potential future facility developments in line with Aquatics Strategy and complete cost benefit and feasibility analysis for new / redeveloped aquatic facilities in Kaitaia, Kaikohe, and Kerikeri (taking into account factors such as future demand and financial feasibility).
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whangarei Aquatic Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School facilities currently (and will continue to) play an important role in providing for the needs of geographically dispersed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of aquatic facilities and services will need to be suitable for a predominantly city-based population; and a few prominent small towns (e.g. Ruakaka, Waipu, Hikurangi) and a small and widely dispersed rural 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable aquatic facility network and better meet the needs of structured swimming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate partnerships with schools in strategic locations to ensure existing (and new) school aquatic facilities are available for community use after school hours. This avoids unnecessary

		<p>populations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining a hierarchy of facilities is important for both capital and operational sustainability reasons. • Northland aquatic facility network has a higher proportion of outdoor, school and unheated pools when compared to national rates. These facilities may not always meet areas of future demand (especially from an aging population). Facilities that can offer learn to swim opportunities are also essential given Northland's drowning rates. • Aquatic facilities represent a significant capital and operational investment. This plan places a higher priority on optimising the wider regional aquatics network at a non-elite facility level. Therefore, FINA standard 50m pools are not a priority until wider provision issues are addressed. Competitive swimmers will utilise FINA standard 50m pools outside of Northland on an as required basis. 	<p>population for much of the rest of the District. The proximity to Whangarei may offer more opportunities for nearby town and rural residents.</p>	<p>duplication and enables a wider geographical network of facilities to be developed. These partnerships should focus on the provision of structured lane swimming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise funding across the network. <p>In order to optimise potential future facility developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake needs, cost benefit and feasibility analysis to determine the merits of developing a new covered pool at a Whangarei location. Consideration should also be given to the impact school partnerships have/could have on the structured swimming demand and therefore the design of any redeveloped indoor facility.
Kaipara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kauri Coast Community Pool 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of aquatic facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for most of the District, with one moderate sized town (Dargaville) and a few more prominent small towns (e.g. Mangawhai, Maungaturoto). 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable aquatic facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate partnerships with schools in strategic locations to ensure existing (and new) school aquatic facilities are available for community use after school hours. This avoids unnecessary duplication and enables a wider geographical network of facilities to be developed. These partnerships should focus on the provision of learn to swim and recreational swimming. • Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise funding across the network. <p>In order to optimise potential future facility developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a feasibility study to determine the merits of covering and/or

				expanding the Kauri Coast Community Pool.
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5.3 Proposed Facility Approach – Artificial Turfs

Council	Turf facilities (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top Energy Hockey Turf (Kaikohe) x 1 turf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Hockey Facility Strategy indicates that no additional water based, full size turfs are required in the medium term (especially given the development of an additional turf in Whangarei since the strategy was written). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of sports facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for much of the District, and for a few more prominent smaller towns. Top Energy Hockey Turf (Kaikohe) is the TA hub (although it is a satellite facility to the regional hub at the ITM Hockey Centre). 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable turf facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Top Energy Hockey Turf should be maintained. Partnerships with schools and tennis clubs should be explored so that existing and new tennis courts can be utilised for junior and social hockey (this will require designs to be multi use). Where possible hockey and tennis courts should be co-located to assist with operational factors.
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITM Hockey Centre x 3 turfs Multi Use ½ turfs at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whangarei Girls High School Whangarei Intermediate School Maungakaramea Bream Bay College Kamo High School Kamo Primary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4) School multi use astroturf court facilities should play an increasing role in the provision of junior and social level hockey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of sports facilities and services will need to be suitable for a predominantly city-based population; and a few prominent small towns (e.g. Ruakaka, Waipu, Hikurangi) and a small and widely dispersed rural population for much of the rest of the District. The proximity to Whangarei may offer more opportunities for nearby town and rural residents. ITM Hockey Centre is the regional hockey hub. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable turf facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ITM Hockey Centre should be maintained and optimised as the regional hockey hub. An event overlay approach should be used for significant tournaments at the ITM Hockey Centre (without significant permanent event facility developments). Partnerships with schools and tennis clubs should be explored so that existing and new tennis courts can be utilised for junior

		<p>play. This is particularly important to meet the needs of geographically dispersed populations and to free up capacity on existing water based turfs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining a hierarchy of facilities is important for both capital and operational sustainability reasons. 		<p>and social hockey (this will require designs to be multi use).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible hockey and tennis courts should be co-located to assist with operational factors. • Advocate for a hub and spoke model (with juniors on satellite multi use turf surfaces) in order to free up space on water based turfs.
Kaipara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No full size turf • Multi Use ½ turfs at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dargaville High School ○ Otamatea High School 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of hockey facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for most of the District, with one moderate sized town (Dargaville) and a few more prominent small towns (e.g. Mangawhai, Maungaturoto). • The ITM Hockey Centre serves as the main regional hub for Kaipara. • For capital, operational and demand reasons satellite multi use astroturf court facilities are considered appropriate in the medium term. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable turf facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to foster partnerships with schools and tennis clubs so that existing and new tennis courts can be utilised for junior and social hockey (this will require designs to be multi use). • Utilise full size hockey turfs at the ITM Hockey Centre in Whangarei.

5.4 Proposed Facility Approach – Tennis Courts

Council	Tennis Courts (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BaySport / Waipapa Sports Grounds (Tennis) • Araiawa Domain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Tennis Strategy is currently under development. Key drivers for this strategy are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of sports facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for much of 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment in order to

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awanui Sports Complex • Doubtless Bay Tennis • Kaitaia Tennis and Squash Racket Club • Kawakawa Tennis • Okaihau Domain • Lindvart Park • Rarawa Domain • Simson Park • Maromaku Domain • Whatuwhiwhi Community Court 	<p>ensuring there are appropriate facilities to enable the development of the game at a national level, improving the sustainability of clubs, and maximising the use of assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4) • School and club multi use astroturf and hard surface court facilities should play an increasing role in the provision of tennis. This is particularly important to meet the needs of geographically dispersed populations. • The needs of older tennis players should be taken into consideration (for example having at least some astroturf surfaces which are slower). • Maintaining a hierarchy of facilities (including multi use facilities) is important for both capital and operational sustainability reasons. 	<p>the District, and for a few more prominent smaller towns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BaySport / Waipapa Sports Ground is the district hub. 	<p>optimise funding across the network. In some instances this may mean closing some facilities or courts and investing in others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate multi-use court developments and collocating facilities with netball and hockey (this could involve either a multi-sport model or satellite operations running from an existing partner club rooms / facilities). • Explore school partnerships where possible. <p>Note - four new courts and a clubroom will be developed at the district hub of BaySport to meet demand.</p>
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kamo Tennis Club • Kensington Park • Maungakaramea Domain • Onerahi Tennis Club • Ngunguru Sports Complex 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of sports facilities and services will need to be suitable for a predominantly city-based population; and a few prominent small towns (e.g. Ruakaka, Waipu, Hikurangi) and a small and widely dispersed rural population for much of the rest of the District. The proximity to Whangarei may offer more opportunities for nearby town and rural residents. • Thomas Neale Memorial Park is the regional hub. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise funding across the network. In some instances this may mean closing some facilities or courts and investing in others. • Investigate multi-use court developments and collocating facilities with netball and hockey (this could involve either a multi-sport model or satellite operations running from an existing partner club rooms / facilities). • Explore school partnerships where possible.
Kaipara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaiwaka Sports Complex • Dargaville Tennis Club 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of tennis facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for most of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise funding across the network. In some instances this may

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Maire Local Purpose Reserve • Tatarariki Tennis Club • Mangawhai Domain • Tangiteroria Sports Complex 		<p>the District, with one moderate sized town (Dargaville) and a few more prominent small towns (e.g. Mangawhai, Maungaturoto).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaiwaka Sports Complex is the district hub. 	<p>mean closing some facilities or courts and investing in others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate multi-use court developments and collocating facilities with netball and hockey (this could involve either a multi-sport model or satellite operations running from an existing partner club rooms / facilities). • Explore school partnerships where possible.
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5.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Netball Courts

Council	Netball Courts (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerikeri Sports Complex • Lindvart Park • Mangonui Netball Centre • Awanui Sports Complex • Kaeo Rugby Club • Rawara Domain (Ahipara) • Simson Park • Taheke Community Centre • Waipapakauri Domain • Whatuwhiwhi Community Court • Kaitaia Showgrounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Netball Facility Strategy did not identify any areas of critical undersupply in Northland. It promotes a netball 'centre' and 'satellite' facility model. • Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4) • School and club multi use court facilities should play an increasing role in the provision of netball (shared with tennis). This is particularly important to meet the needs of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of sports facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for much of the District, and for netball centres in the prominent smaller towns (e.g. Kaitaia, Kerikeri and Kaikohe). 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain netballs 'centre' and 'satellite' facility model. • Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise funding across the network. • Investigate multi-use court developments and collocating facilities with tennis and hockey (this could involve either a multi-sport model or satellite operations running from an existing partner club rooms). • Explore school partnerships where possible.
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whangarei Netball Centre 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of sports facilities and services will need to be suitable 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maungakaramaea Domain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> geographically dispersed populations and urban areas with high demand. Maintaining a hierarchy of facilities (including multi use facilities) is important for both capital and operational sustainability reasons. 	<p>for a predominantly city-based population; and a few prominent small towns (e.g. Ruakaka, Waipu, Hikurangi) and a small and widely dispersed rural population for much of the rest of the District. Proximity to Whangarei may offer more opportunities for nearby town and rural residents.</p>	<p>network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain netball's 'centre' and 'satellite' facility model. Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise funding across the network. Investigate multi-use court developments and collocating facilities with tennis and hockey (this could involve either a multi-sport model or satellite operations running from an existing partner club rooms). Explore school partnerships where possible.
Kaipara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kaiwaka Sports Complex North Wairoa Memorial Park Dargaville High School Dargaville Intermediate 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of netball facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for most of the District, with one moderate sized town (Dargaville) and a few more prominent small towns (e.g. Mangawhai, Maungaturoto). 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain netball's 'centre' and 'satellite' facility model. Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise funding across the network. Investigate multi-use court developments and collocating facilities with tennis and hockey (this could involve either a multi-sport model or satellite operations running from an existing partner club rooms). Explore school partnerships where possible.

5.6 Proposed Facility Approach - Playing Fields

Council	Playing fields (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
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Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arnold Rae Park Park (Kaitaia) • Awanui Sports Complex • BaySport / Waipapa Sports Grounds (Football) • Bledisloe Domain (Paihia) • Centre Park (Kaitaia) • Waikoura Domain (Kaeo Rugby Club) • Central Grounds Kaikohe Rugby Club • Sunray Park - Kaitaia City Rugby facilities • Kerikeri Domain • Kerikeri High School Cricket • Kerikeri Sports Complex • Lindvart Park (Kaikohe) • Ohaeawai Sports Ground • Okaihau Domain • Rarawa Domain • Russell Sports Ground • Simson Park • Taipa Sports Ground • United Kawakawa Rugby Football Club • Waipapakauri 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall available data indicate additional capacity exists (especially if schools are taken into consideration) within the wider network of Northland playing fields. However, data also suggest that some currently well-used fields may have little excess capacity (given physical limitations such as drainage quality or limited alternatives for increasing use). • On a code by code basis it is also possible that over and under supply exists given the varied quality of playing fields and their historical allocation. In most cases this should be addressed through the optimisation field allocation systems and where necessary the improvement of existing playing surfaces rather than the creation of new fields. • In certain areas where demand is diminishing some level of rationalisation is also likely to be required. This could happen through natural attrition, but would be best to be proactively managed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of sports fields will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for much of the District, and for a few more prominent smaller towns. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing fields based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise funding across the network. In some instances this may mean closing some facilities and investing in others. • Prior to developing new fields (based on demonstrated demand) explore: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sports field partnerships with schools, 2. The cost / benefit of improving the quality of existing fields (i.e. improved drainage, sand carpeting, lighting etc.), 3. Training (especially at junior level) on astro turf tennis courts (potentially located away from home grounds), 4. Operating on satellite sites (especially for junior competitions) making better use of existing field assets. 5. Amalgamation of field sites (multi-sport models). • Incorporate the recommendations from updated / new national facility strategies as they are completed. • Undertake needs, cost benefit and feasibility assessments on all proposed multi-sport developments, such as Te Hiku Sports Hub and Lindvart Park.
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	Domain			
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASB Sports Arena Cobham Oval FC Whangarei Hikurangi Sports Park Hora Hora Sports Park Kamo Sports Park Kensington Park Mangakahia Sports Complex Maungakaramea Domain Morningside Park Ngunguru Sports Complex Oakura Sports Park Okara Park/Toll Stadium Onerahi Sports Park (Airport) Otaika Sports Park (Domain) Otangarei Sports Park Portland Recreation Grounds Puriri Park Ruakaka Rec Grounds Springs Flat Sports Park Takahiwai Sports Park Tarewa Park Tikipunga Sports Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration should be given to the development of new multisport facility clusters following rationalisation / amalgamation (or within growth areas) with flexible and adaptable spaces to meet the needs of multiple user groups. Consideration should also be given to partnerships with high schools. These multi-sport developments must be appropriately scaled and could range from a simple co-use facility (a primary summer and a primary winter user) through to more complex multi code per season models. Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of sports fields will need to be suitable for a predominantly city-based population; a few prominent small towns (e.g. Ruakaka, Waipu, Hikurangi) and a small and widely dispersed rural population for much of the rest of the District. The proximity to Whangarei may offer more opportunities for nearby town and rural residents. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing fields based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise funding across the network. In some instances this may mean closing some facilities and investing in others. Investigate Tikipunga Sports Park becoming a regional Home of Football. Including a cost benefit analysis on the most cost effective mix of sports field surfaces. Prior to developing new fields explore: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sports field partnerships with schools, The cost / benefit of improving the quality of existing fields (i.e. improved drainage, sand carpeting etc.), Training (especially at junior level) on astro turf tennis courts (potentially located away from home grounds), Operating on satellite sites (especially for junior competitions) making better use of existing field assets. Amalgamation of field sites (multi-sport models). Incorporate the recommendations from updated / new national facility strategies as they are completed. Undertake needs, cost benefit and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whangarei Heads School William Fraser Park (on Pohe Island) 			feasibility assessments on all proposed multi-sport developments, such as Pohe Island (William Fraser Memorial Park).
Kaipara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kaiwaka Sports Complex Mangawhai FC (Mangawhai Domain) Matakohe cricket ground Maungaturoto Country Club Northern Wairoa Memorial Park Rugby Park, Dargaville Te Kopuru Recreation Reserve Kaihu Rugby Grounds Ruawai Rugby Grounds Tangiteroria Sports Complex Paparoa A&P Showgrounds 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of sports fields will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for most of the District, with one moderate sized town (Dargaville) and a few more prominent small towns (e.g. Mangawhai, Maungaturoto). 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing fields based on a cost benefit assessment in order to optimise funding across the network. In some instances this may mean closing some facilities and investing in others. Prior to developing new fields (based on demonstrated demand) explore: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sports field partnerships with schools, The cost / benefit of improving the quality of existing fields (i.e. improved drainage, sand carpeting etc.), Training (especially at junior level) on astro turf tennis courts (potentially located away from home grounds), Operating on satellite sites (especially for junior competitions) making better use of existing field assets. Amalgamation of field sites (multi-sport models). Incorporate the recommendations from updated / new national facility strategies as they are completed. Undertake needs, cost benefit and feasibility assessments on all

				proposed multi-sport developments, such as the Kauri Coast Sportsville.
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5.7 Proposed Facility Approach – Athletics Tracks

Council	Athletic tracks (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most high schools provide a facility for summer uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4) Maintaining a hierarchy of track facilities is important for both capital and operational sustainability reasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of athletics tracks will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for much of the District, and for a regional facility in Whangarei. 	In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form school partnerships to utilise / develop grass tracks (and field areas) where applicable. Utilise Whangarei athletic facilities.
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASB All Weather Track/Stadium 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of athletics tracks will need to be suitable for a predominantly city-based population; a few prominent small towns (e.g. Ruakaka, Waipu, Hikurangi) and a small and widely dispersed rural population for much of the rest of the District. The proximity to Whangarei may offer more opportunities for nearby town and rural residents. The ASB All Weather Track/Stadium is the regional hub. 	In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Optimise existing facilities in line with the ASB all-weather Track/Stadium being a regional hub. Form school partnerships to utilise / develop grass tracks (and field areas) where applicable.
Kaipara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most high schools provide a facility for summer uses 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of athletics tracks will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for most of the District, with one moderate sized town (Dargaville) and a few more prominent small towns (e.g. 	In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form school partnerships to utilise / develop grass tracks (and field areas) where applicable. Utilise Whangarei athletic facilities.

			Mangawhai, Maungaturoto).	
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5.8 Proposed Facility Approach - Equestrian

Council	Equestrian facilities (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waimate North Showgrounds / RDA Kaikohe Showgrounds Kaitaia Showgrounds Riding for the Disabled (Kaitaia) Waipapakauri Domain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4) Maintaining a hierarchy of facilities is important for both capital and operational sustainability reasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of equestrian facilities will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for much of the District, and for a few more prominent smaller towns. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment.
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barge Park (Whangarei) Maungatapere Rodeo Grounds Parahaki Pony Club (Onerahi) Waiotira Domain Whakapara Pony Club (Hikurangi) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The availability of rural land close to population centres is a strategic advantage for equestrian activity in Northland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of equestrian facilities will need to be suitable for a predominantly city-based population; a few prominent small towns (e.g. Ruakaka, Waipu, Hikurangi), and a small and widely dispersed rural population for much of the rest of the District. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Explore the feasibility of optimising Barge Park (including a cost / benefit analysis) as a regional equestrian hub.

5.9 Proposed Facility Approach - Bike

Council	Bike facilities (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
Far North		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Bike Strategy identifies that nationally BMX 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waitangi Forest MTB facility (*planned) Pou Herenga Tai 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p>

		<p>requires more regional-level facilities. Nationally additional mountain biking (MTB) facilities were not seen as a need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing specifically developed bike facilities appear comparatively limited in Northland, although forestry roads and some Department of Conservation tracks are likely to be used for mountain biking region-wide. Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4) 	<p>cycleway [from Horeke to Opua along the former railway]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor demand and assess if facilities, such as the planned Waitangi Forest MTB facility, are required in the future (based on a cost benefits analysis).
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whangarei BMX Club track (Pohe Island) Mt Parihaka MTB Park - storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining a hierarchy of facilities is important for both capital and operational sustainability reasons. Enhancing any current facilities and developing access opportunities (for MTB to existing sites) are likely to be a focus of development interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pohe Island offers the opportunity for an optimised regional cycling facility. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess optimisation of the Pohe Island cycling facility (as the regional cycling hub) based on a cost benefit and feasibility analysis. Monitor demand and assess if facilities are required in the future (based on a cost benefits analysis).
Kaipara			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor demand and assess if facilities are required in the future (based on a cost benefits analysis).

5.10 Proposed Facility Approach – Shooting Sports

Council	Shooting facilities (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kaitaia Pistol Club Northland Black Powder Club NZDA Northland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid North Rifle & Pistol Club 	<p>population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining a range of facilities to cater for different shooting disciplines is important for both sporting and safety reasons. Current provision, although relatively high, relies heavily on utilising private land. 		<p>a cost benefit assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor demand and assess if facilities are required in the future (based on a cost benefits analysis and any facility access issues).
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whangarei Combined Gun Club Whangarei Rifle Club Whangarei Pistol Club Small Bore Rifle Club NZDA Whangarei Whatatiri Gun Club 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Assess the potential of collocating some shooting disciplines on the same site based on a cost benefit and feasibility analysis. Monitor demand and assess if facilities are required in the future (based on a cost benefits analysis and any facility access issues).
Kaipara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dargaville Pistol Club 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Monitor demand and assess if facilities are required in the future (based on a cost benefits analysis and any facility access issues).

5.11 Proposed Facility Approach – Squash Courts

Council	Squash Courts (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kaitia Tennis and Squash Racket Club 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of squash facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerikeri Squash Club • Awanui Sports Complex • Bay of Islands Recreation Centre • Kaikohe Golf and Squash Club • Taipa Sports Ground 	<p>the region, small population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining a hierarchy of facilities (including multi use facilities) is important for both capital and operational sustainability reasons. • Smaller clubs may increasingly find maintaining assets and a sustainable membership base challenging. Evaluating future facility investment on the basis of a cost benefit analysis will be important so that future investment is made in the correct areas. 	<p>populations for much of the District, and for a few more prominent smaller towns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Where necessary rationalise assets. • Prior to developing new assets (based on demonstrated demand/needs assessment) explore multi-sport opportunities to assist with long term viability. • Undertake a needs assessment for the proposed Kerikeri Squash Club district facility and if required a feasibility analysis.
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whangarei Squash Club • ASB Leisure Centre • Bream Bay Squash Club • Kamo Rugby and Squash Club • Manaia Squash Club • Mangakahia Squash Club • Mangakahia Squash Club • Mid-Western Rugby & Squash Club (Maungakaramea) • Waipu Squash Club • Wellsford Squash Club 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of squash facilities and services will need to be suitable for a predominantly city-based population; a few prominent small towns (e.g. Ruakaka, Waipu, Hikurangi), and a small and widely dispersed rural population for much of the rest of the District. The proximity to Whangarei may offer more opportunities for nearby town and rural residents. • Whangarei Squash Club serves as the regional squash facility. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Where necessary rationalise assets. • Prior to developing new assets (based on demonstrated demand) explore multi-sport and collocation opportunities to assist with long term viability.

Kaipara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dargaville Squash Club • Kaiwaka Sports Complex • Maungaturoto Country Club • Te Kopuru Squash Club 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of squash facilities will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for most of the District, with one moderate sized town (Dargaville) and a few more prominent small towns (e.g. Mangawhai, Maungaturoto). 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Where necessary rationalise assets. • Prior to developing new assets (based on demonstrated demand) explore multi-sport and collocation opportunities to assist with long term viability.
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5.12 Proposed Facility Approach - Gymsports

Council	Gymsport facilities (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerikeri Gymnastics Club • Bay of Islands Gymnastics (Opua) • Kaikohe Intermediate School (Satellite) • Kaitaia Gymnastics Club 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gymsport equipment is often heavy, complicated and difficult to set up and pack away (especially at more advanced levels, or when the facility is a hub). Shared use facilities are therefore often problematic when they are anything more than a satellite gymnastics facility (although collocation with other sports is possible). • Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of gymsport facilities will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for much of the District, and for a few more prominent smaller towns. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Where necessary rationalise assets. • Prior to developing new assets (based on demonstrated demand) explore collocation opportunities (or shared use opportunities for satellite level operations) together with utilisation of existing industrial buildings which can be repurposed. • Undertake feasibility analysis for gymsport facility options in Kerikeri (a district hub). • Investigate school partnerships for smaller satellite operations.

Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASB Sports Arena Bream Bay College Gymnasium Mangakahia Sports Complex Waipu Coronation Hall Parua Bay Community Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> section 4) Maintaining a hierarchy of facilities is important for both capital and operational sustainability reasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of gymsport facilities will need to be suitable for a predominantly city-based population; a few prominent small towns (e.g. Ruakaka, Waipu, Hikurangi), and a small and widely dispersed rural population for much of the rest of the District. The ASB Sports Arena serves as the regional gymsport hub. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Where necessary rationalise assets. Prior to developing new assets (based on demonstrated demand) explore collocation opportunities (or shared use opportunities for satellite level operations) together with utilisation of existing industrial buildings which can be repurposed. Investigate school partnerships for smaller satellite operations.
Kaipara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dargaville Dalmatian Hall Kaiwaka Sports Association Complex 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of gymsport facilities will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for most of the District, with one moderate sized town (Dargaville), and a few more prominent small towns (e.g. Mangawhai, Maungaturoto). 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Where necessary rationalise assets. Prior to developing new assets (based on demonstrated demand) explore collocation opportunities (or shared use opportunities for satellite level operations) together with utilisation of existing industrial buildings which can be repurposed. Investigate school partnerships for smaller satellite operations.

5.13 Proposed Facility Approach - Rowing

Council	Rowing facilities (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
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Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No identified facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rowing in Northland appears to have a low dependence on facilities. Facilities should only be developed when demonstrated need is identified and following a feasibility assessment. Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the need for facilities and prior to considering any development undertake a feasibility assessment and cost benefit assessment. Maintain existing general use facilities (such as launching sites) based on a cost benefit assessment.
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whangarei Rowing Club sheds (Hatea River) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the need for facilities and prior to considering any development undertake a feasibility assessment and cost benefit assessment. Maintain existing general use facilities (such as launching sites) and existing assets (club sheds) based on a cost benefit assessment.
Kaipara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No identified facilities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the need for facilities and prior to considering any development undertake a feasibility assessment and cost benefit assessment. Maintain existing general use facilities (such as launching sites) based on a cost benefit assessment.

5.14 Proposed Facility Approach – Bowling Greens

Council	Bowling Greens (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coopers Beach Bowling Club Kerikeri Bowling Club Far North RSA Bowling Club Hokianga Bowling Club Houhora Bowling Club Kaeo Bowling Club Kaikohe Bowling Club Kaitaia Church Road Kaitaia Combined Bowling Club Kawakawa Bowling Club Kohukohu Bowling Club Okaihau Bowling Club Opononi Bowling Club Oruru Bowling Club Russell Bowling Club Waimamaku Bowling Club Waipapakauri Bowling Club (Domain) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the National Bowls Facility Strategy guidelines bowls venues should preferably serve a population of 18,000, a catchment of 3km and an average membership of 187. However an exception is made for single community clubs. The strategy supports a more partnership-oriented facility use model to facilitate efficient use of resources, including the rationalisation of venues and considering involvement in shared-use venues (e.g. 'sportvilles'). Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4) Maintaining a hierarchy of facilities is important for both capital and operational sustainability reasons. Smaller clubs may increasingly find maintaining assets and a sustainable membership base challenging. Evaluating future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of bowling facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for much of the District, and for a few more prominent smaller towns. Coopers Beach Bowling Club and Kerikeri Bowling Club have bowling centre status. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Where necessary consider amalgamation and rationalise assets (this could involve reducing the number of greens / or entire clubs). Prior to developing new assets (based on demonstrated demand) explore multi-sport and collocation opportunities. <p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible indoor bowls facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the use of facilities such as community halls and other existing flat floor venues for indoor bowls. <p>Note: Although indoor bowls is a standalone sport it has been included in this section for referencing purposes.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waitangi Bowling Club 	<p>facility investment on the basis of a cost benefit analysis will be important so that future investment is made in the correct areas.</p>		
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hikurangi Bowling Club Whangarei Bowling Club Kamo Bowling Club Kensington Bowling Club Leigh Bowling Club Maungakarama Bowling Club Maungatapere Bowling Club Mt Manaia Bowling Club Ngunguru Bowling Club One Tree Point Bowling Club Onerahi Bowling Club Ruawai Bowling Club Waipu Bowling Club Whangarei RSA Bowling Club 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of bowling facilities and services will need to be suitable for a predominantly city-based population; and a few prominent small towns (e.g. Ruakaka, Waipu, Hikurangi), and a small and widely dispersed rural population for much of the rest of the District. The proximity to Whangarei may offer more opportunities for nearby town and rural residents. Hikurangi Bowling Club and Whangarei Bowling Club have bowling centre status. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Where necessary consider amalgamation and rationalise assets (this could involve reducing the number of greens / or entire clubs). Prior to developing new assets (based on demonstrated demand) explore multi-sport and collocation opportunities. Investigate the development of a regional bowls centre in Whangarei (through a cost benefit and feasibility analysis). <p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible indoor bowls facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the use of facilities such as community halls and other existing flat floor venues for indoor bowls. <p>Note: Although indoor bowls is a standalone sport it has been included in this section for referencing purposes.</p>
Kaipara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arapohue Bowling Club Dargaville Bowling Club 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of bowling facilities will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for most of the 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mamaranui Bowling Club • Mangawhai Bowling Club • Maungaturoto Bowling Club 		District, with one moderate sized town (Dargaville), and a few more prominent small towns (e.g. Mangawhai, Maungaturoto).	<p>a cost benefit assessment. Where necessary consider amalgamation and rationalise assets (this could involve reducing the number of greens / or entire clubs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to developing new assets (based on demonstrated demand) explore multi-sport and collocation opportunities. <p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible indoor bowls facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the use of facilities such as community halls and other existing flat floor venues for indoor bowls. <p>Note: Although indoor bowls is a standalone sport it has been included in this section for referencing purposes.</p>
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5.15 Proposed Facility Approach – Golf Clubs

Council	Golf Clubs (from survey responses)	Regional Key Considerations (across all TAs)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific TAs)	Facility Approach
Far North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kauri Cliffs Golf Club & Lodge • Bay of Islands Golf Club • Waitangi Golf Club • Carrington Golf Club • Houhora Golf Club • Kaikohe Golf & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Golf Facility Strategy identified the Northland region as having one of the higher population to golf facility ratios in NZ. It had the 5th highest provision level. Compared with other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of golf facilities and services will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for much of the District, and for a few more prominent smaller towns. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Where necessary consider amalgamation and rationalise assets. • Where possible maintain a hierarchy of facilities to facilitate participation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Squash Club Kaitaia Golf Club Whangaroa Golf Club Okaihau Golf Club Rawene Golf Club 	regions it had relatively high supply of courses (on a population basis). The strategy supported a facility hierarch system and multisport partnerships to increase sustainability.		
Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northland Golf Club Sherwood Park Golf Club Waipu Golf Club Whangarei Golf Club Hikurangi Ngunguru Golf Club Wellsford Golf Club Paparoa Golf Club Tapora Golf Club The Pines Golf Club Waiotira Golf Club 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic projections indicate an increase in the median age across the region, small population increases in some urban areas, and population decreases elsewhere (see section 4) Maintaining a hierarchy of facilities is important for both capital and operational sustainability reasons. Smaller clubs may increasingly find maintaining assets and a sustainable membership base challenging. Evaluating future facility investment on the basis of a cost benefit analysis will be important so that future investment is made in the correct areas. Rationalisation of some clubs may be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of golf facilities and services will need to be suitable for a predominantly city-based population; and a few prominent small towns (e.g. Ruakaka, Waipu, Hikurangi), and a small and widely dispersed rural population for much of the rest of the District. Proximity to Whangarei may offer more opportunities for nearby town and rural residents to access a range of golf courses. 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Where necessary consider amalgamation and rationalise assets. Where possible maintain a hierarchy of facilities to facilitate participation.
Kaipara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangawhai Golf Club Northern Wairoa Golf Club Matarua Golf Club 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalisation of some clubs may be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of golf facilities will need to be suitable for widely dispersed rural populations for most of the District, with one moderate sized town (Dargaville) and a few more prominent small towns (e.g. Mangawhai, Maungaturoto). 	<p>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing facilities based on a cost benefit assessment. Where necessary consider amalgamation and rationalise assets. Where possible maintain a hierarchy of facilities to facilitate participation.

6.0 PRIORITY PROJECT ACTIONS

The following individual priority project actions have been identified for each territorial authority. General recommendations are outlined by facility type in each of the proposed facility approach tables. Over time additional projects will be raised that do not appear in Table 20.1. Support or otherwise for these projects should be guided by the Plan's general facility approach recommendations.

Table 6.1: Priority Project Actions

Project	Approach	Priority
Far North District		
Optimisation of District Aquatic Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete cost benefit/feasibility analysis for new /redeveloped aquatic facilities in Kaitaia, Kaikohe, and Kerikeri (in line with Aquatics Strategy). 	High
Kerikeri Tennis Club – BaySport development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proceed with planned development of four new courts and clubrooms. 	High
Kerikeri Squash Club - proposed district facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake needs, cost benefit and feasibility assessments. 	High
Kerikeri Gymsport – district hub facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake feasibility analysis for gymsport facility options. 	High
Te Hiku Sports Hub – multisport development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake needs, cost benefit and feasibility assessments. 	Medium
Lindvart Park – multisport development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake needs, cost benefit and feasibility assessments. 	Medium
Waitangi Forest - MTB park development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake needs, cost benefit and feasibility assessments. 	Medium
Whangarei District		
Tikipunga Sports Park – Regional 'Home of Football' development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake investigation including a cost benefit analysis on the most effective mix of sports field surfaces. 	High
Pohe Island (William Fraser Memorial Park) – multisport development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake needs, cost benefit and feasibility assessments. 	High
Pohe Island (William Fraser Memorial Park) – cycling hub development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake needs, cost benefit and feasibility analysis. 	High
ASB Leisure Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake feasibility analysis for additional court (subject to demonstrated demand). 	Medium
New covered pool in Whangarei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake needs, cost benefit and feasibility analysis. 	Medium
Barge Park - equestrian hub development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake needs, cost benefit and feasibility analysis. 	Medium
Whangarei Shooting Sports –hub development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake needs, cost benefit and feasibility analysis of collocating different shooting disciplines 	Medium
Kaipara District		
Kauri Coast Sportsville – multisport development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake needs, cost benefit and feasibility assessments. 	High
Kauri Coast Community Pool - upgrade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a feasibility study to determine the merits of covering and/or expanding this facility. 	Medium

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

1. The Northland Sports Facility Plan is adopted as a high level strategic document to assist the optimisation of the Region's facility network.
2. The Northland Sports Facility Plan is reviewed every three years.
3. Asset owners / developers are encouraged to look at developing lifecycle models, maintenance plans and identifying future community needs to inform their planning decisions (prior to seeking grant funding).