

**Mayor and Councillors**  
COUNCIL

23 MARCH 2017

Meeting Status: **Public**

Purpose of Report: For Decision

## **DRAFT COMMUNITY FACILITIES STRATEGY APPROVAL FOR CONSULTATION**

### **PURPOSE OF REPORT**

- 1 This report seeks Council's approval to release the draft Community Facilities Strategy for community consultation.

### **DELEGATION**

- 2 Council has the delegation to consider this matter.

### **BACKGROUND**

- 3 The development of a community facilities strategy was identified as a key activity in Council's *Future-Kāpiti* Long term plan 2015-35. Community facilities are an important part of the Kāpiti community. They provide spaces for people to participate in leisure activities, ranging from competitive sport to passive recreation and community gatherings.
- 4 Visitor Solutions are the consultants contracted by Council to write the draft strategy. They were awarded the contract through a request for proposal process. Visitor Solutions are respected consultants for the tourism, sports and recreation, arts and community development sector.
- 5 The purpose of the strategy is to provide a high-level district-wide understanding of the community facilities Council has now and those that are likely to be required in the future as the needs of the Kāpiti community change. The draft strategy provides a framework to guide strategic investment decisions from both a capital and an operational perspective to make best use of Council facilities and those owned or managed by others.
- 6 In order to draft the strategy based on sound knowledge and information, baseline research was undertaken including demographics, national trends and a stocktake of current facilities. Existing strategies and policies were referred to and a series of community workshops were undertaken in conjunction with web surveys targeted at the users of facilities and facility managers. A community wide online survey captured feedback from those not representing specific groups. A total of 157 external groups submitted responses, 112 people attended workshops and 89 people responded to the community wide survey.

### **ISSUES**

- 6 The draft strategy includes a wide range of community facilities;
  - owned and managed by council

- owned or operated by a third party, which have an on-going funding relationship with Council
- owned by a third party, which provide public access to the facility
- owned by Council and leased by other parties, or facilities owned by third parties and occupying Council land
- council owned land (land may/may not be designated as a reserve)
- owned and operated by third parties that have potential to be part of the wider Kāpiti community facility network

Information on community facility assets not owned by Council has been captured as they play a key role in the wider network of community facility provision. For example school facilities are (or could be in the future) available for community use.

7 Specific facility types that are included in the draft strategy are:

- venues for hire (halls, meeting rooms, clubrooms)
- pools and leisure facilities
- sports facilities
- indoor recreation facilities
- playgrounds and skate parks
- cultural / arts / libraries
- public toilets

Social housing and Marae are not included in the strategy.

- 8 The strategy will provide a framework to guide Council's decision making over the next 20 years in; the development of new facilities; major upgrades and optimisation of existing facilities; potential divestment of facilities no longer meeting community needs and partnership opportunities with other providers of community facilities. It is not a detailed action plan but provides Council a basis on which to make strategic community facility investment decisions in the future. It will be used to inform the long term plan on an on-going basis. Linked to Council's vision for the Kāpiti Coast District as a vibrant, diverse and thriving district it will ensure existing facilities are fit for purpose whilst addressing gaps or duplication in provision.
- 9 The strategy will assist the prioritisation of facility projects across the Kāpiti Coast District. It will be the first step in determining how Council should go about meeting community needs. Once an initiative's alignment with the strategy has been determined, the Council would make decisions about the appropriateness of capital or operational expenditure. This is likely to be subject to a range of associated analysis such as a feasibility study and business case, depending on the size or complexity of investment required.
- 10 Generally the study has shown there is an adequate number of facilities for the district and projected growth, however many are not fit for purpose and will require future investment in order to meet the needs of our community. Future partnerships should be considered with private providers such as schools or retirement villages to enable access to a range of facilities provided by organisations other than Council.

- 11 General themes that have come through over the course of drafting the strategy are:
  - Facility managers are finding the maintenance of assets challenging
  - Users have increasing service level expectations
  - Changes in the way people participate in leisure activities are impacting on current community facility provision
  - Improved connectivity to and between facilities is required
  - Centralised co-ordination and facilitation is needed
- 12 Part of the draft strategy focuses on relationship and capacity building within clubs and groups. Suggested approaches such as engaging with clubs to ensure they have asset management plans for their buildings and to facilitate shared use of facilities will have human resource implications as there is currently not the capacity to undertake this type of work.
- 13 Once the draft strategy is approved for consultation, the four week consultation process will begin on Wednesday 5 April through to Wednesday 3 May 2017. All submissions will be considered and changes made to the draft strategy as appropriate. There will be a briefing to Council on 1 June 2017 to summarise the submissions received and any changes proposed to be made as a result. The final strategy will be presented to Council for adoption on 29 June 2017.
- 14 As the full draft strategy document is over 220 pages, a summary document has been developed for the purpose of consultation. The full draft strategy will be available via the Council website, libraries and service centres or through direct contact with officers. The full draft strategy is attached as Appendix 1 and the draft consultation document is attached as Appendix 2.

## CONSIDERATIONS

### Policy considerations

- 15 To ensure there is appropriate alignment with Council's strategic direction the following existing documents were considered when drafting the strategy:
  - Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015 – 2035)
  - Te Haerenga Whakamua, A Review of the District Plan Provisions for Māori: A Vision to the Future: For The Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan Review 2009- 2012
  - Kāpiti Coast District Council Infrastructure Strategy (2015-45)
  - Kāpiti Coast District Council Carbon and Energy Management Plan (2015)
  - Kāpiti Coast District Council Open Space Strategy (2012)
  - Kāpiti Coast District Council Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways (CWB) Strategy (2009)
  - Kāpiti Coast District Council CWB Network Planning Report (2015)
  - Kāpiti District Economic Development Strategy (2015-2018)
  - Kāpiti Events Plan (2015-2018)
  - Kāpiti Visitor Attraction Plan (2016-2018)
  - Kāpiti Youth Action Plan (2016-18)
  - A Strategy for Māori Economic Development and Wellbeing in Kāpiti (2013)
  - Strategy for Supporting the Arts 2012 (Kāpiti Coast District Council)
  - Strategy Towards a Sustainable Transport System (2008)

## Legal considerations

- 16 There are no legal considerations.

## Financial considerations

- 17 The strategy will inform the long term plan process on an on-going basis. In the first instance this is likely to be in the form of extra human resource to implement parts of the strategy. Budget requirements are as yet unknown but will be considered through the long term plan.

## Tāngata whenua considerations

- 18 There are no Tāngata whenua considerations

## SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

### Degree of significance

- 19 This matter has a low level of significance under Council policy.

### Consultation already undertaken

- 20 During 2016, a series of community workshops were undertaken in conjunction with web surveys targeted at the users of facilities and facility managers. A community wide online survey captured feedback from those not representing specific groups. A total of 157 external groups submitted responses, 112 people attended workshops and 89 people responded to the community wide survey.

### Publicity

- 21 A communications and engagement plan has been implemented throughout the process of drafting the strategy. There will be multiple ways the community will be aware of the consultation process including direct contact with those previously involved; a media advisory; an update in 'everything Kāpiti'; facebook updates and the Council website.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- 22 That Council approves the draft Community Facilities Strategy and Consultation Document (Appendices 1 and 2 of Report CS:17-132) for community consultation.

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## **ATTACHMENTS**

Appendix 1 – Draft Community Facilities Strategy

Appendix 2 - Draft Community Facilities Strategy consultation document

# **Kāpiti Coast District Council Draft Community Facilities Strategy**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Community facilities are an important component of our Kāpiti community. They provide places and spaces for residents and visitors alike to participate in leisure time activities, ranging from competitive sport to passive recreation and community gatherings.

The Kāpiti Coast District Council has developed this draft Community Facilities Strategy to plan for the current and future needs of the community. This draft Community Facilities Strategy considers the demographic profile of Kāpiti and future projections.

The draft Strategy also outlines a decision-making process to determine how the Council can consider future requests for facilities support based on key principles. The Kāpiti Coast District Council acknowledges the importance of working with other providers to deliver a network of facilities throughout the district.

The range of community facilities is very broad. The following draft document provides a summary of the various facility types and the general strategic approach being suggested:

### **Aquatics**

The demand for heated indoor water will increase in the medium to long term. To meet this demand the first approach will be to test the viability of indoor pool partnerships with schools. If partnerships are not practical the Council should investigate additional direct provision.

### **Indoor Courts**

The Indoor Court network is heavily reliant on third party providers. The Council needs to work to further formalise access arrangements or assess the development of more community courts (dependant on the outcome of access arrangements).

### **Community Halls and Spaces**

The demand for quality flexible indoor community space (including halls) will increase in the medium to long term. The spread of facilities through the district is good, however quality and functionality of hall spaces remains variable. Improving the quality of and accessibility to the existing network is the initial priority.

### **Cultural / Arts / Library Facilities**

Demand for cultural and arts facilities is projected to increase. In the short to medium term there is planned development for a small number of larger strategic arts facilities. The Mahara Gallery and Waikanae Library has previously been identified as one such important cornerstone redevelopment project. The new performing arts centre at Kāpiti College will also cater for a wide range of user groups, allowing some existing facilities to be repurposed.

In the medium to long term securing more spaces for local performing arts provision is likely to be the main challenge. To meet this challenge, selected community spaces should be repurposed or improved to better meet localised needs. This may be as simple as making small changes such as improving acoustics, replacing floor surfaces or providing washing up areas to improve functionality.

### **Clubrooms**

In the medium to long term clubrooms represent one of the single biggest sport facility challenges in the district. Overall the stock of clubroom facilities is old and was designed and constructed in a time when sports club dynamics and needs were very different. As facilities increase in age their maintenance costs will also increase. Before expenditure is made clubs should be encouraged to undertake objective planning to carefully assess all their facility options.

### **Utility Buildings**

Utility buildings are required on all major active public open space reserves used for sports. This is especially true when reserves contain limited clubroom and associated facilities. The only future gap in provision identified is at the proposed Otaraua sports field development.

### **Public Conveniences**

The district has a good distribution of public conveniences, although some gaps in provision exist in high use open space locations. In some other high use locations, such as those within proximity to bus stops and key main street areas, existing toilet facilities need to be reviewed to meet demand. Our public conveniences must be accessible, of good quality, and serve the needs of both residents and visitors.

### **Playground Facilities**

The district has a good spread and level of playground provision. It is anticipated planned network initiatives will meet the projected demand at both the local and destination playground level. When renewals are considered thought should be given to optimising equipment and positioning destination playgrounds so that they have a connection with other amenities to attract residents and visitors.

### **Hardcourt Facilities**

The district has a comparatively good network of hardcourt facilities. The primary focus for hard court areas is that of optimising the use of existing surfaces. Secondly, there is a need for planning for additional courts to cater for potential future growth in netball.

### **Playing Fields**

Across the district there are a wide range of playing fields accommodating competitive sport. While there may be pockets of heavy demand, the wider sports field network is well positioned to accommodate additional demand. This would be further enhanced with the development of Otaraua Park, which will provide an opportunity to increase the quality and carrying capacity of both training and competition fields.

### **Open Space and Parklands**

The Kāpiti Coast District currently has a diverse open space network. The addition of destination parks such as Otaraua Park and smaller localised parks will accommodate any gradual demand increases.

### **Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways**

The Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways network is extensive and has the potential for further expansion and optimisation. It is anticipated that the planned network initiatives will meet projected demand. A review of the 2009 CWB Strategy is timely.

### **Other Facilities**

The district contains a diversity of smaller or specialist facilities that offer residents different sporting and leisure opportunities. In general, these facilities are well spread across the district. The specialist nature of some facilities requires participants to travel to access opportunities. This is considered acceptable when the facility supports more niche experiences.



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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Strategy Background

Community facilities provide places and spaces for residents and visitors to come together and participate in a range of passive and active recreation and community activities. The variety of activities provided on the Kāpiti Coast is wide ranging as are the facilities that support them. This creates a rich social fabric within the community that encourages connectedness, vibrancy and resilience.

The Kāpiti Coast District Council supports community facilities through direct provision, leasing of Council land and/or buildings to community groups and the allocation of grants, rates remission, reserve land-user charges and subsidised rent<sup>1</sup>. The Council also has a key role in providing strategic leadership and coordination of facility development and sustainability across the district.

The Kāpiti Coast District is one of the fastest growing districts in the Wellington Region. The Council needs a strategic framework to support community facilities effectively and efficiently, and to assist in determining its level of involvement in, and resource allocation to, community facility provision across the district.

The development of a Community Facilities Strategy is identified as a key activity in the first three years of the community facilities and support activity area in the Council's Future Kāpiti Long Term plan 2015-35. This is the first time the Council has developed a Community Facilities Strategy. The Council has signalled in its Long Term Plan it will work in partnership with the community to achieve a series of Community Outcomes to deliver on the vision of being a vibrant, diverse and thriving district. The Strategy will help guide the Council's investment decisions and involvement in the district's facilities over the next 20 years. Any investment in community facilities will need to be balanced with other priorities identified through the Council's long term planning process for 2018-38.

## 1.2 Strategy Purpose

This draft Community Facilities Strategy provides a high-level understanding of the community facilities the district has now, and those that the Council will likely require in the future as the needs of our community change.

The Kāpiti Coast District Council needs to be strategic about what we invest in from both a capital and an operational perspective, to make best use of the Council's facilities (and those of other facility providers) and to provide leadership and direction to the allocation of resources. When discussing the "network" in this strategy we are referring to facilities that are provided by the Kāpiti Coast District Council and other providers.

The draft Strategy is not just about what new facilities may be required, but also about what existing assets should be maintained, reconfigured, repurposed or in some instances removed. It provides direction based on current available data. As new data becomes available the Strategy will be updated.

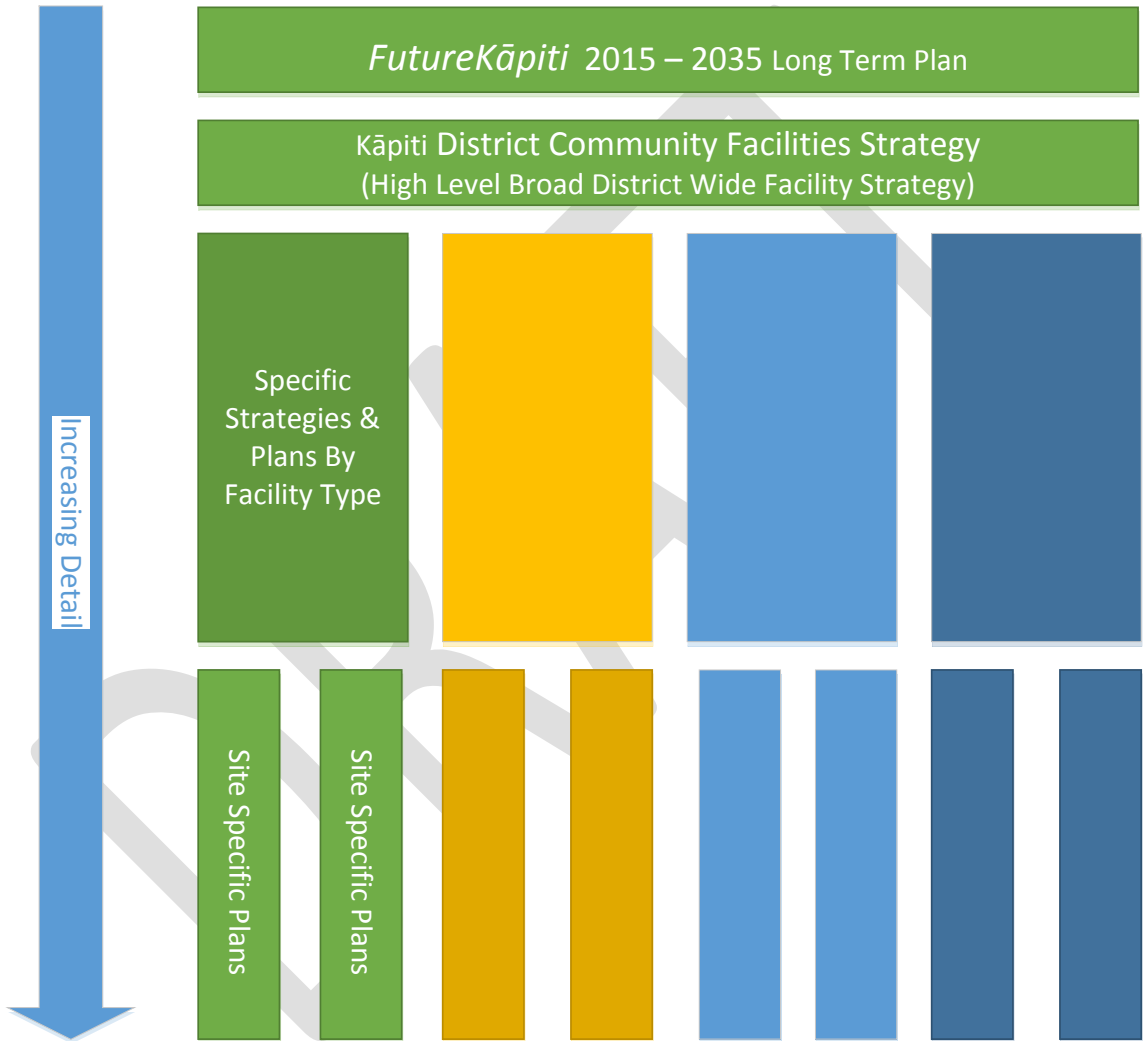
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<sup>1</sup> The Council maintains community facilities such as halls and meeting spaces throughout the district and funds a range of local organisations from surf lifesaving to Citizen's Advice Bureaus. We look after more than 500 hectares of parks and sportsgrounds which provide opportunities for diverse recreation activities. Kāpiti also has an extensive network of cycleways, walkways and bridleways. We provide several swimming pools, library facilities across the district and support various arts and heritage activities that are important to our community.

The proposed strategies represent the Council's aspirations for community facilities. However, decisions about investment in community facilities will need to be balanced with other priorities identified through the Council's long term planning process for 2018-38.

1.3 Using this Strategy

This Strategy will be used to assist the prioritisation of facility projects across our district. It should be used as the first step in determining how we should go about meeting our facility needs. Once an initiative's alignment with this Strategy has been determined, the Council can make decisions about the appropriateness of capital or operational expenditure. This is likely to be subject to a range of associated analysis such as a feasibility study and business case. The following diagram illustrates where this strategy fits in the planning process.



This diagram demonstrates that generally the Kāpiti Coast District Council Community Facilities Strategy will provide a framework for more specific plans and projects.

Community groups will be able to use the draft Strategy and its associated decision-making framework to understand when to engage with the Council regarding their facility needs and aspirations.

## 1.4 Methodology

It was important that the Kāpiti community had an active involvement in shaping the Community Facilities Strategy. To achieve this, a series of community workshops were undertaken in conjunction with web surveys targeted at the users of facilities and facility managers. A community-wide online survey was also used to capture feedback from those not representing community groups.

Public feedback on this draft consultation document is also being sought.

## 1.5 Scope

The strategy will include a wide range of community facilities:

- either owned and managed by the Council
- owned or operated by a third party, which have an ongoing funding relationship with the Council
- owned by a third party, which provide public access to the facility
- owned by the Council and leased by other parties, or facilities owned by third parties and occupying Council land
- council owned land (land may/may not be designated as a reserve)
- owned and operated by third parties that have potential to be part of the wider Kāpiti community facility network

For the purposes of this draft Strategy, community facilities include the following types of Council and third party spaces and places:

- venues for hire (halls, meeting rooms, clubrooms)
- pools and leisure facilities
- sports facilities
- arts / cultural facilities
- libraries
- indoor recreation facilities
- playgrounds and skate parks
- public toilets

This draft Strategy will also consider the important role that libraries, arts facilities and museums play in providing community services. Given the Council has existing operative plans for assets such as open space, certain areas will offer varying levels of detail.

There are some facilities that are excluded from the project scope. These include:

- social housing
- Marae

This draft Community Facilities Strategy is reliant on the provision of information from a wide variety of sources. Every possible step has been taken to ensure facilities are captured but the Kāpiti Coast District Council cannot guarantee that this includes all facilities.

## 2.0 STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

The development of a Community Facilities Strategy recognises the contribution that these facilities have in achieving the high level outcomes identified in the Kāpiti Coast District Council Long Term Plan to achieve the vision of a vibrant, diverse and thriving Kāpiti. These outcomes are:

- thriving economy, vibrant culture, diverse community
- resilient community
- wise management of public funds
- democracy through community participation
- strong partnerships

These outcomes are considered throughout this draft Community Facilities Strategy.

### 2.1 The Council's Existing Strategies

To ensure there is appropriate alignment with the Council's strategic direction it is important that existing strategic documents are considered when planning for community facilities. To inform the draft Community Facilities Strategy the following key strategic documents were reviewed:

- Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015 – 2035)
- Te Haerenga Whakamua, A Review of the District Plan Provisions for Māori: A Vision to the Future: For The Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan Review 2009- 2012
- Kāpiti Coast District Council Infrastructure Strategy (2015-45)
- Kāpiti Coast District Council Carbon and Energy Management Plan (2015)
- Kāpiti Coast District Council Open Space Strategy (2012)
- Kāpiti Coast District Council Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways (CWB) Strategy (2009)
- Kāpiti Coast District Council CWB Network Planning Report (2015)
- Kāpiti District Economic Development Strategy (2015-2018)
- Kāpiti Events Plan (2015-2018)
- Kāpiti Visitor Attraction Plan (2016-2018)
- Kāpiti Youth Action Plan (2016-18)
- A Strategy for Māori Economic Development and Wellbeing in Kāpiti (2013)
- Strategy for Supporting the Arts 2012 (Kāpiti Coast District Council)
- Strategy Towards a Sustainable Transport System (2008)

### 2.2 Summary

From these strategies, several consistent themes emerged which have relevance to the future planning of our community facilities (Table 2.1). These themes could be considered:

Table 2.1: Key Strategic Themes and Associated Planning Considerations.

Theme:	Planning Consideration:
A desire for safe and welcoming facilities for all ages which provide a wide range of recreation, leisure and social activities.	Consider multiuse community facilities, which are carefully designed (including local reserve areas) to ensure they are adaptable, safe and well utilised by the whole community.
The importance of having safe and connected cycleways, walkways and bridleways (CWB) network.	Such a network will provide important links from and between residential areas and key destination points, including community facilities.

	This network also provides important recreation opportunities for the district.
The need for the district to both retain and attract young people and make improved provision for older people.	Provide youth-specific facilities and recreation opportunities (including consideration of youth centres). Provide activity settings for older people in appropriate locations. Ensure community facilities are easy to access, including provision of public transport options.
The need to invest in developing and maintaining infrastructure (physical and social) which supports communities and visitors.	Community facilities can play a key role in attracting people to live in and visit the district. Community facilities also contribute to building community connections and cohesion.
Town Centre upgrades	Consider the co-location of community facilities with retail areas to enhance vibrancy and use. Locating community facilities in destination areas that support other activities can help maximize utilisation of facilities.
The desire to maintain and enhance the local community identity and feel of different areas (i.e. village, town, rural, coast) within the district.	When planning future community facilities, it is important that they appropriately reflect the local character of the area they are located within. This may include incorporating arts and cultural values and involving local artists.
The importance of, and opportunities available for, partnerships.	Opportunities exist to partner with others in the provision of community facilities in the district. This may include partnerships with Tāngata whenua, education providers, central government (such as DoC), the Greater Wellington Regional Council and community groups.
The importance of sustainability and energy efficiency.	Sustainability and energy efficiency principles need to be part of community facility planning and design to improve energy performance.

## 2.3 Document Review

### 2.3.1 Main Strategies

#### Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015-35)

The Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015-35) describes the Council's vision for the district for 20 years and outlines the services and activities we provide, the major works underway and projects planned. The plan's vision is for a vibrant, diverse and thriving district. It outlines five key outcomes:

- thriving economy, vibrant culture and diverse community
- resilient community
- wise management of public funds
- democracy through community participation
- strong partnerships

The outcomes identified in the LTP are to be achieved through implementation of the key initiatives and major projects related to community facilities that are identified, which include:

- rebuilding the Te Atiawa Park courts in 2015/16 and 2016/17 to meet the needs of both netball and tennis users in the medium to long term. Cost = \$980,000
- future-proofing the Ōtaki pool (re-roofing, recladding and improving the interior including disability access). Budget = \$5.4 million including a splash pad next to the pool – entry will be free. Both projects will start in 2016/17 and be complete in 2017/18
- performing arts facility – invest in the Kāpiti College performing arts centre, subject to an appropriate agreement about the community use of the centre. Budget = \$1.6 million contribution towards the centre, provided in 2017/18
- revisiting the development of a community events facility as part of the next Long Term Plan. \$20.8 million set aside for 2028-31 for an events facility
- redeveloping the Raumati pool building as a multi-purpose community facility to be up and running by 2020. Budget = \$1.3 million spread over 2018/19 and 2019/20
- upgrading the Waikanae Library and partially funding the upgrade of the Mahara Gallery (subject to the Gallery Trust's own fundraising contributing to the project). The project is phased over three years to be completed in 2018/19. Budget = \$9.2 million<sup>2</sup>
- finalising the development plan for Otaraua Park and beginning implementation over the next two years. Budget \$1.02 million for first stage
- creating a youth development centre offering districtwide activities progressively over the next three years. Budget = \$946,000

### **Te Haerenga Whakamua, A Review of the District Plan Provisions for Māori: A Vision to the Future: For The Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan Review 2009- 2012**

Importantly, this report captures the specific issues that iwi are concerned about in relation to the future sustainability, growth and development of the Kāpiti environment. The report is an iwi led document that articulates values and aspirations of the three iwi of the ART Confederation<sup>3</sup> (ART) from a kaupapa Māori lens. It was commissioned as part of the review of the Council's district plan. This has led to tikanga policy development, which supports locally specific values and districtwide aspirations applicable in a regulatory and non-regulatory approach.

ART believe it is vital that work continues to find a balance and reciprocity of relationship with the natural world, so that cultural and spiritual values regarding the environment are maintained. Expressed through Kaupapa tuku iho<sup>4</sup>, these tikanga are inherent in Māori and guide all that they do. This means planning activities using kaupapa, tikanga and self-determined priorities. ART is committed to ensuring that the Council recognises and embraces the validity and potential of kaupapa tuku iho in all that they do. Of the ten kaupapa tuku iho, four common themes were drawn from within to support a forward thinking and innovative plan. These four kaupapa tuku iho include:

- Pūkengatanga - to advance knowledge of origins and experience, of whakatupu mātauranga and of the promotion of scholarship
- Ūkaipōtanga - to affirm the relationships between ourselves and our taonga tuku iho, including tūrangawaewae and continuing attachment to takiwā through ahi kaaroa
- Manaakitanga - to behave in ways that are mana enhancing to each other and to others
- Kaitiakitanga - being kaitiaki means utilising a number of practices in order to maintain a balance between people and their local environment

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<sup>2</sup> The budget allowed for this project is based on the original upgrade project and is not the specific budget estimate for the new integrated building project

<sup>3</sup> The ART Confederation is the iwi of Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga and Ngāti Toa Rangatira. The Confederation has a population of about 40,000

<sup>4</sup> Kaupapa tuku iho are the values gifted to us by tūpuna Māori

Accounting for the way that Māori interpret the natural world ensures more meaningful engagement with ART. This plan ensures that the Council and ART work in ways that consolidate and appreciate the convergence of mātauranga Māori and Western knowledge, which can only strengthen socio-environmental outcomes for the district.

### **Kāpiti Coast District Council Infrastructure Strategy (2015-2045)**

The Infrastructure Strategy (2015-2045) focuses on roading, water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure. It does not specifically include community facility infrastructure. However, some high-level information contained in the strategy is useful. This includes:

- most of the district's population is and will continue to be centred in the urban areas of Ōtaki, Waikanae and Paraparaumu / Raumati. Most future population growth is expected to occur in Waikanae and Paraparaumu / Raumati
- the Council's roading programme is heavily influenced by the central government's plans for the Kāpiti Expressway and Transmission Gully. The Council will need to develop new local connector roads feeding onto the Expressway
- over the 30 year period of the Strategy, operational costs for infrastructure (excluding community facilities) is expected to grow from \$31million to \$75million per annum, placing pressure on managing the Council's budgets and affordability

### **2.3.2 Activity Specific Strategies**

Beyond the high-level vision and themes detailed above there are several existing Kāpiti Coast District Council strategic documents that provide more specific direction regarding planning for future community facilities in the district.

### **Kāpiti Coast District Council Strategy for Supporting Arts (2012)**

The Strategy for Supporting the Arts (2012) identifies several arts priorities linked to community facilities. These include:

- the development of modern, appropriate and accessible venues for the arts
- the expansion of the Mahara Gallery (in conjunction with the Waikanae Library upgrade). This requires external funding and links to the Town Centre upgrade
- developing a design for a performance arts facility in conjunction with planning for the Paraparaumu Town Centre
- identifying and promoting community facilities across the district which are suitable for arts activities

### **Kāpiti Coast District Council Open Space Strategy (2012)<sup>5</sup>**

The Open Space Strategy (2012) provides direction regarding the role and future development of public open spaces (as community facilities). Key direction, goals and observations from the Open Space Strategy, which are relevant to this Community Facilities Strategy, include:

- there is an unevenness of distribution of open space in the district. The Open Space Strategy indicates some need for destination parks, sports fields / playing surfaces and neighbourhood reserve space (in specific areas)
- a desire to increase leisure and active recreation opportunities and provide a mix of formal and informal recreation opportunities for each of the district's communities. It is recognised this will require careful management of existing parks so they can cater to a greater range of recreation activities and partnerships with other open space providers (such as DoC) as well as carefully planned acquisition of new open space

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<sup>5</sup> This Strategy does not take into account changes as a result of the new Expressway



- the need to ensure that all Kāpiti urban residents are within 400m walking distance of public open space. This may require a combination of land acquisition and access partnerships
- there is a desire to improve access and connectivity through existing public open spaces and better cycleways, walkways and bridleways (CWB) linkages
- improving the overall quality of open space including an emphasis on ensuring people feel safe and comfortable in using open space

### **Kāpiti Coast District Council Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Strategy (2009)**

The Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Strategy (2009) provides more detail regarding the Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways (CWB) network. Direction contained within the CWB Strategy relevant to the Community Facilities Strategy includes:

- plans to improve travel connections for walking, cycling and horseriding between Kāpiti's main towns and key recreation routes
- an objective to develop networks that improve cycling, walking and horseriding access and linkages throughout Kāpiti. Currently walking, cycling and bridleways networks are incomplete and disconnected, especially in urban areas. New routes (both off-road and on-road) will be needed to complete the networks
- the promotion of cycling, walking and horseriding as safe, everyday modes of transport and recreation to help reverse the decline in walking and cycling activity. Improved safety for walkers, cyclists and horseriders is also a priority
- an acknowledgement that CWB routes need to be continuous and link to destinations where people want or need to go, including recreation and community facilities. Routes for recreational use are also needed

### **Kāpiti Coast District Council Strategy Towards a Sustainable Transport System (2008)<sup>6</sup>**

The Strategy Towards a Sustainable Transport System (2008) reinforces the important role of the CWB Strategy and recognises that continued investment in the cycleways, walkways and bridleways network will provide opportunities for people to be able to shift travel modes. It also identifies the top 15 CWB network priorities as:

- Wharemauku Stream, from the Town Centre to Paraparaumu and Raumati
- Western Link Road system
- Millennium walkway/ cycleway
- Lindale-Nikau-Greendale-Waterstone
- Mazengarb Stream to Western Link
- Rahui Road- Railway Station and Shops
- Waikanae River - North Bank options
- Waikanae River - South Bank options
- Kāpiti Road (on road commuter)
- Coastlands access to underpass south and west
- Tasman Road commuter route
- State Highway 1- Hinemoa St
- Waitohu Valley Road - Railway SH1
- Ōtaki River -North Bank
- Queen Elizabeth Park -Whareroa Farm

The Strategy also recognises that standard road design practice is focused on catering for traffic volume, with an assumption about priority of vehicles over other modes. In response, a new access network hierarchy has been developed which focuses on the function of a route and provides for clear allocation of space across all modes of transport.

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<sup>6</sup> This Strategy does not take into account changes as a result of the new Expressway

## **Kāpiti Coast District Council Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Network Planning Report (2015)**

This plan summarised a review of the current (2015) cycleways, walkways and bridleways (CWB) network, and identified priority assessment around 100 potential infrastructure development schemes/actions (of different scales). The initial assessment was undertaken as part of the report using a variety of research methods, consultation and other background information. The process then applied a multi-criteria scoring method to prioritise potential schemes, based on rated safety outcomes; directness; connectivity outcomes; anticipated usage (numbers); cost; and ability to fund.

This was undertaken as an initial strategic approach to inform the Council and provide initial guidance towards generating an implementation plan. This development is currently a work-in-progress.

### **Kāpiti Coast District Council - Kāpiti Youth Action Plan (2016-18)**

The Kāpiti Youth Action Plan (2016-18) provides more detail regarding the need to effectively cater to young people when planning for future community facilities through the following five goals:

1. communities which are safe for and supportive of our diverse youth communities
2. a Council which values and listens to its young people
3. a district which supports strong positive youth development
4. a district which has youth friendly spaces and places
5. a district where there is lots for young people to do

### **Wellington Region Sports Field Strategy (2013)**

While not a Council document, this Strategy provides an examination of sports field supply and demand across the Wellington Region. Specific findings and direction pertaining to the Kāpiti area include:

- currently there is sufficient space across the network for all competitions, but not enough for training. There is shortfall of 27 hours per week of sports field space available for training (particularly related to requirements in Paraparaumu and Waikanae).
- by 2031 Kāpiti is expected to have an overall shortfall of between 14 to 33 hours (depending on code growth)
- rugby and league have surplus capacity across the full week, both currently and projected through to 2031, while football has a current shortfall which is projected to rise to between 34 and 48 hours/week by 2031
- if Kāpiti proceeds with all planned sports field developments (within the LTP) it is expected there will be a surplus of field space of between 13 – 29 hours by 2031 (depending on code growth)
- the level of capacity increase needed to 2031 can be met through the planned development of Otara Park<sup>[1]</sup> including centralising some competition play. The provision of training capacity in the Waikanae area, and converting a small number of existing soil fields to Dedicated Training Areas will also alleviate pressure.

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<sup>[1]</sup> Referred to as Howarth Farm in the Wellington Region Sports Field Strategy (2013)

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## 3.0 OUR KEY CONSIDERATIONS

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The following areas have been identified as key challenges, opportunities and advantages that need to be considered when looking at the current and future community facility needs on the Kāpiti Coast. These considerations have been identified following engagement with the community through surveys and user group workshops, together with a review of relevant regional and national information. Some considerations are Kāpiti Coast specific while others are relevant throughout New Zealand.

The community facility challenges, opportunities and advantages for the Kāpiti Coast include:

### 3.1 Demographics of the Kāpiti Coast

The Kāpiti District currently has a population of around 52,000 (2017 estimate)<sup>7</sup> which is spread out unevenly along the coast in the smaller townships of Paekākāriki and Ōtaki, and the larger merging 'greater-urban area' incorporating Raumati, Paraparaumu and Waikanae.

Projected population growth is only modest over the next 30 years (approximately 20% by 2046) with the largest numeric growth likely to be in the Waikanae West area, and with decline in the Paekākāriki area.

The district's distinctively 'older' population profile (compared with the Wellington Region) will also be 'ageing' in all districts. High growth in numbers is being projected among those aged over 65 years, other notable increases in population include the 5-9 and 10-14 year age groups which are expected to increase 5.7% and 5.6% (respectively) from 2013 to 2043. These projections present significant opportunities and challenges for the Kāpiti Coast, which include:

- challenges in ensuring attractive and accessible participation options for children and youth are maintained and enhanced in an 'older' community
- opportunities to further harness the skills in the community voluntary sector (young and old) in the operation of community facilities<sup>8</sup>
- opportunities to engage with the large number of Retirement Villages and to explore potential partnership opportunities (i.e. community access to facilities)
- challenges in ensuring the location, types and designs of the community facilities and services offered can adapt over time so they can fulfil the needs of an older demographic<sup>9</sup>
- increases in participation in some activities which are seeing a decline nationally
- ensuring facilities that are developed are accessible, particularly given the higher levels of disability in the Kāpiti area compared to nationally<sup>10</sup>

There are only minor variations in ethnicity and socio-economic status around most of the district, with only the Ōtaki area being particularly notable for higher proportions of Māori. This area (alongside Paraparaumu Central) also has socio-economic indicators that are relatively lower than the rest of the Kāpiti Coast. Apart from that, in most other respects there are little substantive differences between the populations of the main communities overall. In terms of opportunities and challenges there may be relatively more financial constraints affecting the Ōtaki population's participation in facility use, while

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<sup>7</sup> Forecast.id

<sup>8</sup> Participant feedback at workshops highlighted the willingness of many Kāpiti Coast residents to make a contribution; while it is acknowledged there are logistical and legal requirements to empower a voluntary workforce it presents an option to engage with a range of willing helpers

<sup>9</sup> It is expected that when specific, more detailed planning such as needs, options and feasibility analyses are undertaken for specific projects then the most up to date and localised community profile data will be used. For example, Kāpiti Coast receives periodically updated population projection and other data through the profile.id service which collates data primarily from official data sources (<http://profile.idnz.co.nz/Kāpiti/home>). In addition, Sport NZ has an online insights tool which provides sport, recreation, health, population and schools data at a regional level ([www.sportnz.org.nz/insights](http://www.sportnz.org.nz/insights))

<sup>10</sup> It is reported that 1 in 4 residents have a disability compared with the national rate of 1 in 5

there may be relatively more potential to develop facility and use opportunities in association with the Māori community.

While future population projections are well founded on the best available data, there are potential uncertainties related to significant infrastructure changes currently underway in the district, particularly associated with the Kāpiti Expressway. This may alter the areas of population change in the district and the accessibility of different community facilities relative to different population catchments around the district. Linkages between the transport network, facility locations and changing population concentrations will need to be monitored. The location and types of community facilities and services offered will therefore need to adapt over time so they are not mismatched with changing community needs and concentrations <sup>11</sup>.

## 3.2 Location of Communities

The main communities that make up the Kāpiti Coast are spread along the coastline. Each community is uniquely different from the others in the area and serviced by a network of local community facilities while also utilising larger or more specialised districtwide facilities. This physical separation can create challenges when planning for community facilities.

Kāpiti is in relative proximity to larger urban areas including Palmerston North, the Hutt Valley and Wellington. This has several impacts on the Kāpiti Coast.

### 3.2.1 High percentage of residents working out of the Kāpiti area

A large proportion of working-age residents leave the district each working day<sup>12</sup>, with most travelling to Wellington for work. This commuting has several implications. On the negative side, it can restrict the amount of time available to undertake (and volunteer) in sport and leisure activities on the Kāpiti Coast (placing even further demand load during peak times). On the positive side commuting residents have greater opportunities to access facilities outside the district.

### 3.2.2 Proximity to Wellington

Our geographic position and improving transportation infrastructure means we can access specialist community facilities in Wellington that would not be possible to develop within our district. The Expressway will serve to further reduce travel time within the area and between the Kāpiti Coast and the Wellington CBD, allowing Kāpiti residents to more easily access a wider range of community services.

## 3.3 Landscape and Climate

### 3.3.1 Mountains, rivers and sea

The Kāpiti Coast is defined by the physical environment in which it exists. The Tararua Ranges are connected to the beaches bordering the Tasman sea via several well-known rivers. This landscape plays a significant part in the type of activities that can occur within the Kāpiti Coast.

### 3.3.2 The climate

The climate in Kāpiti is warmer and dryer on average than most areas within the Wellington Region. This attracts visitors to the Kāpiti Coast District's beaches, parks and other community facilities.

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<sup>11</sup> It is expected that when specific, more detailed planning such as needs, options and feasibility analyses are undertaken for specific projects then the most up to date and localised community profile data will be used. For example, Kāpiti Coast receives periodically updated population projection and other data through the profile.id service which collates data primarily from official data sources (<http://profile.idnz.co.nz/Kāpiti/home>). In addition Sport NZ has an online insights tool<sup>11</sup> which provides sport, recreation, health, population and schools data at a regional level ([www.sportnz.org.nz/insights](http://www.sportnz.org.nz/insights))

<sup>12</sup> 35.0 % of the working population work out of the district

### 3.4 Changes in Leisure Time Participation

The variety of activities now readily available in New Zealand is far greater than at any time in the past. The changing demographics of society has brought diversity, which has led to community facilities being expected to cater for a wider range of activity types.

Sports parks have always hosted traditional activities such as rugby and football, while now also being required to support new burgeoning activity such as touch, AFL and Gaelic football. Community halls once home to only a few more traditional activities are now being used for a wider range of uses such as "war gamers" and Taiko drumming. There are now also more varied forms of activities such as growth in the diverse styles of martial arts and new technologically based sports and hobbies.

The challenge facing the Council is in providing an acceptable level of provision to ensure all varieties of activity can occur. With all these changes, it is therefore important the Council ensures community facilities are flexible to accommodate changing activity patterns<sup>13</sup>.

### 3.5 Implications of Wider Infrastructure Developments

There are significant infrastructure improvements occurring on the Kāpiti Coast and more are planned. The Kāpiti Expressway and Transmission Gully have the potential to reduce travel times both within Kāpiti and to Wellington, to make travel safer and journey times more reliable. This will make travel more attractive for many and access to certain community facilities easier for some residents. However, it may also lead to capacity issues in certain facilities as utilisation increases. Alternatively, the Kāpiti Expressway may act as a barrier restricting access in some localised instances, particularly in the urban areas of Paraparaumu.

The Council has already identified the opportunities for cycling and walking with many linkages to the Expressway being developed through the Stride 'N Ride<sup>14</sup> programme.

### 3.6 Increasing Service Level Expectations

Service level expectations have increased over time as innovations and development have driven improvements in the quality and capacity of facility provision nationally.

Many people expect facility owners and managers to provide levels of service to the same standard as facilities in larger local authorities or those provided by commercial operators. This can prove challenging for territorial authorities like the Kāpiti Coast District Council, as budgets are inevitably lower than large urban councils and the ability to consistently attract a reasonable level of attendance is more challenging.

There are also service level comparisons being made within the district, with the various communities expecting the same level of provision as their neighbours<sup>15</sup> even though demographic trends and participation levels may differ.

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<sup>13</sup> Future-proofing of facilities: Needs to consider facility design and functionality in relation to service provision / capability. Facilities will need to accommodate demographic change (e.g. growth in older age cohorts) and population, participation, and preference changes. Communication technology has rapidly sped up the transfer of new sport and hobby trends

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.kapiti-coast.govt.nz/Your-Council/Projects/Getting-around-Kapiti/> "Additional funding has been made available through Stride 'n' Ride Kāpiti Coast to improve connections to and from the Kāpiti Expressway Cycleway"

<sup>15</sup> For example, it is perceived that a disparity in indoor court user charges exists between Ōtaki and areas further south. Fees are higher in Ōtaki and this has been questioned by user groups and seen as a disadvantage to that community

### 3.7 Ensuring Facility Sustainability

Community, sport and recreational assets are provided by a range of entities including the Council, charitable trusts, the Ministry of Education (via schools), tertiary education providers, and community groups and clubs. Maintaining ageing assets, current service levels and facility sustainability is likely to become increasingly difficult in some geographic locations, especially for areas with decreasing and/or ageing populations.

Often funding for upgrades and new capital developments is easier to obtain than funding for ongoing operations. This contributes to overall sustainability issues for some community facilities.

Duplication and underutilisation of community facilities will become increasingly unaffordable over time. Rationalisation, re-programming or repurposing of certain facilities will likely be required to overcome these challenges. New or non-traditional sources of facility provision will also increasingly need to be considered.

### 3.8 Developing Community Facility Partnerships

It will become increasingly important for all stakeholders to work collaboratively to improve delivery of community facilities. Ad-hoc development would lead to lost opportunities and poor operational and capital spend.

Nationally, the education network is an important part of the solution to provide sustainable community facilities in local communities. School partnerships are becoming increasingly important and are supported by the Ministry of Education's Community and Shared Use Principles Policy.

A new funding and access agreement is being finalised between the Council and Kāpiti College to support the development of a new performing arts centre. The Council has committed \$1.6m to gain ongoing community access. This type of agreement will see a combination of school and community use, maximising the return on investment of all parties. The Council also has a facility access partnership with Paraparaumu College which allows community access to facilities out of school hours.

Another increasingly important network of facilities exists within privately owned rest homes and retirement villages. Many of these have a suite of community, recreation and sporting facilities to cater for residents. An opportunity exists for the Council to partner with strategically located private providers in this sector to offer "community facilities" that may not otherwise be affordable to provide separately.

The development of this draft Strategy provides an opportunity for Kāpiti District stakeholders to re-assess their collective provision of community facilities.

### 3.9 Legislative Challenges

The wider community sectors face several legislative challenges, many with potentially significant impacts.

The Reserves Act (1977) has largely failed to keep pace with a changing sporting and social environment. Many aspects of the Act inhibit the sustainability of community facilities.

Liquor licensing changes and the lowering of the breath alcohol level have also had dramatic impacts on community club revenue. Recent changes to health and safety legislation are impacting sport and recreation organisations with additional compliance and liability requirements. In some areas, Councils are taking over responsibility for equipment provision (such as goal posts on public parks) to help better manage health and safety considerations for both themselves and clubs.

Requirements related to responses to earthquake prone building designations are also emerging as a significant challenge in many areas of New Zealand with the Kāpiti Coast being no exception. Many

community services have been delivered adequately using older civic and private buildings for many years, but the possible requirement to strengthen or remove these buildings has the potential to displace a considerable number of community, sport and recreation-based activities. This may create new demands on any remaining infrastructure, or emerge as unanticipated gaps in community facility coverage and availability.

The impact of the legislative environment needs to be taken into consideration when examining the future sustainability of the facility network, and any strategic developments within such networks.

### **3.10 Technology**

Technology is also playing a significant part in how people are interacting with community facilities. Every part of the engagement process from awareness, booking, participation and reviewing facilities has online options, requiring the Council and users to consider how this technology can be provided. There is also a rise in augmented reality products that integrate users with existing parks and open spaces. This presents both opportunities to increase community participation but also challenges in managing multi-user types.



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## 4.0 OUR KEY PRINCIPLES

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The key principles are identified to help guide how the Kāpiti Coast District Council chooses to develop and sustain a network of community facilities. Any approaches to the Kāpiti Coast District Council for support or endorsement of current or proposed facilities would need to be assessed to ensure these principles can be adhered to. The key principles underpinning our draft Strategy are summarised as:

### 4.1 Accessibility

The Kāpiti Coast District Council want our community facilities to be accessible for all residents of the Kāpiti Coast. Accessibility means that facilities have good physical access, are visible so people are aware they are available to them, are affordable and inclusive.

With the Kāpiti Coast's demographics reflecting an ageing population and higher levels of disability, accessibility for all ages to community facilities and activities is an important principle.

### 4.2 Sustainability

The network of facilities on the Kāpiti Coast and the individual facilities themselves need to be sustainable to maximise community benefits and demonstrate wise management of public funds.

Sustainability in this context means both financial and environmental sustainability. Firstly, community facilities are well utilised with strong governance and management that can meet their operational costs (this may include subsidy and grant funding). This also requires robust asset management planning including covering depreciation, renewals and maintenance. Secondly it means community facilities, places and spaces that consider the environment they are in and are developed to minimise any effect on the natural environment.

### 4.3 Lifecycle Modelling

Existing and planned community facilities need to be appropriately maintained throughout their projected lifespan to ensure they deliver benefit to the community.

All new facilities should have lifecycle maintenance models established prior to any development, to inform operational plans and building material selection. Additional up-front investment in quality materials can have a strong impact on facility sustainability through lower regular maintenance costs and decreased renewal frequency. Whole of life costs need to be understood before committing to new facilities or upgrades on the Kāpiti Coast.

### 4.4 Multi Use

Facilities should be designed to enable multi use where ever possible. Currently many single purpose community facilities are underutilised for large periods of time.

### 4.5 Partnerships

Partnerships is identified as one of the five outcomes identified in the Long Term Plan for the Kāpiti Coast District Council. Working together with other facility providers to develop and operate an integrated network of community facilities is increasingly important to optimise our facility network and maintain its sustainability.

### 4.6 Adaptability / Functionality



Activity 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 typical community facilities can be up to fifty years, it is important that they be as adaptable and functional as possible.

#### **4.7 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.

#### **4.8 Community Return**

The return on investment in community benefit terms 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 return (both socially and economically) on the funded project delivers as much or more than any project it displaces.

#### **4.9 Flexibility**

From time to time unexpected opportunities for specific national or international projects (or regional projects which support national or international outcomes) may arise. These projects should be evaluated thoroughly to determine if they are of benefit to the optimisation of the wider community facility network and what the opportunity cost and impact may be. Evaluation should follow the decision criteria and decision making process outlined in Section 6 of this draft Strategy.

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## 5.0 FACILITY HIERARCHY

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It is important to understand where our different community facilities fit within a hierarchy so we can better understand the role they play across the region and the district. The following facility hierarchy definitions were developed, based on best practice, to inform our understanding of the facility network. They can be applied to different types of community facilities.

### 5.1 Facility Hierarchy Definitions

**International:** A facility with the ability to host international festivals / symposiums / competitions / events (i.e. between nations or internationally significant). Given Kāpiti Coast's proximity to Wellington there will be few if any facilities in this category, unless for a highly specialist area.

**National:** A facility with the ability to host national festivals / symposiums / representative competitions (including professional and semi-professional franchise sporting competitions involving teams from outside New Zealand) and/or to serve as a national training hub for one or more organisation or sports code.

**Regional:** A facility with the ability to host inter-regional and internal regional festivals / symposiums, competitions and/or which serves as a regional hub for one or more organisations or sports codes.

**District Wide:** A facility with the size and ability to cater for and serve the entire district. This type of venue would be the central hub for a specific activity type (such as the Coastlands Aquatic Centre).

**Sub-District:** A facility with the ability to host users/events from more than one community within the Kāpiti Coast District. People generally travel from adjacent areas within the Kāpiti Coast to access the services offered in these facilities.

**Local:** A facility with the ability to serve a local catchment's basic community and sporting needs. This catchment will predominantly be drawn from within a single community within the Kāpiti area.

### 5.2 Facility Hierarchy Approach

It is important to understand that a facility at a higher hierarchy level may also meet the needs all the way down to a local level. For example, the Coastlands Aquatic Centre is capable of hosting regional competitions, but is still seen as a local facility servicing local needs most of the time.

Kāpiti must play to its strengths and avoid unnecessary duplication of facilities within the district or with neighbouring councils. Where facilities currently exist (or are planned) in other areas, these may satisfactorily or more appropriately deliver opportunities than the development of new facilities.

We need to be aware of how our facilities fit within the network of facilities in New Zealand and the role of facilities within the hierarchy. Existing provision in Kāpiti, in neighbouring councils, and nationally needs to be part of the consideration when assessing the need, demand and features of potential new facilities.

Based on the current provision of facilities within the district, including those by neighbouring councils, and the current facility hierarchy in New Zealand, when developing new facilities the Kāpiti Coast is generally best placed to focus on facilities up to a Regional level (or below), or specialist facilities at a national or international level that align to the Region's competitive advantages.

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## 6.0 DECISION CRITERIA AND FACILITY EVALUATION

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The decision criteria and facility evaluation for the draft Community Facilities Strategy are based on nationally accepted processes that are regarded as best practice and have been adapted to reflect the principles outlined in this draft Strategy.

### 6.1 Decision Criteria

During the term of any strategy, new data, new opportunities and budget priorities will arise. For this reason, it is important that community facility projects that potentially involve the Council in some form can be evaluated <sup>16</sup>.

A series of criteria have been adopted based on the principles set out in this draft Strategy. This will ensure a robust, transparent and fair process in determining the type of facility which is likely to be required, and/or the development priority given to different facilities. The purpose of these criteria is to ensure all projects are evaluated in a structured way.

These criteria should be considered in conjunction with the proposed facility investment decision making process (see facility investment decision making process framework). The criteria outlined below should be considered at all levels of this evaluation and decision making process. However, at the initial evaluation stage/s the Kāpiti Coast level one criteria will assume prominence, while other levels of criteria will be considered in more detail should a proposal progress.

Our evaluation criteria are as follows.

#### **Kāpiti Coast Criteria (Level 1):**

- The degree of alignment with the relevant Kāpiti Coast District Council's strategies and plans
- The degree of alignment a facility or proposed facility has with the Kāpiti Coast District Council's existing and proposed urban planning, infrastructure development, tourism/economic development, and transport networks
- The degree of alignment with national, regional, district and local strategies and plans, such as code-specific national facility plans and those concerned with upgrading facility networks regionally and nationally
- The degree to which any existing or proposed facility matches the projected needs of the Kāpiti Coast community within its core catchment area
- In the case of a partnership or grant, the track record and capability of the proponent organisation <sup>17</sup>.

#### **Kāpiti Coast Criteria – Project Specific (Level 2):**

- The potential for partnerships between the Council and other providers that demonstrate effective use of the Council's investment over the life of the partnership

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<sup>16</sup> The Council supports community facilities through direct provision, leasing of Council land and/or buildings to community groups and the allocation of grants, rates remission, reserve land user charges and subsidised rent

<sup>17</sup> This can be assessed through an independent review of an organisation's governance, management, operations (including financial viability), and membership levels

- The degree to which a facility or proposed facility complements (avoids duplication) / optimises the existing or proposed facility network, and builds on the district's strengths
- The degree to which demand exceeds supply (once all existing facilities are being run at an optimal operational level) and the facility or proposed facility can meet the identified gap
- The degree to which the existing or proposed facility is operationally sustainable (taking a whole of lifecycle approach which looks at operational and maintenance costs throughout the facility's life)
- The return on investment (measured in terms of community benefit) that the facility or proposed facility can generate
- The ability of the facility or proposed facility to reflect international and national best practice in its location, design and subsequent operation

Given this draft Strategy is a high level strategic document it is acknowledged that all proposed facility approaches identified in the draft Strategy will need to be tested in more detail. This will involve the presentation of verified facts and evidence-based decision making (as outlined in the proposed evaluation process below).

## 6.2 Facility Investment Decision-Making Process

A proposed facility investment decision-making process framework has been developed to assist collaboration. The process would involve the Council and entities such as community funders, education providers, regional sports organisations, community groups and clubs, all acting in a collaborative manner to ensure facilities reflect the needs of the community while also fitting within the district facilities network. The decision-making framework would typically be employed through the annual plan or long term plan process.

This process is not intended to replace the legislative requirements and decision-making processes of individual stakeholders. Rather it is an overall framework that can be either used alongside or integrated into stakeholder decision-making processes related to community facilities.

All proposed facilities, whether new build or redevelopments, should go through this process. However, the scale of the proposed project and its likely ongoing operational costs will dictate how detailed the analysis in each stage of the process will need to be. For some smaller projects the process can likely be truncated. For example, a small, local level facility development proposal may require less detailed analysis than a districtwide level facility development proposal. The Council will be able to provide guidance on this.

The process has six key work stages which are punctuated by phases for stakeholder review. At each of these review stages stakeholders may choose to suggest ways the facility concept could be optimised, suggest proceeding to the next work stage (if the facility concept is considered feasible), or even decide to decline or withdraw their support. The decline or withdrawal of support by certain stakeholders may not necessarily terminate a project. However, it may require the project to be reconceptualised.

The process is designed to reduce time and cost for both project proponents and potential stakeholders by only requiring the minimum amount of work to be undertaken at each stage to inform the next stakeholder review stage.

The key work stages are:

1. **Facility Concept Outline:** A short outline (i.e. under two pages) which summarises the proposed project and key facts. This should include a brief facility description, an indicative cost, a proposed location, a potential governance and management structure, an outline of the perceived need for

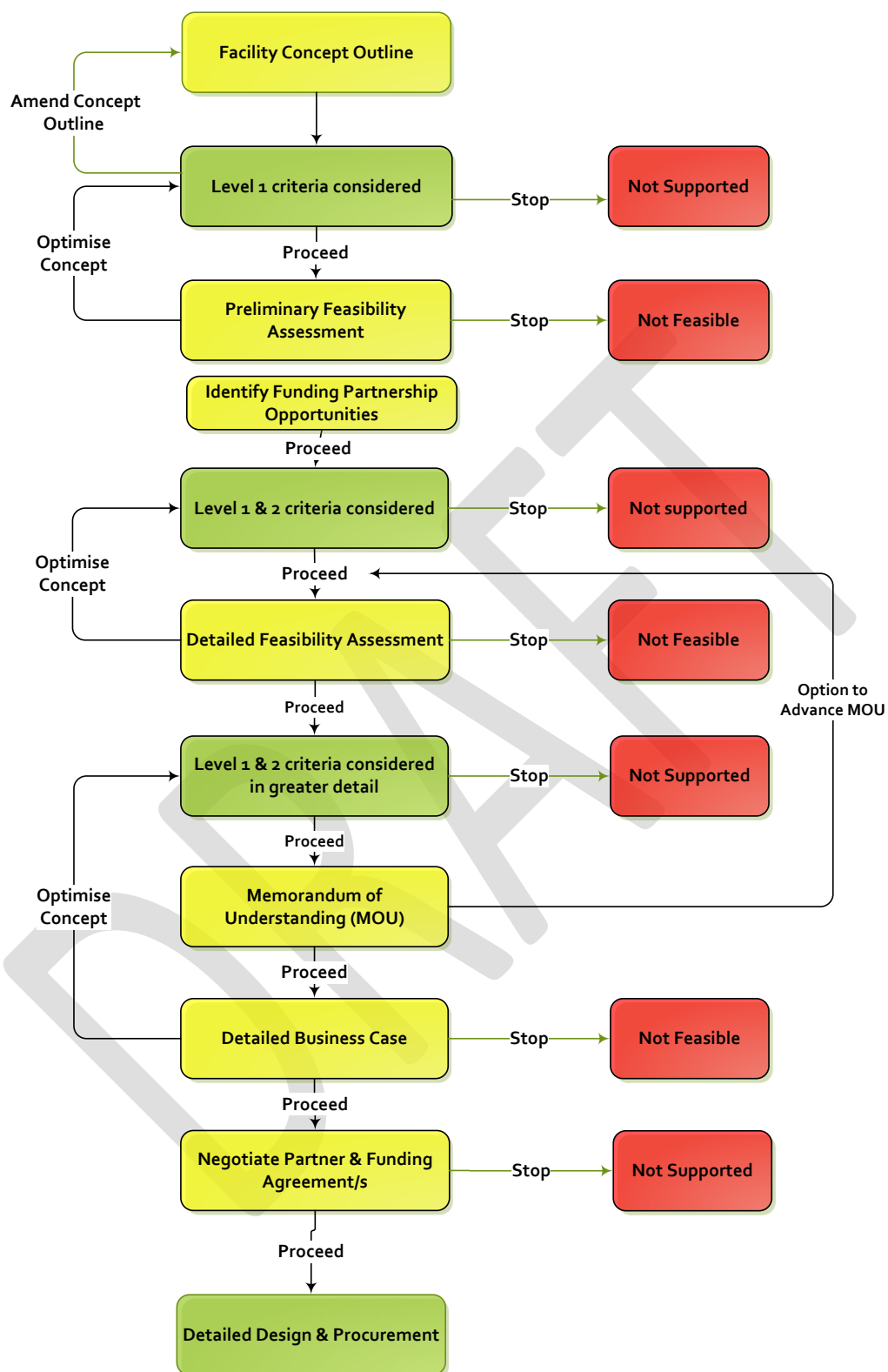
the facility, and its degree of alignment with strategic documents. No architectural plans are required at this stage.

2. **Preliminary Feasibility Assessment:** A high level assessment which tests the viability of the facility concept. This work should confirm any immediate challenges and opportunities, and on balance whether progressing further is warranted. Part of the assessment will involve identifying funding partnership opportunities. No architectural plans are required at this stage beyond simple bulk and location analysis.
3. **Detailed Feasibility Assessment:** A detailed assessment which holistically examines all areas of the potential facility development. This will require professional input from a range of consultants and involve such things as sports and/or community planning, demographics, business planning, preliminary concept design (including addressing accessibility issues), governance and management.
4. **Memorandum of Understanding:** A MoU will set out what different partners' expectations are, provided they have decided to progress examining the project further (and particularly if they are contributing seed funding to assist with undertaking further analysis). If stakeholders are contributing funding towards a detailed feasibility assessment this MoU stage can be brought forward.
5. **Detailed Business Case:** This analysis examines the financial implications of the proposed development in greater detail and builds on earlier work undertaken in the detailed feasibility assessment. Emphasis will be placed on operational and capital issues.
6. **Negotiate Partner and Funding Agreements:** Should the project be supported following the earlier analysis stages, partnership and funding agreements will need to be negotiated between the parties. Only once these have been successfully agreed should the project be initiated and detailed design and procurement be commenced.

Note: The Council will be able to guide proponents through the decision making framework and direct them towards useful resources (such as business case templates).

All parties involved should consider at each stage how a project aligns with the principles, criteria and recommendations of the draft Community Facilities Strategy. The principles and criteria should be used to structure stakeholder decision making.

Figure 6.1: Full Facility Investment Decision Making Process



## 7.0 AQUATIC FACILITIES

### Summary:

***The demand for heated indoor water will increase in the medium to long term. To meet this demand the first approach is to test the viability of indoor pool partnerships with schools. If partnerships are not practical the Council should investigate additional direct provision.***

Aquatic facilities are important in helping residents (and visitors) maintain health and well-being, to enjoy the Kāpiti lifestyle and develop and maintain water skills. The high capital and operational costs of aquatic facilities means a targeted approach to provision is important.

The Council will:

- complete the upgrade of the Ōtaki Pool, including external splash pad
- assess the need for more water space (particularly in peak times)
- investigate re-scheduling some structured swimming use to non-peak times as demand for heated indoor water increases with an ageing population
- investigate facility partnerships with schools and others. These partnerships would allow more water space (increasing leisure capacity in Council owned pools)
- advocate for the continued operation of primary school pools to service local communities

### 7.1 Introduction

It is important to develop aquatic skills amongst residents on the Kāpiti Coast, given our coastal location and ease of access to rivers and the Tasman Sea.

In our community, aquatic activity is undertaken for sport, recreation, therapeutic and rehabilitative purposes. Given Kāpiti Coast's demographic profile the importance of accessible aquatic facilities is important and likely to increase.

There is currently a network of publicly accessible pools in Kāpiti. Historically there were swimming pools on most school grounds. Over the last 30 years several school pools have closed and the reliance on Council-owned facilities to deliver swimming has increased.

### 7.2 Strategic Context

Aquatic facilities provide essential sport and recreation opportunities ranging from competitive through to recreational. They also have a strong role to play in learn to swim and water safety.

The Kāpiti area has a network of Council owned and operated facilities supported by school provided facilities. The key Kāpiti Coast District Council strategic document that supports the improvement and development of aquatic facilities is:

## **Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015-35)**

The key initiatives and major projects that are related to aquatic facilities that have been identified include:

- Future proof the Ōtaki pool (re-roofing, re-cladding and improving the interior including disability access) and build a splash pad next to the pool
- Both projects will start in 2015/16 with the bulk of the work to be done in 2016/17

## **Sport New Zealand Aquatic Facilities Strategy (2011)**

Some key points (at a regional level) to come out of this strategy that may impact the Kāpiti Coast area include:

- The Wellington region has around 32 people per square metre of pool space, compared with a national average of 21 people per sqm
- Viewed as people per standard sized pool (8 lane, 25m), the Wellington region has 16,054 people per pool. New Zealand has 10,518 people per pool overall
- The Wellington region is likely to experience an overall decrease in swim visit demand by around 4% by 2031
- The Wellington region has an average proportion of outdoor pools (42% vs 41% for NZ), a much higher proportion of heated pools (91% vs 77% for NZ), and a lower proportion of school pools (38% vs 56% for NZ)
- Most facility use is subsidised. Users do not pay the true cost of providing the service. Ongoing replacement costs are not usually being funded
- Demand for competitive use/training conflicts with community use. Targeted use of service-level agreements and strategic investment support is recommended to better balance different uses at current facilities in the priority locations
- Better use arrangements in existing facilities may be required to meet more specific needs for competitive use; for an ageing population (especially the 50+ age group); and for filling non-peak use periods

## **7.3 Facility Inventory**

The facility inventory undertaken for this plan identified 14 aquatic/pools facilities, although this number is inflated by the inclusion of school pools, pools in retirement villages and an outdoor adventure camp pool. While all retirement village pools are not currently available for community use, they are worth noting for potential consideration in future facility network planning. They are all small but importantly are also all covered and heated.

The core network of community-accessible pools is currently based around three Council pools in Paraparaumu, Waikanae (uncovered) and Ōtaki, and several smaller uncovered seasonal school pools. The main pool in the district is at Paraparaumu (Coastlands Aquatic Centre). Details of these facilities are summarised in Tables 7.3.1 and 7.3.2.



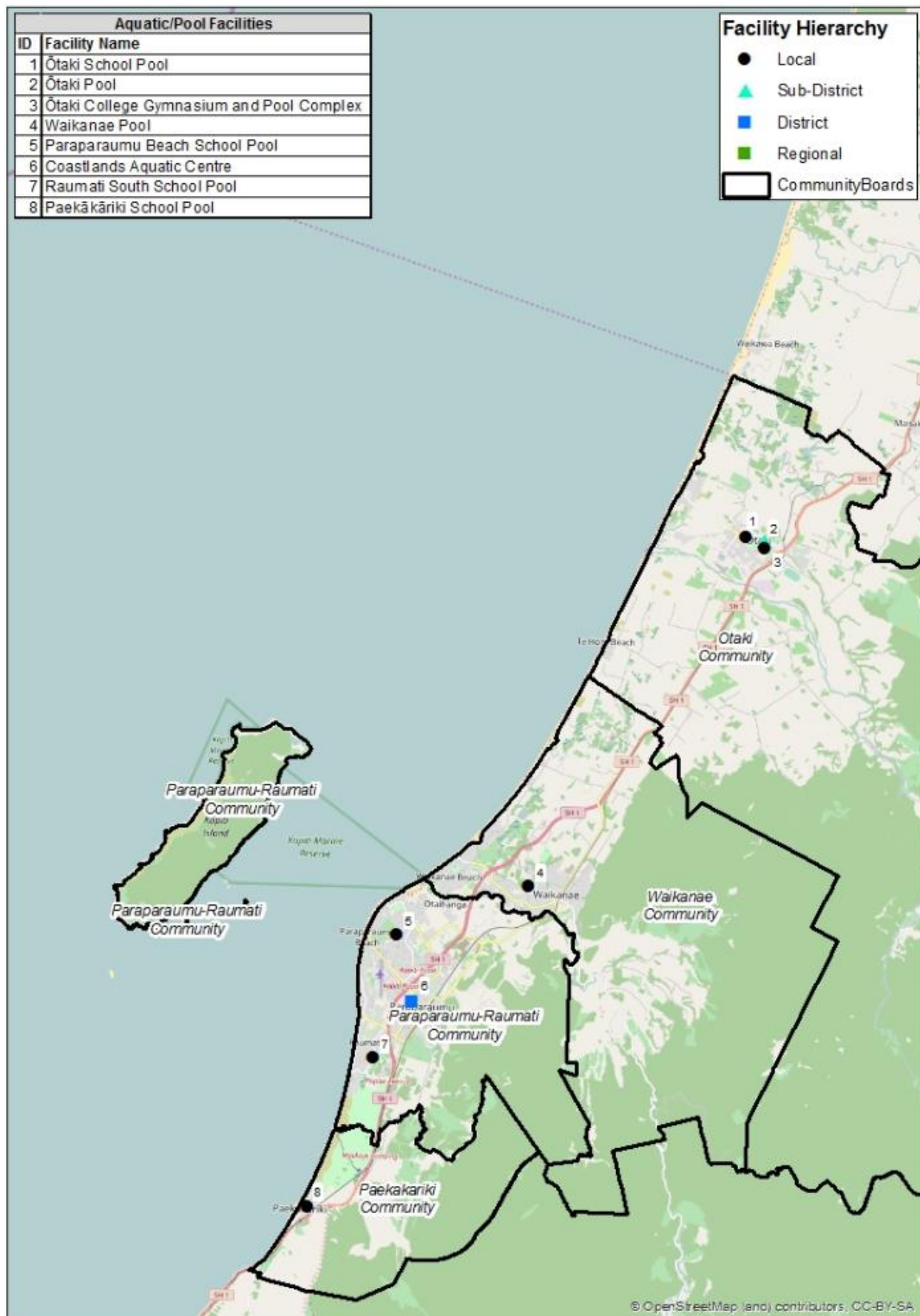
Table 7.3.1: Council and School Aquatic Facilities

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Ōtaki College Gymnasium and pool complex	1 x 25 metre outdoor pool which is not heated. Used only in summer months.	Local	Ministry of Education	Ōtaki College	Ōtaki College
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Pool	Covered and heated 33.3m x seven lane lap pool (1.1m deep). Toddlers' pool is approximately 0.5m deep. Includes a spa, sauna, playground and BBQ area. Used by swimming clubs and the general public. Internal learn to swim, Aquafit and AquaEase programmes are run. Internal pool environment is considered poor and a full pool hall rebuild is planned.	Sub-District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Ōtaki School Pool	Outdoor heated school pool 15m x 5m. The heating has enabled the season to be extended. Used only in summer months.	Local	Ministry of Education	Ōtaki School	Ōtaki School
Waikanae	Waikanae Pool	Outdoor pool open for 20 weeks over the summer period. One 33.3m x seven lane lap pool (1.1m deep). Toddler pool 0.5m deep. Also a spa pool, hydroslide, volleyball net and BBQ and picnic area. The pool is used by the general public, schools and for learn to	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		swim. No maintenance / condition issues are reported.				
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Coastlands Aquatic Centre	Main pool 25x25m 10 lanes with 2.4m deep end and a moveable shallow end (1.2m). Smaller programmes pool with a depth from 0.6 - 1.2m. Used for most 'learn to swim' lessons. Toddlers' pool with a beach entry to a depth of 0.4m. Also a spa pool/sauna, hydroslide, onsite café, meeting room for hire, and small retail shop. Several in-house programmes are offered including AquaYoga, Aquafit, AquaEase, Sit and be Fit. The pool is under capacity pressure at peak times (4pm – 7pm weekdays due to club use and 'learn to swim' classes).	District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Paraparaumu Beach School Pool	Small outdoor (primary school size) pool. No maintenance / condition issues reported.	Local	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education	Paraparaumu Beach School
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Raumati South School Pool	Small outdoor (primary school size) pool. Used mainly by students and their families. No maintenance / condition issues reported.	Local	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education	Raumati South School

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		Capacity issues reported in summer peak. School reports maintenance budget challenges.				
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki School Pool	Small outdoor (primary school size) pool. Used mainly by students and their families. No maintenance / condition issues reported.	Local	Ministry of Education	Paekākāriki School	Paekākāriki School

Map 7.1: Existing Aquatic / Pool Facilities



## 7.4 Facility Overview – Aquatic Facilities<sup>18</sup>

### Facility Operator Feedback

There is a core of three Council pools providing the bulk of aquatic facility services in the district, supplemented by several small uncovered school pools spread across the district. Coastlands Aquatic Centre is the primary facility, with the Ōtaki Pool and the uncovered Waikanae Pool also contributing more locally. Pool space in Paekākāriki is confined to the small basic Paekākāriki School pool.

Few capacity issues were reported other than during peak weekday times (Mon-Fri 4-7pm) at the Coastlands facility. This was primarily due to club use and lessons taking priority. Similarly, all pools were reported to be largely meeting user needs. However, the condition of some facilities was indicated to be hampering use. Heating was desired at Ōtaki College Pool, while a full pool hall rebuild is planned for the Ōtaki Pool. There was also a desire for longer opening hours and season extension at the Waikanae Pool.

### User Feedback

There was little specific feedback from user groups or users on desired facility developments. Most feedback indicated that the current pool network met needs, apart from a few comments about difficulty in getting lane access at the Coastlands Aquatics Centre. Few specific suggestions for improvements were made, with the main themes referring to extending Waikanae Pool opening hours, extending/deepening Ōtaki Pool, and options for the old Raumati Pool (i.e. re-opening to provide more lane space, repurposing for indoor skating).

Some community feedback requested the development of a 50m pool. Use of 50m pools is generally for competitive swimmers to train and compete in. Considering a hierarchy approach to Aquatic facilities it is difficult to justify a 50m pool on the Kāpiti Coast.

There are 50m competition pools in Lower Hutt and Wellington to the south and Palmerston North in the north that host long course events. Any future assessment of need for this type of specialist aquatic facility would need to carefully consider the:

- wider network of facilities available in the Wellington and Manawatu areas
- types of aquatic user demand
- cost and benefit of a 50 metre pool compared with other configurations

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<sup>18</sup> This overview was informed by a Facility Operator Survey, a series of community stakeholder workshops and results from a Council run community survey (refer Methodology, Section 1.4)

## 7.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Aquatic Facilities

### Districtwide Key Considerations

- Take account of the aquatic facility/activity needs of a significantly ageing population, and growth in the total numbers of older people in terms of both activity-type preferences and appropriate facility type, location and accessibility (specifications and transport). At the same time the opportunities for new-entrant and younger participants in activities need to be enhanced to grow participation.

### Districtwide Facility Approaches

- Explore school partnerships to create more water space in Kāpiti.
- Look to increase available water space with one or more of the following strategies:
  - Investigate the re-scheduling of user groups to free up space in peak periods
  - Expand pool space at current facility/ies
  - Explore facility partnerships to reduce peak time pressures at Coastlands Aquatic Centre
- As demand for heated indoor water increases with an ageing population examine re-scheduling some other swimming use to non-peak times.
- Advocate for the continued operation of primary school pools to service the local community.

Community Board Area (sorted north to south)	Aquatic Facilities (from survey responses)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific areas)	Proposed Facility Approach	Timeframe Short term 0-3 years Medium term 4-10 Long term 10 plus yrs
Ōtaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ōtaki College Gymnasium and pool complex</li> <li>Ōtaki Pool</li> <li>Forest Lakes Camp Pool</li> <li>Ōtaki School Pool</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ōtaki Pool upgrade is underway to improve accessibility and comfort; it will also include a Splash Pad (water based play area) next to the pool</li> <li>Greater socio-economic challenges for this population makes facility affordability and accessibility particularly relevant</li> <li>Consider the opportunities presented by Ōtaki College Pool (as demand dictates)</li> </ul>	<b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake the full replacement of the Ōtaki Pool</li> <li>If the refurbishment of the Ōtaki Pool generates increased demand and in turn capacity issues, investigate a partnership with Ōtaki College to enclose their pool (accommodating structured swimming club use)</li> </ul>	Short term  Medium term
Waikanae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waikanae Pool</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take account of the larger numbers of residents, particularly older residents, projected to live in this area</li> </ul>	<b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain and monitor Waikanae Pool</li> </ul>	Ongoing
Paraparaumu - Raumati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastlands Aquatic Centre</li> <li>Paraparaumu Beach School Pool</li> <li>Raumati South School Pool</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take account of the larger numbers of residents, particularly older residents, projected to live in this area</li> <li>Consider the districtwide role that the Coastlands Aquatic Centre plays on the Kāpiti Coast (and its central location for most residents)</li> </ul>	<b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain and monitor Coastlands Aquatic Centre</li> <li>Assess options for additional water space to cater for demand, particularly in peak periods (either through expansion of existing assets or partnerships)</li> </ul>	Ongoing  Short term

Paekākāriki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paekākāriki School Pool</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take account of the projected ageing and relative declining population in this area</li> <li>Be cognisant of the role the existing primary schools play in localised 'learn to swim' and youth leisure provision (with the nearest Council pool being Coastlands Aquatic Centre approximately 11km (15 minutes drive) away along a busy highway)</li> <li>If all pools were lost from this community it would represent a gap in the facility network at the local facility level</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor use of primary school pools and examine support on an as required basis</li> <li>If the opportunity arises investigate the potential for a partnership with a retirement village to enable heated leisure water access</li> </ul>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Short term</p> <p>Medium term</p>
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## 8.0 INDOOR SPORT COURT FACILITIES

### Summary:

***The Indoor Court network is heavily reliant on third party providers. On the one hand this exemplifies the values of working together; on the other it represents a risk to community access should any of these providers have a need to reduce community access. The Council needs to work to further formalise access arrangements or assess the development of more community courts (dependant on the outcome of access arrangements).***

The geographic spread of indoor court facilities is not even throughout the district. This suggests some residents are not likely to have optimal access to indoor court sports opportunities. Provision is also heavily reliant on school facilities (either with or without formal partnership arrangements with the Council). There is demand pressure on indoor courts during peak use periods.

The Council will:

- investigate the formalisation of facility access partnerships with strategic schools to ensure community use is secured and future proofed
- investigate the introduction of a Kāpiti Coast wide booking system, reducing the administrative burden on schools and providing a single booking system for users
- assess current facilities for potential future changes in use due to the ageing population
- undertake an assessment of potential options for a new multi-court facility to service the southern Kāpiti Coast area for sports such as basketball, netball and volleyball
- consider a community subsidy of certain facilities to maintain equitable, quality community access across the district

### 8.1 Introduction

The facility inventory undertaken for this strategy identified six Indoor Court facilities suitable for sports such as basketball, netball and volleyball. Smaller specific-use indoor sport facilities (i.e. fitness centres/studios, martial arts halls)<sup>19</sup> are covered in other sections.

Currently there are five larger facilities that provide a total of six full sized basketball courts (incorporating markings for corresponding sports court types, such as netball, badminton and volleyball)<sup>20</sup>.

The publicly accessible facilities included in survey responses had a variety of land owners and facility operators. While the Council only directly provide one dedicated large indoor sport court facility (Waikanae Memorial Hall), it facilitated significant public access to two more through College-Council partnerships. These partnerships are a key component of this type of facility provision in Kāpiti.

<sup>19</sup> Some overlaps with Community Halls were apparent, and those included in this section were determined to have a greater sports focus. Refer to Section 9.3 'Facility Inventory' for details of these and the other facilities. Refer to the Community Halls Section (Section 9) for discussion of other hall facilities with some potential indoor sport uses.

<sup>20</sup> One sub-sized facility with basketball hoops was also listed (Forest Lakes Camp Hall). It is excluded from inclusion as a full facility here, although it is noted for practice/training potential.

## 8.2 Strategic Context

The Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015-35) outlines the vision for a vibrant, diverse and thriving district. The provision of community facilities is a key component of providing this environment. There are several themes that are pertinent to Indoor Courts:

- A desire for safe and welcoming facilities for all ages which provide a wide range of recreation, leisure and social activities
- The need for the district to both retain and attract young people and make improved provision for older people
- The need to invest in developing and maintaining infrastructure (physical and social) which supports communities and visitors
- The importance of, and opportunities available for, partnerships

### Strategic Sport Key Points

The National Indoor Sports Facility Strategy is the overarching guiding strategic document for Indoor Court facilities. The Strategy Revised Edition One (May 2014) provides direction at a Wellington Region, rather than a Kāpiti specific level. It determined that:

- Population growth will slow and the proportion of older people increase. (see Section 3.1-Demographics)
- The Wellington region has 1 council court per 22,000 people. The average level of court provision in New Zealand overall is 1:23,000
- This was complemented by having 1 school court per 13,000 people in the Wellington region. The average level of school court provision in New Zealand overall (all NZ) is 1:14,000
- For national level tournaments and events, the overall Wellington region is well served. It has larger venues such as ASB Stadium, ASB Arena (Wellington) and Te Rauparaha Arena (Porirua). The Kāpiti Coast is also in reasonable proximity to Arena Manawatu, one of the largest multi-court indoor venues in New Zealand

Other national sports strategies also have relevance to indoor court provision. Again these focus at the Wellington Region level, rather than providing specific direction regarding Kāpiti Coast. The main documents of relevance are:

The National Netball Facility Strategy (2011) which identifies that:

- Growth in the 'active population' (aged 5-50) was projected to increase in Wellington City and Kāpiti District
- Indoor Court spaces are usually 'multisport' and while premier netball is often a core activity it is usually not the primary user of those facilities
- Each region should have access to at least one indoor multi-court venue (of at least 2 courts). The ASB Stadium is the main example in the Wellington region with several other smaller multi-court facilities

It is also a well-recognised national trend in the programming of premier and other high level netball to move play indoors onto sprung wooden floors for the health and safety of players and with better audience facilities wherever possible.

The Basketball New Zealand Indoor Facilities Guide (2014) identifies that:

- The recent trend for Territorial Authorities (TAs) to develop event centres and entertainment venues has resulted in a surplus of centres for national and regional competitions and a shortage of indoor court space for community basketball
- All Basketball associations within the Capital Zone need to work collaboratively with Sport Wellington and the TAs in this area to influence development of a facilities plan, based around a hierarchy of facilities for community basketball, aligned with the NFS for Indoor Sports
- Strategies for increasing general court access for Basketball include: Increasing access to school courts for community use; modifying and increasing access to outdoor courts such as netball courts, tennis courts and recreation spaces; being flexible with court sizes and game times; adapting and redeveloping existing facilities; and developing new facilities (including facilities with both indoor and outdoor court provision)

## Benchmarks

Analysis of the Kāpiti District's Indoor Court provision using 2013 Census data and the National Indoor Sports Facility Strategy (2014) shows that:

- Based on a 'population-to-facility' basis (including school courts) Kāpiti is currently adequately supplied with indoor courts. However, given the location of three of the courts in Ōtaki and the inability of the public to access three of the courts during week days, there is a coverage imbalance with a potential undersupply of courts in the southern half of the Kāpiti Coast area
- If only direct Council provided facilities are considered the Kāpiti District has only one facility<sup>21</sup>, which is the Waikanae Memorial Hall. This is a multi-use Community Hall rather than a dedicated gym, so does not represent a full gym-equivalent. However, if the formal access arrangements through Paraparaumu and Kāpiti College are considered direct provision, then the Council provides three venues

The Kāpiti area relies heavily on school and other facility providers to deliver indoor active court space. Considering the multi-use nature of the Waikanae Memorial Hall there is very little public provision of indoor court space.

## 8.3 Facility Inventory

A distinction was made between **Indoor Sports Courts** (based on Basketball/Netball/Multiple Badminton/Volleyball Court sized and focussed facilities) and other indoor facilities not requiring full court space. Some of these other indoor facilities overlap with the types of spaces provided in Community/Church/School halls. These facilities are discussed in Sections 9 and 10 of this strategy. The facility inventory undertaken for this plan identified a variety of Indoor Sport venues across the region. These included public Indoor Courts provided by the Council; some public or public-accessible facilities available through schools (by arrangement); and private commercial venues.

Details of Indoor Sports Courts are summarised in Table 8.1:

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<sup>21</sup> The average level of public court provision (outside of those at schools) in New Zealand overall is 1 court per 23,000 people. As the Kāpiti District only has one publicly available court for its entire population the direct level of public provision is much lower

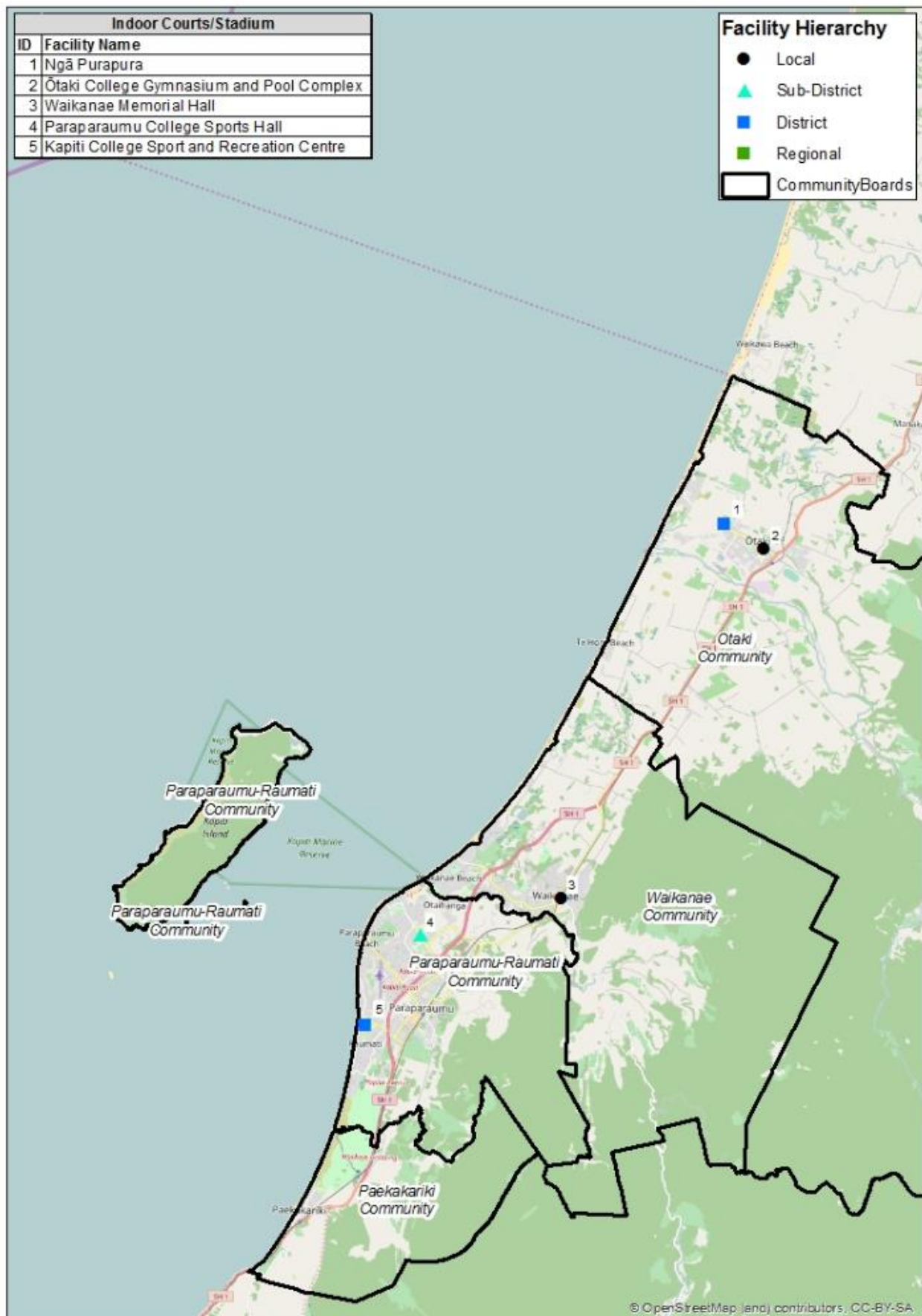
**Table 8.1: Public<sup>22</sup> Indoor Sports Court Facilities**

Areas (sorted north to south)	Indoor Stadium/Gym facilities (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft Status	Land Owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Ngā Purapura	Two international standard netball/basketball/multi use courts, fully equipped gymnasium (with changing rooms, showers), as well as a café and meeting rooms. Sometimes have booking pressures requiring shifting groups into different spaces or times (especially with holiday programmes).	District	Ōtaki Porirua Trust Board	Te Wānanga o Raukawa	Te Wānanga o Raukawa
Ōtaki	Ōtaki College Gymnasium and pool complex	Gymnasium marked for 1x basketball court and other court sports, storage spaces for school and community users, changing rooms and toilets, a small fitness space and a 25m pool attached. High use and demand from sport and community groups, sometimes exceeds capacity/availability. Running out of storage space and any options to further optimise use spaces.	Local	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education	Ōtaki College
Waikanae	Waikanae Memorial Hall	Marked for 1x basketball court, 5x badminton, 1x smaller hall space. The facility is not sports dedicated and has many non-sport uses which require compromises/constraints in some facility provision (i.e. sports utility vs performance quality). No storage. High use at peak times.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu -Raumati	Paraparaumu College Sports Hall	Community gymnasium in partnership with Kāpiti Coast District Council. Markings for 1x full basketball, 1x netball, badminton. Facility includes a climbing wall, toilets and changing rooms. Limited spectator space or seating and lack of kitchen/catering facilities constrain larger event/tournament potentials.	Sub-District	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education	Paraparaumu College /KCDC

<sup>22</sup> These include public, school and private facilities available for public use.

Areas (sorted north to south)	Indoor Stadium/Gym facilities (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft Status	Land Owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu -Raumati	Kāpiti College Sport and Recreation Centre	Sport and recreation centre with 240 seats and a court area 36m x 20m. Marked for 1x netball, 1x basketball, 5x badminton, 3x volleyball. Includes changing areas, toilets and function rooms. A dance studio is attached. There is also a second smaller and old gymnasium that is sometimes used for activities such as junior badminton. Demand can exceed hours available, especially in winter.	District	Ministry of Education	Kāpiti College Board of Trustees	Kāpiti College

Map 8.1: Existing Indoor Sports Court Facilities



## 8.4 Facility Overview - Indoor Courts<sup>23</sup>

### Facility Operator Feedback

There are six dedicated full basketball-sized indoor court sports facilities in the district across five sites (with two courts at Ngā Purapura). Waikanae Memorial Hall has a full basketball court which is also used for a multitude of other sport, recreation and community activities. While it can be counted as another full court venue, its accessibility for full indoor sport use appears constrained.

It is also notable that three of the district's six court facilities are in Ōtaki, with only two in the main population area of Paraparaumu-Raumati, and one partially accessible facility in Waikanae (if Waikanae Memorial Hall is counted). No facilities are available in Paekākāriki.<sup>24</sup>

Most sites indicated a high diversity of sport and active recreation uses. Five of the six facilities indicated that they had capacity issues. Comments suggested that issues were primarily related to peak-period use pressures.

Four facilities indicated they were not meeting needs. Paraparaumu College response referred to deficiencies regarding facility quality, specialist requirements for some sports, and meeting spectator needs. Kāpiti College and Ōtaki College responses both referred to pressure due to excessive demand, especially in winter. The Waikanae Memorial Hall response referred to competing use types and other requirements.

A further three facilities indicated the physical condition of their buildings impacted on use by community groups. The Paraparaumu College response referred to facility quality. The Ōtaki College response referred to space and storage pressures. The Waikanae Memorial Hall response referred to the physical requirements/constraints of different use types (sport and non-sport alike).

Planned upgrades were only indicated for the Ōtaki College facility, although this was more of an expression of need than a specification of planned work. Their response indicated anticipated costs of between \$500-800,000 for a general upgrade.

### User Feedback

The main user group issues raised were somewhat interrelated although they did vary by venue and activity:

- insufficient facility size (not enough courts/space at desired times), access and layout flexibility, and lack of specific-facilities especially for basketball, table tennis and roller derby
- booking availability/flexibility at times
- no permanently marked track for roller derby in the only full scale venue it can use (Ngā Purapura)
- overall there were not any dominant themes common across all venues, although some groups did indicate the facility sizes did constrain their growth (i.e. basketball, table tennis)

Virtually all user groups indicated they were prepared to share spaces with other groups, subject to having their access conditions and times improved or maintained. Most indicated they were already sharing anyway.

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<sup>23</sup> This overview was informed by a Facility Operator Survey, a User Group Survey, a series of community stakeholder workshops and results from a council run community survey (refer Methodology, Section 1.4)

<sup>24</sup> An additional hall at Forest Lakes Camp has basketball hoops but is below full court size. It is noted here as a potential practice/training venue



## 8.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Indoor Courts

### Districtwide Key Considerations

- Take account of the indoor court facility/activity needs of a significantly ageing population, and growth in the total numbers of older people in terms of both activity-type preferences and appropriate facility type, location and accessibility (specifications and transport). At the same time the opportunities for new-entrant and younger participants in activities need to be enhanced to grow participation.
- The geographic distribution of the district's population and transport limitations impacts on Indoor Court accessibility. It is important to understand these impacts when assessing facility needs.
- To provide purpose built Indoor Courts comes at a significant cost. It is therefore important that a hierarchy of facilities is provided, ranging from indoor court facilities through to quality outdoor court provision. To help reduce the demand for indoor courts it is important that outdoor courts are maintained to a high standard. This includes maintaining high quality, appropriate court surfaces, quality lighting and consideration of roof structures to reduce wet weather impacts (if necessary).
- It is also important to consider the presence of any regional-level facilities for higher purpose uses (e.g. regional/national tournaments/competitions) in nearby areas such as Levin/Palmerston North and Porirua/Wellington. Each urban area in the Kāpiti Coast can travel to at least one of these centres in under 1 hour.

### Districtwide Facility Approaches

- With a significant portion of the population currently aged over 65 years (25.3% 2013 census) and with this anticipated to increase the Kāpiti district needs to consider a strategy of adapting existing indoor court facilities to meet the needs of an ageing population.
- It is vital that school and other private indoor facilities continue to be considered for their role in the network. The Council needs to ensure ongoing community access to these venues is secure to cater for demand.
- Consider a district wide, centralised booking system for all indoor court spaces to ease the administrative pressure on individual centres and to streamline bookings for customers.
- Due to the various ownership structures of indoor courts there is a price differential for community hire (reported by user groups). The Council may wish to facilitate a process to ensure that price is not a real or perceived barrier to participation.



Community Board Area (sorted north to south)	Indoor Court Facilities (from survey responses)	Key Considerations (for specific areas)	Proposed Facility Approach	Timeframe Short term 0-3 years Medium term 4-10 Long term 10 plus yrs
Ōtaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ngā Purapura (x2)</li> <li>Ōtaki College Gymnasium</li> <li>Forest Lakes Camp Gym*</li> </ul> <p>* Partial /practice facility only</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On a population basis Ōtaki is currently over-supplied with Indoor Courts compared to national benchmarking</li> <li>Some feedback indicates the cost of hiring the privately-operated facilities in Ōtaki is perceived as a barrier for community groups</li> <li>Provision is good; financial accessibility is a perceived issue</li> <li>Greater socio-economic challenges for this population makes facility affordability particularly relevant</li> <li>Subsidising public use may be difficult with potential competing school and private facilities</li> <li>Greater Māori population numbers and educational institutions provide unique opportunities</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council to consider a community access subsidy to encourage access to facilities as appropriate</li> <li>Formalise a facility access partnership with Ōtaki College</li> <li>Assess current facilities for potential future changes in use because of the ageing population</li> <li>Promote Ngā Purapura as a district wide facility</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>
Waikanae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waikanae Memorial Hall*</li> </ul> <p>*Multi-use hall, many non-sport activities competing for space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only Waikanae Memorial Hall – multi-use rather than sports dedicated</li> <li>Located away from the current major residential concentrations, but has projected growth</li> <li>Travel time projections with respect to local residential areas and also to the facilities in Paraparaumu will be an important issue</li> <li>Take account of the larger numbers of residents, and older residents in particular, projected for this area</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council undertakes a programming assessment (e.g. aligning the right activities with the right facility type) to ensure optimisation of the current indoor court network.</li> <li>If demand at peak use periods remains then undertake an options assessment for</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p>

			<p>increasing indoor court capacity (e.g. accessing other court spaces or developing new space, potentially in partnership).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess current facilities for potential future changes in use because of the ageing population</li> </ul>	<b>Short term</b>
Paraparaumu /Raumati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kāpiti College Gym</li> <li>Paraparaumu College Sports Hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has two high school courts and these may be well located for strategic access for most in the local communities. There is inequity in the hire fees of these two courts</li> <li>Travel time projections with respect to local residential areas and between the facilities in Paraparaumu will be important issue</li> <li>Take account of the larger numbers of residents, and older residents in particular, projected for this area</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council undertakes a programming assessment (e.g. aligning the right activities with the right facilities) to ensure optimisation of the current indoor court network</li> <li>If demand at peak use periods remains then undertake an options assessment for increasing indoor court capacity (e.g. accessing other court spaces or developing new space, potentially in partnership)</li> <li>Formalise facility partnerships with the high schools to ensure quality community access</li> <li>Assess current facilities for potential future changes in use because of the ageing population</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>
Paekākāriki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No indoor courts, relative proximity to Paraparaumu/Raumati courts</li> </ul>	<b>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility</b>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Declining and strongly ageing population – likely that demand will decrease unless court sports for older residents become popular</li> </ul>	<b>network:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess other current community facilities for potential future changes in use allowing for population changes and changes in demand.</li> </ul>	<b>Short term</b>
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## 9.0 COMMUNITY HALL FACILITIES

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### Summary:

***The demand for quality, multi-purpose flexible indoor community space (including halls) will increase in the medium to long term. The spread of facilities through the district is good however quality and functionality of hall spaces remains variable. Improving the quality of and accessibility to the existing network is the initial priority.***

Community Hall facilities are likely to come under increasing demand as the population of the district ages. However, increased utilisation will likely be dependent on these facilities aligning more strongly with community needs and expectations. Traditional standardised community halls still have a role in the network. However, activity patterns continue to change and demand has increased for different types and sizes of spaces. For example, clusters of smaller more comfortable spaces with carpet, insulation and heating have grown in demand.

Rather than thinking in terms of a community hall network it is more beneficial to think of a community spaces network that is more bespoke and meets a greater diversity of our residents' needs (including those of youth, people with disabilities, and older adults). This community spaces network would be more diverse and hierarchical while maintaining a geographical spread of facilities. It would also incorporate more directly a wider range of facility partners such as schools, churches and community organisations. This would enable a more functional and adaptable network of spaces to more readily meet changing needs.

The Council will:

- explore opportunities to partner with existing community space providers such as schools, retirement villages, churches and community organisations
- develop a publicly accessible database of all available community halls
- optimise specific facilities to meet changes in demand
- ensure the important role of halls in the Civil Defence network is maintained

### 9.1 Introduction

Traditionally the community hall was perceived as containing an open hall space, potentially with a small stage and annex, a foyer, kitchen and toilets. Community hall facilities are defined more broadly here as community halls and hall-type spaces which tend to be primarily focused towards meeting the leisure and social needs of the community. They can be provided by the Council, churches, schools or private organisations. They have some overlap with more defined community centre facilities, cultural and arts spaces and marae. Overall, most community hall spaces offer a basic level of provision, reflecting their usually generic use requirements and limited revenue streams. The facility inventory has identified 38 Community Hall type spaces in the Kāpiti District.

### 9.2 Strategic and Community Context

Community Halls provide an important and dispersed network of activity and meeting spaces for local communities. No focused national, regional or district strategies exist for community halls. The key Kāpiti Coast District Council strategic document that supports the improvement and development of hall

facilities is the Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015-35). A key outcome of the Plan is a desire for safe and welcoming facilities for all ages which provide a wide range of recreation, leisure and social activities. Community halls are a vital component in delivering on this outcome.

Community halls are geographically dispersed which makes them accessible to many residents. If they are well designed, functional and well maintained they can also meet the needs of key sectors of the community such as older adults.

### 9.3 Facility Inventory

The facility inventory undertaken for this strategy identified a variety of community hall type venues across the region. These included larger community halls provided by councils, some public or public-accessible facilities available through schools and churches, and a few private spaces available for community uses. In some cases, these facilities were not being used significantly for community activities, although owners were interested in exploring their greater use.

Details are summarised in Table 9.1:

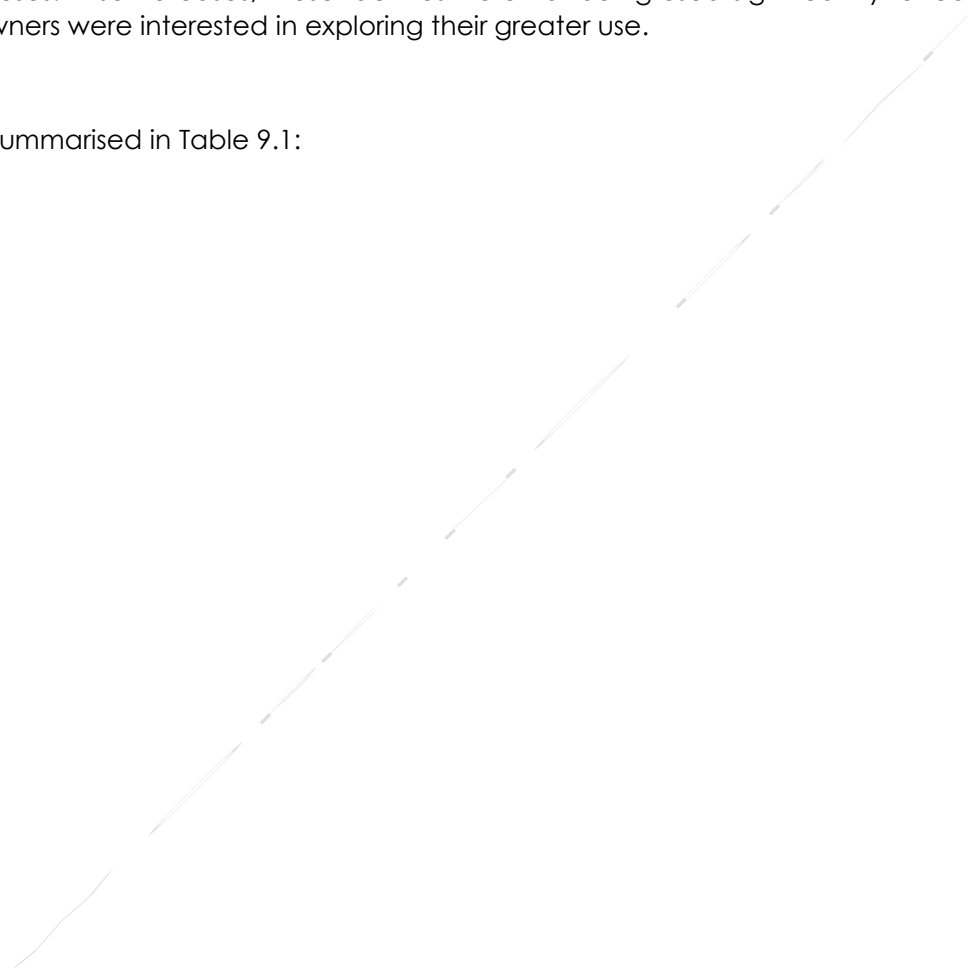


Table 9.1: Community Hall Facilities

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Proposed status	Land Owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Forest Lakes Camp	Chapel space, large dining room, lounge (with adjacent gym hall). Used by visiting groups (schools and churches). No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Baptist Church	Small church hall space. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Ōtaki Baptist Church	Ōtaki Baptist Church	Ōtaki Baptist Church
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Memorial Hall	Community hall (holds 400) with stage, wooden floor, meeting rooms, kitchen, toilets; incorporates local toy library. Variety of users. Largest community space in Ōtaki. Adjacent to Library.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Ōtaki School	Small (15x7m) carpeted hall space, no toilets, currently for school use only. Lack of attached toilet facilities limits wider use, although new toilets are planned.	Local	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education	Ōtaki School
Ōtaki	Ōtaki-Māori Racing Club	Multiple hall and room spaces of varying sizes in Club buildings; grandstand for race days and general hire otherwise, kitchen, toilets/showers. No reported capacity or use issues. Club would like to get more external users and act as more of a community asset.	Local	Ōtaki-Māori Racing Club	Ōtaki-Māori Racing Club	Ōtaki-Māori Racing Club
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Senior Citizens Hall	Small hall, stage, kitchen, meeting room. Very low use by a few community groups. Sustainability is an issue if new users can't be found. Management keen for new users, but currently lack capacity to market and run the venue.	Local	Ōtaki & District Senior Citizen Association	Ōtaki & District Senior Citizen Association	Ōtaki & District Senior Citizen Association
Ōtaki	The Hub Church	Large church auditorium/hall space, stage, storage, café, children's play area and offices. Some external community/recreation groups use for classes, functions, meetings. Management are interested in developing more youth programmes.	Local	Ōtaki Apostolic Church Trust	Ōtaki Apostolic Church Trust	Ōtaki Apostolic Church Trust
Waikanae	Kāpiti Masonic Centre	Small carpeted room (holds 40) available for meetings, kitchen, toilets. No use description provided.	Local	Private	Private	Private

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Proposed status	Land Owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Waikanae	Kāpiti Uniting Church - Waikanae	Small church lounge/hall area, with kitchen, toilets. Occasional use by small community groups/meetings. Installing wheelchair accessibility.	Local	Methodist Church of NZ	Methodist Church of NZ	Methodist Church of NZ
Waikanae	Waikanae Beach Community Hall	Small community hall (holds 200), wooden floor, kitchen, toilets. Reported poor acoustics. Low use reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waikanae Memorial Hall	The Council's largest and busiest hall complex (holds 450), with additional small hall (150), mezzanine area (120) marked for many sports (full basketball size), stage. Has many community users, some sport uses, functions, performances. Challenges in meeting needs of different specialised groups adequately in a general-purpose hall (e.g. sport vs music). Some accessibility issues reported. The smaller Waikanae Community Centre Building is located behind.	District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Anglican Parish of Kāpiti - St Paul's	Church hall (carpeted) and kitchen, a few regular community and church group users. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Anglican Diocese of Wellington	Anglican Diocese of Wellington	Anglican Diocese of Wellington
Paraparaumu-Raumati	ARISE Church	Church complex based on large auditorium (seating 400) with stage/sound/production setup, café, smaller classroom/meeting spaces. Primarily church users. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	ARISE Church	ARISE Church	ARISE Church
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Centre Church	Church hall, large auditorium with stage and lighting facilities. In house singing/music groups. No indication of community uses. Keen to engage with community.	Local	Christian Restoration Centre Trust	Christian Restoration Centre Trust	Christian Restoration Centre Trust
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Kaitawa Reserve Scout Hall	Small scout hall in local riverside nature reserve. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Paraparaumu Scouts

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Proposed status	Land Owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Kāpiti College Sport & Recreation Centre	Small old assembly hall set up mostly for performance activities with stage, lighting/sound systems, basic toilet/changing facilities. Some non-school community recreation/sport groups. Poor acoustics; stage and changing areas are reported to be too small.	Local	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education	Kāpiti College
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Kāpiti Community Centre	Contains multiple smaller rooms and limited storage. Reported as having an awkward internal layout, a lack of larger space options, poor connections to outside spaces, poor outside lighting, no café and no sound insulation or air-conditioning. Very high usage from a variety of groups that do not require larger spaces. Overall, the design does not fit purpose or demand well.	Sub District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Community Centre
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Kāpiti Impact Trust (KIT)	Large newly acquired hall with several meeting rooms and balcony seating (ex-Catholic Church). In development with community use being planned for inclusion. This Church based charitable trust is keen to engage with the community in its new facility.	Local	Kāpiti Impact Trust Foundation	Kāpiti Impact Trust Foundation	Kāpiti Impact Trust Foundation
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Kāpiti Uniting Parish Hall - Raumati	Large church hall with meeting room, kitchen, unmarked wooden floor, additional downstairs room with kitchen. Community use is encouraged and a diverse range of groups are reported as being active.	Local	Presbyterian Church of New Zealand	Presbyterian Church of New Zealand	Presbyterian Church of New Zealand
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Lindale Complex	Hall/auditorium space in larger complex, leased to local church, holds around 350 people.	Local	Private	Private	Private
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Mazengarb Reserve Sports Complex - hall space	A hall space, kitchen and meeting facilities which receives some community group use. However, primarily a sports utility building providing changing, toilets and storage facilities for the adjacent sports fields. Reported low use levels.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council



Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Proposed status	Land Owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Ocean Road Community Centre	Small carpeted hall (holds 120), with small meeting/office rooms, stage, kitchen. Home of Senior Citizens Association and Combined Kāpiti Service Clubs. Has multiple community group users and hosts functions. Management has concerns regarding sustainability. Plans for further development	Local	DOC	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Citizens' Services Trust
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Otaihanga Boating Club	Clubroom hall (140 people), committee room, commercial kitchen, balcony. Set up for events and functions.	Local	Otaihanga Boating Club	Otaihanga Boating Club	Otaihanga Boating Club
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Paraparaumu Baptist Church	Church hall (300 m <sup>2</sup> ), half space wooden floor and half seated, small kitchen. Primarily church related uses with some smaller group community use. Certain groups have outgrown the facility. Keen to engage with community more and to discuss potential opportunities with the Council.	Local	Paraparaumu Baptist Church	Paraparaumu Baptist Church	Paraparaumu Baptist Church
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Paraparaumu Memorial Hall	The Council facility with main hall (450 people) and 'supper room' (100 people), includes marking for various indoor sports, trestle tables and chairs provided. Also serves as a Civil defence building. Multiple user groups although little sport. Peak use weekday evening booking pressures.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Raumati South Memorial Hall	Small hall holding around 200 people and separate smaller space (50 people), storage rooms, kitchen, wooden floors. Adjacent to community tennis courts and playground. Accommodates a variety of community group users and occasional events. Can have noise concerns which limit some uses.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Raumati South School	Small school hall (holds 200), toilets, kitchen. Accommodates both school and community uses (which are more limited). No reported capacity or use issues. The school wants to upgrade the kitchen to allow for wider use.	Local	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education	Raumati South School

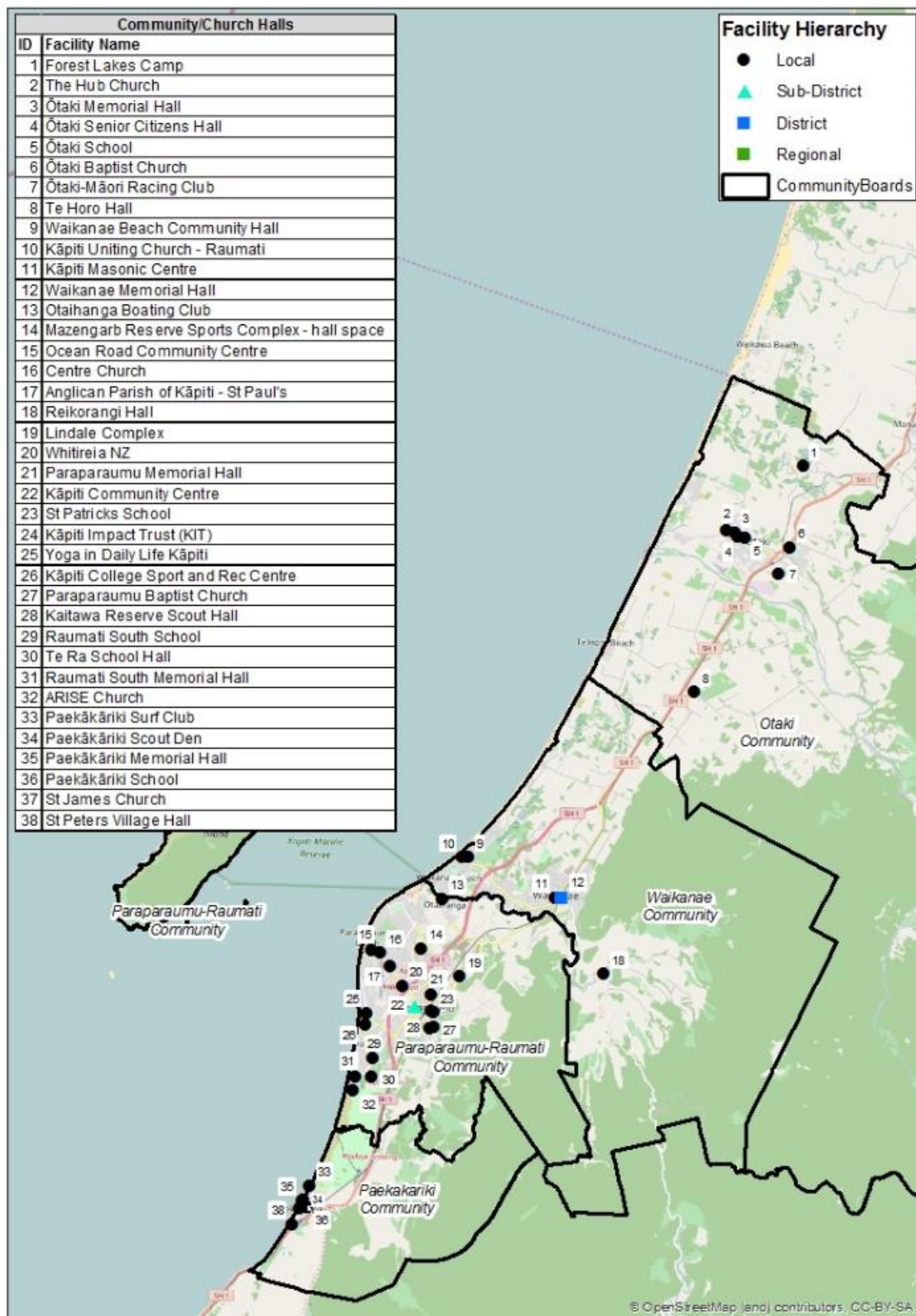
Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Proposed status	Land Owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu-Raumati	St Patricks School	Small school hall of tennis court size, used by school, sports groups and Kāpiti Youth Orchestra. The school is relocating to 20 Milne Drive, Paraparaumu and will have a new hall.	Local	Catholic Archdiocese of Wellington	Catholic Archdiocese of Wellington	St Patricks School
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Te Ra School Hall	Small school hall (16x8m) with stage, kitchen/toilet, some limited community and small performance uses. Constrained by size.	Local	Kāpiti Waldorf Trust	Kāpiti Waldorf Trust	Te Ra School
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Whitireia NZ	Foyer space used for functions (holds 120), kitchen, toilets, reception. No regular users reported.	Local	Whitireia NZ	Whitireia NZ	Whitireia NZ
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Yoga in Daily Life Kāpiti	Small private hall/studio space (converted church), plus showers, kitchen, toilets. Available for community hire and occasionally used. Small groups only.	Local	Yoga in Daily Life Society NZ	Yoga in Daily Life Society NZ	Yoga in Daily Life Society NZ
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki Memorial Hall	A small basic community hall with storage rooms. It is used by a few community groups. The basement space is leased to football/cricket clubs using the adjacent Campbell Park. The facility has a scenic outlook over the beach. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki School	Small hall space (12x8m), unmarked wooden floor. A few community user groups. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education	Paekākāriki School
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki Scout Den	Small scout hall (100m <sup>2</sup> ) with kitchen, toilets and storage rooms. Located at Campbell Park along with Paekākāriki Memorial Hall. Size and storage constraints.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Scouting NZ	Scouting NZ
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki Surf Club	Clubrooms space (holds 80) for hire, basic kitchen, bar, toilets. Plans for new clubrooms offering better community use/hire spaces in the attractive location. This site is part of southern gateway to Queen Elizabeth Park (along with Paekākāriki Holiday Park), which may create visitor use opportunities.	Local	Greater Wellington Regional Council	Paekākāriki Surf Lifeguards	Paekākāriki Surf Lifeguards

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Proposed status	Land Owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paekākāriki	St James Church	Small church hall space (60 m <sup>2</sup> ) and annex with basic kitchen. Used by a few regular community users. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Methodist Church NZ	Methodist Church NZ	Kāpiti Uniting Parish
Paekākāriki	St Peters Village Hall	Small community hall, stage, kitchen, toilets, wooden floor. Used by various local community groups. No reported capacity or use issues. Ideas have been proposed to convert part of the facility into a community centre.	Local	Anglican Church	Paekākāriki Community Trust	Paekākāriki Community Trust

## Rural

Te Horo	Te Horo Hall	A small historic community hall with unmarked wooden floor. The hall has mainly local community use. It is run by a Hall Committee. A carpark development is proposed on adjacent Council land.	Local	Te Horo Hall Inc	Te Horo Hall Inc	Te Horo Hall Inc
Reikorangi	Reikorangi Hall	Very small and remote basic rural hall (holds 50), few regular users, only occasional one-off use.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Map 9.1: Hall Facilities



## 9.4 Facility Overview – Community Hall Facilities<sup>25</sup>

### Facility Operator Feedback

Most feedback indicated these hall facilities had a diverse general community use (at different intensity levels). The primary use for these facilities is for leisure and passive community activities rather than active sports. A few facilities had greater focus on servicing functions (such as Ōtaki-Māori Racing Club and Otaihangā Boating Club).

Certain halls accommodated music and performance groups which added demands for better acoustic and performance-related facilities. Some church halls and auditoriums had good music and performance facilities, however, these were not always widely accessible as part of the community facility network. There is an opportunity to better coordinate the matching of demand and supply so that specific needs are better met.

Around a third of the facilities reported having some capacity issues, almost always related to peak-period use pressures. Outside of these peak use periods capacity and facility sizes were generally less of an issue. One exception was the Kāpiti Community Centre where responses indicated many potential users were being turned away due to both booking pressure and the unavailability of larger spaces. This facility and a smaller number of other hall facilities also reported some functionality challenges that inhibited use. Halls which reported low utilisation may also be suffering from functionality issues that put off potential users.

Less than a quarter of the facilities were reported as not meeting user needs in some way. In some instances, the specialised requirements of an activity were not met by the functionality of the hall being used. Acoustics was one of the more commonly cited issues. In other often smaller halls, basic facility quality and functionality (sometimes related to size) were more prominent issues. Individual reference was made to specific aspects such as toilets, kitchens, stage space, finishing and maintenance.

### User Feedback

Community Halls accommodated a diverse range of user groups. While a majority felt that the current facilities met their needs overall, many indicated improvements could be made. Most respondents suggested improvements that were related to upgrading specific facility aspects or the general state of current facilities. Reference was made to heating, storage, accessibility provisions for the elderly and disabled in general, better information/booking systems, provisions for facilitating performances and general maintenance.

Calls for new facilities or major redevelopments were largely only related to dissatisfactions with current facilities for music performances (such as acoustics, seating capacity, stage size and changing facilities), particularly (but not exclusively) in relation to Waikanae Memorial Hall.

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<sup>25</sup> This overview was informed by a Facility Operator Survey, a series of community stakeholder workshops and results from a Council run community survey (refer Methodology, Section 1.4)

## 9.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Community Hall Facilities

### Districtwide Key Considerations

- Take account of the activity and facility needs of a significantly ageing population. Activity-type preferences and the nature of what constitutes an appropriate facility will change. Increased emphasis will be placed on the location and accessibility of halls and their internal functionality. Improving functionality for older adults will also assist younger users and those with disabilities.
- Providing purpose-built and more specialised community hall facilities may come at a significant cost. Upgrading existing strategic facilities to a higher specification and entering partnerships with existing providers (such as schools and churches) may prove more cost effective.
- An appropriate hierarchy of accessible facilities should be aimed for, ranging from a few larger and/or more specialised facilities in larger urban areas, through to more general purpose, smaller and localised facilities. It is important to acknowledge that not all facilities can be everything to everybody.
- Consider community halls more holistically as a network of community spaces which better reflects changing community demands.
- Marae also perform some of the functions of community halls

### Districtwide Facility Approaches

- Develop a community spaces strategy for the Kāpiti District which explores the opportunity for a more optimised hierarchy and diversity of facilities that better meets existing and projected community needs. With a significant portion of the population currently aged over 65 years (25.3% 2013 census) and with this anticipated to increase, the Kāpiti District needs to consider a strategy of adapting existing hall facilities to meet the needs of an ageing population. At the same time opportunities for younger residents need to be explored and developed.
- Explore the opportunities to partner with existing community space providers such as schools, retirement villages, churches and community organisations. This could include initiatives such as a districtwide, centralised information and booking system for hall spaces and assistance with small capital improvements (such as ramps, internal partitions, carpeting, insulation and heating).
- Ensure the important role of halls in the Civil Defence network is maintained. Optimise specific facilities to meet changes in demand and facilitate broader utilisations (from the likes of older adults, people with disabilities and youth). This should be done as part of a districtwide optimisation assessment which aligns with the community spaces strategy.





		<p>numbers of residents, particularly older residents, projected to live in this area (and accessibility issues, both physical and in relation to transport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider the apparent lack of youth-focussed facilities/ opportunities in the area</li> </ul>	<p>the merits of the respective facilities and the potential for optimisation (if warranted). Consideration should be given to youth and older adult activities</p>	
Paraparaumu - Raumati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anglican Parish of Kāpiti - St Paul's</li> <li>ARISE Church</li> <li>Centre Church</li> <li>Kaitawa Reserve Scout Hall</li> <li>Kāpiti College Sport &amp; Rec Centre</li> <li>Kāpiti Community Centre</li> <li>Kāpiti Impact Trust (KIT)</li> <li>Kāpiti Uniting Parish Hall - Raumati</li> <li>Lindale Complex</li> <li>Mazengarb Reserve Sports Complex</li> <li>Ocean Road Community Centre</li> <li>Otaihanga Boating Club</li> <li>Paraparaumu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a large number and diversity of Hall facilities in the area</li> <li>There are only capacity pressures at peak times in the larger multi-use hall facilities, with many smaller halls and spaces having few reported capacity issues</li> <li>There are several churches with hall facilities and many are interested in increasing community use</li> <li>There is a need to take account of the larger numbers of residents, particularly older residents, projected to live in this area</li> <li>There are some facilities dedicated to meeting the needs of older residents (e.g. Ocean Road Community Centre), but currently no equivalents for youth</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake a programming assessment (aligning the right activities with the right facility type) to ensure optimisation of the current hall network (public and private). Take account of the Kāpiti Community Centre and Paraparaumu Memorial Hall</li> <li>As required, review the potential opportunities presented by Church facilities in the area</li> <li>Undertake a facility assessment to determine the merits of the respective facilities and the potential for optimisation (if warranted). Consideration should be given to youth and older adult activities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baptist Church</li> <li>Paraparaumu Memorial Hall</li> <li>Raumati South Memorial Hall</li> <li>Raumati South School</li> <li>St Patricks School</li> <li>Te Ra School Hall</li> <li>Whitireia NZ</li> <li>Yoga in Daily Life Kāpiti</li> </ul>			
Paekākāriki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paekākāriki Memorial Hall</li> <li>Paekākāriki School</li> <li>Paekākāriki Surf Club</li> <li>St James Church</li> <li>St Peters Village Hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A few small halls all offering similar types of spaces</li> <li>A declining and strongly ageing population. The community may benefit from fewer higher quality spaces (affording optimal functionality and access)</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake a programming assessment (aligning the right activities with the right facility type) to ensure optimisation of the current hall network (public and private)</li> <li>Undertake a facility assessment to determine the merits of the respective facilities and the potential for optimisation (if warranted)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p>
Rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Horo Hall</li> <li>Reikorangi Hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local use at low levels by local Te Horo Community, coordinated by Hall Committee.</li> <li>Very low use of Reikorangi Hall and little indication of increased future use at present.</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <p>See district wide approaches.</p>	

## 10.0 COMMUNITY SPACE FACILITIES

### Summary:

***The demand for quality flexible indoor community space will increase in the medium to long term. Facilities are spread across the district however quality and functionality of spaces remains variable. Improving the quality, profile and accessibility to the existing network is the initial priority.***

Community spaces provide an opportunity for people to come together and engage with one another. We know that well-connected communities are happier and healthier, both physically and mentally. Community spaces align significantly with the needs of older adults with a high proportion of users aged over 65 years. The projected population growth of this age-group is much higher on the Kāpiti Coast than other age groups (approximately 58%). This represents a projected increase of around 7,400 people aged over 65 years by 2043.

However, a focus on an ageing population should not detract from making provision for youth. The youth population in terms of actual numbers will remain relatively stable. It remains important to consider this age group as it is often less mobile, has less discretionary spending and greater levels of leisure time.

Increased emphasis will be placed on the location and accessibility of community spaces and the quality of their internal functionality. Improving the physical functionality for older adults will also assist younger users and those with disabilities.

An approach based on upgrading existing strategic facilities to a higher specification and entering partnerships with existing facility providers (such as schools, churches and community service organisations) may prove most cost effective.

An appropriate hierarchy of accessible facilities should be aimed for, ranging from a few larger more specialised facilities in urban areas, through to more general purpose, smaller and localised facilities. It is important to acknowledge that not all facilities can be everything to everybody, so that to get the diversity of more specialised facilities desired will likely require more travel time.

The Council will:

- explore the opportunities to partner with existing community space providers such as schools, churches and community organisations. This could include initiatives such as a districtwide, centralised information and booking system for community spaces and assistance with small capital improvements (such as ramps, internal partitions, carpeting, insulation and heating)
- optimise specific facilities to meet changes in demand and facilitate broader utilisations (from the likes of older adults, people with disabilities, and youth). This should be done as part of a districtwide optimisation assessment which aligns with the community spaces strategy
- review the optimisation of the Kāpiti Community Centre to determine how much additional quality community space can be delivered
- undertake a facility assessment to determine the merits of optimising the Waikanae Community Centre (both physically and operationally)

## 10.1 Introduction

Facilities within the community spaces category are defined as non-hall spaces provided by the Council and other groups (such as churches, schools and community interest groups) for community use. They are more commonly facilities containing smaller rooms that are more general purpose than larger hall and specialist arts spaces. They would not be used typically for sports but more often for community group administration, various sorts of community service delivery, meetings, or more passive indoor leisure activities. There is clearly some overlap with the more general community hall facilities and cultural/arts spaces. Here those facilities are more specifically identified as 'community centres/spaces'. Also included are a few facilities where their operators desire a more 'community-centre' type of function. The facility inventory identified 10 community space type facilities<sup>26</sup>.

## 10.2 Strategic Context

We know that well connected communities are happier and healthier both physically and mentally. Community spaces play an important role in connecting residents by enabling such things as community meetings and indoor passive leisure activities. This provides an opportunity for people to come together and engage with one another.

No focused national, regional or district strategies exist for community spaces. The key Kāpiti Coast strategic document that supports the improvement and development of these facilities is the Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015-35). A key outcome of that Plan is a desire for safe and welcoming facilities for all ages which provide a wide range of recreation, leisure and social activities. Community spaces contribute to delivering on this outcome.

## 10.3 Facility Inventory

The facility inventory undertaken for this plan identified a variety of community space facilities across the district (Table 10.1). These included spaces in Council community facilities and public or public-accessible facilities available through schools, community groups, and churches. This section is aligned with the Community Halls and Cultural/Arts facility sections.

Most community spaces were represented by a few small to mid-sized rooms in larger general-purpose facilities, apart from those more specifically identifying themselves as 'Community Centres'. None of the major secondary schools provided responses specifically indicating the availability of community space options, although in other correspondence it was noted that such options were available.

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<sup>26</sup> Note that due to the way respondents categorised and reported on their facilities there is some overlap with other facility categories (e.g. community halls, cultural arts facilities). Where facilities are more prominent in the network we have endeavoured to recategorise these where possible and take account of any mis-categorisation. Such mis-categorisation is also understandable given the multi-use nature of some of these facilities. Some changes are likely as other facilities are considered for re-categorisation.

Table 10.1: Public<sup>27</sup> Community Space Facilities

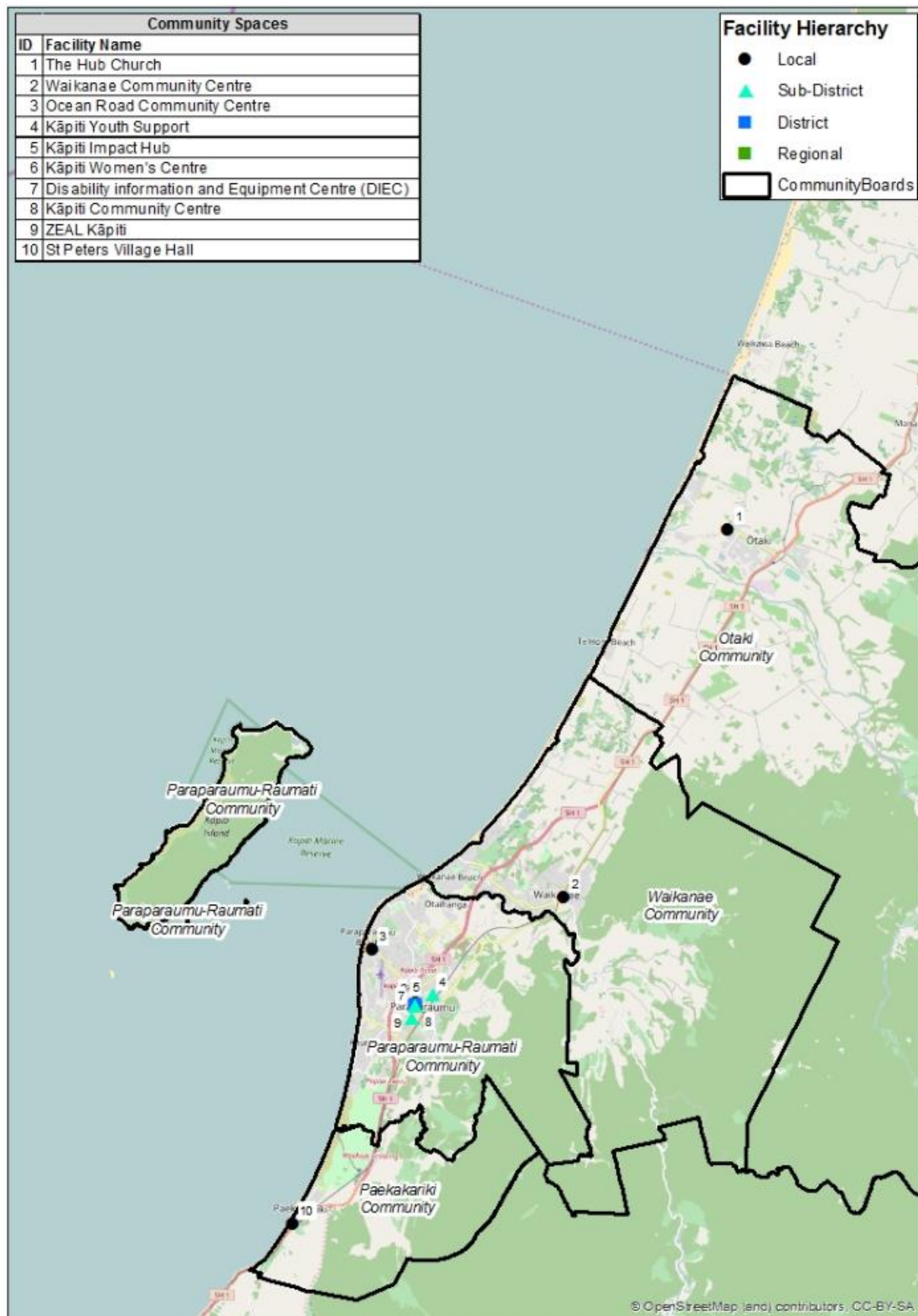
Town	Community Space facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	The Hub Church	A church auditorium/hall space with stage, storage and offices. It has some community group uses and functions. Management indicated more community involvement and use would be desirable.	Local	Ōtaki Apostolic Church Trust	Ōtaki Apostolic Church Trust	Ōtaki Apostolic Church Trust
Waikanae	Waikanae Community Centre	Community facility behind Waikanae Memorial Hall (previously Waikanae Senior Citizens Hall). Includes a large carpeted room with basic stage, kitchen, storage and basic meeting facilities. Used by many groups for smaller functions and meetings. It is not staffed as an active community centre, but operates in more of a community hall style.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Disability Information and Equipment Centre (DIEC)	Uses leased space inside the Kāpiti Community Centre (KCC) facility providing a specialised disability service with separate external and internal entrances. Has spare offices - some leased to community groups. Space likely to revert back to KCC in 2017 (see below).	District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Community Centre
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Kāpiti Community Centre	A centrally located and staffed community centre complex with a variety of mostly small-sized meeting/activity rooms around a central foyer/reception area. It has high use and many user groups (some with onsite storage). Demand for space (particularly larger space) exceeds supply, it lacks air-conditioning, and has impacts from internal noise between spaces. It is likely to be upgraded and the layout rearranged internally to provide more space and size options after the DIEC sub-lease lease	Sub-District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Community Centre

<sup>27</sup> These include public, school and private facilities available for public use.

Town	Community Space facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		expires (2017). Overall the building is not well designed for its current uses and upgrading options are limited.				
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Kāpiti Impact Hub	A church facility with community uses. Contains 3 meeting rooms, as well as some leased office spaces. Note this group has recently acquired another much larger ex-Church Hall facility and plans to develop it with an emphasis on increased community use.	Local	Kāpiti Impact Trust	Kāpiti Impact Trust	Kāpiti Impact Trust
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Kāpiti Women's Centre	A small complex providing services for Kāpiti women, including a reception, office, meeting/timeout rooms and library space. One meeting room is available for community use after office hours. Future use is subject to Housing NZ priorities.	District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Housing NZ	Housing NZ
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Kāpiti Youth Support	A centre opposite Paraparaumu Memorial Hall offering free health and support services to all district youth aged 10-24. Complemented by clinics in Ōtaki and at district secondary schools. The facility provides the physical foundation for the delivery of its services and outreaches to its target youth sector. No wider community uses of the facilities are apparent.	Sub-District	Kāpiti Youth Support	Kāpiti Youth Support	Kāpiti Youth Support
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Ocean Road Community Centre	This centre comprises a small carpeted hall (holds 120) with a small stage, small meeting/office rooms, and kitchen facilities. Previously known as the Senior Citizens Hall, it is now home of the Kāpiti Senior Citizens Association and Combined Kāpiti Service Clubs (hosting some of the latter's constituent groups). It has multiple community group users (including many focussed on older age groups), and hosts some functions and indoor bowls.	Local	DOC	Kāpiti Citizens' Services Trust	Kāpiti Citizens' Services Trust

Town	Community Space facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Raumati Pool	Permanently closed for aquatic use: LTP has identified \$1.3m investment in re-purposing this space.	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Paraparaumu-Raumati	ZEAL Kāpiti	A refitted 230sqm warehouse space in the central retail precinct of Paraparaumu is due for completion in late 2017. Facilities on site will include a creative workshop with spray booth, a media suite, rehearsal spaces, cafe, lounge and a micro-enterprise aimed at giving youth their first job. It will also provide a base for youth events, training, programmes, contacts and outreach activities. Zeal signed an agreement in 2015 with the Kāpiti Coast District Council to provide a youth facility by January 2018. Zeal is a youth organisation providing youth development through the creative arts, with other facilities in Wellington, Auckland and Hamilton.	Sub-District	Coastlands	Coastlands	Zeal
Paekākāriki	St Peters Village Hall	This is a small community-run hall, including a stage, kitchen, toilets and wooden floor. It is used by various local community groups and for some performances and markets, and appears to act as a de facto community centre. There is some interest in developing some parts of the hall as more of a defined community centre (or using other potential sites nearby).	Local	Anglican Church	Paekākāriki Community Trust	Paekākāriki Community Trust

Map 10.1: Existing Community Space Facilities





## 10.4 Facility Overview – Community Space Facilities<sup>28</sup>

### Facility Operator Feedback

The focus of the operator feedback was on the provision of more 'community-centre' types of spaces, acknowledging that many smaller spaces in more generic community halls or arts/culture facilities could be used for community functions.

The types of 'community groups' using such facilities could range from age-specific groups such as youth or the elderly through to a variety of recreational, cultural and advocacy interest groups.

Use tended to be mostly short-term regular space hire, with the activities taking place requiring little specific equipment/layout other than that typically required for general meeting or presentation purposes. More formally defined longer-term use arrangements and provisions such as storage were more common in association with the more defined Community Centres (such as the Kāpiti Community Centre and Ocean Road Community Centre).

The main use issues associated with these facilities largely related to capacity constraints due to insufficient facility size, design that was not fit-for-purpose, lack of storage, competition from other groups, or the facilities having other priority uses that came first.

The Kāpiti Community Centre was the most clearly defined Community Centre, with staffing, a long term established group and numerous more casual users. However this Centre had notable capacity constraints with demand pressures, insufficient room numbers and sizes, inadequate internal layout, and noise.

Facilities such as at the Kāpiti Women's Centre and Kāpiti Youth Support were dedicated mainly to meeting their own priority needs, with only occasional external community uses being possible (if any at all).

This suggests no significant new capacity development was necessarily required to meet demand in the immediate term. Rather improvements were generally likely to come from optimisation of existing spaces.

Existing facilities were identified that had the potential to add additional capacity to the community spaces network without the need for new development. These were mostly related to churches (such as the Kāpiti Impact Trust and The Hub)<sup>29</sup> or general-purpose facilities already potentially providing some community centre type opportunities (such as St Peters Village Hall).

It was also noteworthy that some new facilities will have an impact on addressing areas that may previously have been gaps in the network. The new Zeal Kāpiti facility in Paraparaumu will contribute to the community space needs of youth (although this may not be relevant for youth in Ōtaki or Paekākāriki due to transport and cost challenges).

### User Feedback

The feedback in this area was interrelated to what had been received in the Community Halls section (Section 9). Of the limited comment received most focused on very specific facility features. The lack of a community centre facility in Paekākāriki was also noted.

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<sup>28</sup> This overview was informed by a Facility Operator Survey; a User Groups Survey; a series of community stakeholder workshops; and results from a council run community survey (refer Methodology, Section 1.4)

<sup>29</sup> Some other church and non-church hall/space facilities could also be considered, as noted in the Community Halls Section (e.g. ARISE Church, Centre Church, Ōtaki Māori Racing Club, Schools)



## 10.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Community Spaces

### Districtwide Key Considerations

- Community spaces align significantly with the needs of an ageing population, as they have a high proportion of users aged over 65 years. The projected population growth of this age group is much higher on the Kāpiti Coast than other age groups (approximately 58%). This represents a projected increase of around 7,400 people aged over 65 years by 2043. Taken over the 30-year period this only amounts to an additional 240 people (aged over 65) across the whole district per year (on average). This gives time to optimise our community spaces facility network.
- Focus on an ageing population should not detract from making provision for youth. The youth population in terms of actual numbers will remain relatively stable (with only very modest increases). It remains important to consider the Youth age group as it is often less mobile, has less discretionary spending, but often with greater levels of leisure time.
- Take account of the activity and facility needs of a significantly ageing population in engaging in and developing their participation. Activity-type preferences and the nature of what constitutes an appropriate facility will change. Increased emphasis will be placed on the location and accessibility of venues and their internal physical functionality. Improving the physical functionality for older adults will also assist younger users and those with disabilities.
- An approach based on upgrading existing strategic facilities to a higher specification and entering into partnerships with existing facility providers (such as schools, churches and community service organisations) may prove most cost effective.
- An appropriate hierarchy of accessible facilities should be aimed for, ranging from a few larger and/or more specialised facilities in larger urban areas (such as Kāpiti Community Centre) and/or located in association with key partners (such as the Zeal youth facility), through to more general purpose, smaller and localised facilities. It is important to acknowledge that not all facilities can be everything to everybody, so that to get the diversity of more specialised facilities desired will likely require more travel time.
- Marae perform some of the functions of community space facilities, particularly for some of the district's Māori population.

### Districtwide Facility Approaches

- Develop a community spaces strategy for the Kāpiti District which explores the opportunity for a more optimised hierarchy and diversity of facilities that better meets existing and projected community needs. With a significant portion of the population currently aged over 65 years (25.3% 2013 census) and with this anticipated to increase, the Kāpiti District needs to consider a strategy of adapting existing community space and hall facilities to meet the needs of an ageing population. At the same time opportunities for younger residents need to be explored and developed.
- Explore the opportunities to partner with existing community space providers such as schools, churches and community organisations. This could include initiatives such as a district wide, centralised information and booking system for community spaces, and assistance with small capital improvements (such as for ramps, internal partitions, carpeting, insulation, and heating).
- Optimise specific facilities to meet changes in demand and facilitate broader utilisations (from the likes of older adults, people with disabilities, and youth). This should be done as part of a district wide optimisation assessment which aligns with the community spaces strategy.

Community Board Area	Community Space Facilities (from survey responses)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific areas)	Proposed Facility Approach	Timeframe Short term 0-3 years Medium term 4-10 Long term 10 plus yrs
Ōtaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Hub Church</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no specific Community Spaces/Centres currently in Ōtaki (beyond those associated with Marae)</li> <li>There are underutilised Community Hall facilities, plus community hub potential associated with Ōtaki Memorial Hall and Library</li> <li>Distances to options in Paraparaumu/ Waikanae are a barrier, as well as representing different communities</li> <li>Greater socio-economic challenges for this population makes facility affordability and accessibility particularly relevant</li> <li>Kāpiti Youth Support has a clinic, but is only open 1 day a week</li> <li>Consider the use opportunities presented by Marae, the Hub Church (and other churches), Ōtaki College, and other educational institutions</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore the Zeal youth facility operating an outreach programme so Ōtaki youth can access the new Paraparaumu facility</li> <li>Explore the opportunities for partnerships with churches, Ōtaki College and other educational institutions</li> <li>In conjunction with the recommendations for Hall and Cultural and Arts facilities, review how these existing alternative facility types could be optimised to deliver community spaces</li> <li>Should these earlier approaches not deliver the required facility outcomes, undertake a feasibility study to determine if a new community facility is required in Ōtaki</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p>
Waikanae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waikanae Community Centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waikanae Community Centre is not a fully operational community centre, and is located away from the current major residential populations. However, it is adjacent to Waikanae Memorial Hall, and</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore the Zeal youth facility operating an outreach programme so</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p>

		<p>accessibility to nearby residential/commercial development may change under post-Expressway conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are few other community space/centre facilities currently or potentially available in the Waikanae area</li> <li>• Travel time projections will alter with the Expressway improving access to facilities in Paraparaumu</li> <li>• The larger numbers of residents, particularly older residents, projected to live in this area must be considered (and accessibility issues, both physical and in relation to transport)</li> <li>• Consider the apparent lack of youth-focussed facilities/ opportunities in the area</li> </ul>	<p>Waikanae youth can access the new Paraparaumu facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine the role the new Mahara Gallery/Waikanae Library facility will have in delivering community spaces</li> <li>• Undertake a facility assessment to determine the merits of optimising the Waikanae Community Centre (both physically and operationally)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p>
Paraparaumu - Raumati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disability information and Equipment Centre (DIEC)</li> <li>• Kāpiti Community Centre</li> <li>• Kāpiti Impact Hub</li> <li>• Kāpiti Women's Centre</li> <li>• Kāpiti Youth Support</li> <li>• Ocean Road Community Centre</li> <li>• ZEAL Kāpiti</li> <li>• Raumati Pool site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a larger number and diversity of community space facilities relative to elsewhere in the district, including facilities targeted at older residents, youth (with the pending opening of Zeal)</li> <li>• There are capacity and functionality issues associated with the Kāpiti Community Centre and periodic peak use issues in some other facilities</li> <li>• There is a need to take account of the larger numbers of residents, particularly older residents, projected to live in this area</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the optimisation of the Kāpiti Community Centre to determine how much additional quality community space can be delivered</li> <li>• Work with Zeal to optimise the potential of the new youth facility</li> <li>• In conjunction with the recommendations for Hall and Cultural and Arts facilities, review how these existing alternative facility types could be optimised to deliver community spaces</li> <li>• As and when required, explore partnership opportunities with existing facility owners to fill localised gaps in the network</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Medium Term</b></p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake analysis to assess options for the re-purposing of the Raumati Pool for other community purposes</li> </ul>	
Paekākāriki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>St Peters Village Hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no specific Community Spaces currently in Paekākāriki (beyond those associated with St Peters Village Hall and the Library space at Paekākāriki Tennis Club)</li> <li>A few small halls, all offering similar types of spaces, do exist, although <u>they do not have the attributes of modern community spaces</u></li> <li>A declining and strongly ageing population. The community may benefit from fewer higher quality spaces (affording optimal functionality and access)</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore the Zeal youth facility operating an outreach programme so Paekākāriki youth can access the new Paraparaumu facility</li> <li>Undertake a programming assessment (aligning the right activities with the right facility type) to ensure optimisation of current facilities (public and private)</li> <li>Undertake a facility assessment to determine the merits of the respective facilities and the potential for optimisation (if warranted)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p>

## 11.0 CULTURAL/ARTS/LIBRARY FACILITIES

### Summary:

***Demand for cultural and arts facilities is projected to increase. In the short to medium term there is planned development for a small number of larger strategic arts facilities. The Mahara Gallery and Waikanae Library has previously been identified as one such important cornerstone redevelopment project. The new performing arts centre at Kāpiti College will also cater for a wide range of user groups, allowing some existing facilities to be repurposed.***

***In the medium to long term, securing more spaces for local arts provision is likely to be the main challenge. To meet this challenge selected community spaces should be repurposed or improved to better meet localised needs. This may be as simple as making small changes such as improving acoustics, replacing floor surfaces or providing washing up areas to improve functionality.***

Many arts and cultural organisations have a high proportion of participants aged over 65 years. We therefore need to take account of the cultural and arts facility needs of our ageing population. However, we have time to optimise our arts and cultural facility network. Projected growth is, on average, likely to add only an additional 240 people aged over 65 across the district per year.

Except for certain cornerstone developments such as the expansion of the Mahara Gallery and the development of two key secondary schools' arts facilities, most cultural and arts facility initiatives are likely to revolve around the optimisation and repurposing of existing facilities (such as halls) and operating partnerships with the likes of schools and retirement villages. No major additional new facilities are likely to be required.

The Council will:

- continue implementing the Council's 'Strategy for Supporting the Arts (2012)', particularly in relation to its direction for "Identifying and promoting community facilities across the district suitable for arts activities"
- develop a community spaces strategy (incorporating, or aligned with a separate consideration of cultural/arts facility needs) for the Kāpiti District which explores the opportunity for a more optimised hierarchy and diversity of facilities that better meets existing and projected community needs
- explore repurposing halls for greater arts use at a localised level. This should be considered in more detail in the community spaces strategy
- explore the ongoing opportunities to partner with existing and potential cultural/arts providers such as schools, retirement villages, churches and community organisations. This could include initiatives such as a district wide, centralised information and booking system for hall spaces, assistance with small capital improvements (such as ramps, internal partitions, carpeting, insulation and heating) and facilitating wider community access to arts and culture spaces in schools and retirement villages
- optimise specific facilities to meet changes in demand and facilitate broader utilisations (from the likes of older adults, people with disabilities and youth). This should be done as part of a districtwide optimisation assessment which aligns with the community spaces strategy

## 11.1 Introduction

Cultural and arts facilities are defined as spaces and facilities made available specifically for arts, performing arts and related cultural functions<sup>30</sup>. This does not include more general-purpose spaces incidentally used during booked times for music, dance or arts practices or basic performances, such as those provided in smaller community halls and general community space facilities. It does include some facilities that may have spaces and infrastructure capable of supporting performance opportunities (to varying degrees) but which may not yet be included in the current performance spaces network (e.g. church auditoriums). There will be some overlap with certain facilities discussed in other sections such as the community halls section (Section 9.0).

## 11.2 Strategic Context

Cultural and art facilities play a vital role in the fabric of a vibrant and attractive district. A review of the main Council strategic documents provides two key themes which have relevance to the future planning of community facilities. These themes are:

- A desire for safe and welcoming facilities for all ages which provide a wide range of recreation, leisure and social activities
- The need for the district to both retain and attract young people and make improved provision for older people

There are two key strategic documents that support the improvements and development of cultural and arts facilities. The following points are particularly relevant for these types of facilities:

### Strategy for Supporting the Arts (2012)

The Strategy for Supporting the Arts (2012) identifies several arts priorities linked to community facilities. These include:

- The development of modern, appropriate and accessible venues (for the arts)
- The expansion of the Mahara Gallery (in conjunction with the Waikanae Library upgrade). This requires external funding and links to the Town Centre upgrade
- Development of a design for a performance arts facility in conjunction with planning for Paraparaumu Town Centre
- Identifying and promoting community facilities across the district suitable for arts activities

### Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015-2035)

- Performing arts facility – invest in the Kāpiti College Performing Arts Centre, subject to an appropriate agreement about the community use of the Centre. Cost = \$1.6 million contribution towards the Centre with work undertaken in 2016/17
- Upgrade the Waikanae Library and partially fund the upgrade of the Mahara Gallery (subject to the Gallery Trust's own fundraising contributing to the project). The project is phased over three years to be complete in 2018/19. Cost = \$9.3 million

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<sup>30</sup> Note that assessment of marae and marae-based facilities was beyond the defined scope of this project

### 11.3 Facility Inventory

The facility inventory undertaken for this strategy identified a variety of cultural and arts facilities across the district. These included two community museums, three facilities focused on art and crafts, two focussed predominantly on theatre, three focussed on larger scale performances (predominantly music-based events) and a dance space.

There were an additional three large church-based auditorium hall-type facilities noted which, while not appearing to be part of the current performance space network, have facilities that may make this a possibility<sup>31</sup>. It is also noted that the new Kāpiti College Performing Arts facility will have high-specification performance facilities for both theatre and music, as well as practice space for these and for dance.

Details of these are summarised in Table 11.1.



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<sup>31</sup> It is noted that the past Lindale Farm Events Complex also had a large 400 seat auditorium and supporting facilities at its tourism site, but that this is auditorium is currently not available due to its lease to a church group in 2015



Table 11.1: Public Cultural/Arts Facilities

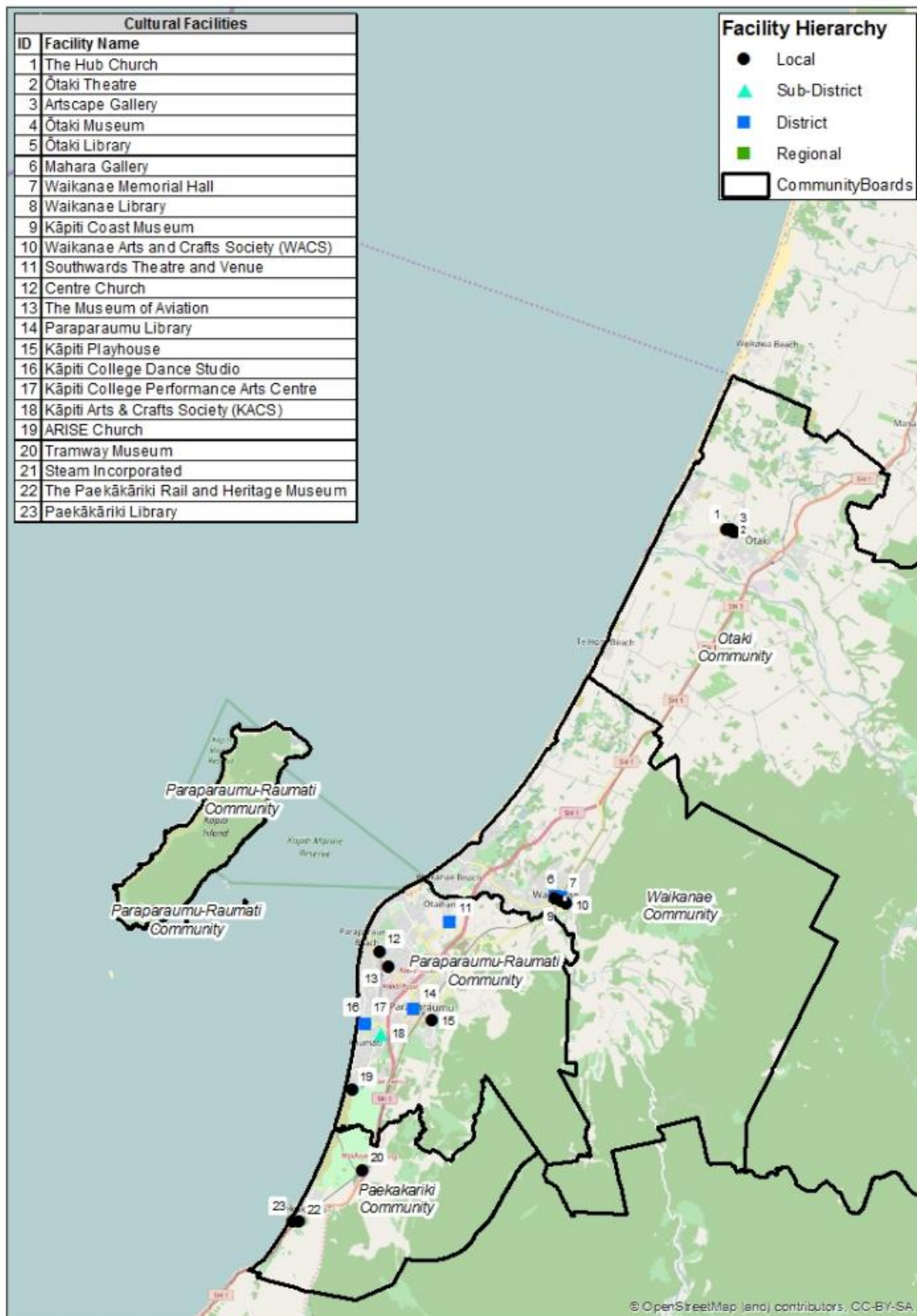
Town	Cultural/Arts facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Artscape Gallery	Small community gallery in heritage courtroom building.	Local	KCDC	KCDC	Artscape Collective
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Library	Community library with access to the Supper Meeting Room. Considered to meet community needs and no reported capacity issues	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Museum	Small community museum in an older building recently assessed as 'earthquake prone'. Options (including relocation) are being assessed at present as the current lease to Ōtaki Museum Trust ends in 2017.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Ōtaki Heritage Bank Preservation Trust
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Theatre	Community theatre building with floor and circle seating (300+), foyer, bar, dressing rooms, meeting room, stage and wings, and toilets. It is old and in very basic condition. Leased to the Ōtaki Players until 2020.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Ōtaki Players
Ōtaki	The Hub Church	Large church auditorium/hall space, small stage, storage, café, children's play area, and offices. Some external community and recreation group use for classes, functions, and meetings. Management are interested in developing more youth programmes. May only be a minor performance venue (limited acoustics and basic setup).	Local	Ōtaki Apostolic Church Trust	Ōtaki Apostolic Church Trust	Ōtaki Apostolic Church Trust
Waikanae	Kāpiti Coast Museum	Small community museum complex in historic wooden building with large open plan space, office and limited attic storage. Located near Waikanae Memorial Hall. Considered too small to display and/or store all current material and this also constrains receiving new material. Would like more display/storage space options and a sprinkler system. No indication that capacity inhibits visitation in any way.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast Museum Inc
Waikanae	Mahara Gallery	Small art gallery complex with spaces for exhibition, administration, storage, retail, library and archives, and small musical/cultural performances. Space sometimes constrains	District* (when new facility)	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Mahara Gallery

Town	Cultural/Arts facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		storage and display, exhibitions, events, and educational visitors. The quality of the building's construction, ventilation, fittings and access is insufficient for professional arts and gallery uses. A planned partnership project for a major redevelopment incorporating Waikanae Public Library will provide a larger and more fit-for-purpose facility as part of wider development of the Waikanae Town Centre.	complete)			
Waikanae	Waikanae Library	Community library with public meeting room. Feedback suggests Library is not fit for purpose and there is a planned upgrade in conjunction with the Mahara Gallery.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waikanae Arts and Crafts Society (WACS)	Art venue in a converted hall with large workroom and studio, along with gallery spaces, including kitchen and toilets. Used by multiple groups, sometimes constraining each other's use at times, with priority on WACS member groups.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	WACS	WACS
Waikanae	Waikanae Memorial Hall	Kāpiti's largest and busiest general hall complex (holds 450), with additional small hall (150), mezzanine area (120) with organ, stage and changing rooms. Has many community users including some sports, larger music performances, rehearsals, functions and events. Challenges include meeting needs of different specialised groups adequately in a general-purpose hall (optimising for sport vs music uses), storage, and its booking system. Some accessibility issues are reported for older users as well as heating. Complexity of use constrains agreement on development options.	District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	ARISE Church	Church complex based on large auditorium (seating 400) with stage/sound/production setup, café, smaller classroom/meeting spaces. Primarily church users. No reported capacity or use issues. Potential performance venue.	Local	ARISE Church	ARISE Church	ARISE Church

Town	Cultural/Arts facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Centre Church	Church hall, large auditorium with stage and lighting facilities. In house singing/music groups. No indication of community uses. Keen to engage with community. Potential performance venue.	Local	Christian Restoration Centre Trust	Christian Restoration Centre Trust	Christian Restoration Centre Trust
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti Arts & Crafts Society (KACS)	A large art venue with a main workroom, pottery area, gallery spaces, kitchen and toilets. It also has a separate retail outlet. Used by subscribed members only, but this can include running workshops and classes. Busy but no capacity issues noted.	Sub-district	Kāpiti Coast District Council	KACS	KACS
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti College Dance Studio	Dance studio (150sqm) in school gym complex, sprung floors. Capacity issues for afterschool groups, demand exceeds availability.	Local	Ministry of Education	Kāpiti College	Kāpiti College
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti College Performance Arts Centre	Dedicated new performing arts and production facility under construction for Kāpiti College. Seating for over 330 in main auditorium, large stage, green room, dressing rooms, 100 seat black box theatre, drama and dance studio, classrooms, practice rooms, recording studio and some storage. School focussed but with council-negotiated community use operations after school hours. Impact on the current music/performance facility network or on the potential community user groups is yet to be determined. Concerns that venue size will constrain larger performances/events while limited storage options may preclude use by some groups.	District	Ministry of Education	Kāpiti College Ministry of Education	Kāpiti College & KCDC
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti Playhouse	Community theatre in converted small warehouse building with foyer, dressing/wardrobe rooms, meeting room, stage and wings, lighting, toilets. Hire to other small theatre groups and musicians for concerts and community groups. No capacity issues noted.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Playhouse	Kāpiti Playhouse
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Library	Main Kāpiti Library, archives storage area, history display area, arts display room, meeting room and café.	District	Kāpiti Coast District	Kāpiti Coast District	Kāpiti Coast District

Town	Cultural/Arts facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		Considered to meet community needs and no reported capacity issues		Council	Council	Council
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Southwards Theatre and Venue	Function and conference centre facilities at the Car Museum Complex, including 450+ theatre facility for musicals/opera, theatre, music performances. Includes a full theatre organ.	District	Southward Museum Trust	Southward Museum Trust	Southward Museum Trust
Paraparaumu – Raumati	The Museum of Aviation	Small community museum with aviation collection and archive. Kitchen and offices used by volunteers and members.	Local	Airport	Airport	The Museum of Aviation
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki Library	Community Library open three times a week and Tennis Club clubroom	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Steam Incorporated	Steam train tour operator, workshop open to public.	Local	WRC	WRC	Steam Incorporated
Paekākāriki	The Paekākāriki Rail and Heritage Museum	Small community museum, bookstore and tea rooms, in heritage listed buildings on station platform.	Local	WRC	WRC	Paekākāriki Station Precinct Trust
Paekākāriki	Tramway Museum	Small community museum, operates vintage tram service and gift shop. New building serves as small meeting/function room with kitchen, available for hire.	Local	WRC	WRC	Tramway Museum

Map 11.1: Existing Cultural/Arts Facilities



## 11.4 Facility Overview – Cultural/Arts Facilities<sup>32</sup>

### Facility Operator Feedback

Feedback was diverse given the broad scope of activities and needs associated with cultural/arts facilities. The two main theatre performance facilities comprised an old theatre building (with earthquake strengthening issues) in Ōtaki and a small converted warehouse building in Paraparaumu. Both are used for numerous community productions and could be considered to have 'sub-district' status, given that few alternatives are available.

The significant new facility under construction at Kāpiti College will be a larger and more modern facility for theatre and music performance. Community use of this facility is most likely to be after school hours on a rental basis (rather than the long-term leases). The listed museums are community-run facilities. While Kāpiti Museum had issues predominantly associated with insufficient storage and display spaces, no apparent visitor constraint issues were raised at present.

Two community arts and crafts society facilities in Waikanae and Paraparaumu provide a foundation for community arts activity, learning and small scale displays. Mahara Gallery provides a higher-level gallery facility, although the venue has size and quality issues which constrain its functionality. However, its capacity may soon be enhanced significantly by relocation into a proposed new and much larger facility along with Waikanae Public Library (in partnership with the Council).

The larger scale performance facilities featured Waikanae Memorial Hall, Southwards Theatre and the new Kāpiti College Performing Arts Centre. All featured audience capacities of over 300-400, although only the new Kāpiti College venue is specifically designed and fitted out for the requirements of modern music and theatre performance.

The more general-purpose Waikanae Hall has reported user issues due to poor acoustics, general upkeep, multiple competing user groups and physical venue compromises (because of its multi-use focus<sup>33</sup>); although it still hosts many performances. Southwards Theatre appears to have more basic performance facilities than those being developed at the Kāpiti College facility<sup>34</sup>, (supplemented by its other conference, function and attraction facilities).

### User Feedback

Most survey feedback related to various issues with the Waikanae Memorial Hall. While most respondents felt that the current facilities met their needs, overall many indicated improvements could be made. Most respondents suggested improvements that were related to upgrading specific facility aspects such as heating, parking, accessibility, lack of showers, limited changing rooms, storage areas, acoustics, maintenance and general lack of ambience. These were often quite activity-specific concerns, with only some such issues as heating and maintenance being more common (also noted for many of the other Council hall facilities).

There was little comment made about other arts and culture facilities overall, other than a general interest in some form of dedicated arts, music and performance facility or hub in the district. Some respondents indicated the new Kāpiti College Performing Arts Centre may be too large for smaller community-level organisations. A small number of people also noted a lack in youth oriented facilities. Several user groups involved in music practice and performance indicated they had been using small

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<sup>32</sup> This overview was informed by a Facility Operator Survey, a User Groups Survey, a series of community stakeholder workshops and results from a Council run community survey (refer Methodology, Section 1.4)

<sup>33</sup> Acoustics and general physical conditions were also noted as issues for a variety of other smaller Community Hall spaces occasionally used for music performance and practices

<sup>34</sup> Details of Southwards Theatre were not supplied by its operators, although its calendar indicates it does run major productions

halls, bars or private residences for regular gatherings and events. There appeared to be some interest in smaller scale hub facility opportunities.





## 11.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Cultural/Arts facilities

### Districtwide Key Considerations

- Many arts and cultural organisations have a high proportion of participants aged over 65 years. We therefore need to take account of the cultural and arts facility needs of our ageing population. However, we have time to optimise our arts and cultural facility network. Projected growth is, on average, likely to add only an additional 240 people aged over 65 across the district per year.
- Activity-type preferences and the nature of what constitutes an appropriate facility will change. Increased emphasis will be placed on the location and accessibility of venues and their internal physical functionality. Improving the functionality of facilities for older adults will also assist younger users and those with disabilities.
- New purpose-built and more specialised facilities for art (Mahara Gallery, combined with the Waikanae Library) and performance (Kāpiti College Performing Arts Centre) represent a significant investment. To complement these investments other smaller scale initiatives will also be required. These include upgrading smaller existing strategic facilities to a higher specification and entering into partnerships with existing facility providers to unlock greater community utilisation (such as schools, churches and community arts/culture organisations).
- An appropriate hierarchy of accessible facilities should be aimed for, ranging from a few larger and more specialised facilities in larger urban areas in association with key partners, through to more general purpose, smaller and localised facilities. It is important to acknowledge that not all facilities can be everything to everybody. Accessing specialised facilities in many instances is likely to require traveling.
- Marae perform a role in the provision of certain arts and cultural opportunities, particularly for some of the district's Māori populations.
- A focus on the district's ageing population should not detract from making provision for youth. Many arts facilities will be used by a cross section of the community.

### Districtwide Facility Approaches

- Continue implementing the Council's 'Strategy for Supporting the Arts (2012)', particularly in relation to its direction for "Identifying and promoting community facilities across the district suitable for arts activities".
- Develop a community spaces strategy (incorporating, or aligned with a separate consideration of cultural/arts facility needs) for the Kāpiti



District which explores the opportunity for a more optimised hierarchy and diversity of facilities that better meets existing and projected community needs. With a significant portion of the population currently aged over 65 years (25.3% 2013 census) and with this anticipated to increase, the Kāpiti District needs to consider a strategy of identifying and adapting existing facilities to better meet the needs of an ageing population. At the same time opportunities for younger residents need to be explored and developed.

- Halls represent a facility type that could be repurposed for greater arts use at a localised level. This should be considered in more detail in the community spaces strategy.
- Explore the ongoing opportunities to partner with existing and potential cultural/arts providers; such as schools, retirement villages, churches and community organisations. This could include initiatives such as a district wide, centralised information and booking system for hall spaces, assistance with small capital improvements (such as ramps, internal partitions, carpeting, insulation and heating) and facilitating wider community access to arts and crafts spaces in schools and retirement villages.
- Optimise specific facilities to meet changes in demand and facilitate broader utilisations (from the likes of older adults, people with disabilities and youth). This should be done as part of a district wide optimisation assessment which aligns with the community spaces strategy.

Community Board Area	Cultural/Arts Facilities (from survey responses)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific areas)	Proposed Facility Approach	Timeframe Short term 0-3 years Medium term 4-10 Long term 10 plus yrs
Ōtaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artscape Gallery</li> <li>Ōtaki Theatre</li> <li>Ōtaki Museum</li> <li>The Hub Church</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater socio-economic challenges for this population makes facility affordability and accessibility particularly relevant</li> <li>Consider the use opportunities presented by facilities at Marae, local educational institutions, and the Hub Church</li> <li>Consider local options for youth, who are constrained in accessing opportunities in Waikanae/Paraparaumu</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore opportunities for facilitating wider community arts and cultural use of non-Council buildings.</li> </ul>	<b>Short term</b>
Waikanae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kāpiti Coast Museum</li> <li>Mahara Gallery-Waikanae Library</li> <li>Waikanae Arts and Crafts Society (WACS)</li> <li>Waikanae Memorial Hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Waikanae Memorial Hall is the main hall facility in the local area, and the main performance hall in the district, although it is multi-use rather than music/ performance dedicated. Provisions for its non-arts uses compromise the quality of experiencing arts/culture activities in it</li> <li>The Mahara Gallery-Waikanae Library facility will provide a significant Art Gallery Hub</li> <li>The Waikanae Arts and Crafts Society facility provides a localised participatory hub which could be built on for arts or replicated as a model (for music groups)</li> <li>Travel time projections will alter with the Expressway improving access to facilities in Paraparaumu</li> <li>Take account of the larger numbers of residents, particularly older residents, projected to live in this area (and accessibility issues, both physical and in relation to transport)</li> <li>Consider the apparent lack of youth-focussed facilities/ opportunities in the area</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider options for re-purposing Waikanae Memorial Hall towards a more performance-oriented focus, subject to any other options for higher level performance facilities which may emerge (such as Southwards Theatre). Note: this does not exclude active sports use.</li> <li>Advance the development of the Mahara Gallery-Waikanae Library facility.</li> <li>Undertake a facility assessment to determine the merits of the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Medium term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>

			respective facilities and the potential for optimisation (if warranted). Consideration should be given to accessibility /functionality for older adults and the disabled.	
Paraparaumu - Raumati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ARISE Church</li> <li>• Centre Church</li> <li>• Kāpiti Arts &amp; Crafts Society (KACS)</li> <li>• Kāpiti College Dance Studio</li> <li>• Kāpiti College Performance Arts Centre</li> <li>• Kāpiti Playhouse</li> <li>• Southwards Theatre</li> <li>• The Museum of Aviation</li> </ul> <p>(Lindale Auditorium – currently unavailable)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel time projections will alter with the Expressway improving access to facilities in Paraparaumu</li> <li>• Take account of the larger numbers of residents, particularly older residents, projected to live in this area (and accessibility issues, both physical and in relation to transport)</li> <li>• Consider the apparent lack of youth-focussed facilities/ opportunities in the area</li> <li>• The opening of the new Kāpiti College facility and its operating conditions will likely alter the balance of cultural facility availability and preference in the district</li> <li>• The Kāpiti Arts and Crafts Society facility provides a localised participatory hub which could be built on for arts or replicated as a model</li> <li>• Consider the additional use opportunities presented by facilities at the ARISE Church and Centre Church (and potentially Lindale)</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess and facilitate the potential community uses of the new Kāpiti College facility, regarding overcoming any barriers/constraints.</li> <li>• Undertake a facility assessment to determine the merits of the respective facilities and the potential for optimisation (if warranted). Consideration should be given to accessibility /functionality for older adults and the disabled.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>
Paekākāriki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steam Incorporated</li> <li>• The Paekākāriki Rail and Heritage Museum</li> <li>• Tramway Museum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A few small halls, all offering similar types of spaces, do exist, although <u>they are not currently arts focused</u>.</li> <li>• An emphasis on railway based activities</li> <li>• A declining and strongly ageing population. The community may benefit from fewer higher quality spaces (affording optimal functionality and access. This may extend to greater arts functionality)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore improving the functionality of the existing halls spaces to accommodate arts and cultural activities (at a localised level).</li> </ul>	<b>Short term</b>

	Note: Halls, schools and retirement villages could potentially be utilised.			
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## 12.0 CLUBROOMS

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### Summary:

***In the medium to long term Clubrooms represent one of the single biggest sport facility challenges in the district. Overall the stock of clubrooms facilities is old and was designed and constructed in a time when sports club dynamics and needs were very different. As facilities increase in age their maintenance costs will also increase. Before expenditure is made clubs should be encouraged to undertake objective planning to carefully assess all their facility options.***

Given the pressure many clubs are under it is also likely that regular maintenance may have been deferred. It is also likely that many clubrooms would no longer meet current building standards. In many cases refurbishing or optimising areas of existing clubrooms would also likely trigger the need to bring the entire building up to the building code, often at considerable cost.

These challenges are potentially significant and are magnified by other factors. For example, traditional club revenue streams such as bar takings are also under pressure as members' social patterns have changed. The numbers of active sports club members are also likely to decline in many communities as demographic profiles and sports trends change.

Population-driven growth in participation levels for sports with clubrooms is unlikely to be significant. The typical playing age range for most participants using sports clubrooms is commonly considered to be between 5 - 35 years. Population projections for people aged 5 - 35 years is projected to increase by only around 1,900 from 2013 to 2043 (around 13%). Taken annually over the 30-year period, this only amounts to an additional 64 people (aged 5 – 35 years) across the whole district per year (on average).

In some traditional sports "pay for play" use has superseded annual memberships subscriptions and new forms of facility provision have emerged (such as retirement village leisure facilities). Although the district's population of residents over 65 years is projected to increase by around 7,400 by 2043, trend indications suggest traditional club memberships may not grow at a proportionate rate.

In simple terms the ability for many clubs to financially maintain their clubrooms is diminishing. Given that most clubrooms are located on Council land, should a club cease operations then responsibility for these clubrooms is likely to fall back on the Council (in a practical sense).

The Council will:

- engage with Clubs to ensure that they have asset management plans (which consider the building's lifecycle)
- encourage co-use of existing assets and / or amalgamation of clubs when warranted
- before committing a significant capital investment into any clubrooms, carry out an independent building condition assessment (on buildings over 20 years old), quantity survey of refurbishment / repair costs and a cost benefit analysis and sustainability / feasibility analysis (this work should be scaled appropriately to the capital investment being considered)
- where justified, rationalise clubrooms or consider total facility replacement (ideally in a co – use or multisport model when warranted)
- explore partnership opportunities that enable the delivery of opportunities with a reduced reliance on traditional clubroom facilities
- develop a district wide community halls/spaces booking and information systems which includes participating clubroom facilities

## 12.1 Introduction

Clubroom facilities are defined as a variety of spaces that are primarily used by a sports club for social, administrative and sporting activities. In some instances, members of the public may hire clubroom spaces for private events. Clubrooms are often comprised of the following types of facilities: changing rooms, showers, toilets, storage areas, kitchens, licensed bar, offices, general purpose areas, meeting rooms and café/tuck shop. These facilities may be shared by several clubs in a “multi-use” environment. There are a significant number of clubrooms across the district from a wide spectrum of sporting codes and organisations. Often clubrooms are developed above Council change facilities.

## 12.2 Strategic Context

Within the Kāpiti District clubroom facilities play an important role in providing an identity and sense of belonging for clubs, teams and their supporters. They provide a base to meet, celebrate and interact with one another which helps in creating a cultural identity for the club.

There is no applicable national or regional facility strategy for clubroom facilities. Overall there is a developing trend nationally towards increased sharing of clubroom facilities where multiple sports codes share a facility (where there is capacity for shared use). This is often driven by financial sustainability concerns and to optimise the returns on capital investment.

A review of the main Council strategic documents provides two key themes which have relevance to the future planning of clubroom facilities. These themes are:

- A desire for safe and welcoming facilities for all ages which provide a wide range of recreation, leisure and social activities
- The need to invest in developing and maintaining infrastructure (physical and social) which supports communities and visitors

The Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015-35) ultimately enables these themes to be achieved on multiple levels via its five key outcomes. These are:

- A thriving economy, vibrant culture and diverse community
- A resilient community
- Wise management of public funds
- Democracy through community participation
- Strong partnerships

## 12.3 Facility Inventory

The inventory identified 29 clubroom facilities. While this will only represent a portion of the clubrooms in the district, the results given will represent higher level network patterns (such as use levels, capacity, common issues and facility quality). Details of these are summarised in Table 12.1:

Table 12.1: Clubrooms

Local Area	Clubroom facilities (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Golf Course	The clubhouse lounge is one large space with a bar and kitchen, storage and bathroom facilities. It seats 100 at tables and more if standing. It is used by a number of external groups. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Ōtaki Golf Club	Ōtaki Golf Club	Ōtaki Golf Club
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Sports Club	The joint tennis, football and squash club has a clubroom building at Haruatai Park, adjacent to Ōtaki Pool and Tennis Courts. It incorporates 3x squash courts as well as bar, lounge and kitchen facilities. No reported capacity or use issues, although some concerns over security and vandalism.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Ōtaki Sports Club	Ōtaki Sports Club
Ōtaki	Ōtaki-Māori Racing Club	The club has 12+ rooms varying in capacity from 20 to 300+ users for functions, event and meetings. The stands have also been used for outdoor movies and concerts. It has a commercial kitchen, toilet facilities, showers and heating system. The club wants to get more community users and activities in. No reported capacity or use issues.	District	Ōtaki-Māori Racing Club	Ōtaki-Māori Racing Club	Ōtaki-Māori Racing Club
Ōtaki	Rahui Football & Sports Club	The club has its Ōtaki Domain clubrooms above a Council changing rooms facility. In addition the Council owns the grandstand attached to the changing rooms. It is a large space with bar and kitchen facilities. It has Ōtaki Athletics and touch users, but only occasional external functions. No reported capacity or use issues beyond basic maintenance needs.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council owns the grandstand Rahui Football & Sports Club own the clubrooms	Rahui Football & Sports Club
Ōtaki	Whiti Te Ra Clubrooms	The club has its Ōtaki Domain league clubrooms above a Council changing rooms facility. It is a large space with bar and kitchen facilities. Currently closed due to safety concerns.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Surf Club	The Ōtaki Surf Club main building comprises large changing rooms, a gym, a medium sized meeting room, first aid room	Local	Kāpiti Coast District	Ōtaki Surf Club	Ōtaki Surf Club

Local Area	Clubroom facilities (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		and, upstairs, a large lounge area, a modest kitchen as well as bathrooms. A small deck faces west and a large second story deck area is to the east. Located to the south of the locally known boat launching area and only several hundred metres from a holiday park.		Council		
Waikanae	Waikanae Beach Bowling Club	The club is refurbishing a small old hall as their new clubrooms beside the single green they now have. They have downsized from a neighbouring 2 green facility with larger clubrooms. There has been little external use. No reported capacity or use issues. They do co-own with the neighbouring tennis club, where its clubrooms are located.	Local	Waikanae Beach Bowling and Tennis Clubs	Waikanae Beach Bowling Club	Waikanae Beach Bowling Club
Waikanae	Waikanae Beach Tennis Club	The club has small clubrooms adjacent to the Bowling Club (with whom they co-own the land). There is a small lounge/bar and kitchen, with covered deck and storage area. There is little external use. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Waikanae Beach Bowling and Tennis Clubs	Waikanae Beach Tennis Club	WBTC committee
Waikanae	Waikanae Bowling Club	The club has a large pavilion, seating over 200 and including lounge/bar, kitchen, meeting room, office, and 2 sets of toilets. There is also good parking. It has considerable external use, and they are seeking more. It is used by Waikanae AFC as their post-match home base. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae Bowling Club
Waikanae	Waikanae Golf Club	The club has clubrooms which can hold over 150, with a lounge/bar, meeting rooms, administration offices, change rooms, toilets and kitchen/cafe. The club wants to get more community users and activities in (currently not much). No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Waikanae Golf Club	Waikanae Golf Club	Waikanae Golf Club
Waikanae	Waikanae Pony Club	The club has a small two storey off-site clubrooms building attached to another building. There are 3 internal areas, plus some storage and kitchenette. It is used by the club, visiting equestrian groups and some community users. No	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Waikanae Pony Club	Waikanae Pony Club



Local Area	Clubroom facilities (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		reported capacity or use issues.				
Waikanae	Waikanae Recreation Centre	The Centre comprises a large open space with bar and kitchen, storage and bathroom facilities. It seats approximately 80 people and more when standing. The facility also has two squash courts which are not associated with a club. Below the clubrooms are two changing rooms and storage. The changing rooms are small and there are requests to increase their size to accommodate a higher grade of sport.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Waikanae Recreation Centre Trust	Waikanae Recreation Centre Trust
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Coastlands Kāpiti Sports Turf & Pavilion	This artificial hockey turf facility has a new pavilion with a fully licensed bar, and space for hire to the local community including a meeting room, commercial kitchen with A grade licence, 4x changing rooms with access to six showers. It also has a full international standard hockey turf with deck viewing. No reported capacity or use issues, but external issues with parking and turf viewing facilities.	District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Community Recreation Turf Trust	Kāpiti Community Recreation Turf Trust
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti BMX Track	The club has a small 5x5m shed by the BMX track at Te Ātiawa Park. This is used for storage, power and equipment for the starting gates, basic administration functions and the base for coaching and club nights. It has no external users. No reported capacity or use issues. They are fundraising to get a shipping container as a larger 'storage and small clubroom' type of facility.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti BMX Club	Kāpiti BMX Club (with support from KCDC)
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti Coast United Clubrooms	The club has a multi-purpose clubroom at Weka Park including Kāpiti Coast District Council changing/ toilet/ storage facilities, full kitchen, full bar facilities, children's play area and outdoor covered deck. It caters for football club activities, corporate functions/meetings, private functions etc. They report the changing/toilet facilities are too small for a 2-field site.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast United	Kāpiti Coast United

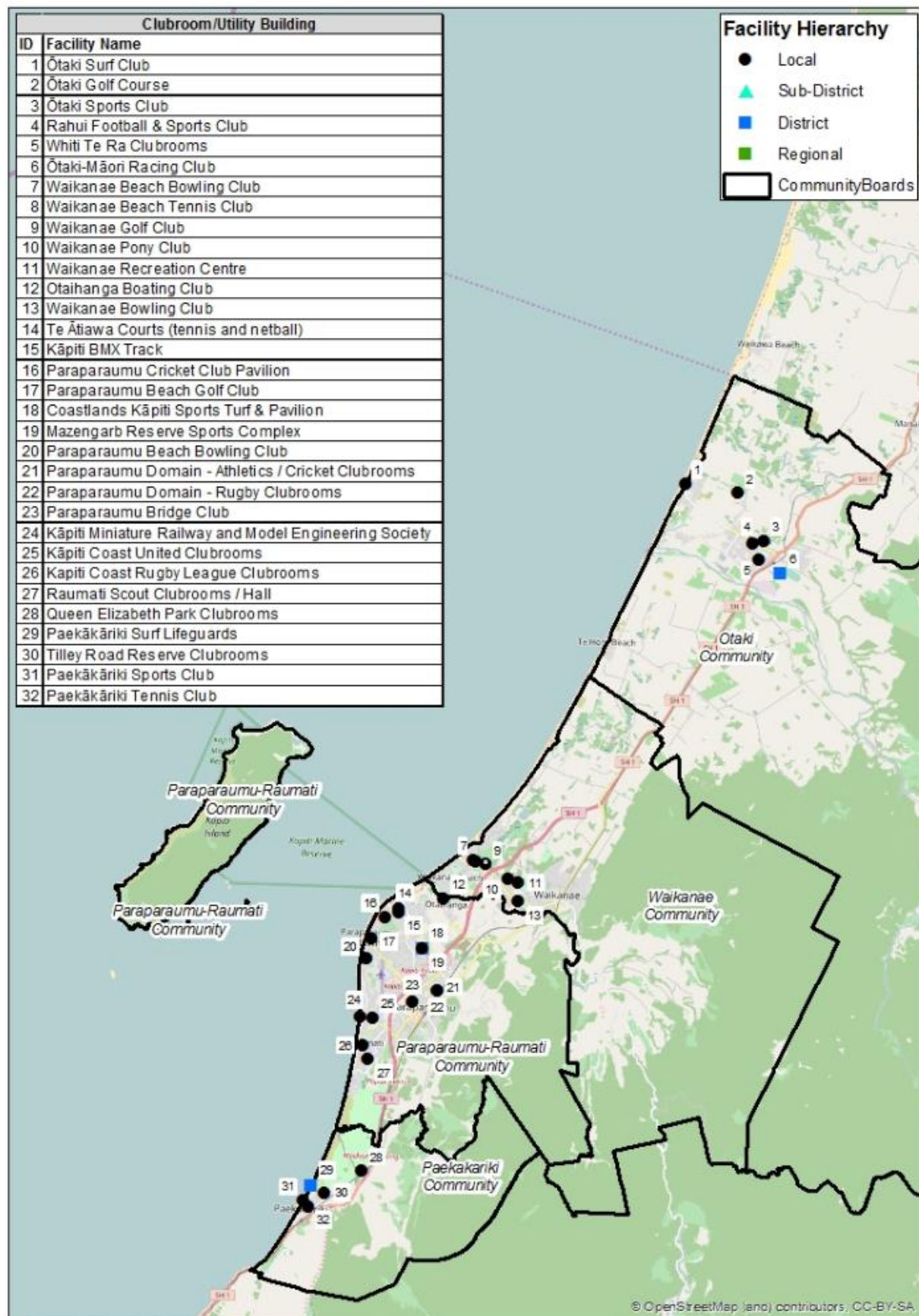
Local Area	Clubroom facilities (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti Miniature Railway and Model Engineering Society	The Society has a small clubroom including kitchen and toilet facilities. There is also a separate storage building which is about to be replaced. There are no external users, and no reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Miniature Railway	Kāpiti Miniature Railway
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Cricket Club Pavilion	The club has a small two story pavilion at Kena Kena Park with basic bar, lounge, kitchen, office facilities, deck upstairs and changing facilities downstairs. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	KCDC	KCDC
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti Coast Rugby League Clubrooms	The club has a two story pavilion at Matthews Park with basic bar, lounge, kitchen, office facilities and deck upstairs, and KCDC changing facilities downstairs. They are keen to get more users in and are engaging in feasibility assessment work to progress this. No reported capacity or use issues, other than hazards from steep slippery stairs.	Local	KCDC	Kāpiti Coast Rugby League Club	Kāpiti Coast Rugby League Club
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Mazengarb Reserve Sports Complex	This is a large Kāpiti Coast District Council Sports Pavilion complex, with two large changing rooms, internal and external toilets, a medium sized hall, kitchen and storage. All spaces can be used and are regularly used except for the hall space. It serves field users (mostly Touch and Football) and pavilion space users. No reported capacity or use issues, other than it is a little under-utilised.	Local	KCDC	KCDC	KCDC
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Otaihanga Boating Club	The club has a pavilion which is set up very much as a function centre. It includes a large hall with wooden floor opening onto a scenic covered deck, committee room, full commercial kitchen, bar facilities and event fittings. It can take 140 persons. It is located on a (Waikanae) riverside reserve with a key CWB linkage. It is also used by some community groups. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Otaihanga Boating Club	Otaihanga Boating Club	Otaihanga Boating Club
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Beach Bowling	This club has a large hall capable of seating 250 people, bar, kitchen, office areas, toilets and locker rooms. It has	Local	Kāpiti Coast District	Paraparaumu Beach Bowling	Paraparaumu Beach Bowling

Local Area	Clubroom facilities (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
	Club	occasional external users and would like to encourage more. No reported capacity or use issues.		Council	Club	Club
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Beach Golf Club	This club has clubrooms with a café/lounge holding over 200, bar, kitchen, retail shop, changing facilities, office and boardroom. They get some external use but only when golf priorities and capacity allow. They are keen on the concept of sports and community hub development in general, although have no proposals of their own. They can see how their facility could be reconfigured to be more effectively multi-use. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Paraparaumu Beach Golf Club	Paraparaumu Beach Golf Club	Paraparaumu Beach Golf Club
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Bridge Club	The club has a clubroom with a single large room sufficient to accommodate 24 four-person tables for playing bridge, medium size kitchen, and toilet facilities. They currently do not hire to the public. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Paraparaumu Bridge Club	Paraparaumu Bridge Club
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Domain – Athletics/Cricket Clubrooms	The Paraparaumu Athletics and Cricket clubs share a two-storied building comprising a ground floor of 4 garage sized lockable storage sheds, plus male and female toilets and combined changing rooms and showers (Kāpiti Coast District Council). A tuck shop with servery is attached. Upstairs are a kitchen, bar, lounge, storage rooms and more toilets. A major Athletics 'All-Weather track' facility development is being assessed here, although how it may affect all the clubroom facilities on Paraparaumu Domain is not yet known (e.g. hub options?)	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Aorangi Trust Ground Floor – Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Old Boys Cricket & Athletics Clubs (share)
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Domain - Rugby Clubrooms	The Paraparaumu Rugby Club has a clubroom at Paraparaumu Domain with a large bar and lounge, kitchen, changing sheds, ablutions block and storage facilities. Part is sub-leased by a boxing club, but they consider it underutilised and they are seeking other users. A major Athletics 'All-Weather track' facility development is being assessed on the neighbouring field, although how it may	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Paraparaumu RFC	Paraparaumu RFC

Local Area	Clubroom facilities (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		affect all the clubroom facilities on Paraparaumu Domain is not yet known (e.g. hub options?).				
Paraparaumu	Te Ātiawa courts (tennis and netball)	The Centre is located alongside the Te Ātiawa Park courts complex. The building includes a medium sized open space with kitchen and storage facilities. Adequate toilet facilities are also provided. The room can cater for approximately 50 people seated. Upstairs includes a workspace and control room overlooking the courts. There are no reported capacity issues.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Te Ātiawa Courts Centre Trust	Te Ātiawa Courts Centre Trust
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Raumati Scout Clubrooms/Hall	This small clubroom has a hall space, kitchen, store rooms, toilets and standalone garage. It can only really accommodate scout use. The facility is reported to be in good condition.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Scouting NZ	Raumati Scouts
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki Sports Club	The club has a basic clubrooms/changing rooms / storage space below Paekākāriki Memorial Hall in Campbell Park. Club room (dugout) beneath Paekākāriki Memorial Hall with changing rooms and equipment storage. Limited space and general basic condition are concerns. May be included in any refurbishment planning for the main hall.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki Surf Lifeguards	The club has its clubrooms, kitchen, bar and patrol room upstairs, and its rescue equipment, first aid room and changing sheds downstairs. The upstairs hall area can hold 80+ and is hired for local events and functions. There are issues with limited storage, insufficient changing facilities, building foundations and leaking. There is a major rebuild project being planned and options are being assessed.	District	Greater Wellington Regional Council	Paekākāriki Surf Lifeguards	Paekākāriki Surf Lifeguards
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki Tennis Club	The club has a small clubrooms building including kitchen, lounge, changing rooms, storage and toilets. It gets some external community use and acts as the local library on behalf of Kāpiti Coast District Council. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	KCDC	KCDC	Paekākāriki Tennis Club

Local Area	Clubroom facilities (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paekākāriki	Queen Elizabeth Park Clubrooms	Queen Elizabeth Park includes a large variety of different clubrooms and related facilities on the park which are owned and/or maintained by other organisations (e.g. Wellington Tramway Museum, Kāpiti Pony Club, Kāpiti Aeromodellers, Paekākāriki Surf Club, Stables on the Park etc). No specific issues or concerns were raised about any of these, but they do indicate a wide range of stakeholders in future park planning.	Local	DOC	Greater Wellington Regional Council or respective Clubs	Respective Clubs
Paekākāriki	Tilley Road Reserve Clubrooms	This Council building has been used as clubrooms by Te Rau o Te Rangi Weavers Collective (formerly Paekākāriki Weavers) for a number of years. It is an ongoing arrangement with Kāpiti Coast District Council. No reported capacity or use issues.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Te Rau o Te Rangi Weavers Collective

Map 12.1: Existing Clubroom Facilities





## 12.4 Facility Overview – Clubroom Facilities<sup>35</sup>

### Facility Operator Feedback

Clubrooms in the Kāpiti District are comprised of a wide range of different facilities. Meeting spaces, lounge areas, changing rooms (some with showers), toilets and kitchens were the most common types of facilities on-site. Some respondents also reported that their clubrooms included licensed bars, office and storage space. A smaller proportion of operators stated that they also provided facilities such as a children's play area, WIFI access, first aid rooms, verandas or decks and cafés.

Some clubrooms are hired to residents for events (such as weddings) and community groups for regular scheduled activities (such as weaving or bridge classes), meetings or corporate functions. Where reported, capacity ranged from between approximately 100 through to 300 people.

Most respondents did not comment on needs or issues, which suggests they are ultimately satisfied with their current facilities. A small number of respondents however drew attention to the condition or functionality of their clubrooms and associated facilities. Issues identified included limited carparking, clubrooms requiring upgrades, the Council not contributing towards maintenance, poor condition of toilets or facility damage due to weather and vandalism.

Managers also outlined interest in opening their facilities to more shared community use, their upgrade plans to address facility deterioration and the need for more sports clubs amalgamating and sharing their facilities in multi-use or sports "hub" arrangements.

### User Feedback

Most user groups indicated their clubrooms meet their current needs. Those that reported they did not noted issues such as the age of their building and limited training or storage space (due to other usage or physical size). Specific considerations included some martial arts facilities not having a sprung floor.

Only a few specialist user groups proposed improvements. The lack of appropriate space was top-of-mind for three user groups who wished to address the storage of excess furniture or more space being made available for activities relating to martial arts or genealogical searches. Other ideas included the provision of wheelchair access or table and computer resources and "better utilisation of assets" via a shared facility.

One martial arts group suggested their clubrooms would benefit from a combination of fixed lighting, completing their changing rooms and the installation of lockable storage.

Other general comments included the perception that the Kāpiti District does not have enough large multi-purpose indoor sports facilities and that some groups are limited by barriers associated with high facility leasing costs.

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<sup>35</sup> This overview was informed by a Facility Operator Survey; a User Groups Survey, a series of community stakeholder workshops and results from a council run community survey (refer Methodology, Section 1.4)

## 12.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Clubroom Facilities

### Districtwide Key Considerations

- Overall the stock of clubrooms facilities is old and was designed and constructed in a time when sports club dynamics and needs were very different. As facilities increase in age their maintenance costs increase. Given the pressure many clubs are under it is likely that regular maintenance may have been deferred. It is also likely that many clubrooms would no longer meet current building standards. In many cases refurbishing or optimising areas of existing clubrooms would also likely trigger the need to bring the entire building up to the building code, often at considerable cost.
- Traditional club revenue streams such as bar takings are under pressure as members' social patterns have changed. The numbers of active sports club members are also likely to decline in many communities as demographic profiles and sports trends change.
- Population-driven growth in participation levels for sports with clubrooms is unlikely to be significant. The typical playing age range for most participants using sports clubrooms is commonly considered to be between 5 - 35 years. Population projections for people aged 5 - 35 years is projected to increase by only around 1,900 from 2013 to 2043 (around 13%). Taken annually over the 30-year period, this only amounts to an additional 64 people (aged 5 – 35 years) across the whole district per year (on average).
- Clubs with older memberships such as golf, croquet and bowls have also come under pressure as preferences and participation trends have changed. Pay for play use has superseded annual memberships subscriptions and new forms of facility provision have emerged (such as retirement village leisure facilities). Although the districts population of residents over 65 years is projected to increase by around 7,400 by 2043 trend indications suggest traditional club memberships may not grow at a proportionate rate.
- In simple terms the ability for many clubs to financially maintain their clubrooms is diminishing. Given that the vast majority of clubrooms are located on Council land, should a club cease operations responsibility for these clubrooms is likely to fall back on Councils (in a practical sense).
- Most clubs with clubrooms recognise the increasing operational pressures they face and are open to considering new ways of operating such as accommodating new community users and developing sharing arrangements with off-season clubs.



### Districtwide Facility Approaches

- The Council should engage with Clubs to encourage them to have asset management plans (which consider the building's lifecycle) in place for their facilities. The future focus should be on ensuring ongoing repair and maintenance of existing facilities where these facilities represent a good investment, with a priority to ensure future flexibility to meet the needs of other potential users and an ageing population (considering changing activity types and accessibility).
- No significant investment should be made in any clubrooms until an independent building condition assessment, quantity survey of refurbishment / repair costs and a cost benefit analysis and sustainability / feasibility analysis has been undertaken. Some rationalisation of clubrooms / clubs is likely to be required in certain areas. Alternatively, analysis may reveal that a total facility replacement would be the more cost effective option.
- Consideration should be given to the development of new multisport facility clusters within growth areas (or following rationalisation) with flexible and adaptable spaces to meet the needs of multiple user groups (including community and commercial uses where possible). These multi-sport / multi-use developments must be appropriately scaled. They could range from a simple small co-use facility (a primary summer and a primary winter user such as tennis and netball) through to more complex multi code per season models (such as hockey, tennis, rugby and football).
- Overall there is considerable additional capacity within the existing network of clubrooms. Unlocking this capacity may not be simple and will require a coordinated approach and a willingness to be flexible. The possibility of clubroom use partnerships should be considered among different sports codes, recreation groups, community activity groups, schools, and commercial service providers.
- Develop a districtwide community halls/spaces booking and information systems which includes participating clubroom facilities.

Community Board Area	Clubroom Facilities (from survey responses)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific areas)	Proposed Facility Approach	Timeframe Short term 0-3 years Medium term 4-10 Long term 10 plus yrs
Ōtaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ōtaki Golf Course</li> <li>• Ōtaki Sports Club</li> <li>• Ōtaki-Māori Racing Club</li> <li>• Rahui Football &amp; Sports Club</li> <li>• Whiti Te Ra Clubrooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responses indicate few if any significant use issues with clubroom facilities, beyond basic maintenance</li> <li>• Many clubroom spaces appear to be dated and/or underutilised</li> <li>• There appears to be considerable capacity (and willingness) in the clubrooms' facilities to accommodate increased external community use /users, if their facilities can match needs and user's 'affordable cost' requirements</li> <li>• Greater socio-economic challenges for this population makes facility use affordability and accessibility particularly relevant, and represent greater challenges for supporting clubroom sustainability</li> <li>• The Ōtaki Māori Racing Club facility appears to have very extensive capacity for a range of community uses</li> <li>• The two clubroom facilities on Ōtaki Domain are very similar, suggesting that sharing options may be worth exploring if club sustainability becomes a concern in the future (subject to respective club cultures, preferences and expected costs/benefits)</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage with clubs to ensure they have asset management plans (which take into account the building's lifecycle)</li> <li>• Encourage co-use of existing assets and / or amalgamation of clubs when warranted</li> <li>• Before committing a significant capital investment into any clubrooms, carry out an independent building condition assessment (on buildings over 20 years old), quantity survey of refurbishment / repair costs and a cost benefit analysis and sustainability / feasibility analysis (this work should be scaled appropriately to the capital investment being considered)</li> <li>• Where justified rationalise clubrooms or consider total facility replacement (ideally in a co – use or multisport model when warranted)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short – long term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>
Waikanae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waikanae Beach Bowling Club</li> <li>• Waikanae Beach Tennis Club</li> <li>• Waikanae</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responses indicate few if any significant use issues with clubroom facilities, beyond basic maintenance</li> <li>• Many clubroom spaces appear to be small, dated and/or underutilised</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage with Clubs to ensure that they have asset management plans</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bowling Club</li> <li>Waikanae Golf Club</li> <li>Waikanae Pony Club</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There appears to be some capacity (and willingness) in the clubrooms' facilities to absorb more external uses and users, if their facilities can match demand and user's 'affordable cost' requirements</li> <li>Facility use affordability and accessibility are important, and represent challenges for supporting clubroom sustainability</li> <li>The adjacent Waikanae Beach Bowls and Tennis clubroom facilities are already somewhat integrated (through land ownership). Facility-sharing options may be worth exploring if club sustainability becomes a concern in the future (subject to respective club cultures, preferences and expected costs/benefits)</li> </ul>	<p>(which take into account the buildings lifecycle).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage co-use of existing assets and / or amalgamation of clubs when warranted.</li> <li>Before committing a significant capital investment into any clubrooms, carry out an independent building condition assessment (on buildings over 20 years old), quantity survey of refurbishment / repair costs and a cost benefit analysis and sustainability / feasibility analysis (this work should be scaled appropriately to the capital investment being considered)</li> <li>Where justified, rationalise clubrooms or consider total facility replacement (ideally in a co – use or multisport model when warranted).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short – long term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>
Paraparaumu - Raumati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastlands Kāpiti Sports Turf &amp; Pavilion</li> <li>Kāpiti BMX Track</li> <li>Kāpiti Coast United Clubrooms</li> <li>Kāpiti Miniature Railway and Model Engineering Society</li> <li>Paraparaumu Cricket Club Pavilion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responses indicate few if any significant use issues with clubroom facilities, beyond basic maintenance</li> <li>There is a wide range and large number of different clubroom spaces in this area</li> <li>There appears to be considerable capacity (and willingness) in the clubrooms' facilities to accommodate increased external community use /users, if their facilities can match needs and user's 'affordable cost' requirements</li> <li>Facility use affordability and accessibility are important, and represent challenges</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage with Clubs to ensure they have asset management plans (which take into account the buildings lifecycle)</li> <li>Encourage co-use of existing assets and / or amalgamation of clubs when warranted</li> <li>Before committing a significant capital investment into any</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short – long term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kāpiti Coast Rugby League Clubrooms</li> <li>• Mazengarb Reserve Sports Complex</li> <li>• Otaihanga Boating Club</li> <li>• Paraparaumu Beach Bowling Club</li> <li>• Paraparaumu Beach Golf Club</li> <li>• Paraparaumu Bridge Club</li> <li>• Paraparaumu Domain – Athletics/Cricket Clubrooms</li> <li>• Paraparaumu Domain - Rugby Clubrooms</li> <li>• Raumati Scout Clubrooms/Hall</li> </ul>	<p>for supporting clubroom sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feasibility work on developing an All-Weather Athletics Track facility at Paraparaumu Domain could incorporate consideration of localised facility hub development options (subject to respective club cultures, preferences and expected costs/benefits)</li> <li>• Otaihanga Boating Club provides an example of a facility being specialised towards an events/functions focus (to maintain sustainability)</li> </ul>	<p>clubrooms carry out an independent building condition assessment (on buildings over 20 years old), quantity survey of refurbishment / repair costs and a cost benefit analysis and sustainability / feasibility analysis (this work should be scaled appropriately to the capital investment being considered)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where justified, rationalise clubrooms or consider total facility replacement (ideally in a co – use or multisport model when warranted).</li> </ul>	<b>Short term</b>
Paekākārikī	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paekākārikī Sports Club</li> <li>• Paekākārikī Memorial Hall</li> <li>• Paekākārikī Surf Lifeguards</li> <li>• Paekākārikī Tennis Club</li> <li>• Queen Elizabeth Park Clubrooms</li> <li>• Tilley Road Reserve Clubrooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responses indicate few if any significant use issues with clubroom facilities, beyond basic maintenance. Paekākārikī Surf Club is the main exception</li> <li>• An upgrade of Paekākārikī Sports Club facilities could be integrated into a wider upgrade project for its host facility (Paekākārikī Memorial Hall)</li> <li>• A rebuild of the Paekākārikī Surf Club building could consider the wider community space and utility facility needs of the area and consider design options as required</li> <li>• The Paekākārikī Bowls and Tennis</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage with Clubs to ensure they have asset management plans (which take into account the buildings lifecycle)</li> <li>• Encourage co-use of existing assets and / or amalgamation of clubs when warranted</li> <li>• Before committing a significant capital investment into any</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short – long term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>

		clubroom facilities are closely adjacent, and facility-sharing options may be worth exploring in future (subject to respective club cultures, preferences and expected costs/benefits)	<p>clubrooms, carry out an independent building condition assessment (on buildings over 20 years old), quantity survey of refurbishment / repair costs and a cost benefit analysis and sustainability / feasibility analysis (this work should be scaled appropriately to the capital investment being considered)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where justified, rationalise clubrooms or consider total facility replacement (ideally in a co – use or multisport model when warranted)</li> </ul>	<b>Short term</b>
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## 13.0 UTILITY BUILDINGS

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### Summary:

**Utility buildings are required on all major active public open space reserves used for sports. This is especially true when reserves contain limited clubroom and associated facilities. The only future gap in provision identified is at the proposed Otarua sports field development.**

Utility buildings are often one of the first assets to be developed on areas of active public open space to facilitate greater sports utilisation. Increasingly they are being incorporated into clubrooms when these exist.

Where clubrooms are not yet present and are being staged over time, utility blocks are increasingly being designed to accommodate clubrooms as a second level. For this reason, it is important that new utility blocks are positioned to also offer an optimal clubroom position (for example delivering strong elevated sightlines over playing surfaces).

The Council will:

- ensure all new utility blocks are designed to enable ease of expansion. They should also be accessible and positioned to offer multiple sightlines over different playing surfaces in the event that an upper level multisport clubroom is developed later. The positioning should also allow for future car parking
- develop a utility building as part of the new Otarua sports field development
- maintain and monitor existing utility blocks

### 13.1 Introduction

Utility buildings are defined as changing, toilet or storage blocks that are available to the public in areas used for sports and leisure activities. These facilities play an important community amenity role and enable residents to undertake a wide range of sports, community and leisure activities on open space throughout the Kāpiti District.

Standalone toilets which are used by the public and changing rooms incorporated into club rooms are addressed separately in Sections 10 and 14.

### 13.2 Strategic and Community Context

There are no specific strategic documents related to utility buildings. The need to invest in developing and maintaining infrastructure (physical and social) which supports communities and visitors is a key theme in the Council's strategic documents and utility builds support delivering on this.

Resident opinion surveys conducted in 2014 found that 87% of respondents were satisfied/agree that sportsgrounds and associated toilet/changing facilities were available at suitable times.

### 13.3 Facility Inventory

The facility inventory undertaken for this strategy identified nine utility buildings (not including public and clubroom conveniences – toilets / baby changing facilities). All were changing facilities, and virtually all formed the ground floors of two storey buildings with separate clubrooms above. None were standalone blocks. Details of these are summarised in Table 13.1.

Note that a wider definition of utility facilities would include toilet blocks, storage facilities and some of the changing, toilet and storage facilities commonly associated with sports clubrooms.

Table 13.1: Utility Buildings

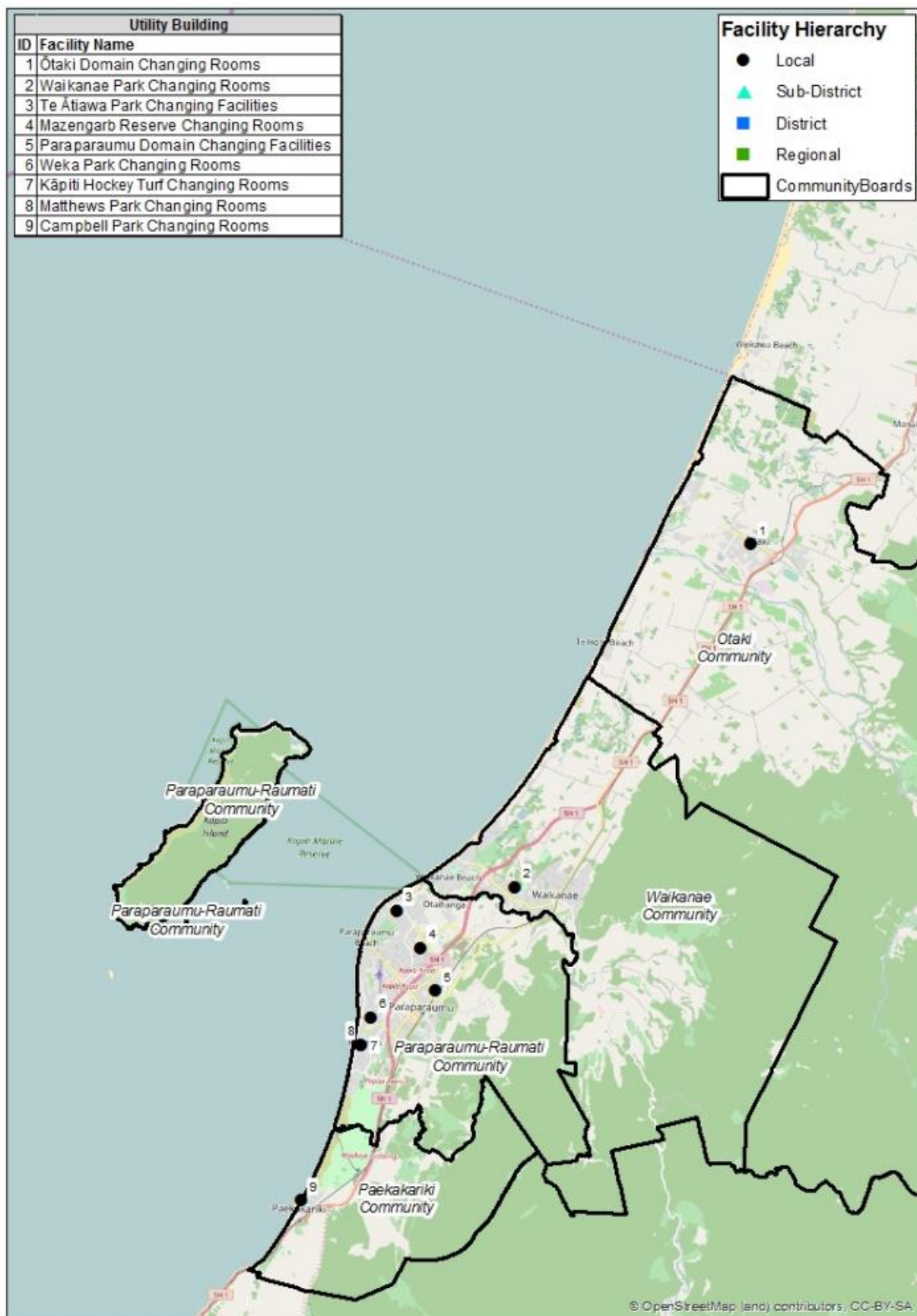
Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Domain Changing Rooms	These comprise two changing rooms and two sets of toilets. The facility is on the ground floor below the Whiti Te Ra Rugby League clubrooms, and located beside the rugby league training field. Insufficient space was noted at times and the general quality of the space and toilets was very basic. No major issues were noted.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waikanae Park Changing Rooms	These comprise two separate changing rooms with showers and toilets. They are one side of a building that includes the Waikanae Wrestling Club, and Pony Club. There are also public toilets on one side. All the facilities are used by football regularly and also by the public at events. The facilities may be underutilised as they are slightly hidden. No major issues were noted.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu – Raumati	Te Ātiawa Park Changing Rooms	These comprise a changing and toilets facility with Softball clubrooms above. They are used for softball	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council



Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		and rugby. No major issues were noted.				
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Mazengarb Reserve Changing Rooms	This large facility is part of a larger hall, kitchen and storage complex overlooking the playing fields. The changing facilities comprise two large changing rooms, three external toilets and two internal toilets. External facilities are well utilised by the general public while the internal ones are used by football and touch. No major issues were noted, although it was felt the overall facility was underutilised.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti Hockey Turf Changing Rooms	This modern facility comprises changing rooms and toilets associated with the Kāpiti hockey turf Pavilion. These are used by hockey, soccer and rugby, as well as the general public (toilets). No major issues were noted.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Community Recreational Turf Trust	Kāpiti Community Recreational Turf Trust
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Domain Changing Rooms	These comprise changing and storage facilities below the Aorangi Sports Club (Athletics, Cricket). They include two changing	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		rooms and toilets, plus a tuck shop run by the Athletics Club. No major issues were noted.				
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Matthews Park Changing Rooms	These comprise changing facilities located below the Kāpiti Coast Rugby League Clubrooms. Stairs to the clubrooms are steep and are reported to be dangerous in winter. No major issues with the changing facility itself was noted.	local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Weka Park Changing Rooms	These comprise two changing rooms and one referee change room. Both include toilet facilities and at least eight showers in each. They are mainly used by Kāpiti Coast United Football Club, with some summer cricket use. No major issues were noted.	local	KCDC	KCDC	KCDC
Paekākāriki	Campbell Park Changing Rooms	The downstairs 'Clubrooms' for Football are predominantly a changing rooms facility, with equipment storage in wheelie bins. Space is limited and sometimes constrains numbers.	Local	KCDC	KCDC	KCDC

Map 13.1: Existing Utility Facilities



## 13.4 Facility Overview – Utility Building Facilities<sup>36</sup>

### Facility Operator Feedback

Feedback from the facility operators indicate that utility buildings in the Kāpiti district are used primarily by sports clubs that include codes such as rugby, softball, hockey, league and football. The most commonly available facilities are changing rooms, toilets and showers, while several sites also provide storage.

Most utility buildings are near sports fields, clubrooms or car parks. Some of these facilities are also used by members of the public (normally the standalone toilets). Managers who discussed conditions or use of these facilities noted issues such as underutilisation, the importance of site placement, asset age and steep stairs (normally associated with clubroom facilities above utility buildings). All these facilities were found to meet fundamental needs and no major use issues were noted overall.

### User Feedback

No information was received from user groups with any specific reference to utility building facilities. However, the Council is aware that changing rooms are not always as accessible and functional as may be desired, especially when the associated toilet facilities must be open to the wider public during games.

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<sup>36</sup> This overview was informed by a Facility Operator Survey; a User Groups Survey; a series of community stakeholder workshops; and results from a council run community survey (refer Methodology, Section 1.4)

## 13.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Utility Building Facilities

### Districtwide Key Considerations

- Utility buildings are often one of the first assets to be developed on areas of active public open space to facilitate greater sports utilisation. Increasingly they are being incorporated into clubrooms when these exist.
- Where clubrooms are not yet present and are being staged over time, utility blocks are increasingly being designed to accommodate clubrooms at a second level. For this reason, it is important that new utility blocks are positioned to also offer an optimal clubroom position (for example delivering strong elevated sightlines over playing surfaces).
- Nationally utility buildings also play a role in supporting the operation of events and in some instances minimising the impacts of freedom camping in specific geographic locations.
- Demand is largely stable with population projections indicating that only minimal future population-driven growth in local demand for utility facilities is likely under current conditions and activity preferences. However extra demand by visitors from within the district or from outside may be a factor at successful special interest 'destination' sites where utility facilities may be located.

### Districtwide Facility Approaches

- Develop amenity blocks on all new sports parks (potentially as part of a staged multi-sport clubroom).
- All new utility blocks should be designed to enable ease of expansion and to provide for appropriate accessibility. They should also be positioned to offer multiple sightlines over different playing surfaces in the event that an upper level multisport clubroom is developed later. The positioning should also allow for future car parking.
- Maintain existing amenity blocks in line with identified maintenance and service levels.
- Undertake an accessibility audit to ensure amenity blocks are functional for older adults, people with disabilities, and people with young children.
- Regularly monitor the network of amenity blocks to ensure the network is matching demand.

Community Board Area	Utility Facilities (from survey responses)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific areas)	Proposed Facility Approach	Timeframe Short term 0-3 years Medium term 4-10 Long term 10 plus yrs
Ōtaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ōtaki Domain Changing Rooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No major issues were noted in relation to utility facilities at the community board area.</li> </ul>	<b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor use and maintain current service standards.</li> </ul>	<b>Short term</b>
Waikanae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waikanae Park Changing Rooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No major issues were noted in relation to utility facilities at the community board area.</li> </ul>	<b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor use and maintain current service standards.</li> </ul>	<b>Short term</b>  <b>Short term</b>
Paraparaumu - Raumati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Ātiawa Park Changing Rooms (Softball/Rugby)</li> <li>Mazengarb Reserve Changing Rooms</li> <li>Kāpiti Hockey Turf Changing Rooms</li> <li>Mathews Park Changing Rooms</li> <li>Paraparaumu Domain Changing Rooms</li> <li>Weka Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No major issues were noted in relation to utility facilities at the community board area.</li> <li>There are projects underway for major site developments at Otaraua Park and MacLean Park which would both be likely to require utility facility components.</li> </ul>	<b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor use and maintain current service standards.</li> <li>It is likely that there will be a requirement to develop a utility building as part of the new Otaraua sports field development (follow effective practice in utility facility provision and design).</li> <li>Maclean Park likely to require utility component.</li> </ul>	<b>Short term</b>  <b>Short – medium term</b>       <b>Short – medium term</b>

	Changing Rooms			
Paekākāriki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Campbell Park Changing Rooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No major issues were noted in relation to utility facilities at the sites listed here, nor indicated for any other current sites.</li> <li>New developments proposed for the Paekākāriki Surf Club may offer opportunities to enhance utility facility provision at the southern gateway to Queen Elizabeth Park</li> <li>Any proposals to develop community centre options in Paekākāriki town centre may offer similar opportunities.</li> <li>Access to Paekākāriki and Queen Elizabeth Park is likely to become easier and more attractive once Transmission Gully is open, as local access to these areas will become easier through reductions in traffic flow on the old State Highway 1 and reliability and improved travel times both locally and regionally.</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor use and maintain current service standards.</li> <li>Review potential health and safety issues associated with steps adjacent to Mathews Park Changing Rooms, and determine where similar issues may exist elsewhere in the facility network. Implement improvements if required.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>

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## 14.0 PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

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### Summary:

***The district has a good distribution of public conveniences although some gaps in provision exist in high use open space locations. In some other high use locations, such as those within proximity to bus stops and key main street areas, existing toilet facilities need to be reviewed to meet demand. Our public conveniences must be accessible, of good quality, and serve the needs of both residents and visitors.***

Public conveniences are an often overlooked but essential community assets. These facilities enable residents and visitors to stay longer in our public spaces enjoying leisure, cultural and sporting activities. Quality public conveniences that are accessible and functional enhance the quality of life for all residents and visitors.

The Council will:

- measure usage of high demand facilities
- maintain existing public conveniences in line with identified maintenance and service levels
- undertake an accessibility audit to ensure public conveniences are functional for older adults and people with disabilities
- develop toilet facilities on all new sports parks and larger passive leisure parks
- regularly monitor the network of toilets to ensure the network is matching demand and the needs of the ageing population, including an assessment of need at Peka Peka and Te Horo Beaches
- undertake capital improvements to public conveniences on an as-required basis to ensure they meet ongoing community expectations

### 14.1 Introduction

Public conveniences are defined as toilets and baby changing facilities that are available to the public in areas used for recreation and leisure. These facilities play an important community amenity role and enable residents to undertake community activities for longer periods of time.

Toilets which are incorporated into park changing rooms are addressed separately in Section 13.0. These facilities facilitate greater use of active sports parks. Both Sections 13.0 and 14.0 should be read in conjunction.

### 14.2 Strategic and Community Context

Public conveniences are an important and essential component of the network of community facilities throughout the district for both the local community and visitors to the district. The need to invest in developing and maintaining infrastructure (physical and social) which supports communities and visitors is a key theme in the Council's strategic documents. A quality network of public conveniences supports this theme.



Some public conveniences around NZ are developed as tourist attractions and draw large numbers of users who then spend time (and money) at the surrounding shops and cafés. While there is no such “destination” public convenience facility in Kāpiti, an opportunity may exist to develop this type of facility to further capitalise on the high volumes of travellers who visit and travel through the district.

Recent resident opinion surveys provide an indication of residents' views on public convenience provision. The 2016 residents' opinion survey found over 58% had used one of the district's public toilets in the last 12 months, with 61% of respondents being satisfied with the facilities. When the adjusted satisfaction score (ratings of 4 to 5, excluding 'don't know' and 'neither') is considered, the satisfaction is then 78%

### **14.3 Facility Inventory**

The facility inventory undertaken for this plan identified 38 public conveniences (not including those incorporated into sports ground changing facilities).

Details of these are summarised in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1: Public Conveniences

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Domain public toilet	Old toilet block located next to the tennis and netball courts. It is used by users of the courts and the general public.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Beach Pavilion public toilets (Marine Parade)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website. Provides changing facilities.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Main Street public toilets (in Library and Service Centre)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website. Provides toilet facilities for people with disabilities (no further details provided).	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Main Street public toilets (next to Ōtaki Theatre)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website (no further details provided).	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Haruatai Park public toilets (Mill Road)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website (no further details provided).	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Main Highway public toilets (next to Information Centre)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website. Provides toilet facilities for people with disabilities. Under significant pressure from over-use in peak times given location next to bus stop.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Bridge public toilets (beside bridge, south end of town)	Heavy use of this facility given location	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Pots Reserve toilets	A permaloo with concrete septic tank (no water supply). The facility is opened during summer months only, during daylight hours only	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Tasman Road Reserve (Ōtaki Beach)	One toilet exeloo located in the car park of the reserve.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	State Highway 1 (in park opposite New World supermarket)	One exeloo – insufficient capacity when events are held in adjacent areas	Local			
Ōtaki	South end, Aōtaki Street	One exeloo	Local			
Otaihanga	Otaihanga Domain (off Makora Road)	East side only open during summer months. Very busy during these months.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Otaihanga	West side	An old toilet block located near the bridge. It is used by visitors to the Otaihanga Domain. Open all year.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Te Horo	Beach Road public toilets (at beach end)	Provides changing facilities	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Waikanae	Victor Weggery Reserve (Waikanae Beach)	Public toilet facility servicing general park users. The toilets have been recently upgraded	local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Pharazyn Reserve Toilets	A small one toilet exeloo located within Pharazyn Reserve. Used by passive park users	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Aputa Place toilets	These separate men's, ladies and disability toilets, located near Mahara Square, were upgraded in around 2007. They are within the footprint of the Mahara Gallery building. They are heavily used by elderly Waikanae residents.  Note: Planned development of the Gallery facility could impact on these toilets in the next 2-5 years.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Park Avenue public toilets (beside Wrestling Clubrooms)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website (no further details provided)	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Edgewater Park public toilets (off Fleetwood Grove)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website. Provides toilet facilities for people with disabilities (no further details provided)	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Waikanae	Jim Cooke Park public toilets (55 Nimmo Avenue)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website (no further details provided)	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Queens Road public toilets (Queens Road Reserve)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website (no further details provided)	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Tutere Street public toilets (south end of street near river mouth)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website (no further details provided)	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waimea Road public toilets (174 Tutere Street, near Boating Club)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website. Provides changing facilities	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Tutere Street public toilets (opposite Long Beach cafe)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website. Provides changing facilities	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Field Way public toilets (at north end of beach at stream outlet)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website (no further details provided)	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu	Coastlands Kāpiti Sports Turf & Pavilion	Toilets sit opposite park so general park users as well as sports turf users utilise the facilities / toilets. The toilets are reported to meet current needs	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Community Recreational Turf Trust	Kāpiti Community Recreational Turf Trust
Paraparaumu	Kāpiti Community Centre	The toilets are located within the community centre. They are reported as	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Te Newhanga Kāpiti Community Centre Charitable

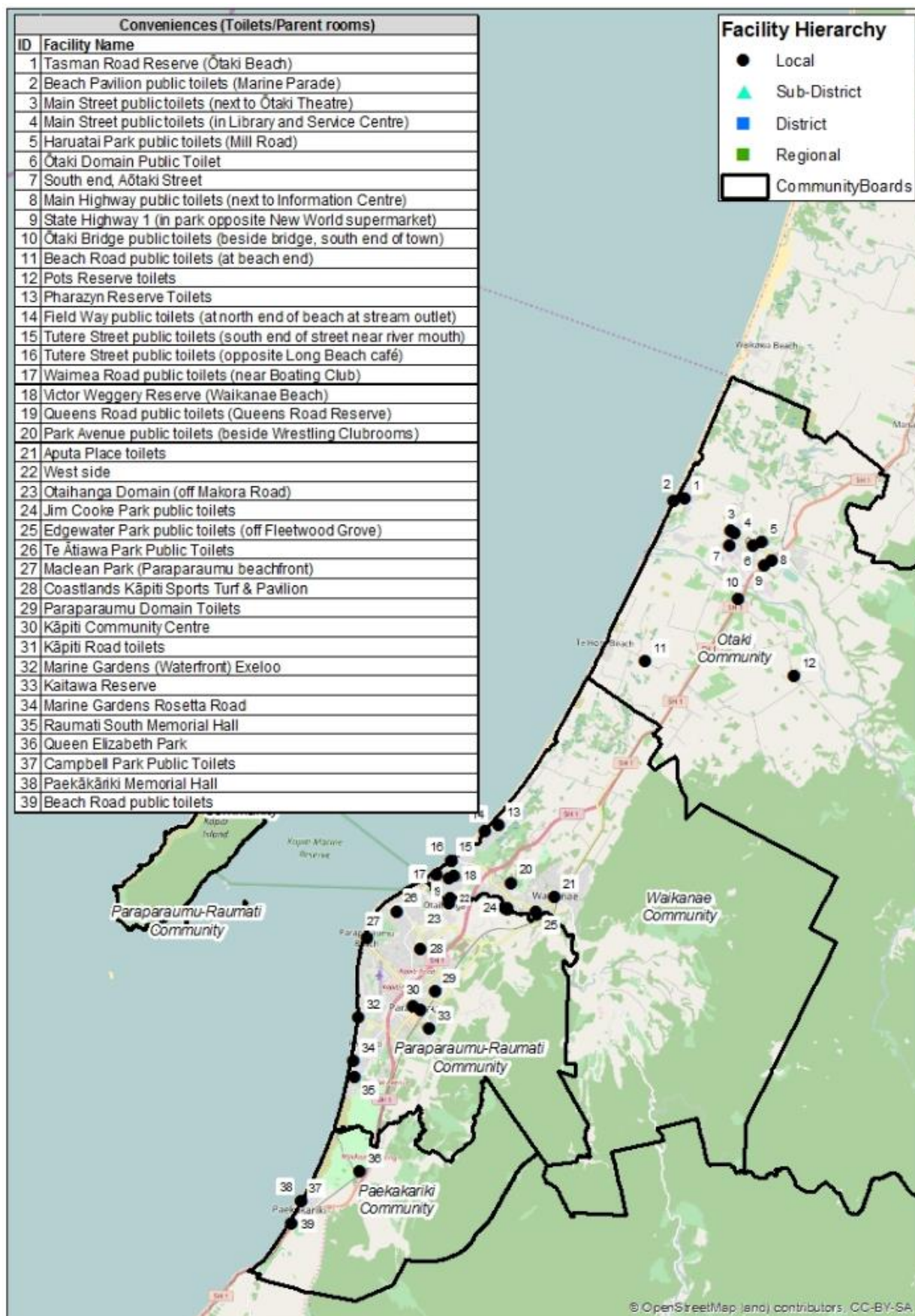
Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		being awkward to access and as having some plumbing difficulties.				Trust
Paraparaumu	Kāpiti Road toilets	A stand-alone toilet block, with separate men's and women's toilet areas. Basic in condition. The facility is the only public toilets near the town centre area, but is in a poor low foot traffic zone.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu	Te Ātiawa Park Public Toilets	Exceloo unit with two toilets located near the BMX track and netball courts. The facility comes under pressure during events and are not sufficient to meet demand.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu	Paraparaumu Domain Toilets	These basic toilets at Paraparaumu Domain are reported to be hindered by external drainage issues leading to boggy surrounds. After hours' security is also a reported issue.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Aorangi Trust	Shared between Kāpiti Old Boys Cricket & Athletics Clubs
Paraparaumu	Maclean Park (Paraparaumu beachfront)	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website. Changing facilities are available as are toilet facilities for people with disabilities.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu	Kaitawa Reserve	One exeloo	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Raumati	Marine Gardens (Waterfront) Exeloo	One exeloo toilet next to the old Raumati Pool complex which is used by beach goers and those attending public events.  Old toilet block located adjacent to the Raumati Pool complex with changing facilities.  Insufficient capacity when area is in event mode.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Raumati	Marine Gardens Rosetta Road	One Exeloo – heavy seasonal use when splash pad and miniature railway are in use	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Raumati	Raumati South Memorial Hall	A single basic unisex public toilet, accessible from the exterior of the Raumati South Memorial Hall, adjacent to the tennis courts. Predominantly used by park users and casual tennis players.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki-Raumati	Queen Elizabeth Park	Toilet facilities located within the Rangers Office building. The facilities receive heavy use over summer. New facilities are being developed in 2017.	Local	Department of Conservation	Greater Wellington Regional Council	Greater Wellington Regional Council

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paekākāriki-Raumati	Queen Elizabeth Park	Two Exeloos (known as "Esplanade Toilets") located at north end of park	Local	Department of Conservation	Greater Wellington Regional Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Beach Road Public Toilets	Listed on Kāpiti Coast District Council website. Provides toilet facilities for people with disabilities (no further details provided)	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki Memorial Hall	Public toilets accessible from the basement area of the Paekākāriki Memorial Hall. The toilets are very basic in condition, and are largely rendered obsolete due to a newer Exeloo in very close proximity (approximately 15 metres away at the entrance to Campbell Park).	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Campbell Park Public Toilets	Small toilet block between the playground, skatepark and sports fields at Campbell Park. Provides several facilities for both male and female users. The visual appearance of the facility may deter utilisation.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council



Map 14.1: Public Conveniences



## 14.4 Facility Overview – Public Convenience Facilities<sup>37</sup>

### Facility Operator Feedback

Feedback from the facility operators shows that these facilities are in a range of sites such as reserves, adjacent to buildings and sports facilities (e.g. tennis and netball courts or BMX tracks), main street areas or within other built facilities (e.g. community centres or halls).

The condition of the public conveniences and their associated facilities vary in terms of age, recent upgrades, drainage/plumbing quality and visual appearance. They are utilised by a broad cross-section of users (including the elderly, sports facility users, and visitors to beaches and open spaces). Some managers reported issues relating to after hours' security, heavy summer utilisation, and the inability to meet needs and location or accessibility.

### User Feedback

General feedback from public workshops was that all facilities, regardless of type, should be accessible for people with disabilities and older aged residents. We know from research that some older adults plan their activity patterns to afford themselves access to public conveniences. This is also true for families with younger children. It is therefore important we have a good network of public conveniences across the high use areas of the Kāpiti Coast.

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<sup>37</sup> This overview was informed by a Facility Operator Survey, a User Groups Survey, a series of community stakeholder workshops and results from a council run community survey (refer Methodology, Section 1.4)

## 14.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Public Conveniences

### Districtwide Key Considerations

- Changes to the roading network (e.g. Expressway developments) will most likely impact on which public conveniences will be preferred by those travelling through the district.
- Planning for public conveniences will take on an increased importance in the future as the population of the Kāpiti Coast ages. An accessible, well planned network can greatly increase the activity patterns of older adults. Such a network also benefits younger families and people with disabilities.
- The continuing increase in international and domestic tourist numbers will impact on the demand for Public Conveniences in Kāpiti.

### Districtwide Facility Approaches

- Maintain existing public conveniences in line with identified maintenance and service levels.
- Undertake an accessibility audit to ensure public conveniences are functional for older adults and people with disabilities.
- Develop toilet facilities on all new sports parks and larger passive leisure parks.
- Work with potential partners to ensure adequate temporary toilet coverage is provided during events.
- Regularly monitor the network of toilets to ensure the network is matching demand and the needs of the ageing population.

Community Board Area	Public Convenience Facilities (from survey responses)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific areas)	Proposed Specific Facility Approach	Timeframe Short term 0-3 years Medium term 4-10 Long term 10 plus yrs
Ōtaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ōtaki Domain Public Toilet,</li> <li>• Pots Reserve Toilets</li> <li>• Tasman Road Reserve (Ōtaki Beach)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population projections do not indicate resident demand pressures are likely to grow notably</li> <li>• As the population ages the location of toilets will become more important</li> <li>• Pressure on toilets often driven by visitors travelling through Ōtaki</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor maintenance and service levels.</li> <li>• Consider location and capacity of existing toilet facilities to meet the increasing visitor needs.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>

Waikanae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pharazyn Reserve Toilets</li> <li>Aputa Place toilets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take account of the larger numbers of residents, particularly older residents, projected to live in this area</li> <li>As the population ages the location of toilets will become more important</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review options for new toilets in the town centre should the gallery redevelopment not prove capable of accommodating new public toilets.</li> </ul>	Short term
Paraparaumu Raumati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastlands Kāpiti Sports turf &amp; Pavilion</li> <li>Kāpiti Community Centre</li> <li>Kāpiti Road toilets</li> <li>Te Ātiawa Park Public Toilets</li> <li>Otaihanga and Mazengarb Domain Public Toilets</li> <li>Paraparaumu Domain Toilets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take account of the larger numbers of residents, particularly older residents, projected to live in this area</li> <li>As the population ages the location of toilets will become more important</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review Kāpiti Community Centre toilets and upgrade where necessary</li> <li>Disestablish the Kāpiti Road toilets and rebuild a new toilet in a more optimal town centre location</li> <li>Review Paraparaumu Domain Toilets and improve surrounds</li> </ul>	Short term  Short term  Short term
Paekākāriki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marine Gardens Exeloo</li> <li>Raumati South Memorial Hall</li> <li>Paekākāriki Memorial Hall</li> <li>Campbell Park Public Toilets</li> <li>Queen Elizabeth Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Declining and strongly ageing population – demand may actually increase and location and accessibility become more important</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Close Paekākāriki Memorial Hall public toilets for daily use and use only during high use periods / events</li> <li>Review Campbell Park Public Toilets and consider beautification</li> </ul>	Short term  Short term

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## 15.0 PLAYGROUND FACILITIES

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### Summary:

***The district has a good spread and level of playground provision. It is anticipated planned network initiatives will meet projected demand at both local and destination playground level. When renewals are considered thought should be given to optimising equipment and positioning destination playgrounds so that they have a connection with other amenities to attract residents and visitors.***

Playground facilities are an important part of local communities. These facilities are used to develop fundamental movement skills which are the building blocks for life-long physical activity and health. Recent international trends have seen playgrounds advance to become more intergenerational with the integration of elements for children, youth, adults and older adults.

The Kāpiti Coast has a large comprehensive network of playgrounds with some larger destination playgrounds where people will travel significant distances for the opportunity to try a wider range (or specialist pieces) of equipment. The network is provided mainly by the Council, but there are also many playgrounds within the primary school network that play an important role in local provision.

The population projections for young people in the Kāpiti Coast, combined with the current supply of playgrounds, indicates that very little significant additions to the network are required in the foreseeable future. However, there remains scope for the optimisation of the network with elements that may appeal to a broader range of ages, or be strategically located relative to other key attractions.

When optimisation of the local and destination playground network is desired in localised areas then assessments should be undertaken of playground accessibility (walking, biking, driving distances and disability access and use), playground components (the number and type of play equipment) and the strategic location of the playgrounds relative to other amenities (such as beaches, toilets, shopping areas and other sport, recreation and community facilities).

The Council will:

- continue to engage with the community to provide and maintain a network of local playgrounds in neighbourhoods, and destination playgrounds in key strategic locations, that are accessible for all
- identify any school and school playground locations which may address potential gaps in local playground accessibility, and explore partnerships with these primary schools as required
- explore the opportunity to vary the mix of equipment in playgrounds (or playground precincts) to create more intergenerational environments

## 15.1 Introduction

Playground facilities are defined here as equipment-based playgrounds and other play areas largely dedicated for children's physical outdoor play. Playgrounds and play areas are often comprised of equipment such as swings, rocking and spinning items, climbing towers and slides. The focus is on the equipment-based playgrounds.

## 15.2 Strategic Context

Playgrounds provide an important role in the development of active movement and outdoor play activities for the district's youngest residents. Playgrounds can provide for both preschool and school aged children. A key theme of the Council's strategic documents is a desire for safe and welcoming facilities for all ages which provide a wide range of recreation, leisure and social activities. Playgrounds support this theme.

The specific key strategic documents that support the improvements and development of playground facilities are:

### **Kāpiti Youth Action Plan (2015)**

The Kāpiti Youth Action Plan (2015) provides more detail regarding the need to effectively cater for young people when planning for future community facilities. The following points are especially relevant:

- Young people are frustrated by a lack of activities and spaces for youth in the district
- Young people struggle with transport options
- Make sure spaces and places youth use and routes to get around are safe and accessible
- Investigate the development of community based youth centres
- Improve the youth friendliness of key public spaces
- Ensure young people are involved in consultation regarding recreational, art and culture facilities around the district
- Increase the number of free and low cost activities for young people

### **New Zealand Recreation Association – Parks Categories and Levels of Service (2011)**

The New Zealand Recreation Association (NZRA) has developed guidelines for the levels of service that should be provided in the various types and levels of parks. NZRA recommends playgrounds can be provided in several types of parks (adjacent to sports fields, as part of larger open space and parkland developments).

The NZRA Levels of Service can be used to guide provision across the Kāpiti Coast.

## 15.3 Facility Inventory

The facility inventory has identified 77 playground/play area facilities (or sites). These were complemented by adding locational information for an additional 15 primary schools<sup>38</sup> and several other sites identified separately.

Most responses were related to standard equipment-based playgrounds. An additional eight responses related to outdoor basketball keyhole facilities, with a smaller number related to other kinds of play spaces. Excluding the school playgrounds, most were Council facilities.

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<sup>38</sup> Primary schools were included as sites where equipment-based playgrounds are typically present. Only 23 schools directly provided full information through the survey but locational information was collected for an additional 15 schools.

A few were associated with private providers, including some incorporated into new residential developments (along with associated open spaces and facilities).

Details of these playgrounds are summarised in Table 15.1.



Table 15.1: Playground Facilities

Local Area	Play facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Aōtaki St Playground	This playground has a basket swing, spinning items and a climbing tower. It is adjacent to a BMX/skate park and bike skills area and is suitable for all ages.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki (Te Horo)	Dixie St Playground	This playground has multiple swings, climbing equipment and a climbing tower. It also includes a small grassed area with picnic facilities and a concrete cricket wicket.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Dixie St Playground Basketball	Basketball court (keyhole) – asphalt	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Hauratai Park	This is a destination playground with swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. It is suitable for all ages. Planned upgrade 16/17.	Sub-District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Hauratai Park Basketball	Basketball court	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Forest Lakes Camp	This playground is in a private camp and contains a merry-go-round, tyre swing, swings and trampoline	Local	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust
Ōtaki	Greenwood Boulevard Reserve	A playground in an open space reserve	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Matai Street Reserve Basketball	Basketball court – asphalt	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council



Local Area	Play facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Ōtaki State Highway 1 Playground	Tractor, carousel, retro rocking horse and basket swing	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Library (Main Street) Playground	Very small playground with basic swing, see-saw, slide and spinning items	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Ōtaki School	School playgrounds (2x) – unspecified contents	Local	Ministry of Education	Ōtaki School	Ōtaki School
Ōtaki	St Peter Chanel School (Ōtaki)	School playgrounds – unspecified contents	Local	Ministry of Education	St Peter Chanel School (Ōtaki)	St Peter Chanel School (Ōtaki)
Ōtaki	Sue Avenue Playground	Local playground with swings, climbing items, slide, spinning seats. Also called Totara Park Playground. Planned upgrade 20/21	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Tasman Road Reserve Playground	Local playground with swings, climbing items, slide, and spinning seats. Planned upgrade 16/17	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Te Horo School (Ōtaki)	School playgrounds – unspecified content	Local	Ministry of Education	Te Horo School (Ōtaki)	Te Horo School (Ōtaki)
Ōtaki	Te Kura-a-iwi o Whakatupuranga Rua Mano	School playgrounds – unspecified content	Local	Private	Te Kura-a-iwi o Whakatupuranga Rua Mano	Te Kura-a-iwi o Whakatupuranga Rua Mano

Local Area	Play facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	The Stand Children's Village	School playgrounds – unspecified content	Local	Private	Private	The Stand Childrens Village
Ōtaki	TKKM o Te Rito	School playgrounds – unspecified content	Local	Private	TKKM o Te Rito	TKKM o Te Rito
Ōtaki	Waitohu School	School playgrounds – unspecified content	Local	Ministry of Education	Waitohu School	Waitohu School
Waikanae	Ferndale Drive Reserve	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. It is suitable for all ages. Planned upgrade 18/19	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Kapanui School	School playground. – unspecified content	Local	Ministry of Education	Kapanui School	Kapanui School
Waikanae	Kāpiti Equestrian & Vaulting Club	Playground, trampolining, trapeze, rings, silks, static vaulting drums and a large variety of games (specifically for equestrian)	Local	Kāpiti Equestrian	Kāpiti Vaulting Club	Kāpiti Vaulting Club
Waikanae	Mahara Place Playground	Junior age group playground. Small tower, small slide and small spinner. Planned upgrade 20/21	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Matuhi Street Playground	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. It is suitable for all ages.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Pharazyn Reserve Basketball	Basketball court (keyhole) – asphalt	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Pharazyn Reserve, Pharazyn Ave	Local neighbourhood playground – swings, climbing tower, slide, spinners and seats	Local	Kāpiti Coast District	Kāpiti Coast District	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	Play facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
				Council	Council	
Waikanae	Pharazyn Reserve, Rutherford Drive	Local neighbourhood playground – swings, climbing tower, slide, spinners, seats and flying fox	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Shotover Grove Reserve	Local neighbourhood playground – swings, climbing tower, slide, spinners and seats. Planned upgrade 19/20	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Victor Weggery Reserve Basketball	Basketball court (keyhole) – asphalt	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Victor Weggery Reserve Playground	Local neighbourhood playground – swings, climbing tower, slide, spinners, seats. Part of a larger roadside park and adjacent to Wildlife Refuge.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waikanae Beach Tennis Club	A fenced, grassed area where children and families can play. It is associated with a BBQ area.	Local	Waikanae Beach Tennis & Bowling Clubs	Waikanae Beach Tennis Club	Waikanae Beach Tennis Club
Waikanae	Waikanae Park Fitness Circuit	There are three large fitness stations around the park edges for sports code training and cross fit clubs to use	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waikanae Park Playground	Local neighbourhood playground – swings, climbing tower, slide, spinners, seats. Adjacent to a BMX /skate park.	Sub-District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waikanae School	School playgrounds – unspecified contents	Local	Ministry of Education	Waikanae School	Waikanae School
Waikanae	Waimea Domain	Local neighbourhood playground – swings, climbing tower, slide, spinners and seats. Planned upgrade	Local	Kāpiti Coast District	Kāpiti Coast District	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	Play facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		19/20.		Council	Council	
Waikanae	Waimea Domain Basketball	Basketball court (keyhole) – asphalt	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waikanae North Subdivision	Small playground with swing set. Planned upgrade 17/18.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Aorangi Reserve	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. This playground is suitable for all ages. Planned upgrade 16/17	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Awatea / Water Stone Lakes	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. It is suitable for all ages	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Elizabeth Rose Reserve	This small playground has swings, rocking items and spinning items	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Gandalf Crescent Playground	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. This playground is suitable for all ages. Planned upgrade 20/21	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Hookway Reserve	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. This playground is suitable for all ages. Planned upgrade 17/18	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Jade Lane Park	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. Located in large grassy space with scenic walkways and lagoons.	Local	Private	Private	Private
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kaitawa Reserve	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. It is suitable for all ages. Planned upgrade 16/17	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	Play facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kaitawa Reserve basketball	Basketball court - asphalt	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti School	School playgrounds – unspecified content	Local	Ministry of Education	Kāpiti School	Kāpiti School
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kawtiri Reserve (Tennis Court Road, Raumati South)	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and climbing equipment. Located by the Community Hall and Te Kohanga Reo.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kena Kena School	School playgrounds – unspecified content	Local	Ministry of Education	Kena Kena School	Kena Kena School
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kotuku Park Reserve	This small playground has swings, spinning items, climbing equipment and slide. Located in large grassy space with scenic walkways and a lake. Planned upgrade 18/19	Local	Private	Private	Private
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Larch Grove Playground	This small playground has swings, spinning items, climbing equipment and a slide	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Leinster Avenue Reserve	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. It is suitable for all ages. Planned upgrade 20/21	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Lorna Irene Drive Reserve	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. It is suitable for all ages. Planned upgrade 18/19	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Maclean Park Playground	Major destination park playground with many swinging, climbing, sliding and spinning items. Adjacent to Paraparaumu Beach centre, picnic areas, toilets and skate park. Management/development plan currently being reviewed. Planned upgrade 18/19	Sub-District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

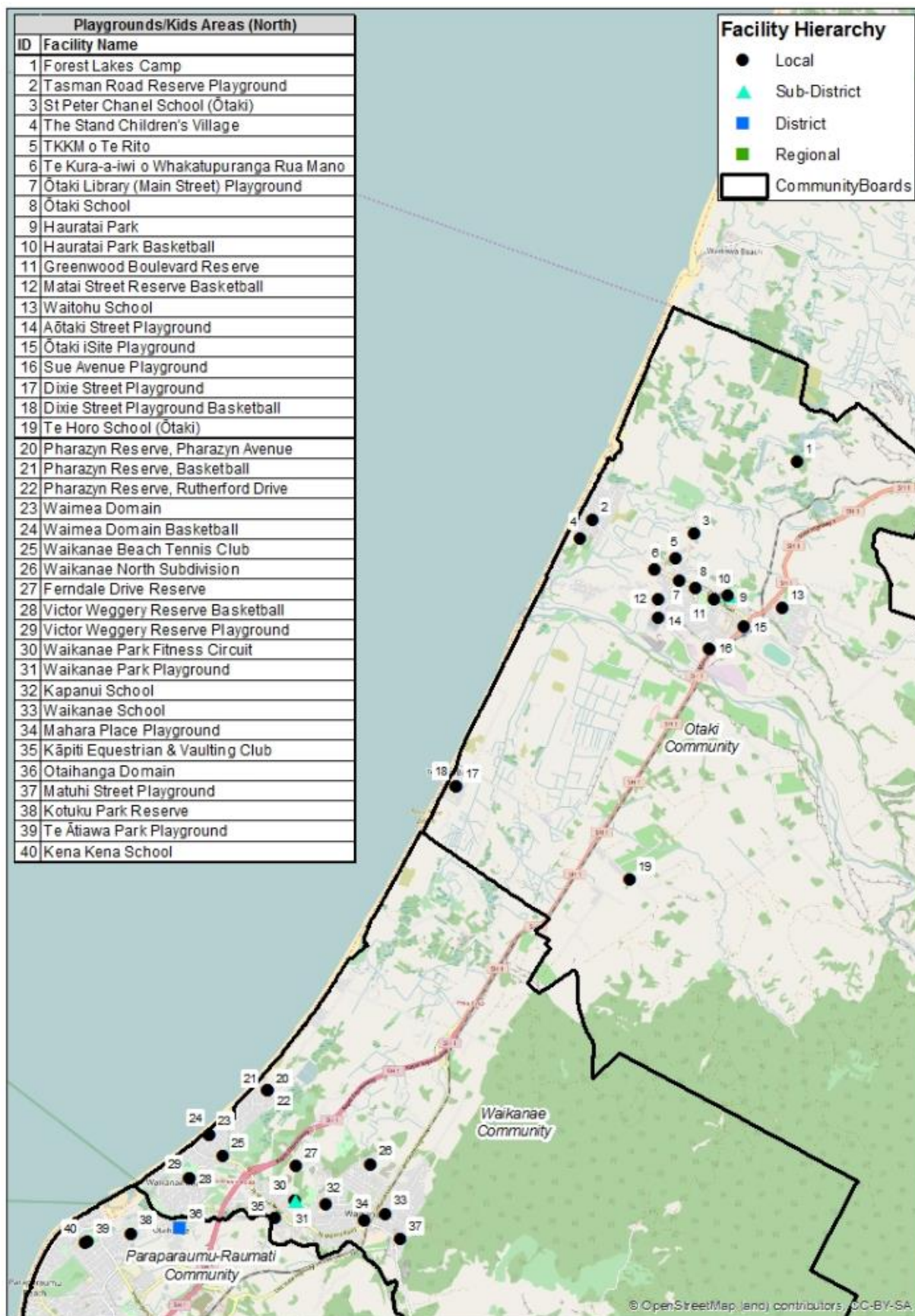
Local Area	Play facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Maclea Park basketball	Basketball court (keyhole), asphalt	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Manawa Avenue Reserve	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. It is suitable for all ages.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Marere Avenue Reserve	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and climbing items with slides. It is suitable for all ages. Planned upgrade 17/18	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Marine Gardens	This playground is a destination playground and has swings, rocking items, spinning items, a flying fox and a climbing tower with slides. This reserve has a splash pad water feature that is turned on during the summer season. Also located within the gardens is a model railway which is operated privately. This playground is suitable for all ages. Planned upgrade 20/21	Sub-District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Matai Road Reserve	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. It is suitable for all ages. Planned upgrade 19/20	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Matthews Park	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items, flying fox, miniature railway and a climbing tower with slides. It is suitable for all ages. A basketball half-court is planned for this park.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Mazengarb Park	Large local neighbourhood and sport hub playground - flying fox, swings, tower, slides, seats and spinners	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Milne Drive Reserve	Local neighbourhood playground – swings, tower, slides and seats	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	Play facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Otaihanga Domain	Local neighbourhood playground – swings, tower, slides and seats	District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Beach School	School playgrounds – unspecified content	Local	Ministry of Education	Paraparaumu Beach School	Paraparaumu Beach School
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu School	School playgrounds – unspecified content	Local	Ministry of Education	Paraparaumu School	Paraparaumu School
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Domain Playground	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. It is suitable for all ages. Located behind the sports fields beside Paraparaumu Memorial Hall.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Pohutakawa Reserve	This playground has swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. It is suitable for all ages. Located between the sports field and Makarini Street. Planned upgrade 19/20	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Raumati Beach School	School playgrounds – unspecified content	Local	Ministry of Education	Raumati Beach School	Raumati Beach School
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Raumati South School	Three playground areas – unspecified content	Local	Ministry of Education	Raumati South School	Raumati South School
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Regent Drive Reserve	Local neighbourhood playground – swings, climbing tower, slide spinners and seats. Includes a circuit path for children's cycling.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	San Vito Place Reserve	This playground has a swing, a small tower and a small slide. Planned upgrade 19/20.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

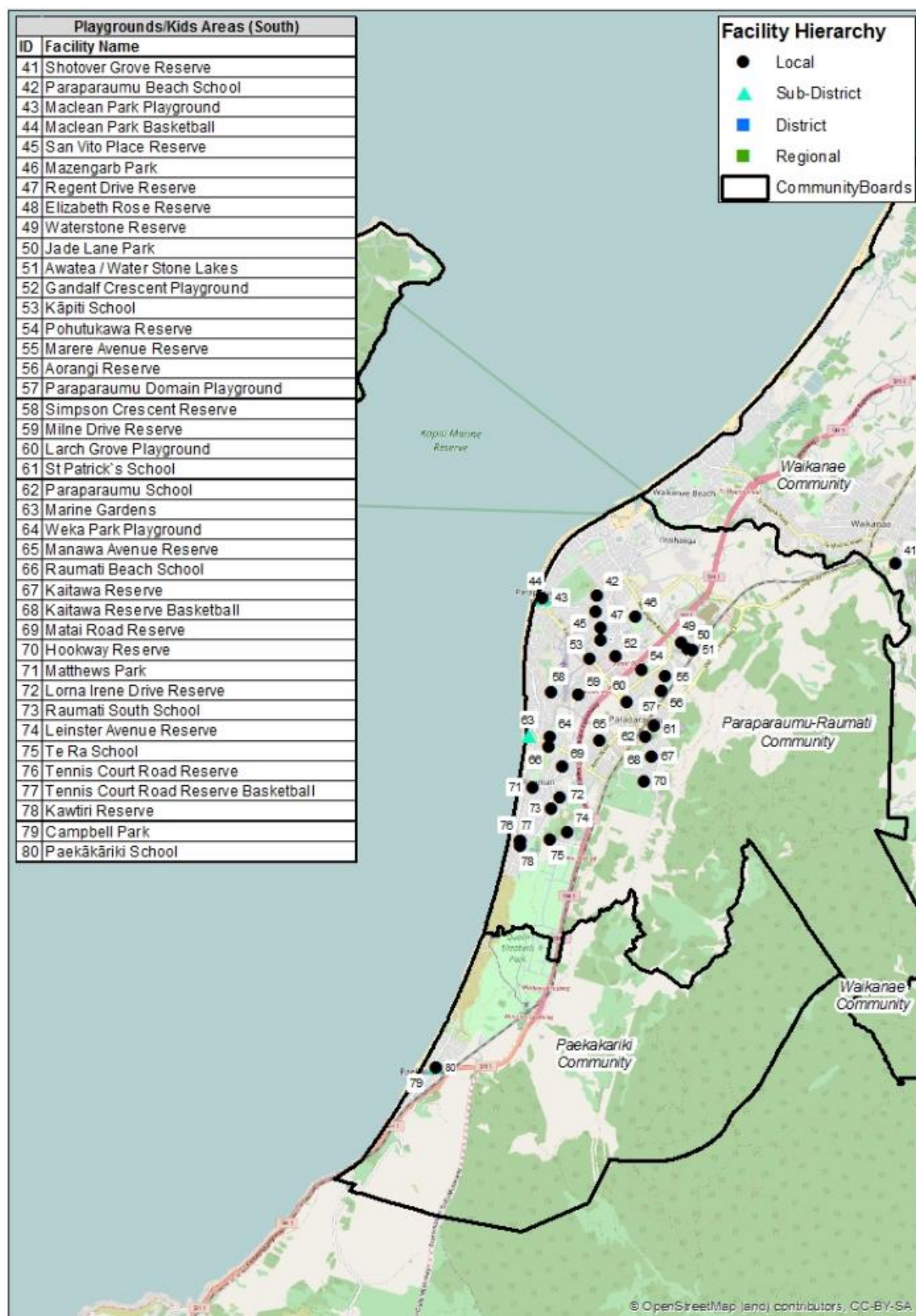
Local Area	Play facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Simpson Crescent Reserve	Local neighbourhood playground – swings, climbing tower, slide, spinners and seats. Planned upgrade 19/20	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	St Patrick`s School	School playgrounds – unspecified contents. This school is being redeveloped at a new site.	Local	Ministry of Education	St Patrick`s School	St Patrick`s School
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Te Ātiawa Park Playground	Local neighbourhood playground – swings, climbing tower, slide, spinners and seats. Adjacent to a district BMX track and netball facility. Planned upgrade 16/17	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Te Ra School	School playgrounds – unspecified content	Local	Ministry of Education	Te Ra School	Te Ra School
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Tennis Court Road Reserve	Local neighbourhood playground – swings, climbing tower, slide, spinners and seats	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Tennis Court Road Reserve Basketball	Basketball court (keyhole), asphalt	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Waterstone Reserve	This playground has a tower, swings, slides, spinning and rocking equipment. Planned upgrade 18/19.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Weka Park Playground	Local neighbourhood playground – swings, climbing tower, slide, spinners and seats	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Campbell Park	Destination playground with swings, rocking items, spinning items and a climbing tower with slides. This playground is suitable for all ages. Adjacent to a skate park. Planned upgrade 20/21	Sub-District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki School	School playgrounds – unspecified contents	Local	Ministry of Education	Paekākāriki School	Paekākāriki School



Map 15.1: Existing Playground/area Facilities (North)



Map 15.2: Existing Playground/area Facilities (South)



## 15.4 Facility Overview – Playground Facilities<sup>39</sup>

### Facility Operator Feedback

Council-provided playgrounds were the predominant facility type reported. A small number of these were referred to as higher level “Destination” playgrounds and accordingly given ‘Sub-District’ status. Most other facilities were locally based community playgrounds and delivered by either the Council or schools. Many playgrounds were described as appropriate for children of all ages with very similar equipment.

The information provided was predominantly descriptive. The operational commentary that was made stated that these playgrounds met needs and had no notable issues overall.

Of the playgrounds surveyed only two respondents indicated any capacity issues. Both were schools which reported staffing issues and growing school rolls. Only two respondents indicated their respective playgrounds were not meeting needs. Both were non-Council facilities and comments referred to age group gaps and a need for more equipment.

Some comments noted the age of equipment and some localised physical constraints associated in building / design which can impact on usage levels. Four managers stated they have upgrades either planned or under consideration, including scheduled upgrades to two Council playgrounds and one school playground.

### User Feedback

There was some feedback provided by user groups, or at community workshops, in relation to playground facilities. Feedback focussed on the Maclean Park playground and suggested that the design and layout could potentially be improved. This was mainly with respect to the location of toilets/change facilities relative to the playground and improved suitability of some facilities for younger children.

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<sup>39</sup> This overview was informed by a Facility Operator Survey, a User Group Survey, a series of community stakeholder workshops and results from a council run community survey (refer Methodology, Section 1.4)



## 15.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Playgrounds

### Districtwide Key Considerations

- The Kāpiti Coast area is well served by the amount and location of playgrounds. No major playground quality or capacity issues were apparent in regards to the overall network. The coverage of playgrounds across the district is also relatively good. There are destination playgrounds in all major urban areas in the Kāpiti Coast.
- Demand is largely stable with population projections indicating that only minimal future population-driven growth in playground demand is likely under current conditions.
- Following international trends, scope exists to broaden the appeal of strategic playgrounds to a wider range of age groups. This is often done with the inclusion of fitness equipment and play equipment in adult sizes (adult swings). Playgrounds are also integrating equipment and landscapes more closely creating play precincts.
- Consider the placement of new playgrounds (especially destination playgrounds) in areas that are likely to deliver greater economic and participation benefits such as main streets, small shopping areas and adjacent to cafés.

### Districtwide Facility Approaches

- Continue to provide and maintain a network of local playgrounds in neighbourhoods and destination playgrounds in key strategic locations.
- When optimisation of the local and destination playground network is desired in localised areas, then assessments should be undertaken of playground accessibility (walking, biking, driving distances and access), playground components (the number and type of play equipment) and the strategic location of the playgrounds relative to other amenities (such as beaches, toilets, shopping areas and other sport, recreation and community facilities).
- Identify any school and school playground locations which may address potential gaps in local playground accessibility and explore partnerships with these primary schools as required.
- Explore the opportunity to create more intergenerational playground environments.

Community Board Area	Playground Facilities (from survey responses)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific areas)	Proposed Facility Approach	Timeframe Short term 0-3 years Medium term 4-10 Long term 10 plus yrs
Ōtaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18 Local Playgrounds</li> <li>1 Destination playground</li> </ul> <p>Note: See inventory in Table 15.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are many playground options here and few indications of any supply shortfalls</li> <li>Population projections do not indicate demand pressures are likely to grow noticeably (assuming activity preferences stay much as they are currently)</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain the current local playground network</li> <li>Explore the integration of older adult specific equipment (such as low impact fitness equipment) on an as required basis</li> <li>When reviewing opportunities for developing destination playgrounds, or enhanced/new playgrounds, consider areas that are likely to deliver economic and participation benefits (such as close to cafes and main streets)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Medium – Long term</b></p> <p><b>Medium – Long term</b></p>
Waikanae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 Local Playgrounds</li> </ul> <p>Note: See inventory in Table 15.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are many playground options here and few indications of any supply shortfalls</li> <li>Population projections do not indicate demand pressures are likely to grow noticeably (assuming activity preferences stay much as they are currently)</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain the current local playground network</li> <li>Explore the integration of older adult specific equipment (such as low impact fitness equipment) on an as required basis</li> <li>When reviewing opportunities for developing destination playgrounds, or enhanced/new playgrounds, consider areas that are likely to deliver economic and participation benefits (such as close to cafes and main streets)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Medium – Long term</b></p> <p><b>Medium – Long term</b></p>

Paraparaumu-Raumati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 39 Local Playgrounds</li> <li>• 2 Destination playgrounds</li> </ul> <p>Note: See inventory in Table 15.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are many playground options here and few indications of any supply shortfalls</li> <li>• Population projections do not indicate demand pressures are likely to grow noticeably (assuming activity preferences stay much as they are currently)</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the current local playground network</li> <li>• Explore the integration of older adult specific equipment (such as low impact fitness equipment) on an as required basis</li> <li>• When reviewing opportunities for developing destination playgrounds, or enhanced/new playgrounds, consider areas that are likely to deliver economic and participation benefits (such as close to cafes and main streets)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Medium – Long term</b></p> <p><b>Medium – Long term</b></p>
Paekākāriki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Local Playgrounds</li> </ul> <p>Note: See inventory in Table 15.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are many playground options here and few indications of any supply shortfalls</li> <li>• Population projections do not indicate demand pressures are likely to grow noticeably (especially given a declining and strongly ageing population)</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the current local playground network</li> <li>• Explore the integration of older adult specific equipment (such as low impact fitness equipment) on an as required basis</li> <li>• When reviewing opportunities for developing destination playgrounds, or enhanced/new playgrounds, areas that are likely to deliver economic and participation benefits (such as close to cafes and main streets)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Medium – Long term</b></p> <p><b>Long term</b></p>

## 16.0 HARDCOURT FACILITIES

### Summary:

***The district has a comparatively good network of hardcourt facilities. The primary focus for hard court areas is that of optimising the use of existing surfaces. Secondly, there is a need for planning for additional courts to cater for potential future growth in netball.***

Across the district, general hardcourt demand is likely to be largely stable. Population projections indicate that only minimal future population driven demand growth is likely under current conditions. However, there are two notable exceptions – very localised growth in tennis and centralised netball court demand at Te Ātiawa Park.

The Te Ātiawa Park hardcourt upgrades have addressed court quality issues but not future demand issues and they do not meet the recommended standard for event hosting. It is likely that demand will increase gradually over coming years based on slight population growth. However, if netball's capture rate of the playing age population increases beyond current levels this demand may be greater than previously anticipated.

This leaves only three options. Firstly to significantly restructure the way the sport is programmed over the winter season (spreading competition play out over multiple days). Secondly, to expand on Te Ātiawa Park by potentially displacing cricket, rugby, softball and football opportunities from the open space areas. Thirdly to relocate the netball hub to Otarua sports field development.

Netball training can occur in multiple dispersed locations if needed. Similarly, social neighbourhood netball is not an area of high demand as it can occur in multiple locations (such as at schools).

There are numerous hardcourt options for tennis spread throughout the district (especially for 'casual community social tennis'). Few sites for tennis have any capacity issues overall, although most are at a basic level and a few may have localised quality issues.

In areas where localised community level hardcourt demand emerges, the potential may exist for creating partnerships with schools. Consideration should also be given to collating compatible sports activities so that hard courts can be utilised year-round. Examples include tennis, netball and hockey (social, junior and training).

The Council will:

- in relation to the Te Ātiawa Park hardcourt, investigate the favoured approach to deliver increased netball court supply in advance of demand issues
- maintain current network and optimise maintenance and refurbishment expenditure based on emerging localised demand patterns (taking into consideration Netball Study)
- investigate school partnerships for strategic facility upgrades as demand dictates
- investigate club partnerships or providing support for strategic facility upgrades (e.g. lighting) where these upgrades assist meeting localised need / demands
- investigate collating compatible sports activities so that hard courts can be utilised year-round. Examples include tennis, netball and hockey (social, junior and training)

## 16.1 Introduction

Hardcourts are a group of facilities defined as surfaces where sport and recreation (generally ball sports) can be played. In this instance, hardcourt facilities refer to outdoor courts which are used for a variety of sports codes such as tennis, netball, basketball and hockey (at junior level) and associated assets such as floodlighting, shelter and perimeter nets. Concrete, asphalt and artificial grass surfaces are the three most common surface-types.

## 16.2 Strategic Context

Hardcourts and the associated sport and recreation opportunities they provide add to the spectrum of a well-balanced network of community facilities. They provide sporting competition and training opportunities as well as informal sporting opportunities for young and old alike. These facilities are often more accessible for the general community than indoor courts.

A review of the main Council strategic documents provides a key theme which has relevance to the future planning of hardcourt facilities. This theme is “a desire for safe and welcoming facilities for all ages which provide a wide range of recreation, leisure and social activities”.

The key strategic documents that support the improvements and development of hardcourt facilities are:

### **Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015-35)**

The Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan 2015-35 describes the Council's vision for the district for 20 years and outlines the services and activities we provide, the major works underway and projects planned.

There is one key project related to hardcourt facilities in the Long Term Plan. This is the rebuilding of the Te Ahiawa Park courts in 2015/16 to meet the needs of both netball and tennis users in the medium to long term. This rebuild was aimed to address problems associated with drainage and foundations. It will provide 10 as-new courts to users. The total cost of this rebuild is approximately \$975,000.

### **Kāpiti Youth Action Plan (2015)**

The Kāpiti Youth Action Plan (2015) provides more detail regarding the need to effectively cater to young people when planning for future community facilities including:

- young people are frustrated by a lack of activities and spaces for youth in the district
- make sure spaces and places youth use, and routes to get around, are safe and accessible
- increase the number of free and low cost activities for young people

Hardcourts can potentially address some of these issues as they can have a low access cost, can be dispersed geographically and are capable of being used for multiple activities.

### **National Netball Facility Strategy (2011)**

This strategy identifies that:

- growth in the 'active population' for netball player (aged 5-50) was projected to increase in Wellington City and Kāpiti District
- indoor court spaces are usually 'multisport' and while premier netball is often a core activity it is usually not the primary user of those facilities
- each region should have access to at least one indoor multi-court venue (of at least two courts). The ASB Stadium is the main example in the Wellington region (supported by several other smaller multi-court facilities).



It is a well-recognised national trend in the programming of premier and other high level netball to move play indoors onto sprung wooden floors for the health and safety of players. This also supports better audience facilities. However most netball play, especially at lower grades, will continue to be delivered on outdoor courts.

Netball provides a centralised model of competitive delivery (netball centres). This places considerable pressure on key venues during peak times and many centres have looked to spread the load by moving some competitions to days other than Saturday. This is not always practical as flood lighting is insufficient and volunteer administrators are not always available.

### **Basketball New Zealand Indoor Facilities Guide (2014)**

This guide acknowledges the role outdoor courts and collation of indoor and outdoor facilities will have in meeting future provision. Indoor courts alone will not meet the needs of the sport.

Strategies for increasing general court access for basketball include: Increasing access to school courts for community use, modifying and increasing access to outdoor courts such as netball courts, tennis courts and recreation spaces, being flexible with court sizes and game times, adapting and redeveloping existing facilities, and developing new facilities (including facilities with both indoor and outdoor court provision).

## **16.3 Facility Inventory**

The facility inventory identified 17 separate hardcourt facilities. The large multi-court Te Ātiawa Courts facility was the most significant single facility, providing the base for most Kāpiti Netball competition.

The more active dedicated tennis clubs had multiple artificial courts and clubroom facilities while the secondary schools had multiple shared tennis/netball courts (all asphalt/concrete). Beyond these were the community tennis facilities (some also marked for netball), largely comprising two courts at most and having few additional facilities (unless located adjacent to a hall or other sports facilities). Most of these had only low levels of casual local use.

Details of these are summarised in Table 16.1.

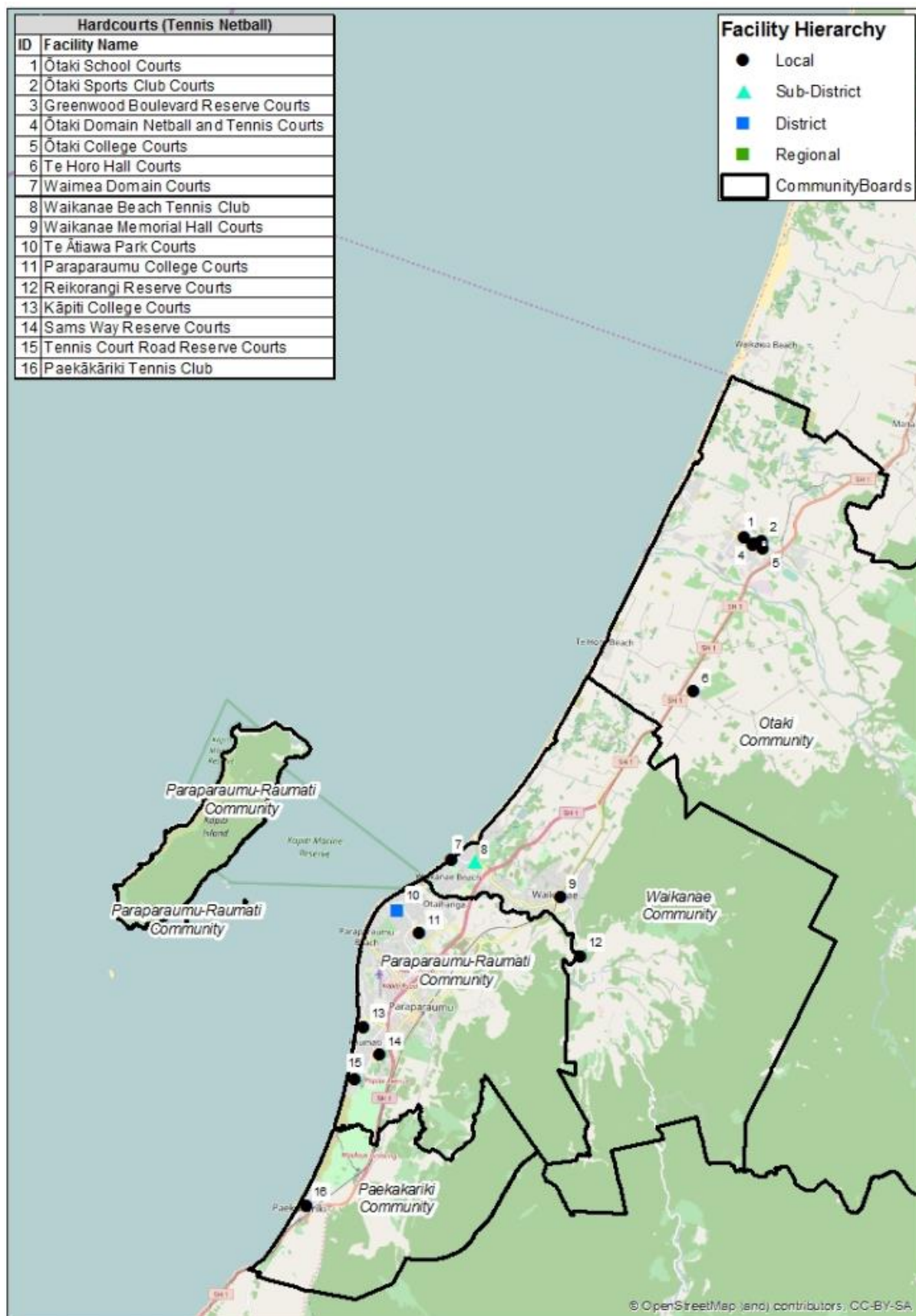
Table 16.1: Hardcourt Facilities

Local Area	Hardcourt facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Greenwood Boulevard Reserve Courts	This site has 2x asphalt tennis courts and off road parking in an open space reserve (with playground) in the eastern rural outskirts of Ōtaki	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Ōtaki College Courts	There are fenced asphalt courts marked for 4x netball and 5x tennis courts. No significant lighting. Resurfacing will be needed in coming years, with some artificial surfaces under consideration (although not in the short term). They are used for hockey training. There were no capacity issues reported, but they are considered to not be fully meeting school needs. They are interested in all-weather court / turf options.	Local	Ministry of Education	Ōtaki College	Ōtaki College
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Domain Netball and Tennis Courts	There are 3x asphalt courts end on end in a row as well as a basketball hoop. The courts are next to a toilet block. All courts have lighting (key operated). The courts are sprayed and re-marked when required. They are used by the public as well as school sports teams. No apparent use issues were noted.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Ōtaki School Courts	This has 1x asphalt netball court (and 1x basketball court). Only has school use. No issues noted.	Local	Ministry of Education	Ōtaki School	Ōtaki School
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Sports Club Courts	There are 4x artificial tennis courts (without lighting) and a club pavilion (combined tennis, football and squash). There have been discussions with the Council about maintenance needs and general public access provisions (currently club-member only). Would like lighting. Located in Haruatai Park precinct along with Ōtaki Pool, sports fields and playground. Share clubrooms with Football and Squash (3x squash courts).	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Ōtaki Sports Club Inc
Ōtaki	Te Horo Hall Courts	This has 3x asphalt tennis courts with some lighting (also suitable for netball). Is used regularly by local tennis	Local	Te Horo Hall Society Inc		Te Horo Hall Society Inc

Local Area	Hardcourt facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		groups, Te Horo School and general public. The fencing, shelter and lighting are all in need of maintenance, and there is insufficient parking for tennis (and hall) events. The Council owns some adjacent land and carpark development in that location has been discussed.		Council		
Waikanae	Reikorangi Reserve Courts	This has 2x asphalt tennis court in an open space reserve (with Reikorangi Hall) in the rural areas to the far east of Waikanae	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waikanae Beach Tennis Club	This has 4x astroturf tennis courts, two of which have lights, and with plans to light the other two. Land is owned jointly with the adjacent Bowling Club. The Club reports membership has grown significantly in the last five years. In 2015 a fourth court was built to address capacity constraints. There appears to be considerable demand here.	Sub-District?	Waikanae Beach Tennis and Bowling Clubs	Waikanae Beach Tennis Club	Waikanae Beach Tennis Club
Waikanae	Waikanae Memorial Hall Courts	These have 2x asphalt tennis courts (fenced) with 2x sets of free standing netball hoops available. They are located beside the Waikanae Memorial Hall and Community Centre.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waimea Domain Courts	This site has 1x asphalt court (fenced) in a small roadside reserve with playground, picnic area and toilets. Local casual use only.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti College Courts	There are fenced asphalt courts marked for 5x netball and 6x tennis courts. No significant lighting. Resurfacing will be needed in coming years, with some artificial surfaces under consideration (although not in the short term). There were no capacity issues reported for these courts.	Local	Ministry of Education	Kāpiti College	Kāpiti College
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu College Courts	There are 2x old fenced asphalt netball courts and a multi-use artificial area marked for 3x netball courts, 4x	Local	Ministry of Education	Paraparaumu College	Paraparaumu College

Local Area	Hardcourt facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		tennis courts and a hockey field.				
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Sams Way Reserve Courts	This has 2x asphalt tennis courts (end on end) located on a small reserve in a residential cul-de-sac. They are used by locals and are not associated with a tennis club. They require on-going maintenance but are currently in good condition.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Tennis Court Road Reserve Courts	This has 2x asphalt courts (fenced) beside Raumati South Memorial Hall, a playground, a basketball hoop and skate area. Limited parking by the hall.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Te Ātiawa Park Courts	This is the largest hardcourt facility in the district and the base for the Kāpiti Netball Centre and Paraparaumu Beach Tennis Club. The facility has 10x Synpave tennis/netball courts, plus 1x dedicated netball court and 3x dedicated tennis 'centre' courts (with lights and a better surfacing). The courts have been rebuilt and a multipurpose surface applied on top of the asphalt. It is very busy for Saturday netball and parking is a significant issue. It is located in the wider Te Ātiawa park sports precinct with playing fields, softball diamond, and BMX/skate facility.	District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council and Paraparaumu Beach Tennis Club (the 3 'centre' courts and the building)	Kāpiti Coast District Council and Paraparaumu Beach Tennis Club (the 3 'centre' courts)
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki Tennis Club	This has 3x artificial tennis courts, although without lighting. The courts are used most by tennis club members in summer. Most use is over summer. The facilities meet club needs.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Paekākāriki Tennis Club

Map 16.1: Existing Hardcourt Facilities



## 16.4 Facility Overview – Hardcourt Facilities<sup>40</sup>

### Facility Operator Feedback

Feedback from facility operators indicates that hardcourt facilities in the wider Kāpiti area largely meet user needs, as long they are well maintained for the level of use they receive. Most community courts just require basic maintenance. Capacity issues were not reported as being significant and it appears that the supply of available hardcourts exceeds demand in most cases.

The potential exceptions appear to be at some peak times for netball at Te Ātiawa Park, which were often also associated with parking concerns. A major upgrade of the courts has recently been completed.

The Waikanae Beach Tennis Club has developed new courts recently to cater for growing membership. They are also seeking to extend their lighting to all four of their courts to extend the facility capacity further. Of all facility operators, they appeared to be the only one with facility needs driven by participation growth.

Any other concerns from the facility operators largely related to there being insufficient funding (from membership and grants) to undertake the ongoing maintenance required (such as spraying, crack repairs and other general maintenance).

### User Feedback

Three user groups provided specific feedback about hardcourt facilities in the user group survey. Two user groups indicated that the facilities they used met their needs.

The third, associated with netball, indicated that there were no indoor netball training spaces available, not enough courts or parking available on game days, and that the space they use "does not meet our national body specifications for tournaments and events".

The only suggestions made with regards to improvements to hardcourt facilities was a request for more car parking spaces and better lighting at Te Ātiawa.

Some additional feedback raised issues of balancing club needs for use of Council-owned courts with public access to the same courts, particularly when the courts were of higher quality and used for competition.

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<sup>40</sup> This overview was informed by a Facility Operator Survey, a User Groups Survey, a series of community stakeholder workshops and results from a council run community survey (refer Methodology, Section 1.4)

## 16.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Hardcourt Facilities

### Districtwide Key Considerations

- Across the district general hardcourt demand is likely to be largely stable. Population projections indicate that only minimal future population driven demand growth is likely under current conditions. However, there are two notable exceptions:
  - Tennis participation can include a wider age-demographic than many other active hardcourt sports. It is likely that an ageing population may be reflected in higher participation growth in social tennis. However, this is likely to be reflected in localised demand rather than district wide growth.
  - Netball participation at an organised level is centralised (rather than dispersed). This fact, in conjunction with a slightly growing active playing population (stable by national standards) and the growth of social netball, is likely to see centralised court demand slightly increase at worst. This will place pressure on the netball centre based at Te Ātiawa Park.

**Important Note:** The Te Ātiawa Park hardcourt upgrades have addressed court quality issues but not future demand issues. It is likely that demand will increase very gradually over coming years based on slight population growth. However, if netball's capture rate of the playing age population increases beyond current levels this demand may be greater than anticipated. This leaves only three options. Firstly to significantly restructure the way the sport is programmed over the winter season (spreading competition play out over multiple days). Secondly, to expand on Te Ātiawa Park by potentially displacing cricket, rugby, softball and football opportunities from the open space areas. Thirdly, to relocate the netball hub to the Otaraua Park development.

- There are numerous hardcourt options for tennis spread throughout the district (especially for 'casual community social tennis'). Few sites for tennis have any capacity issues overall, although most are at a basic level and a few may have localised quality issues.
- Hardcourt facility demands for netball are focussed on competitive centre needs at the Te Ātiawa Courts (as training can occur in multiple dispersed locations if needed). Similarly, social neighbourhood netball is not an area of high demand as it can occur in multiple locations (such as at schools).
- In areas where localised community level hardcourt demand emerges, the potential may exist for creating partnerships with schools.
- Consideration should be given to collating compatible sports activities so that hard courts can be utilised year-round. Examples include tennis, netball and hockey (social, junior and training).



### Districtwide Facility Approaches

- Explore the ongoing opportunities to partner with schools to develop shared facilities where localised need emerges.
- Where possible investigate collating compatible sports activities so that hard courts can be utilised year-round. Examples include tennis, netball and hockey (social, junior and training).

Community Board Area	Hardcourt Facilities (from survey responses)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific areas)	Proposed Facility Approach	Timeframe Short term 0-3 years Medium term 4-10 Long term 10 plus yrs
Ōtaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenwood Boulevard Reserve Courts</li> <li>• Ōtaki College Courts</li> <li>• Ōtaki Domain Netball and Tennis Courts</li> <li>• Ōtaki School Courts</li> <li>• Ōtaki Sports Club Courts</li> <li>• Te Horo Hall Courts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are many hardcourt options in this area (including artificial surface for tennis). There are no indications of any supply shortfalls.</li> <li>• Population projections do not indicate demand pressures are likely to grow notably overall (assuming activity preferences stay much as they are). Tennis may be the only exception at a localised level. However, supply solutions are likely to be found within the existing facility network.</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain current network and optimise maintenance and refurbishment expenditure based on emerging localised demand patterns.</li> <li>• Investigate school partnerships for strategic facility upgrades as demand dictates.</li> <li>• Investigate club partnerships or providing support for strategic facility upgrades (e.g. lighting) where these upgrades assist meeting localised need / demands.</li> <li>• Investigate including basketball backboard and street basketball markings on suitable community / partner courts (or car parks).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short – long term</b></p> <p><b>Medium – long term</b></p> <p><b>Medium – long term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>





Paraparaumu -Raumati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Ātiawa Park Courts</li> <li>• Kāpiti College Courts</li> <li>• Paraparaumu College Courts</li> <li>• Sams Way Reserve Courts</li> <li>• Tennis Court Road Reserve Courts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are large clusters of shared tennis/netball courts in this area (Te Ātiawa Courts and secondary school courts).</li> <li>• Doubt exists over the capacity of the Te Ātiawa Netball centre Courts (in terms of parking and court numbers) to meet demand in the medium to longer term. Solutions are likely to require re programming, expansion or relocation.</li> <li>• Beyond these larger facilities there are not a lot of hardcourt options in this area for casual tennis or netball.</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate the favoured approach to deliver increased netball court supply in advance of demand issues. This study should be done immediately so that the findings can be taken into consideration during the planning of the Otarua sports field development.</li> <li>• Maintain current network and optimise maintenance and refurbishment expenditure based on emerging localised demand patterns (taking into consideration Netball Study).</li> <li>• Investigate school partnerships for strategic facility upgrades as demand dictates.</li> <li>• Investigate club partnerships or providing support for strategic facility upgrades (e.g. lighting) where these upgrades assist meeting localised need / demands.</li> <li>• Investigate including basketball backboard and street basketball markings on suitable community / partner courts (or car parks).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Short – long term</b></p> <p><b>Medium – long term</b></p> <p><b>Short – long term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>
Paekākāriki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paekākāriki Tennis Club</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is only one hardcourt option in this area which comprises 3 courts. There are no</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility</b></p>	



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## 17.0 PLAYING FIELD FACILITIES

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### Summary:

***Across the district there are a wide range of playing fields accommodating competitive sport. While there may be pockets of heavy demand, the wider sports field network is well positioned to accommodate additional demand. This would be further enhanced with the development of Otaraua Park. There is an opportunity to increase the quality and carrying capacity of both training and competition fields.***

Playing field facilities provide spaces for competitive and informal sport and recreation. Current demand is largely stable with population projections indicating that only minimal future population-driven growth in demand is likely under current conditions. For demand to increase more significantly, individual sports codes would need to achieve a far higher capture rate within the playing age population than they currently do.

Across the district the field network is well positioned to accommodate additional demand should it occur at rates above those anticipated. Underutilised fields in localised areas could be used more intensely, the quality of existing fields could be increased to allow greater utilisation and Otaraua Park can be developed for field sports use. This park has the potential to become a 'destination' playing field 'hub' for the district.

Across the district few sites have any major regular closure problems, although some do have localised quality issues. Most use issues relate to a lack of training options. Addressing localised training capacity issues is important as it is often a core reason for overall field degradation (due to over use).

The Council will:

- maintain implementation of the Open Spaces Strategy (2012)
- complete the Otaraua Park Development Plan and incorporate additional playing fields to cope with projected demand for both competition and training venues in the future
- explore the ongoing opportunities to partner with schools to develop enhanced shared facilities primarily for training purposes
- where possible, co-locate artificial grass tennis court facilities with field sports clubs that could use the artificial surfaces for junior winter training
- continue to work with sporting codes to optimise the existing network of playing fields to ensure all communities have reasonable access

## 17.1 Introduction

Playing field facilities are defined here as marked outdoor grass fields for sports use (such as rugby, football, cricket and touch)<sup>41</sup> and some more specialised sports which require more specific field facilities (such as softball and athletics). These can sometimes use the same grass spaces interchangeably by season. This category of facilities does not include specific artificial fields or facilities used for smaller specialised games such as bowls, croquet and pétanque. These are dealt with separately in the other facilities section of the strategy.

## 17.2 Strategic Context

Playing fields play a significant role in an active and healthy community. They provide for structured competition and training opportunities for sports clubs both in the winter and summer months. They also provide for informal or formal recreation opportunities for community groups or individuals. A review of the main Council strategic documents provides two key themes which have relevance to the future planning of community facilities. These themes are "a desire for safe and welcoming facilities for all ages which provide a wide range of recreation, leisure and social activities" and "the need to invest in developing and maintaining infrastructure (physical and social) which supports communities and visitors".

The key strategic documents that support the improvements and development of playing field facilities are:

### Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015-35)

The following points are made about playing fields as well as a description of the major LTP initiative pertaining to Otaraua Park:

- the longer playing seasons during summer and winter has led to increased competition for space and shortened the length of time available for required ground renovations
- the Kāpiti District's playing field fees are some of the lowest in the wider Wellington Region
- accordingly, the Council aims to undertake a review of sportsground and associated lease charges and the funding policy to ensure consistency with other Wellington Region territorial authorities
- the Council also seeks to ensure that Kāpiti residents in urban areas live reasonably close to a recreation facility and that a wide variety of active recreation facilities are available throughout the district

### Otaraua Park

- The LTP states that the development plan for Otaraua Park (60 hectares) will be finalised. Implementation will take place over the next two years:
  - a management plan for Otaraua Park was adopted in 2014 which set the vision and policy for this community reserve
  - the Council foresees this park being developed appropriately to subsequently become a "large-scale destination park"
  - funding has been set aside for the first two years of the LTP and the first phase of development is estimated to cost ratepayers approximately \$101,000 during this period

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<sup>41</sup> The New Zealand Recreation Association Park Categories recommends that the minimum future provision for Playing Fields be of a size that accommodates three full size winter fields (approximate dimension 130 x 80 metres each, equal to approximately one hectare per winter field) and provides suitable land for onsite car parking, facility development and off-field training grounds. Usable flat land to meet the above requirement will equate to a minimum parcel of land of five hectares and ideally up to at least 20 hectares to cater for multi-use activities and the sharing of facilities. The relatively large areas of land required for future parks will enable the land, if demand requires, to accommodate several sports and provide an opportunity for major sports to be centralised to facilitate the creation of a "sports hub" or "sportsville". (NZRA Parks Categories – 2011)

## Open Spaces Strategy (2012)

The Open Space Strategy (2012) provides direction regarding the role and future development of public open spaces (as community facilities). The key direction, goals and observations from the Open Spaces Strategy which are relevant to this draft Community Facilities Strategy include:

- The Open Spaces Strategy indicates there is some need for destination parks, sports fields/playing surfaces and neighbourhood reserve space (in some localised community areas). This may be one of the criteria used to inform where future active recreation opportunities need to be developed
- There is a desire to increase leisure and active recreation opportunities and provide a mix of formal and informal recreation opportunities for each of the district's communities. It is recognised this will require careful management of existing parks so that they can cater to a greater range of recreation activities, operational partnerships with other open space providers (such as DoC) and carefully planned acquisition of new open space

## Wellington Region Sports Field Strategy (2013)

While not a Kāpiti Coast District Council document, this Strategy provides an important examination of sports field supply and demand across the Wellington Region. Specific findings and direction regarding the Kāpiti Coast at the time included the following:

- Kāpiti has a full week field supply surplus of 17 hours. However, there is a significant imbalance between competition hours (weekends) and weekday training provision with weekday training showing a -27 hours' shortfall (particularly related to training requirements in Paraparaumu and Waikanae)
- by 2021 Kāpiti is expected to have a full week field supply between 4 hours (surplus) to -8 hours shortfall (depending on code growth)
- by 2031 Kāpiti is expected to have a full week field supply shortfall between -14 to -33 hours (depending on code growth)
- this study shows the level of capacity increase needed to 2031 can be met through the planned development of Otaraua Park, including centralising some competition play and provision of training capacity to alleviate the shortfall in the Waikanae area, and converting a small number of existing soil fields to dedicated training areas

Internationally there is a move toward increasing the quality of natural turf fields or converting to artificial surfaces<sup>42</sup> to ensure less cancellations and a better quality of play for all.

## 17.3 Facility Inventory

The facility inventory undertaken for this plan identified 25 playing field facilities comprising 22 general grass field sports facilities. Several fields used only occasionally for competition are categorised as 'Casual', although they may represent potential development options (future back-up capacity) should demand pressures require.

Details of these are summarised in Figure 17.1.

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<sup>42</sup> Capacity of fields can be extended to 45-55 hours per week through the installation of artificial turf. User charges have the potential to limit use, particularly for training, dependent on the level of cost recovery (Wellington Region Sports Field Strategy – 2013)

Table 17.1: Playing Field Facilities

Local Area	Playing Field facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Haruatai Park	Field facilities comprise 2x senior football, 4x junior football, lights on 1 senior field, and 3x artificial cricket wickets. There is also a small pavilion/clubroom building. It is adjacent to Ōtaki Pool and a 4-court tennis facility/clubrooms. Can be parking issues if events are on or if those at the Pool clash with peak field times.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Ōtaki Sports Club Inc	Ōtaki Sports Club Inc
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Domain	Field facilities comprise 1x senior rugby field, 1x league, 2x training and 3x junior rugby. There are lights on 3 fields (2 sets recently upgraded). There are also separate clubrooms for rugby and league. Usually a few ground closures in winter, but resilient if managed well.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Ōtaki College	Field facilities comprise an open space large enough for 1x rugby field, although it is rarely used beyond school hours.	Local (Casual)	Ministry of Education	Ōtaki College	Ōtaki College
Ōtaki	Ōtaki School	Field facilities comprise 1x junior rugby field and 1x junior football, although only school use.	Local (Casual)	Ministry of Education	Ōtaki School	Ōtaki School
Ōtaki	Forest Lakes Camp	This site includes a large open space with 1 set of rugby posts, and could be set up as 1x cricket/rugby fields if needed. Only used casually by camp attendees.	Local (Casual)	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust
Waikanae	Jim Cooke Park	Field facilities comprise 2x senior football fields and 1 junior field (1 field with training lights), as well as 2x artificial cricket blocks. Reconfiguration work occurring. Cricket moving to Waikanae Park	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waikanae Park	Summer - 2x cricket wickets (1x artificial) and 4x junior wickets. Winter - 1x senior rugby field plus 3x	Local	Kāpiti Coast District	Paraparaumu RFC	Paraparaumu RFC

Local Area	Playing Field facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		junior/training fields, 1x senior football field (shared cricket/rugby clubrooms). A Patumahoe cricket wicket is being installed to compensate for removal of wickets at Jim Cooke Park. Usually a few ground closures in winter, but resilient if managed well.		Council		
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Domain - North	North Domain has 400m athletics track with field facilities and central area with 1x cricket block, 2x junior football fields, training/perimeter lights and adjacent clubrooms. If the athletics facility is redeveloped it will be of district wide importance. Some peak period parking issues with petanque club. Usually a few ground closures in winter, but resilient if managed well.	Local*	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Aorangi Trust	Kāpiti Old Boys Cricket & Athletics Clubs
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Domain - South	South Domain has 1x rugby field, training lights and rugby clubrooms. It lacks irrigation and limited grass cover means it can be damaged easily in winter, especially with training requirements.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Paraparaumu RFC	Paraparaumu RFC
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Te Ātiawa Park	In summer it has 2x softball diamonds and 4x artificial cricket wickets. In winter it has 1x senior rugby field, 3x smaller/junior fields, 6 mini rugby fields. There are clubrooms by the main softball diamond, and it is adjacent to major tennis/netball and BMX sites. This ground holds up very well as it is on sand.	Local*	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Paraparaumu RFC	Paraparaumu RFC
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti College	Field facilities comprise 1x senior rugby and 2x senior football fields, 2x cricket wickets and 2x cricket nets. Peak use winter demand exceeds field capacity.	Local	Ministry of Education	Kāpiti College	Kāpiti College
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kena Kena Park	Field facilities comprise 1x grass wicket block, 2x nets. There is a pavilion/clubroom for Paraparaumu Cricket Club. No winter use but it could be a back-up ground.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

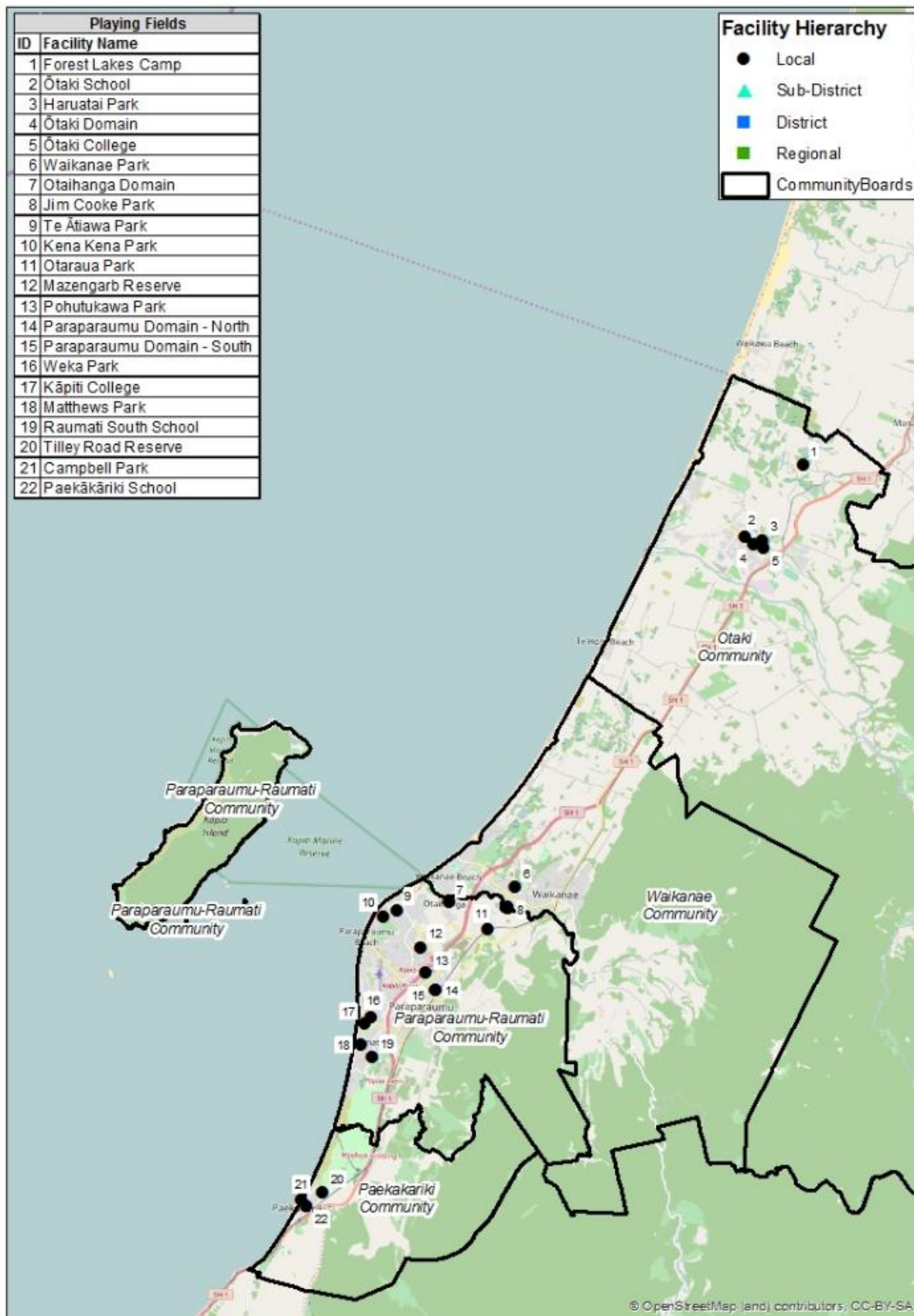


Local Area	Playing Field facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Matthews Park	Field facilities comprise 2 field areas. 1x rugby league field (tag in summer) with practice lights and pavilion, and 1x back-up football field with artificial cricket wicket (summer). Usually a few ground closures in winter, but resilient if managed well.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Mazengarb Reserve	Field facilities comprise 2x senior football, 2x junior football, 4x mini football. Used for several touch fields in summer. There is no lighting. Usually a few ground closures in winter, but resilient if managed well.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Otaihanga Domain	Field facilities comprise 1x junior artificial cricket wicket located in the middle of the open space, largely for family use and occasional junior tournaments. No other sports use.	Local (Casual)	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Otarua Park	This area is in a development planning process. It includes several junior football fields but few other facilities on the extensive open spaces. There is potential for additional sports fields if required. Usually a few ground closures in winter, but resilient if managed well. It has only limited access from the north at present.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Weka Park	Field facilities comprise 2x senior football fields and 1x artificial cricket block, with lighting on both fields. It includes the Kāpiti Coast United Football clubrooms, a scout hall, a playground and adjacent to Raumati Beach School. There are no external toilets available although the park is popular. Usually a few ground closures in winter, but resilient if managed well.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Pohutukawa Park	Unmarked open space currently not used for any organised sport. Includes a playground. No active turf management is in place at present.	Local (Casual)	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	Playing Field facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Raumati South School	Field facilities comprise 2x junior fields, although it is not currently marked and only used casually.	Local (Casual)	MOE	Raumati South School	Raumati South School
Paekākāriki	Campbell Park	Field facilities comprise 1x football field and 2x junior fields. Lights are owned by Paekākāriki Sports Club. There is no summer cricket use. There is a playground, skatepark and scout hall in the wider Campbell Park area. This ground can become quite wet, and is required to be closed often to restrict training during the week.	Local	KCDC	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Tilley Road Reserve	Field facilities comprise 2x junior football fields in a small reserve with carparking. This ground usually holds up well if managed well. As this is used only for junior sport, it is very rarely closed.	Local	KCDC	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki School	Field facilities comprise 1x rugby/football field for school use, sometimes used for training after hours.	Local (Casual)	Ministry of Education	Paekākāriki School	Paekākāriki School

**\*Facilities marked Local\* may be considered 'Sub-District' or 'District' status for specific uses (e.g. athletics, softball).**

Map 17.1: Existing Playing Field Facilities



## 17.4 Facility Overview – Playing Field Facilities<sup>43</sup>

### Facility Operator Feedback

Each area in the district has a series of key local parks for the major grass field sporting codes (usually with distinct summer and winter code configurations). With two exceptions, most can be considered of local status (given the dispersed facility approach of the respective codes).

The exceptions are related first to athletics (at Paraparaumu Domain – North), which is likely to be enhanced should planned all-weather facility redevelopments occur. Second is softball (at Te Ātiawa Park) where two diamonds are established. These could take on higher 'Sub-District' or 'District' levels of significance for these activities.

Several parks also represent more notable clusters of activity types and facilities, which represent potential for more multi-use and shared facility options. These include Harautai Park (and to a lesser extent Ōtaki Domain) in Ōtaki; Waikanae Park in Waikanae; and Te Ātiawa Park, Paraparaumu Domain, and Mazengarb Reserve in Paraparaumu-Raumati.

Beyond these it is notable that each of the district's three Colleges (Ōtaki, Kāpiti and Paraparaumu) all have extensive playing fields along with other sport and recreation facilities which makes them natural locations for potential community sport and recreation hubs should additional localised playing field capacity be required in the future.

Creating additional field capacity is one of the options under consideration for Otaraua Park, which will become more accessible over time as the local travel-flow effects of the Expressway and associated sub-district roading changes occur. Otaraua Park offers considerable opportunity to increase field capacity.

There are also other smaller parks and reserve areas which are currently underutilised which could provide additional playing fields (i.e. Pohutukawa Park). These sites, with only single-season and/or casual use fields, indicate that there is capacity to meet current and foreseeable future demand for most sports field codes. There were no indications that significantly adverse field conditions across the district's field network represents a serious constraint to current winter use, beyond some inconvenience from occasional localised closures.

### User Feedback

Most responding user groups indicated that their playing fields largely meet their needs. Touch noted that its demand sometimes exceeded current local supply and that more options for them locally could be explored. A few comments were made about outfield turf length at times (for cricket), and training fields/lighting (for rugby). Overall there appeared to be little issue with the playing fields themselves, with parking the most notable associated issue.

No notable comments were made about playing fields in the public survey.

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<sup>43</sup> This overview was informed by a Facility Operator Survey, a User Group Survey, a series of community stakeholder workshops and results from a council run community survey (refer Methodology, Section 1.4)

## 17.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Playing Fields

### Districtwide Key Considerations

- Demand is largely stable with population projections indicating that only minimal future population-driven growth in demand is likely under current conditions. For demand to increase more significantly, individual sports codes would need to achieve a far higher capture rate within the playing age population than they currently are. This is most likely to occur at a very localised level (with a club performing exceptionally well) or as the outcome of a code achieving well on the international stage and driving higher participation nationally (such as in the case of the All Whites advancing in a World Cup).
- Across the district the field network is well positioned to accommodate any pockets of high demand. Underutilised fields in localised areas could be used more intensely, the quality of existing fields could be increased allowing greater utilisation and Otaraua Park can be developed for field sports use.
- Otaraua Park has the potential to become a 'destination' playing field 'hub' in the district.
- Across the district overall, few sites have any major regular closure problems, although some do have localised quality issues. Most use issues relate to a lack of training options (which can put pressure on primary playing surfaces at certain times) and off-field aspects, particularly parking at peak times.
- Addressing localised training capacity issues is important as it is often a core reason for overall field degradation (due to over use). Potential solutions include: reallocating practices across multiple sites, sand carpeting and lighting designated training areas to increase winter training capacity, developing artificial training surfaces (potentially in partnership with schools) and utilising alternative court infrastructure to absorb training demand (for example, artificial tennis courts can also be used for football junior training).
- It is important to consider the presence of regional-level field facilities in adjacent areas such as Levin/Palmerston North and Porirua/Wellington that can be used for regional and national tournaments and competitions. Travel times to these centres are all under one hour.

### Districtwide Facility Approaches

- The Council to maintain implementation of the Open Spaces Strategy (2012)
- Complete the Otaraua Park Development Plan and incorporate additional playing fields to cope with projected demand for both competition and training venues in the future
- Explore the ongoing opportunities to partner with schools to develop enhanced shared facilities primarily for training purposes
- Where possible, co-locate artificial grass tennis court facilities with field sports clubs that could use the artificial surfaces for junior winter training
- Continue to work with sporting codes to optimise the existing network of playing fields to ensure all communities have reasonable access

Community Board Area	Playing Field Facilities (from survey responses)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific areas)	Proposed Facility Approach	Timeframe Short term 0-3 years Medium term 4-10 Long term 10 plus yrs
Ōtaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haruatai Park</li> <li>• Ōtaki Domain</li> <li>• Ōtaki College</li> <li>• Ōtaki School</li> <li>• Forest Lakes Camp</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are many options here and few indications of any supply shortfalls</li> <li>• Population projections do not indicate demand pressures are likely to grow notably (assuming activity preferences stay much as they are)</li> <li>• Greater socio-economic challenges for this population makes facility affordability and accessibility particularly relevant</li> <li>• In the absence of frequent public transport, travel times to Waikanae/ Paraparaumu will remain an accessibility barrier to use of facilities there, particularly for younger residents</li> </ul>	<p><b>In order to maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain current fields and monitor demand pressures to determine if field specifications need to be increased in localised areas to absorb greater use.</li> <li>• Monitor training demand and implement capacity solutions on a localised as required basis.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short – long term</b></p> <p><b>Short – long term</b></p>
Waikanae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jim Cooke Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are fewer sites in this area but also few</li> </ul>	<b>In order to maintain and develop a</b>	



		<p>demand for more</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting fields at the school could provide additional supply (if required)</li> </ul>	<p>field specifications need to be increased in localised areas to absorb greater use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor training demand and implement capacity solutions on a localised as required basis (ideally via school partnerships)</li> </ul>	<b>Long term</b>
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## 18.0 OPEN SPACE / PARKLANDS

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### Summary:

***The Kāpiti Coast District currently has a diverse open space network. The addition of destination parks such as Otaraua Park and smaller localised parks will accommodate any gradual demand increases.***

Open space / parkland facilities are an important part of the community network of spaces and places. They provide a diverse range of environments for flora and fauna, as well as supporting recreation and leisure activities. Planning for open space is guided by the Kāpiti Coast District Council Open Spaces Strategy (2012).

Demand is largely stable with population projections indicating that only minimal future population-driven growth in local demand is likely under current conditions and activity preferences. The Open Spaces Strategy recommends that all urban residents are within 400m walking distance of public open space (which may require a combination of localised land acquisition and access partnerships). Destination sites will also likely be required to meet provision objectives.

The geographic distribution of the district's population and transport limitations can impact on open space accessibility generally and for specific types of activities. The needs of a significantly ageing population and youth should be taken into consideration when optimising the open space network.

The Council will:

- continue implementing the recommendations/objectives of the the Council's Open Spaces Strategy (2012)
- produce development plans for Maclean Park and Otaraua Park (looking for a significant proportion of the park to be open space with good linkages to surrounding areas and cycleways and walkways)
- optimise the alignment of the Open Space network (and related facilities in open space) with the CWB network
- undertake an assessment of the open space roles played by schools, playground-based 'pocket parks' and other small reserves, and by green spaces provided as parts of residential developments
- plan for the re-purposing of the Otaihanga Landfill to open space land to provide alternative space for recreational use. Potential uses could include mountain biking, motorised recreation and recreational shooting and other complementary outdoor recreation pursuits

## 18.1 Introduction

Open space and parkland areas refer to a variety of sites such as reserves, destination parks and different sized green spaces that are used for general outdoor recreation and leisure. Many different types of complementary facilities further enhance these open space and parkland areas, including BBQ/picnic areas, clubrooms, sports fields, playgrounds, CWB linkages, dog walking areas and public gardens.

This section focuses on open spaces and parkland that tend to be closer to urban areas of the Kāpiti District. Accordingly, 'back-country' types of forested spaces as represented by areas of the Tararua Forest Park and smaller nearby DOC reserves (such as Hemi Matenga Memorial Park, Paraparaumu Scenic Reserve and Nikau Reserve) are not included here. This section should be read in conjunction with section 17 on playing fields.

## 18.2 Strategic Context

The network of open space and parkland areas contributes to building the well-being and connections within our community. This network also provides important recreational and leisure opportunities. A review of the main Council strategic documents provides four key themes which have relevance to the future planning of open space / parklands. These themes are:

- a desire for safe and welcoming facilities for all ages which provide a wide range of recreation, leisure and social activities
- the importance of having a safe and connected cycleways, walkways and bridleways (CWB) network
- the need to invest in developing and maintaining infrastructure (physical and social) which supports communities and visitors
- the importance of and opportunities available for partnerships

### Open Spaces Strategy (2012)

The key strategic document that supports the improvements and development of open spaces is the Open Spaces Strategy (2012). This Strategy provides direction regarding the role and future development of public open spaces as community facilities. Key direction, goals and observations from this Strategy which are applicable to this Community Facilities Strategy include:

- distribution of open space is uneven across the wider Kāpiti District
- there is apparent need for some destination parks, neighbourhood reserves and sports fields in some community areas such as Ōtaki/Te Horo, Waikanae and Paekākāriki
- there is a desire to increase leisure and active recreation opportunities and provide a mix of formal and informal recreation opportunities for each of the district's communities (this will require careful management and potential partnerships with DOC for example)
- ensuring that all urban residents are within 400m walking distance of public open space (which may require a combination of land acquisition and access partnerships)
- there is also a desire to improve access and connectivity through existing public open spaces and better CWB linkages

### New Zealand Recreation Association Parks Categories (2011)

The NZRA has provided guidance to the level of provision for open spaces and parklands (along with other greenspaces). They state the following:

- well-balanced provision of the different types of park land throughout the urban environment is critical to ensuring people have equitable access to a variety of recreation and open space experiences
- good distribution of parks is also critical in enhancing the landscape values of an urban area. The distribution of parks of varying size and style and the linking of these with corridors of green space provides an attractive environment and a greater sense of “liveability”. It also assists with the movement of wildlife

This guidance aligns with the strategic drivers of Kāpiti Coast District Council, particularly regarding sustainability, connectivity and accessibility.

### 18.3 Facility Inventory

The facility inventory undertaken for this strategy identified a variety of different open space facilities, ranging from small local reserves (such as Pare-o-Matangi Reserve) with very limited, simple and casual activity options; through to large urban recreation parks (such as Te Ātiawa, Haruatai and Waikanae Parks) with provision for multiple playing fields, specialist sport and recreation facilities, clubrooms and halls, playgrounds and skate parks; up to regional parks (such as Queen Elizabeth Park) with extensive space and CWB networks. This does not represent a simple hierarchy of open space from large to small, but an array of different recreation opportunities ranging from more ‘local and generic’ to more ‘dispersed and specific’ in interest. Details of these facilities are summarised in Table 18.1.

Beyond these listed open spaces, it should be recognised that there is a further array of open space facilities particularly associated with the Council and schools; with numerous smaller spaces associated with playgrounds, pocket parks, local scenic/nature reserves and green spaces associated with new residential developments.

Table 18.1: Open Spaces / Parklands (excluding schools)

Local Area	facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Haruatai Park	Large park precinct incorporating sports field facilities, clubrooms, toilets, Ōtaki Pool, tennis courts, playground and trees	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Memorial Gardens	Open space for passive recreation, including public toilets, a war memorial, an outdoor stage and the Ōtaki Plunket rooms. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Domain	Open space for field sports and general public use. Clubroom facilities present. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Pare-o-Matangi Reserve	Very small roadside open space for general public use and restoration activities. Low utilisation. Affected by Expressway. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Tasman Road Reserve	Open space for general public use. Includes playground and carpark. Adjacent to leased area used by local campground operator. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Jim Cooke Park	Riverside park area incorporating sports fields and walkways, plus connections to the riverside CWB network.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Kāpiti Coast Archery Club Grounds	Large forest/woodland area for field archery. Basic amenities at site, no running water or permanent structures. Future need for toilet facilities.	District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast Archery Club	Kāpiti Coast Archery Club

Local Area	facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Waikanae	Ngawhakangutu Reserve	Open space (undeveloped) for general public use, including CWB track linkages. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Pukekawa Park	Open space for general public use, including an off-leash dog area. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Rangihiroa Reserve	Open space for general public use (local residents). No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waikanae North Reserve	Open space for general public use. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waikanae Park	Open space adjacent to sports fields that is predominantly for equestrian activities but also catering for passive recreation (such as dog walking), active recreation and various events. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waikanae River - esplanade above water plant	Open space (undeveloped) for general public use and restoration activities. Swimming hole and tracks. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waimanu Lagoons Reserve	Open space around lagoons for general public use. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

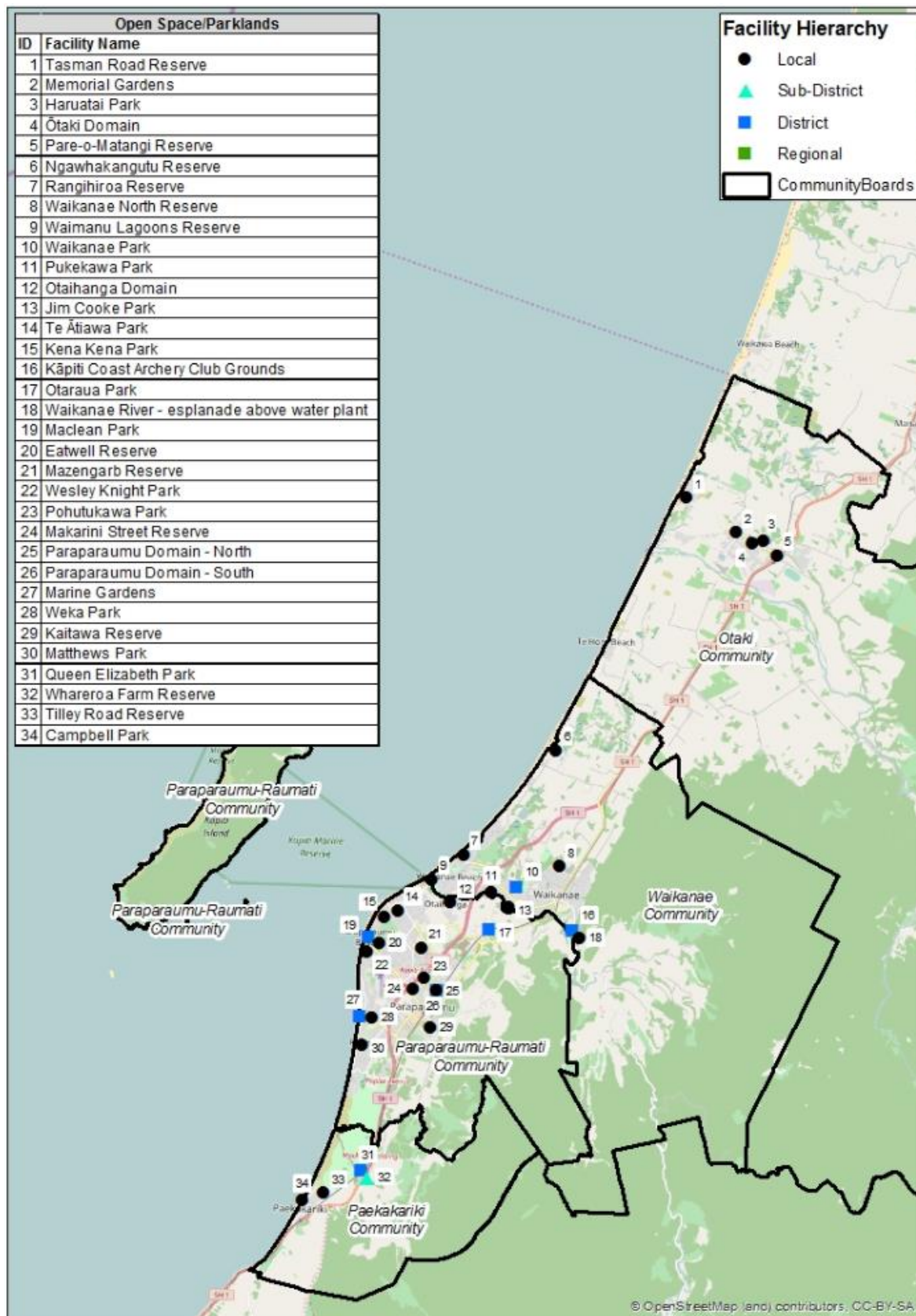
Local Area	facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Eatwell Reserve	Open space for general public use, including an off-leash dog area. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kaitawa Reserve	Open space for general public use, including environmental restoration. Clubroom facilities present. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kena Kena Park	Open space for field sports and general public use. Clubroom facilities present. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Maclea Park	Destination Park on beachfront esplanade at Paraparaumu Beach centre. Multiple uses including a skate park, play area, walkways, pond, parking area and seating areas. Dated. Weather and parking constraints. A review of the park's management/development plan is underway	District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Makarini Street Reserve	Open space for general public use (local residents). Low utilisation. Limited access. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Marine Gardens	Destination Park on beachfront in Raumati. Multi-purpose public gardens and play area with miniature train rides, picnic facilities, splash pad and bbq. Adjacent to boat ramp and clubrooms. Space constraints for larger groups.	District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Matthews Park	Open space for field sports and general public use. Clubroom facilities present.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Mazengarb Reserve	Large open space predominantly for multiple field sports, but includes general open space and playground. Clubrooms and other facilities present including Kāpiti Gymsports building. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu-Raumati	Otaihanga Domain	Riverside open space area for general public use, restoration activities. Includes a playground, cricket wicket, CWB linkages and a footbridge across to Waikanae.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Otaraua Park	Riverside open space area for general public use, restoration activities. Includes junior football fields, undeveloped spaces, replanting areas, CWB linkages and a footbridge across to Waikanae. Portaloos only. Development Plan underway .	District (*for proposed role)	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Domain North	Open space for sport and general public use inside grass Athletics track area (with some field activity facilities). Major athletics facility upgrade assessment underway.	District (*for proposed role)	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Aorangi Trust	Kāpiti OBs Cricket & Athletics Clubs
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Domain South	Open space for field sports and general public use. Clubrooms and other facilities present. Field drainage issues.	Local	DOC	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Pohutukawa Park	Unmarked open space currently not used for any organised sport. Includes a playground.	Local (Casual)	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Te Ātiawa Park	Open space for field sports and general public use. Clubroom, hardcourt, softball and BMX facilities present. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Weka Park	Open space for field sports and general public use. Clubroom facilities present. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Wesley Knight Park	Open space for off leash dog area. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Campbell Park	Open space for field sports and general public use. Includes a skatepark and playground. Clubroom facilities present. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	DOC	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Queen Elizabeth Park	Large diverse open space hosting multiple different activity areas, event areas, CWB linkages and general public uses (along with farm operations). No open space facility issues/needs reported.	District	DOC	Greater Wellington	Greater Wellington
Paekākāriki	Tilley Road Reserve	Open space for field sports and general public use. Clubroom facilities present. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Whareroa Farm Reserve	Open spaces in farm park including several picnic areas, various walking/biking tracks. No open space facility issues/needs reported.	Sub-District	DOC	DOC	DOC & Whareroa Guardians Community Trust Inc



Map 18.1: Existing Open Space Facilities



## 18.4 Facility Overview – Open Space / Parkland Facilities<sup>44</sup>

### Facility Operator Feedback

The range of sites discussed included Destination Parks for family activities (such as Maclean Park and Marine Gardens) and larger spaces used primarily as sports fields but also for general use (such as Mazengarb Reserve and Paraparaumu Domain). Many areas have smaller sports fields which also serve general usage while some neighbourhoods or riverside areas offer general outdoor recreation space. Queen Elizabeth Park and Whareroa Farm Reserve are examples of larger open areas with various recreation opportunities.

Feedback provided suggests that open spaces are meeting local needs and there are no common facility issues in the wider Kāpiti District. It also confirms that the current Open Spaces Strategy (2012) is providing a clear and well-founded direction on the district's strategic priorities for development and acquisition of open space opportunities. Although there were very few school-based responses, most appear to have good open space facilities.

Discussion on future investment in open spaces was limited given the perception that existing open space was currently meeting needs. Feedback indicated that two main open space areas were being considered for investment. A Management Plan review is currently underway for Maclean Park while Otaraia Park has been identified for a Development Plan.

### User Feedback

Some groups provided feedback on open space / parkland facilities. Slightly more user groups felt the facilities associated with open spaces met their needs than those that did not. Issues raised included challenges associated with seasonal usage such as a lack of covered facilities in winter or grass not being cut short enough.

Suggestions for improvements included better maintenance (e.g. of rubbish bins, watering systems or pathways) better pedestrian crossings, larger, flatter grounds, or access to indoor, covered space or clubrooms. Other general comments highlighted issues pertaining to signage, security, possible provision for blokart sailing, wanting to see better collaboration between different groups for community events and improved promotion.

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<sup>44</sup> This overview was informed by a Facility Operator Survey, a User Groups Survey, a series of community stakeholder workshops and results from a council run community survey (refer Methodology, Section 1.4)

## 18.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Open Space Facilities

### Districtwide Key Considerations

- Demand is largely stable with population projections indicating that only minimal future population-driven growth in local demand is likely under current conditions and activity preferences
- The geographic distribution of the district's population and transport limitations can impact on open space accessibility generally and for specific types of activities
- Take account of the needs of a significantly ageing population, and growth in the total numbers of older people in terms of both activity-type preferences, trends and appropriate facility type, location and accessibility (specifications and transport). At the same time the opportunities for new-entrant and younger participants in open space activities need to be enhanced to grow participation
- The Open Spaces Strategy recommends that all urban residents are within 400m walking distance of public open space (which may require a combination of localised land acquisition and access partnerships)
- The decommissioning of the Otaihanga Landfill represents an opportunity to re-purpose this space for recreational uses

### Districtwide Facility Approaches

- Continue implementing the recommendations/objectives of the Council's Open Spaces Strategy (2012)
- Optimise the alignment of the Open Space network (and related facilities in open space) with the CWB network

Community Board Area	Open Space Facilities (from survey responses)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific areas)	Proposed Facility Approach	Timeframe Short term 0-3 years Medium term 4-10 Long term 10 plus yrs
Ōtaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haruatai Park</li> <li>• Memorial Gardens</li> <li>• Ōtaki Domain</li> <li>• Pare-o-Matangi Reserve</li> <li>• Tasman Road Reserve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are several options in this area for general open space access and few indications of any supply shortfalls, although local gap identification from a proximity assessment as recommended in the Open Spaces Strategy has yet to be done</li> <li>• Population projections do not indicate local demand pressures are likely to grow notably (assuming activity preferences stay much as they are)</li> <li>• In the absence of frequent public transport, travel times to Waikanae/ Paraparaumu will remain an accessibility barrier to use of facilities there, particularly for older and younger residents. Local open space will therefore remain important.</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the current provision subject to any new demand or need being identified in relation to directions from the Open Spaces Strategy</li> <li>• Consider a focus on Haruatai Park as the basis for a local-level destination park, with other parks/spaces providing more basic general-purpose opportunities in neighbourhoods</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Short – Medium term</b></p>
Waikanae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jim Cooke Park</li> <li>• Kāpiti Coast Archery Club Grounds</li> <li>• Ngawhakangutu Reserve</li> <li>• Pukekawa Park</li> <li>• Rangihiroa Reserve</li> <li>• Waikanae North Reserve</li> <li>• Waikanae Park</li> <li>• Waikanae river - esplanade above water plant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are a variety of open space options here and few indications of any current supply shortfalls, although local gap identification from a proximity assessment as recommended in the Open Spaces Strategy has yet to be done</li> <li>• Otaraua Park is close to Waikanae and has capacity for a range of open space opportunities. Accessibility is currently very limited. However, it is also very centrally located in the wider Waikanae/ Paraparaumu urban landscape and aligned to the Waikanae River CWB corridor</li> <li>• Consolidation of destination CWB track</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the current provision subject to any new demand or need being identified in relation to directions from the Open Spaces Strategy</li> <li>• Assess options for Otaraua Park, with particular reference to access options from Waikanae and the wider open space 'hub' potential of the site as a 'destination space' for different activities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waimanu Lagoons Reserve</li> </ul>	<p>opportunities and networking along the Coastal Corridor and associated with the 'branded' through-routes (i.e. Millennium Walkway/Cycleway, Te Araroa), as well as along the Waikanae River Corridor will provide opportunities to optimise other related facilities such as open spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population projections do not indicate demand pressures are likely to grow notably (assuming activity preferences stay much as they are)</li> </ul>		
Paraparaumu-Raumati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eatwell Reserve</li> <li>Kaitawa Reserve</li> <li>Kena Kena Park</li> <li>MacLean Park</li> <li>Makarini Street Reserve</li> <li>Marine Gardens</li> <li>Matthews Park</li> <li>Mazengarb Reserve</li> <li>Otaihanga Domain</li> <li>Otaihanga Landfill</li> <li>Otaraua Park</li> <li>Paraparaumu Domain North</li> <li>Paraparaumu Domain South</li> <li>Pohutukawa Park</li> <li>Raumati South School</li> <li>Te Ātiawa Park</li> <li>Weka Park</li> <li>Wesley Knight Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are many open space options in this area and few indications of any supply shortfalls, although local gap identification from a proximity assessment as recommended in the Open Spaces Strategy has yet to be done</li> <li>Management Plan review underway for MacLean Park</li> <li>Plan for the re-purposing of Otaihanga Landfill which may provide a location for some forms of recreational activity that require space and distance from other activity types (e.g. motorised recreation, shooting based sports etc)</li> <li>Otaraua Park is close to the north and has capacity for many open space opportunities. It is more readily accessible from Paraparaumu than Waikanae (currently) and is aligned to the Waikanae River CWB Corridor</li> <li>Consolidation of destination CWB track opportunities and networking along the Coastal Corridor and associated with the 'branded' through-routes (such as the Millennium Walkway/Cycleway, Te Araroa, Te Ara o Whareroa), as well as along the Waikanae River Corridor will</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain the current provision subject to any new demand or need being identified in relation to directions from the Open Spaces Strategy</li> <li>Assess opportunities for Otaihanga Landfill to be re-purposed for recreational uses</li> <li>Assess options for Otaraaua Park, with particular reference to the wider open space 'hub' potential of the site as a 'destination space' for different activities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>

		<p>provide opportunities to optimise other related facilities such as open spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population projections do not indicate local demand pressures are likely to grow notably (assuming activity preferences stay much as they are)</li> </ul>		
Paekākāriki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Campbell Park</li> <li>Queen Elizabeth Park</li> <li>Tilley Road Reserve</li> <li>Whareroa Farm Reserve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are several open space options in this area but few indications of any supply shortfalls, although local gap identification from a proximity assessment as recommended in the Open Spaces Strategy has yet to be done</li> <li>Consolidation of destination CWB track opportunities and networking along the Coastal Corridor and associated with the 'branded' through-routes (such as Millennium Walkway/Cycleway, Te Araroa, Te Ara o Whareroa) will provide opportunities to optimise other related facilities such as open spaces</li> <li>Access to Paekākāriki and Queen Elizabeth Park is likely to become easier and more attractive once the Expressway is open</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain the current provision subject to any new demand or need being identified in relation to directions from the Open Spaces Strategy</li> <li>Continue to engage in any opportunities to work with facility partners in planning for activity options and gateways in Queen Elizabeth Park and Whareroa Farm Reserve</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p>

## 19.0 CYCLEWAYS, WALKWAYS AND BRIDLEWAYS

### Summary:

***The Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways network is extensive and has the potential for further expansion and optimisation. It is anticipated planned network initiatives will meet projected demand.***

Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways (CWB) facilities are important not only to foster active recreation and leisure activities but also in connecting communities to the facilities, spaces and places. The Kāpiti Coast environment lends itself to a range of CWB facilities from remote, back country tracks to the coastline that spans the western length of the district. With the high levels of participation in walking nationally, and to a lesser degree cycling and equine activity, a well-developed and promoted network of CWBs is an integral part of a vibrant district.

Population projections indicate that only low future population-driven demand growth is likely under current conditions and activity preferences. However recent investment in CWB infrastructure as a result of the Expressway and Stride'n' Ride projects, along with technological advances such as the introduction of electric bikes, has seen an increase in the numbers of people participating in cycling, particularly in urban areas and amongst older adults. This trend may increase demand (especially amongst older adults). Walking is also likely to remain strong. Horse riding is particularly popular in the Pekapeka / Te Horo area which has some of the highest rates of horse ownership in the country.

Demand by visitors from within and outside the district may be a factor in increased participation at special interest 'destination' sites (such as at the cycleway through Queen Elizabeth Park – Te ara o Whareroa).

The needs of a significantly ageing population will need to be taken into consideration. At the same time opportunities for new-entrant and younger participants need to be enhanced to grow participation (such as learn to cycle tracks and graduated track grades).

The CWB network is also unique in that it is not specifically 'site-based', but includes continuous tracks crossing multiple land ownership and management boundaries, requiring more in-depth development of facility partnership connections and processes.

The Council will:

- continue implementation of direction from the Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Strategy (2009) and approved priority proposals from the 2015 'Kāpiti Coast District CWB Network Planning' report
- continue to ensure linkages to parks and sports fields are provided through the CWB network
- review the CWB Strategy in the short to medium term given the changes in the local and regional environment
- advance the identification and consolidation of destination track opportunities and networks along the Coastal Corridor and associated with the 'branded' through-routes (such as Te Araroa and Te Ara o Whareroa)
- build/strengthen facility partnerships with managers of significant non-Council track opportunities in the district (or those connecting to it)
- build/strengthen facility partnerships with community recreation, conservation and/or advocacy groups currently (or potentially) actively supporting the developments of open spaces and track opportunities in the district (or those connecting to it)
- continue to implement Stride 'N Ride priority projects



## 19.1 Introduction

This section addresses tracks (including cycleways, walkways and bridleways - CWB). The focus at this strategic level is on the larger and more significant tracks and track networks that play key roles in off-road connectivity between areas and as settings for recreational activity. Smaller tracks and local paths and routes may not be listed. However, they may be considered implicit in any discussions around any larger track networks they contribute to. It is also acknowledged that changes in transport and accessibility to some areas associated with the new Expressway will affect the future balance of the track network and may open up new opportunities to create new links that will improve the existing network.

## 19.2 Strategic Context

A review of the main Council strategic documents provides four key themes which have relevance to the future planning of track facilities. These themes are:

- a desire for safe and welcoming facilities for all ages which provide a wide range of recreation, leisure and social activities
- the importance of having a safe and connected cycleways, walkways and bridleways (CWB) network
- the importance of, and opportunities available for, partnerships
- the importance of sustainability and energy efficiency

The key strategic documents that support the improvements and development of Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways facilities and associated network are:

- Cycleways, Walkways & Bridleways Strategy (2004, 2009)
- 'Kāpiti Coast District CWB Network Planning' Report 2015
- Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015-35)

The CWB network is unique among community facilities in the Kāpiti District in that it:

- is physically impacted by the route of the new Expressway, most particularly with respect to East-West connections
- it is not specifically 'site-based' but includes continuous tracks crossing multiple land ownership and management boundaries, requiring more in-depth development of partnership connections and processes (with similar requirements being likely for any future significant CWB developments)

Most of the extensive previous strategic work done in the district on Cycleways, Walkways & Bridleways has focused on developments contributing to the wider achievement of functional track networks and community connectivity. There appears to have been more of a land transport focus than on developments to enhance more recreational or tourism-oriented purposes for such tracks.

The Cycleways, Walkways & Bridleways Strategy (2009) provides the high level strategic direction for consideration of CWB development opportunities while the Kāpiti Coast District CWB Network Planning Report (2015) provides an in-depth assessment and prioritisation of specific CWB infrastructure development proposals.

### Cycleways, Walkways & Bridleways Strategy (2004, 2009)

This strategy has the following three objectives:

1. To **promote** walking, cycling and horse riding as safe, everyday modes of transport and recreation
2. To **develop safe networks** that **improve** walking, cycling and horse riding **access and linkages** throughout Kāpiti



3. To encourage and improve local, regional and national **co-ordination, co-operation and collaboration** in the planning and provision of safe walking, cycling and horse riding **opportunities**

The following Action Points listed against Objective 2 are also noted:

- 2.1: Expand and enhance walking, cycling and horse riding networks and facilities
- 2.3: Aim to provide footpaths on both sides of major and minor arterial roads
- 2.8: Provide cycle lanes on both sides of all arterial roads in addition to off-road cycle paths where feasible
- 2.10: Identify and develop off-road and on-road facilities and links that integrate the walking, cycling and horse riding networks within the district and with surrounding districts

In addition, the following network components were specified as representing key features of the district's CWB network (p14):

- a coastal walkway, cycleway and bridleway from Paekākāriki to Ōtaki and north (the Millennium Walkway/Cycleway)
- extensive linkages to schools, town centres, community facilities, public transport and key natural features
- safe access within and across the State Highway and Western Link corridors (Stride N Ride)
- relatively easy "middle height" access along the coastal escarpment and lower hills, (and)
- good access up into the back country

### **'Kāpiti Coast District CWB Network Planning' Report 2015**

This report summarised a review of the current (2015) CWB network and identified around 100 potential development schemes/actions (of different scales) for priority assessment. This was undertaken as an initial strategic approach to inform the Council and initial prioritisation towards an implementation plan.

Both this report and the Cycleways, Walkways & Bridleways Strategy acknowledged a high degree of disconnection in the current network. Different types of riders and walkers – predominantly commuter and recreational users (with an additional component of 'getting around' – particularly for children) were recognised.

From a higher strategic perspective, and based on components referred to in these strategic documents and consideration of other secondary information about track types and opportunities, the key 'track contexts' for the district's CWB networks could be summarised a little more broadly as below:

- **Coastal corridor** – comprising major developed tracks/routes following the Coastal zone and often combined to define the main Coastal 'through-trails' (such as the Millennium Walkway/Cycleway, Te Araroa), and the numerous beach access tracks/sites
- **River corridor** – comprising the tracks following main waterways from mountains to the sea, and out into any public open spaces around the waterways (such as Ōtaki River Tracks, Waikanae River Tracks)
- **Community linkages** – comprising the tracks linking different residential, recreational, community-focus, or functional-purpose sites (such as train stations, schools, workplaces and town centres) and enhancing the attractiveness of cycling and walking transport in general
- **Foothills and backcountry access** – scenic tracks into escarpment areas and access points to wider recreation areas
- **Multi-use trail network areas** – large open areas incorporating multiple current and potential future track options (i.e. Queen Elizabeth Park, Whareroa Farm Reserve)
- **Neighbourhood paths** – through local parks and reserves for local connectivity and recreation (e.g. 'getting around' to shops, playgrounds, schools, socially etc)
- **Expressway linkages/crossings** – as defined by any planned roadside tracks for walking/cycling and their key interchanges with the roads and rivers

## Future Kāpiti Long Term Plan (2015-35)

Key direction, goals and observations from the LTP which are applicable to the CWB network include:

- the CWBs significantly contribute towards the community's wellbeing through providing space for physical exercise and recreation, access to facilities and linkages between and across communities
- the Council strongly supports and encourages walking and cycling throughout the wider Kāpiti District and is "working towards a safe, user-friendly, resilient and low-carbon network that links the district together" while also attracting visitors through the range of recreational experiences on offer
- the Council will continue our engagement with local communities on matters concerning design decisions to help alleviate concerns underpinning issues associated with the CWB network
- the LTP ultimately seeks to increase the quality and range of the CWB network over time and to ensure that users are satisfied with the facilities provided for CWBs, that they see the on-road cycleway network as safe with good availability, and that any beach access ways associated with the CWB network are well maintained and in usable condition.

### 19.3 Facility Inventory

The facility inventory undertaken for this plan identified a variety of different whole-track and track-section examples from the more extensive total number in the district<sup>45</sup>. These represented examples from some of the main 'track contexts' referred to above and include key components of the Coastal Corridor (such as Paraparaumu Esplanade), the two main River Corridors (such as Ōtaki and Waikanae Rivers), Community Linkages (such as Wharemauku Stream), foothills and backcountry access (such as Barry Hadfield Nikau Reserve, Bright Farm Walkway, Mataihuka Walkway), multi-use trail network areas (such as Queen Elizabeth Park, Whareroa Farm Reserve) and neighbourhood paths (such as Awatea walkway/cycleway and Kaitawa Reserve).

Clearly there are more individual tracks and definable track sections of varying scales throughout the district, but those listed represent some indicative examples.

Details of these are summarised in Table 19.1.

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<sup>45</sup> A full inventory of all tracks and track sections was beyond the scope required of this strategy, which is dealing with the main strategic-level issues and needs. Addressing specific track issues and needs represents a finer level of analysis and assessment more appropriate to more CWB-specific or other track-related 'feasibility' or 'management planning' types of work

Table 19.1: Cycleways, Walkways, Bridleways Facilities

Local Area	facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Ōtaki River Tracks	Popular riverside shared use track network. Links Ōtaki to the Coast and to Millennium Walkway/Coastal Track/Te Araroa. It also reaches part way inland towards Ōtaki forks. No particular issues/needs noted	Sub-District	Greater Wellington Regional Council / Kāpiti Coast District Council	Greater Wellington Regional Council / Kāpiti Coast District Council	Greater Wellington Regional Council / Kāpiti Coast District Council
Ōtaki	Forest Lakes Camp	Informal walking route around Lake Waitawa by the Camp, some private land. Only used by camp residents. No particular issues/needs noted.	Private	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust
Waikanae	Waikanae River Tracks	Popular riverside shared-use track network (including some equestrian). Links Waikanae to the Coast and to Millennium Walkway/Coastal Track/Te Araroa. Also links other riverside open spaces (e.g. Otaihanga, Otaraia, Jim Cooke Park, Waimanu Lagoons, Waikanae Estuary).  Accessibility of various user groups (push chairs, wheel chairs/ mobility scooters etc) is impeded by motor vehicle barriers.	Sub-District	Greater Wellington Regional Council	Greater Wellington Regional Council	Greater Wellington Regional Council
Waikanae	Pharazyn Reserve	A series of beachside walking tracks through dunes off Paetawa Road, Peka Peka. No particular issues/needs noted.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Awatea / Water Stone Lakes	Shared walkway/cycleway around the small lake reserves in Awatea and Waterstone Avenues, Paraparaumu. No particular issues/needs noted.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Local Area	facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Barry Hadfield Nikau Reserve	Short bushwalk loop in scenic reserve. Links to Brights Farm Walkway. No particular issues/needs noted.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Bright Farm Walkway	Ridgetop walking track connecting Valley Rd to Barry Hadfield Nikau Reserve across private farmland. Unformed route in place with marker poles. No particular issues/needs noted	Local	Bright Family Trust	Bright Family Trust	Kāpiti Coast District Council/Bright Family Trust
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kaitawa Reserve	Walking track linking small park reserves and water reservoir. No particular issues/needs noted. Bridges upgrade planned 16/17 and 18/19.	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Mataihuka Walkway	Highly scenic track along the escarpment above Raumati/Paraparaumu. No particular issues/needs noted although the old Northern end/entry closed now on private land (return walk only).	Local*	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Mazengarb Park to Mazengarb Road (Titoki Stream)	Wide concrete bike/walk path along Titoki Stream section between Mazengarb Reserve carpark and Mazengarb Road. No particular issues/needs noted	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Raumati South School	Informal walking/biking tracks around the school. Want to develop a bike track in association with 'bikes in schools'. Former millennium walk connects to Poplar Ave/QEP – subject to uncertainty as the land to the south develops.	Local	MOE	MOE	Raumati South School
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Esplanade Walkway	Destination asset - wide concrete walkway along Paraparaumu Esplanade, including Maclean Park and seating /picnic areas. No particular issues/needs noted. Mclean Park is under development review.	Sub-District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Whareroa Farm Reserve	Network of tracks for shared and exclusive walking, biking and equestrian uses. Wider networking with Queen Elizabeth Park and the Akatararua Range. Some parking capacity	District	DOC	DOC	DOC & Whareroa Guardians

Local Area	facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		and shared use track issues at peak times on some tracks. Only very basic facilities.				
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Wharemauku Stream	Popular streamside shared-use track linking Paraparaumu Centre to the coast and to Millennium Walkway/Coastal Track/Te Araroa. No particular issues/needs noted	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Queen Elizabeth Park	Multiple tracks for shared and exclusive bike, walk and equestrian uses. The network links the Coast to Whareroa Farm and includes the new Te Ara o Whareroa track linking Raumati and Paekākāriki (also Te Araroa). No particular issues/needs noted.	District	DOC	Greater Wellington	Greater Wellington
Paekākāriki	Whareroa Farm Mountain Bike Tracks	Mountain bike specific downhill track, with two others in development and likelihood of more interest. Also shared use of some other tracks in the Reserve. No particular issues/needs noted	Local	DOC	DOC	Kāpiti Mountain Bike Club
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki Escarpment Walkway	Paekākāriki to Pukerua Bay walkway	District	Kiwirail	Te Araroa	Porirua City Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Te Araroa

## 19.4 Facility Overview – CWB Facilities<sup>46</sup>

### Facility Operator Feedback

Comments made by facility managers ultimately confirm that the current Cycleways, Walkways & Bridleways Strategy (2009) has provided a clear and well-founded direction for the district's strategic priorities for development and acquisition of trail network connections and destination opportunities. However, given the changes in the local and regional environment over time, a review of the CWB Strategy in the short to medium term would be timely.

No notable facility issues were reported. One respondent did however acknowledge that the old Northern entry/end for the Mataihuka Walkway on private land in Paraparaumu is now closed and is a return walk only.

Much of the feedback indicated that the current facilities were meeting local needs and that no significant pending infrastructure investments were apparent. It was however noted that there were some issues relating to parking capacity and use of shared tracks for the Whareroa Farm Reserve. This site also has two additional downhill mountain bike tracks in development and the "likelihood of more interest" for additional tracks.

Raumati South School signalled that they are interested in developing a bike track in association with the 'Bikes in Schools' programme. The strategic emphasis from Council on improving and increasing the use and value of the network was also clear in responses. Implementation of the 2015 'Network Planning' report represents this commitment<sup>47</sup>, through the Stride 'N Ride programme

### User Feedback

Of the 10 user groups who offered responses relevant to the CWB facilities, only one suggested the current facilities did not meet their needs (although the comment was not directly about tracks). Because this organisation does not have clubrooms or a meeting space and uses other groups' facilities, this representative stated they require affordable storage.

Suggestions for improvements included requests for more off-road paths in all areas, age-appropriate tracks for senior users and a closed multi-use circuit to cater for harriers, inline skating, tri athletes and other multi-sport activities and events. While it was hoped that the Whareroa Farm Reserve would be recognised as an "important recreational facility" in the future, another user group noted they would like to see the Council acknowledge how non-urban areas of the Kāpiti District are being used for mountain biking and other outdoor recreation pursuits.

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<sup>46</sup> This overview was informed by a Facility Operator Survey, a User Groups Survey, a series of community stakeholder workshops and results from a council run community survey (refer Methodology, Section 1.4)

<sup>47</sup> It should be noted that if a focus on enhancing recreational/tourism opportunities is to be a priority component of future CWB developments, a broader criteria assessment approach for identified schemes (and any new options) will be required than that applied in the 2015 report. This may alter preliminary priorities from this report.

## 19.5 Proposed Facility Approach – Cycleway, Walkway, Bridleway Facilities

### Districtwide Key Considerations

- Population projections indicate that only low future population-driven demand growth is likely under current conditions and activity preferences. However, the growth of electric bikes very recently has seen an increase in the numbers of people participating in cycling, particularly in urban areas and amongst older adults. This trend may increase demand (especially amongst older adults). Walking is also likely to remain strong
- Demand by visitors from within and outside the district may be a factor in increased participation at special interest 'destination' sites (such as downhill mountain biking sites)
- The needs of a significantly ageing population will need to be taken into consideration. At the same time the opportunities for new-entrant and younger participants need to be enhanced to grow participation (such as learn to cycle tracks, graduated track grades)
- The CWB network is unique in that it is more directly physically impacted by the route of the new Expressway, most particularly with respect to East-West connections and general transport network realignments
- The CWB network is also unique in that it is not specifically 'site-based', but includes continuous tracks crossing multiple land ownership and management boundaries, requiring more in-depth development of facility partnership connections and processes
- The Kāpiti Coast District Council CWB (2009) Strategy has provided a solid platform and it is timely for this to be reviewed

### Districtwide Facility Approaches

- Continue implementation of directions from the Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Strategy (2009) and approved priority proposals from the 2015 'Kāpiti Coast District CWB Network Planning' report, but consider developing some more specific supplementary criteria for assessing them based on their strategic contribution to enhancing recreation/tourism opportunities and related facilities (such as open spaces, activity hubs, key corridors)
- Advance the identification and consolidation of destination track opportunities and networks along the Coastal Corridor and associated with the 'branded' through-routes (such as the Millennium Walkway/Cycleway, Te Araroa, Te Ara o Whareroa)
- Build/strengthen facility partnerships with managers of significant non-Council track opportunities in the district (or those connecting to it),

particularly Greater Wellington (such as the Queen Elizabeth Park tracks and Riverside tracks); DOC (such as Whareroa Park) and any strategically located private landowners (with respect to enabling access for key linkages or new opportunities)

- Build/strengthen facility partnerships with community recreation, conservation and/or advocacy groups currently (or potentially) actively supporting the developments of open spaces and track opportunities/networks in the district (or those connecting to it)

Community Board Area	CWB Facilities (from survey responses)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific areas)	Proposed Facility Approach	Timeframe
				Short term 0-3 years Medium term 4-10 Long term 10 plus yrs
Ōtaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ōtaki River Tracks</li> <li>• Forest Lakes Camp</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population projections do not indicate local demand pressures are likely to grow notably (assuming activity preferences stay much as they are)</li> <li>• The uptake of electric bikes may significantly increase track demand</li> <li>• In the absence of frequent public transport, travel times to Waikanae/Paraparaumu will remain an accessibility barrier to use of facilities there, particularly for older and younger residents</li> <li>• The Ōtaki River Corridor represents a key East-West connection in the districts CWB network, particularly for off-road options</li> <li>• Consolidation of destination CWB track opportunities and related networking along the Coastal Corridor and associated with the 'branded' through-routes (i.e. Millennium Walkway/Cycleway, Te Araroa), as well as along the Ōtaki River Corridor will provide opportunities to enhance the whole CWB network</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued implementation of directions from the 2009 CWB Strategy and approved priority developments from 2015 CWB report as applicable here, with reference to wider recreation value criteria</li> <li>• Consider consolidation of destination track opportunities and networking in the Coastal Corridor and Ōtaki River Corridor</li> <li>• Increase the profile of the Ōtaki River Tracks Corridor</li> <li>• Maintain current equestrian beach access provisions</li> <li>• Maintain current track/paths through local parks and reserves (subject to demand/need)</li> <li>• Monitor the impact of electric bikes on demand</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>
Waikanae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waikanae</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population projections do not indicate</li> </ul>	<b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and</b>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Tracks</li> <li>Paetawa Road Esplanade Walkway</li> </ul>	<p>local demand pressures are likely to grow notably (assuming activity preferences stay much as they are)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The uptake of electric bikes may significantly increase track demand</li> <li>The Waikanae River Corridor represents a key East-West connection in both the district's and Waikanae's CWB network, and may have significant 'destination' potential</li> <li>The Expressway will limit accessibility to facilities between Waikanae Beach and Waikanae, with the Waikanae River Corridor providing the only significant off-road crossing option</li> <li>The Coastal Corridor represents a key North-South connection in the district's CWB network, and may have significant 'destination' potential</li> <li>Consolidation of destination CWB track opportunities and related networking along the Coastal Corridor and associated with the 'branded' through-routes (i.e. Millennium Walkway/Cycleway, Te Araroa), as well as along the Waikanae River Corridor will provide opportunities to enhance the whole CWB network</li> </ul>	<p><b>accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued implementation of directions from the 2009 CWB Strategy and approved priority developments from 2015 CWB report, with reference to wider recreation value criteria</li> <li>Consider consolidation of destination track opportunities in the Coastal Corridor and Waikanae River Corridor</li> <li>Enhance links between Waikanae and Paraparaumu, including addressing river-crossing bottlenecks</li> <li>Increase the profile of the Waikanae River Tracks Corridor</li> <li>Maintain current equestrian beach access provisions</li> <li>Maintain current track/paths through local parks and reserves (subject to demand / need)</li> <li>Monitor the impact of electric bikes on demand</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>
Paraparaumu - Raumati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awatea / Water Stone Lakes</li> <li>Barry Hadfield Nikau Reserve</li> <li>Bright Farm Walkway</li> <li>Kaitawa Reserve</li> <li>Mataihuka</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population projections do not indicate local demand pressures are likely to grow notably (assuming activity preferences stay much as they are)</li> <li>The uptake of electric bikes may significantly increase track demand</li> <li>The Waikanae River Corridor represents a key East-West connection in the both the district's and Paraparaumu-Raumati's CWB network, and may</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued implementation of directions from the 2009 CWB Strategy and approved priority developments from 2015 CWB report, with reference to wider recreation value criteria</li> <li>Identify and consider consolidation of destination track opportunities in the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Walkway Mazengarb Park to Mazengarb Road (Titoki Stream)</li> <li>Raumati South School</li> <li>Paraparaumu Esplanade Walkway</li> <li>Whareroa Farm Reserve</li> <li>Wharemauku Stream Esplanade</li> </ul>	<p>have significant 'destination' potential, especially if associated with other 'destination' developments in the Corridor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidation of destination CWB track opportunities and related networking along the Coastal Corridor and associated with the 'branded' through-routes (i.e. Millennium Walkway/Cycleway, Te Araroa), as well as connecting both to and along the Waikanae River Corridor will provide opportunities to enhance the whole CWB network</li> <li>The CWB network provides the key northern gateway to Queen Elizabeth Park</li> <li>Except for the Paekākāriki Escarpment Track (Te Araroa), the foothill and escarpment tracks behind Paraparaumu offer the most accessible opportunities for high scenic outlook tracks in the district</li> </ul>	<p>Coastal Corridor and Waikanae River Corridor, and identification of any associated developments that could add value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance links between Paraparaumu and Waikanae, including addressing river-crossing bottlenecks</li> <li>Undertake investigation of destination track opportunities in the coastal escarpment and Queen Elizabeth Park (including identification of strategic opportunities and input into any planning processes by partner agencies)</li> <li>Maintain current equestrian beach access provisions</li> <li>Maintain current track/paths through local parks and reserves (subject to demand/need)</li> <li>Investigate opportunities to enhance access to and extent of tracks into and along the foothills/escarpment</li> </ul>	<p><b>Short term</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Short term</b></p>
Paekākāriki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queen Elizabeth Park</li> <li>Whareroa Farm Mountain Bike Tracks</li> <li>Paekākāriki Escarpment?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population projections do not indicate local demand pressures are likely to grow notably (assuming activity preferences stay much as they are)</li> <li>The uptake of electric bikes may significantly increase track demand</li> <li>Queen Elizabeth Park represents the district's premiere opportunity for a recreational network 'destination' of CWB tracks linking Paekākāriki to Raumati, the Coast to Whareroa Farm, and a range of different recreational opportunities within the Park</li> <li>The CWB network in Paekākāriki provides the key southern gateway to</li> </ul>	<p><b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued implementation of directions from the 2009 CWB Strategy and approved priority developments from 2015 CWB report, with reference to wider recreation value criteria</li> <li>Undertake consolidation of destination track opportunities in the Coastal Corridor, Queen Elizabeth Park, and Whareroa Farm Reserve (including identification of strategic opportunities and input into any planning processes by partner agencies)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Medium term</b></p>

		<p>Queen Elizabeth Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to Paekākāriki and Queen Elizabeth Park is likely to become easier and more attractive once the Expressway is open and local traffic flows ease</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain current equestrian beach access provisions</li> <li>• Maintain current track/paths through local parks and reserves (subject to demand/need)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Ongoing</b></p>
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## 20.0 OTHER FACILITIES

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### Summary:

*The district contains a diversity of smaller or specialist facilities that offer residents different sporting and leisure opportunities. In general these facilities are well spread across the district. The specialist nature of some facilities require participants to travel to access opportunities. This is considered acceptable when the facility supports more niche experiences.*

### 20.1 Introduction

This section outlines niche facilities that do not fit within the broader facility categories used elsewhere in this Strategy. A relatively low number of community facilities fit within this broad category. Sports and leisure activities which require outdoor greens or specialist terrain (such as bowls, croquet or pétanque), equestrian, skating and water-based facilities and artificial turfs are included.

Many of the facilities listed in the following section are owned by third parties. These facilities play an important role in providing diversity and spread of activity across the Kāpiti Coast. These facilities are included as they represent an important part of the wider Community Facilities network.

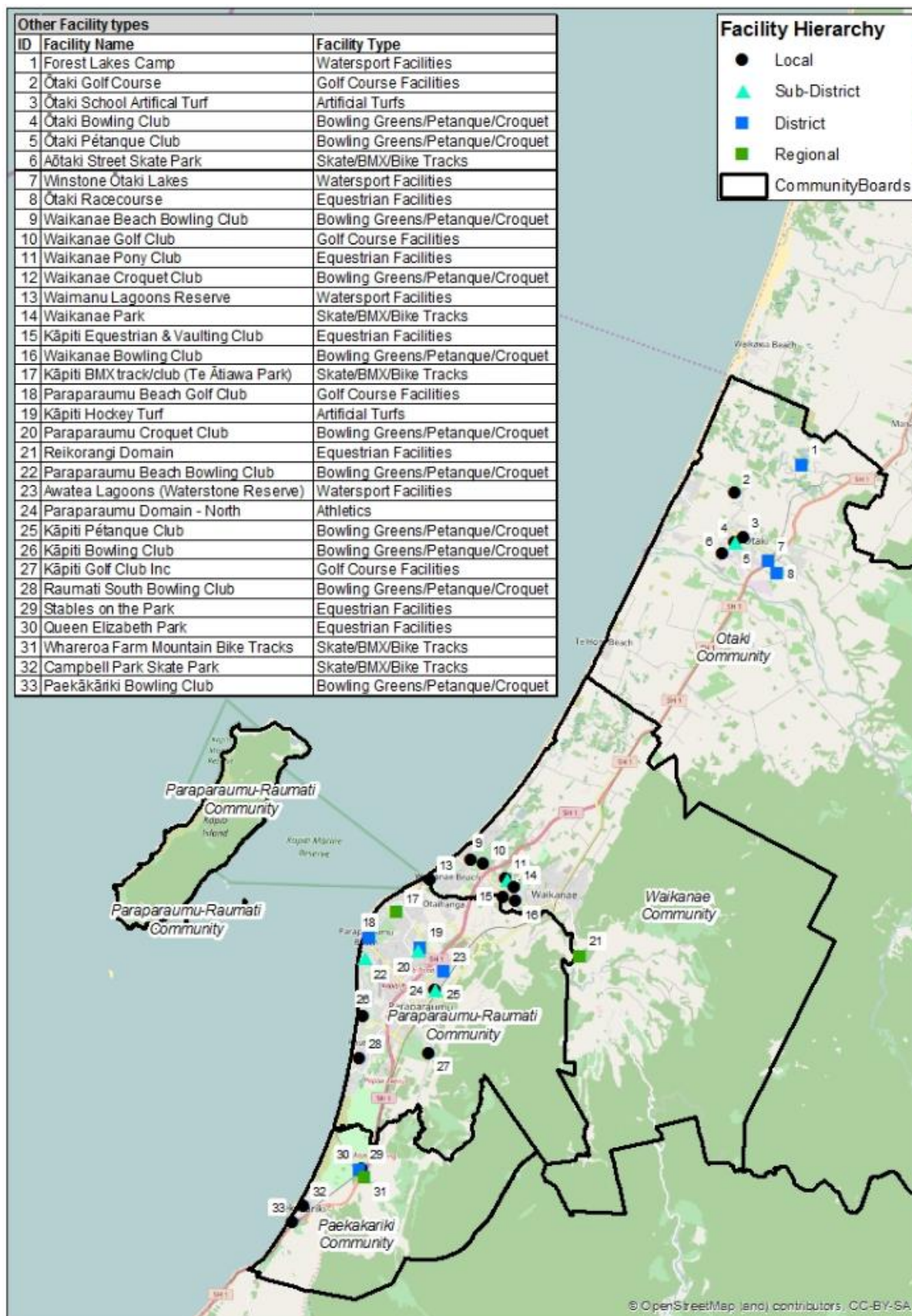
### 20.2 Strategic Context

This section should be read in conjunction with the respective Strategic Context sections for all facility types outlined earlier in the draft Strategy.

### 20.3 Facility Inventory

The following map illustrates the location of the various types of facilities in this section. The tables following summarise the content and proposed approaches on 'Other Facilities'

Map 20.1 Other Facilities



## Bowling / Petanque / Croquet Facilities

Table 20.1: Bowling / Petanque / Croquet

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Bowling Club	This club has 2x artificial greens along with clubrooms and related facilities, and a petanque terrain. It has a suburban location and limited parking area. It is co-located with Ōtaki Petanque Club. No use or issue information was available (no survey return)	Local	Ōtaki Bowling Club	Ōtaki Bowling Club	Ōtaki Bowling Club
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Petanque Club	This club has 2x petanque terrains in a shared site and clubrooms with Ōtaki Bowling Club. It has a suburban location and limited parking. It is involved in active high-level competition. No use or issue information was available (no survey return)	Sub-District	Ōtaki Bowling Club	Ōtaki Bowling Club	Ōtaki Petanque Club
Waikanae	Waikanae Beach Bowling Club	This club has 1x grass green, and an old hall it is refurbishing as clubrooms (having recently downsized 2x greens and larger clubrooms). It is adjacent to Waikanae Beach Tennis	Local	Waikanae Beach Bowling Club & Waikanae Beach Tennis Club	Waikanae Beach Bowling Club	Waikanae Beach Bowling Club

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		Club (and owns its land). Facility condition is not reported to hinder use, and capacity is available.				
Waikanae	Waikanae Bowling Club	This club has 2x floodlit artificial greens along with very large clubrooms and related facilities. It has a suburban location with its own parking. It also desires greater community participation in clubrooms use and bowls participation.	Local	Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae Bowling Club	Waikanae Bowling Club
Waikanae	Waikanae Croquet Club	This club has 5x grass croquet lawns. It is used by players within and outside the district seven days per week over summer. Report capacity issues on certain peak days. No significant facility issues although releveling of lawns would assist play.	Sub-District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Waikanae Croquet Club	Waikanae Croquet Club
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti Bowling Club	This club has 2x artificial greens along with clubrooms and related facilities. It is located very centrally in Raumati in Marine Gardens, beside the Raumati shops. There is limited parking. No use or	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Bowling Club	Kāpiti Bowling Club

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
		issue information was available (no survey return)				
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Beach Bowling Club	This club has 2x grass and 1x artificial greens along with clubrooms and related facilities. It has a suburban location and limited parking. The club plans refurbishment of its natural greens. It also desires greater community participation in clubrooms use and bowls.	Sub-District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Paraparaumu Beach Bowling Club	Paraparaumu Beach Bowling Club
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Croquet Club	This club has 4x grass croquet lawns. It is used by players within and outside the district. No use or issue information was available (no survey return)	Sub-District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Paraparaumu Croquet Club	Paraparaumu Croquet Club
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti Petanque Club	This club has 3x petanque terrains in Paraparaumu Domain. It has rugby and shared athletics/cricket clubrooms adjacent to it, with a common small carpark. No use or issue information was available (no survey return)	Sub-District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Petanque Club	Kāpiti Petanque Club



Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Raumati South Bowling Club	This small club has 1x grass and 1x artificial greens, along with clubrooms and related facilities. It has a suburban location and limited off-street parking. No use or issue information was available (no survey return)	Local	Raumati South Bowling Club	Raumati South Bowling Club	Raumati South Bowling Club
Paekākāriki	Paekākāriki Bowling Club	This small club has 1x grass green along with clubrooms and related facilities. It is located centrally between the town centre and Paekākāriki Tennis Club. No use or issue information was available (no survey return)	Local	Paekākāriki Bowling Club	Paekākāriki Bowling Club	Paekākāriki Bowling Club

## Suggested Facility Approach – Bowling / Petanque / Croquet

District wide Key Considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in certain sports which have traditionally had an older age profile are seeing some growth in the Kāpiti Coast against a trend of national decline.</li> <li>The National Facilities Strategy for Bowling Clubs suggests a ratio of one venue per 18,000 people. Considering the Kāpiti Coast's ageing profile and the dispersed nature of the population, a lower ratio than this would still be acceptable in ensuring sustainable bowling clubs. There are seven clubs in the Kāpiti Coast area, equating to approximately 1:7,000.</li> <li>Consider facility partnership opportunities with other facility providers for any future investment/support in bowling and croquet greens (multi-sport and collation of facilities). Strategic rationalisation of facilities to maintain sustainability may also be required in certain instances.</li> </ul>

- These clubs are well distributed around the district, meaning they are accessible to the population.

Community Board Area	Bowling / Petanque / Croquet Facilities (from survey responses)	Specific Key Considerations (for specific areas)	Proposed Facility Approach	Timeframe Short term 0-3 years Medium term 4-10 Long term 10 plus yrs
Ōtaki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ōtaki Bowling Club</li> <li>• Ōtaki Petanque Club</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ōtaki Bowling and Petanque Clubs already share facilities</li> <li>• Under the National Strategy for Bowling Clubs as the single Bowling Club in Ōtaki, it should be retained</li> </ul>	<b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain existing assets and monitor demand</li> </ul>	<b>Short – long term</b>
Waikanae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waikanae Beach Bowling Club</li> <li>• Waikanae Bowling Club</li> <li>• Waikanae Croquet Club</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bowling Clubs are located respectively in Waikanae and Waikanae Beach, each effectively representing a one-club community under the National Strategy for Bowling Clubs, and should be retained (especially given the Expressway Impacts on East-West accessibility)</li> <li>• Waikanae Beach Bowling Club may benefit from its close association with and location beside Waikanae Beach Tennis Club</li> <li>• Waikanae Croquet Club is centrally located for its sub-district community</li> </ul>	<b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain existing assets and monitor demand</li> </ul>	<b>Short – long term</b>
Paraparaumu-Raumati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kāpiti Bowling Club</li> <li>• Paraparaumu Beach Bowling Club</li> <li>• Kāpiti Petanque Club</li> <li>• Raumati South Bowling Club</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bowling Clubs are located predominantly in the older Southern and Western-Coastal areas of Paraparaumu-Raumati, with relative provision gaps to the North and East (especially over the Expressway)</li> <li>• The relatively central location of the largest 3-Green Paraparaumu Beach Bowling Club raises its status as providing best accessibility and most green capacity</li> <li>• All Clubs are constrained by limited parking</li> </ul>	<b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain existing assets and monitor demand</li> </ul>	<b>Short – long term</b>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paraparaumu Croquet Club is centrally located for its sub-district community</li> </ul>		
Paekākāriki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paekākāriki Bowling Club</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the National Strategy for Bowling Clubs as the single Bowling Club in Paekākāriki, it should be retained</li> <li>Paekākāriki Bowling Club may benefit from its close location beside Paekākāriki Tennis Club</li> </ul>	<b>To maintain and develop a sustainable and accessible facility network:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain existing assets and monitor demand</li> </ul>	<b>Short – long term</b>

## Equestrian Facilities

Table 20.2: Equestrian Facilities

Local Area	Equestrian facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Racecourse	Horse racing track with a stand that was built in the 1980's. Facility is reported to meet needs although a refurbishment would be desirable, funding allowing	District	Ōtaki-Māori Racing Club	Ōtaki-Māori Racing Club	Ōtaki-Māori Racing Club
Waikanae	Kāpiti Equestrian & Vaulting Club	The facility includes an outdoor arena and a covered arena. It provides training in most aspects of equestrian disciplines, equestrian vaulting, riding for special needs and disabled riders, therapy riding, trekking and general riding	Local	Kāpiti Equestrian and Vaulting Club	Kāpiti Equestrian and Vaulting Club	Kāpiti Equestrian and Vaulting Club
Waikanae	Waikanae Pony Club	Equestrian facility based on Waikanae Park which includes an all-weather arena, cross country course and gear storage sheds. Used by the riding club and dressage group on a regular basis and other groups on an annual basis. The arena is currently being upgraded with plans to upgrade the cross-country course also being considered	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Waikanae Pony Club	Waikanae Pony Club
Waikanae	Reikorangi Domain	Equestrian all weather arena used for Western Riding but available for local community use	Region	DOC	Gold Coast Western Riding Club	Gold Coast Western Riding Club
Paekākāriki	Queen Elizabeth Park	Open parkland used for equestrian activity. Eventing Wellington organise equestrian events, mainly in spring and summer (high demand). Stables are located on the Park with horse grazing in adjoining paddocks. A commercial horse trekking business is active. The licence holder maintains the fences and building	District	DOC	Greater Wellington Regional Council	Greater Wellington Regional Council and licence holders.

Local Area	Equestrian facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paekākāriki	Stables on the Park	Stables on the Park is a private equestrian provider based in Queen Elizabeth Park. They offer pony rides to children, treks to children and adults, shared or private lessons, school/ group sessions and other experiences. They have a barn to operate from where tack, helmets, covers, hay and feed is stored. Horses graze in adjoining paddocks.	Local	DOC	Greater Wellington Regional Council	Greater Wellington Regional Council

## Proposed Facility Approach – Equestrian Facilities

Equestrian sports are well catered for on the Kāpiti Coast across facilities on public and private land. There are significant club based facilities and activities on offer. Riders can also access opportunities within the developing CWB network. Facilities are reported to be upgraded on an as-required basis in line with available funding.

Given population projections no significant increases in participation is anticipated at a district wide level. It is proposed that facilities be monitored and maintained on an as required basis.

## Skate / BMX / Bike Facilities

Table 20.3: Skate / BMX / Bike Facilities

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Aōtaki St Skate Park	Large skate park with a scooter track to the side	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waikanae park	A concrete skate park, scooter park and BMX bowl	Local	Kāpiti Coast District	Kāpiti Coast District	Kāpiti Coast District

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
				Council	Council	Council
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti BMX track/club (Te Ātiawa Park)	A 370 metre long BMX bike race track. It was built and is maintained by the Kāpiti BMX Club to meet the national competition standards. It is also designed with features that allow development of riders. The track requires constant maintenance to remain safe and operational. Outside of club run activities, the track is open to the public. The main summer season runs September to May. Limited space is available around the track which can be a constraint when in event mode. Non-riders accessing the track is also reported to be a safety issue.	Regional	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti BMX Club	Kāpiti BMX Club (with support from the Council)
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Maclean Park Skate Park	Concrete skate and scooter park with a shelter		Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Campbell Park Skate Park	Concrete skate park	Local	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Paekākāriki	Whareroa Farm Mountain Bike Tracks	A 2.5 km downhill track to complement the existing up trail constructed by the Department of Conservation. The track is in one of the back catchments of the farm and is the first of three that have been approved for construction. The facilities are mainly used by Kāpiti mountain bikers, as well as bikers from the greater Wellington region. Walkers and mountain runners also use the track. There are plans to use the facility to hold competitions. No significant capacity or maintenance issues are reported.	Regional	DOC	DOC	Kāpiti Mountain Bike Club

Note that CWB tracks are not included here, and that some smaller skate facilities have not been specifically noted in responses. The Playgrounds Section captures most smaller skate and scooter facilities. Premium sites will be where tracks are located strategically relative to accessibility, other recreational facilities and other attraction sites.

## Proposed Facility Approach – Skate / BMX / Bike Facilities

BMX has a well-equipped nationally recognised track at Te Ātiawa Park which is supported by more localised facilities in Waikanae. Skate parks exist in the four main urban areas on the Kāpiti Coast. There is little user feedback to suggest further skate areas are needed outside those already established. Population projections also indicate that the youth population is likely to increase only gradually, giving rise to limited new demand. Existing facilities should be maintained and monitored. Future refurbishment and/or redevelopment should only occur after consultation with key user groups, particularly young people, to ensure their specific needs are met.

## Water Sports Facilities

Table 20.4: Water Sports Facilities

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Forest Lakes Camp	Located on the edge of Lake Witawa the camp offer water slides into the lake and water based recreational activities. It is used predominantly by school and church groups.	District	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust	Forest Lakes Charitable Trust
Ōtaki	Winstone Ōtaki Lakes	An artificial lake facility has been created from gravel quarrying pits. Regularly used by Canoe Polo and occasionally by other codes. It is part of a longer-term proposal to create a large flatwater lake-based recreation facility for various Water Sports and activities at the site, with another lake proposed.	District	Winstones Aggregates	TBD	TBD
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Awatea Lagoons (Waterstone Reserve)	Water retention ponds that are used for junior sailing. A small jetty allows the launch of boats. The local boating club is running a junior learn to sail programme in conjunction with Yachting NZ. The water needs to be at a safe sanitary level for children to enter. This is currently helped by biodiversity efforts. Poor water quality can restrict use.	District	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Waikanae	Waimanu Lagoons Reserve	The main lagoon is used once a year for a junior sailing programme coordinated by Yachting NZ. More use of this lagoon is encouraged. It is more a passive recreation lagoon at this stage. It	Local	Kāpiti Coast District	Kāpiti Coast District	Kāpiti Coast District

		is drained once or twice a year during summer to kill off any possible algae forming so it can be used. Many groups walk the lagoons, bird spotting.		Council	Council	Council
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Note that Water Sport Facilities associated with safety (surf lifesaving) beach access and launching are covered separately. Many tracks in the CWB network also traverse waterways and lakes along the coastline and through the district. The example sites above only refer to locations where activity on the water itself is the recreation focus. The district does not have any marinas or major jetties. The Winstone Lakes proposal represents the most specific Water Sport facility in the district, although current activity is low level.

## Proposed Facility Approach – Water Sports facilities

Winstone Lake may offer a future development opportunity for a large, flatwater venue for various water sports. Further investigations would be required to ensure it could offer the requirements needed by the various user groups to sustainably undertake their activities (such as depth, length, wind tolerances). This opportunity should be explored to determine the merits or otherwise of future support. Existing facilities should be maintained and monitored with options explored for improved access.

## Artificial Turfs

Table 20.5: Artificial Turfs

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Artificial Turf	Artificial turf covering one court space 15 x 20 m. Predominantly used by the school for training. Capacity issues reported.	Local	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education	Ōtaki School
Paraparaumu	Kāpiti Hockey turf	A hockey water turf with flood lights and pavilion facility with viewing deck. Used for hockey, football and rugby. Reported that no maintenance programme is in place currently. Facility reported to be meeting needs with no significant capacity issues.	District	KCDC	Kāpiti Community Recreational Turf Trust	Kāpiti Community Recreational Turf Trust



## Proposed Facility Approach – Artificial Turfs

Investigate school community partnerships which would enable artificial surfaces at schools to be developed and used by the schools, sports clubs and the general community. These surfaces (ideally in the configuration of three artificial tennis courts side by side) can accommodate junior hockey, social hockey and football and rugby training in winter. This has the potential to alleviate some training pressure in localised areas (see sports fields section).

Existing turf surfaces should be monitored to ensure appropriate maintenance approaches are implemented to lengthen asset life. Outside of demand for training surfaces no data currently exists to support new full size hockey or rugby / football fields are required in the future.

## Athletics Facilities

Table 20.6: Athletics Facilities

Local Area	Facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Domain - North	North Domain has 400m athletics track with field facilities and central area with 1x cricket block, 2x junior football fields, training/perimeter lights and adjacent clubrooms. If the athletics facility is redeveloped it will be of district wide importance. Some peak period parking issues with Petanque club. Usually a few ground closures in winter, but resilient if managed well.	Local*	KCDC	Aorangi Trust	Kāpiti Old Boys Cricket & Athletics Clubs

## Proposed Facility Approach – Athletics Facilities

User feedback suggests there may be demand for a sub-regional artificial athletics track. Consideration needs to be given to the wider network of athletics tracks, usage levels and types to ensure that any development meets the needs of the Kāpiti Coast. This track is perceived to be a potential regional centre for athletics. Population projections do not indicate that athletics can anticipate a population driven participation increase in the sport. Participation growth would need to be driven by participation from outside the district and from an increased capture rate of participants from within the district. The viability of a new facility should be examined in detail through a feasibility study.

## Golf Course Facilities

Table 20.7: Golf Course Facilities

Local Area	Playing Field facility (from survey responses)	Description (summarised)	Draft proposed status	Land owner	Facility Owner	Facility Manager
Ōtaki	Ōtaki Golf Course	An 18 hole links course with clubroom lounge (100 seated), bar, kitchen and storage. A lot of community use of clubrooms	Local	Ōtaki Golf Club	Ōtaki Golf Club	Ōtaki Golf Club
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Paraparaumu Beach Golf Club	An 18 hole premier links course with clubrooms, bar and restaurant	District	Paraparaumu Beach Golf Club	Paraparaumu Beach Golf Club	Paraparaumu Beach Golf Club
Paraparaumu - Raumati	Kāpiti Golf Club Inc	A 9 hole golf course with clubrooms, bar and kitchen	Local	Kāpiti Golf Club	Kāpiti Golf Club	Kāpiti Golf Club
Waikanae	Waikanae Golf Club	An 18 hole course with clubrooms, bar, café and golf shop	Local	Waikanae Golf Club	Waikanae Golf Club	Waikanae Golf Club

## Suggested Facility Approach – Golf Facilities

Nationally many golf courses are struggling to maintain their memberships at operationally sustainable levels. There were no indications of any particular facility demand, supply or quality issues associated with the four Kāpiti Coast golf facilities. Increased demand could be anticipated given the ageing age profiles of the district's population within the wider more gradual pattern of population growth. However, in other areas of New Zealand such patterns have failed to generate the projected membership growth.

The four golf courses should be monitored to determine their sustainability. In the event facility sustainability becomes an issue planned rationalisation should be advocated.

## APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF SURVEY PROCESSES

Two survey processes were used to gather initial information about the districts' Sport Recreation and Community Facilities, and the initial views from facility managers and user groups. These were designed to provide a baseline stocktake of facilities with associated information on their use and issues, including initial expressions of user needs. These formed part of the foundation for ongoing investigation through the subsequent workshopping process (feeding into later consultations). These were aimed to be as comprehensive and inclusive as possible, although they should be viewed as providing a sample of both facilities and user groups rather than a complete census of all.

### Facility Manager Survey

A standardised facility stocktake survey form was used to gather information about facilities. This was sent to Council staff to complete for council owned or operated facilities, along with a number of external clubs, groups or organisations considered likely to be community, sport or recreation facility owners or managers.

- Council staff returned 151 survey forms representing a total of **154** individual facilities (most Council responses were as '1 facility reported per survey')
- Of the 161 external groups emailed, 88 (55%) returned survey forms representing a total of **188** individual facilities (many external responses were as '2-3 facilities reported per survey')<sup>48</sup>
- The table below summarises the range of facilities included

Table A3.1: Facility Types reported in manager survey

FACILITY TYPE	Total Count	Council Count	External Count
Recreation Activity Facilities - Playgrounds / Kids Areas	54	45	9
Recreation Activity Facilities - Open Space / Grassed Parkland / Garden Areas	44	28	16
Hall Spaces - Community, Church or School Hall	38	8	30
Outdoor Sport Facilities - Playing Fields/Facilities (e.g. rugby, soccer, touch, golf, cricket, softball, athletics etc)	30	13	17
Clubroom / Pavilion Facility - for any sport, recreation or community club/group	24	1	23
Recreation Activity Facilities - Bike Tracks / Walking Tracks	22	16	6
Community Conveniences - Public Toilets, Parent's Rooms etc	16	11	5
Cultural Facilities - Library / Museum / Arts Centre / Music Studio / Dance Studio etc	16	4	12
Recreation Utility Facilities - Standalone Changing Rooms, Toilet Blocks, Storage Facilities	15	9	6
Community Spaces - Community Centre / Youth Centre / Women's Centre etc	15	2	13
Indoor Sport Facilities - Indoor Courts, Gymnasium, Fitness Centre, Squash etc	14	1	13
Outdoor Sport Facilities - Hard Court Facilities - Tennis, Netball, Other	10	3	7
Aquatic / Pool Facilities	10	3	7
Recreation Activity Facilities - Skateparks / BMX Parks / Bike Parks	8	6	2
Outdoor Sport Facilities - Artificial Fields (full or partial)	5	0	5
Outdoor Sport Facilities - Bowls, Petanque, or Croquet Greens	5	0	5
Recreation Activity Facilities - Equestrian Activities	5	0	5
Water-based Recreation' Facilities - Surfing, Canoeing, Rowing, Sailing, Boating etc	5	2	3
Other Facility Type	6	2	4
	342	154	188

<sup>48</sup> Surveys were designed to allow multiple entries, with many facility owning/managing groups having combinations of facilities (e.g. clubrooms, fields, utility buildings, meeting rooms etc) associated with their activities

## Facility User Group Survey

A separate survey was undertaken focussed on facility users rather than managers. This was sent to a broad range of 303 potential facility user groups. Of these there were 147 valid responses (49%). The following tables give a breakdown of the types of activities undertaken by the responding groups and the main types of facilities they used for their primary activities (and which they responded about).

These responses do indicate that a wide variety of groups were included and that they do represent a good representative baseline for the district. It was also notable that a considerable proportion of these facility user groups were associated with the older age groups, either through the types of activities they were engaged in or through providing support and advocacy services.

Table A3.2: Type of activity being undertaken by responding user groups

Primary Activity Types	Total Count
Indoor Recreation	36
Social / Community Activity	30
Sport - Playing Fields	25
Sport - Indoor	16
Outdoor recreation	15
Music / Theatre	10
Sport - Open Spaces	5
Sport - Outdoor Hardcourt	4
Arts	3
Other Activity	3
Total	147

Table A3.3: Type of facility being used for primary activity

Primary Facility Type Used	Total Count
Indoor Court / Gym / Hall Space	56
Meeting Rooms	41
Sports Fields	24
Dedicated Open Space	13
Tracks / Trails	7
Outdoor Hardcourts	4
Aquatic facilities	2
Total	147

Table A3.4: Main location of User Group activity

	Count	%
All Kāpiti	18	12
Ōtaki	15	10
Otaihanga	2	1
Otaihanga/Paraparaumu	1	1
Waikanae	35	24
Waikanae Beach	2	1
Waikanae/Ōtaki	2	1
Waikanae/Paekakariki	1	1
Paraparaumu	44	30
Paraparaumu Beach	5	3
Raumati	5	3
Raumati Beach	4	3
Raumati South	3	2
Paekakariki	10	7
Total	147	100

## APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF SPORTS NATIONAL FACILITIES STRATEGIES

Planning and developing community facilities in a coordinated and aligned way will help maximize the value obtained from investment in such facilities. The strategic direction from key stakeholders such as national sport and recreation organisations, and regional sports organisations, is also important. A summary of direction, related to the Wellington Region from National Sports Facilities Strategies for various sports is provided below. None of these contain Kāpiti specific direction but can provide high level indicators.

<b>Aquatic Sports (2011)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Wellington region has around 32 people per square metre of pool space, compared with a national average of 21 people per sqm</li> <li>• Viewed as people per standard sized pool (8 lane, 25m), the Wellington region has 16,054 people per pool. New Zealand has 10,518 people per pool overall</li> <li>• The Wellington region is likely to experience decrease in swim visit demand by around 4% by 2031</li> <li>• On a 'population-to-facility' basis in the Wellington region, there is a current oversupply of 4 'standard' pools (8 lane 25m). By 2031 projected demand growth indicates that this oversupply will be at 3 'standard' pools. No additional pools are required (as estimated by the strategy)</li> <li>• The Wellington region has an average proportion of outdoor pools (42% vs 41% for NZ), a much higher proportion of heated pools (91% vs 77%NZ), and a lower proportion of school pools (38% vs 56%NZ)</li> <li>• There is currently no suitable facility for international swimming competition in the Wellington region although the Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre is capable for Diving and Water Polo. This Centre, plus the NaeNae and Huia Pools, can host national level events</li> <li>• Most facility use is subsidised. Users do not pay the true cost of providing the service</li> <li>• Ongoing replacement costs are not usually being funded</li> <li>• Demand for competitive use/training conflicts with community use. Targeted use of service-level agreements and strategic investment support is recommended to better balance different uses at current facilities in the priority locations</li> <li>• Allocation to competitive sports is important but is uneconomical for asset owners to subsidise competitive sports to over the 20%-40% of total usage they usually represent</li> <li>• Better use arrangements in existing facilities may be required to meet more specific needs for competitive use, for an ageing population (especially the 50+ age group), and for filling non-peak use periods.</li> </ul>
<b>Indoor Sports (2013)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population growth will slow and the proportion of older people increase</li> <li>• The Wellington region is likely to experience a decrease in indoor sports demand of around 1% by 2031</li> <li>• The Wellington region has 1 council court per 22,000 people. The average level of school court provision in New Zealand overall is 1:23,000</li> <li>• This was complemented by having 1 school court per 13,000 people in the Wellington region. The average level of school court provision in New Zealand overall is 1:14,000</li> <li>• Around 41% of school gyms in Wellington region were over 35 years old (all NZ is 42%)</li> <li>• These school courts represent 64% of the indoor courts available in the Wellington region (all NZ is 66%)</li> <li>• The strategy adapts the Sport England facility provision calculator to</li> </ul>

	<p>estimates that on a 'population-to-facility' basis the Wellington region is currently relatively over-supplied by 9 indoor courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allowing for change in future demand, the facility provision calculator estimates that the Wellington portion region would still be over-supplied by 8 courts by 2031 (based on this calculator)</li> <li>• For national level tournaments and events, the Wellington region overall has ASB Stadium, ASB Arena and Te Rauparaha Arena</li> </ul>
<b>Bike (2010)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No specific recommendations were made for any cycling facility developments in the Wellington region</li> <li>• New Zealand does not require any further velodromes or BMX Supercross tracks on a population basis, although cases could be made using geographical/access issues</li> <li>• BMX does require more regional-level facilities</li> <li>• Mountain biking does not require any particular new facilities. Enhancing access to existing tracks is likely to be the major area of development interest</li> <li>• Territorial Authority cycling strategies may highlight some more localised cycling facility and trail needs</li> </ul>
<b>Bowls (2013)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under 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</li> <li>• The Wellington region (including the Wairarapa) has 41 currently active clubs, including 7 single community clubs which are excluded from rationalisation. Under these guidelines the remaining 34 club venues should be reduced to 27</li> <li>• The Wairarapa portion of the Wellington region has 9 currently active clubs, including 6 single community clubs which are excluded from rationalisation</li> <li>• Bowls needs to adopt 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')</li> <li>• Compared with other NZ regions, the Wellington portion of the wider Wellington region was among those having the highest proportions of pay-for-play-participants (4757) relative to club member numbers (3277). The Wairarapa portion of the region had lower proportions of pay-for-play-participants (323) relative to club member numbers (414)</li> <li>• Wellington was among the three recommended 'Home of Bowls' centres in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch</li> <li>• While it does not currently have one of the only 6 indoor facilities for full scale bowls in New Zealand, as a nominated 'Home of Bowls' centre the development of such a facility was recommended for consideration</li> </ul>
<b>Netball (2011)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Kāpiti Coast was in the Wellington Region of Netball NZ (now part of the new Netball Central Zone)</li> <li>• Growth in the 'active population' (aged 5-50) was projected to increase in Wellington City and Kāpiti District, with all other council areas declining</li> <li>• The number of teams in the Wellington region were projected to decrease from 1,342 in 2010 to 1,270 by 2031</li> <li>• The Wellington region had 16.3 teams for every 1000 'active' people (aged 5-50). This was similar to the average level of teams in New Zealand (17.2 teams)</li> <li>• When compared with other regions overall, the Wellington Region had around average levels of all types of netball teams</li> <li>• The Wellington Region overall also had 19.0 teams per court, which was higher than the average for New Zealand overall (13.6 teams per court). The highest level in the region was 34.1 teams per court</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategy identifies that a centre having fewer than 30 teams per court has potential spare capacity, while those with over 30 may have capacity issues. Some courts appear to be operating at or above capacity</li> <li>• Each region should have access to at least one indoor multi-court venue (of at least 2 courts). The ASB Stadium is the main example in the Wellington region</li> </ul>
<b>Football (2012)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demand for football is increasing overall, reflecting a range of trends including population growth, increasing junior player numbers and wider ethnic diversity</li> <li>• The Wellington Region is included in Capital Football (along with the Wairarapa)</li> <li>• In the Capital Football area – growth in the 'active population' (aged 5-50) was projected to increase in Wellington City and Kāpiti District, with all other council areas declining</li> <li>• The Capital Football Region had around an average field provision per 1000 active population (0.54 fields compared with 0.56 fields for NZ overall)</li> <li>• In the Wellington City portion of the wider region there was a 2010 shortfall in weekly field capacity of between 100 to 200 hours, and this was projected to increase to over 200 hours by 2021</li> <li>• In the Hutt Valley portion there was a 2010 field capacity surplus of up to 50 hours per week, which was projected to be continued at the same level through to 2021</li> <li>• Beyond the Wellington City and Hutt Valley Cities area there was insufficient data provided to estimate weekly field capacity surpluses or shortfalls in the Capital Football zone</li> <li>• The Wellington City portion of the region was included among those areas identified as national priorities for additional fields. This need was estimated to be around 4 field FTEs at 2010, and that this would be at 5 field FTEs by 2021 (as estimated in the strategy and as subject to local conditions). Some new field capacity has been introduced since the 2010 draft strategy)</li> <li>• More 'Local Football Centres' are required, although this may not require new fields</li> <li>• Local Football Centres would ideally feature football as primary use, artificial turf(s), an all-grade training base, possible school co-location, and complementary multisport usage</li> <li>• A dedicated central 'Home of Football' is required in each Football Region, providing a focus for football development, development of officials, coaches and referees, representative training and competition, year round community football (including catch-up games and administration</li> <li>• Overall, developments to maximise field utilisation would take priority over providing premier grade standards</li> <li>• New Zealand Football and the regional Football Federations to work with councils to develop enhanced field utilisation, Local Football Centres and Home of football venues</li> </ul>
<b>Rugby League (Draft)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demand for Rugby League is increasing reflecting a range of trends including proactive coaching and development programmes, population growth (particularly Māori and Pacific Island) and wider ethnic diversity</li> <li>• The Wellington League Zone is projected to have an increase in teams from 146 (2012) to 195 (2021)</li> <li>• National participation is estimated to increase over the next 10 years by around 15% (for adults) and 25% (for juniors), although this is unevenly spread between and within Rugby League Zones</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Wellington Zone has 1 team for every 1,446 'active' people. This is around the average level of Rugby League participation, with New Zealand overall having 1 team for every 1,496 'active' people</li> <li>• In the Wellington Region – growth in the 'active population' (aged 5-50) was projected to increase in all parts of the region, and particularly in Wellington City</li> <li>• The Wellington City portion of the region currently has a shortfall of 100 to 200 hours in weekly field capacity, which is projected to be over 200 hours by 2021</li> <li>• In the Lower Hutt and Porirua portions the shortfall was 50 to 100 hours, and this was projected to be sustained until 2021</li> <li>• Areas in the Wairarapa also had small shortfalls of up to 50 hours per week, projected to be sustained until 2021</li> <li>• By contrast the Upper Hutt portion of the region had a current and projected ongoing small surplus of up to 50 hours per week</li> <li>• While top level competition facilities are adequate, a national High Performance Training Centre is required</li> <li>• There is limited access to small scale stadiums (2,500 - 5,000) to act as premiere venues for Tier 3 and 4 National and Zone competitions</li> <li>• A Zone-level training venue is required within each Zone</li> <li>• It is recommended that Zones work with the Council to ensure access to multisport training facilities</li> </ul>
<b>Hockey (2010)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The wider Wellington region incorporates the Wellington and Wairarapa hockey associations</li> <li>• The Wellington portion of the wider Wellington region had a relatively average proportion of summer vs winter player numbers (33%) relative to the NZ average (31%). The proportion was a little lower (23%) in the Wairarapa portion</li> <li>• The Wellington portion of the wider Wellington region had 4.5 turf FTEs overall, while the Wairarapa portion had 2. This totalled 6.5 overall for the wider Wellington region</li> <li>• The sustainable number of players per turf is in the range of 600 (the minimum required to generate sufficient occupancy and turf hire fees to maintain and renew the turf without undue reliance on third party funding) to 850 (the threshold level to initiate planning and development of an additional full size FTE turf)</li> <li>• The Wellington portions of the wider Wellington region was identified as having a high level of winter players per FTE turf (863), suggesting additional capacity may be required</li> <li>• Based on the strategy estimates, around 1 additional FTE turf was required to meet the current shortfall and an additional 1 would also be required by 2021</li> <li>• A key initiative is to encourage entry level hockey to be delivered locally on range of surfaces</li> <li>• Associations and clubs should seek to use non-hockey funded surfaces for practice and for junior competition</li> <li>• Partner with schools - (1) share cost burden (2) advocate for turfs and part turfs (hard court overlays) on school sites</li> <li>• Supplement core hub facilities with satellite turfs to improve accessibility</li> </ul>
<b>Athletics (2010)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategy recommends that each region needs only one 8 lane, synthetic, and all-weather track, of which a selected 5 regions will have IAAF Class II certification. These 5 regions did include Wellington. Since the strategy in 2010 Newtown Park in Wellington has been upgraded to Class II status</li> <li>• The current priority recommended for the region is on maintenance and sustainability any existing athletics facilities in the Wellington region (including Newtown Park)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closer relationships with Territorial Authorities were recommended (including LTCCP provisions) for maintaining 8-lane synthetic tracks</li> </ul>
<b>Golf (2013)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Wellington region was identified as a region with a high population to golf facility ratios in NZ (1:18,070). Compared with other regions it had the 2nd lowest supply of courses (on a population basis)</li> <li>• 70% of Wellington courses are 18 holes, compared with 80% for NZ</li> <li>• The strategy identified that while the Wellington region only has a rural population of 59%, 48% of its golf courses are in rural areas</li> <li>• Utilisation of golf facilities is slightly higher in the Wellington region (14%) than NZ overall (13%), ranging from 1% to 33% at different clubs</li> <li>• Average annual membership fees are similar (\$623) to NZ overall (\$635)</li> <li>• Net revenue per round was high at \$33.93 compared with \$4.65 for New Zealand overall</li> <li>• The strategy recommends more use of mergers and community sports hub partnerships to increase sustainability in the more rural and/or over-supplied areas</li> <li>• A hierarchy approach means some of these could be targeted as more differentiated courses, ranging from entry-level through to advanced-level or tourist courses</li> </ul>
<b>Cricket (2013)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the exception of Auckland, most regions in New Zealand do not require significant investment in additional new facilities for the participation and development levels of cricket</li> <li>• This strategy recommended that each Cricket Association should develop a facility network plan to improve current facilities</li> <li>• Developing more consistency in cricket facilities was a general priority, based on a link between facility quality and player development</li> <li>• A focus was recommended on improving cricket facilities at the secondary school level, including a network-based partnership approach</li> <li>• A focus was also recommended on developing more artificial facilities for playing and training, particularly including all semi-hard ball cricket</li> <li>• More specific use of expert facility advisory resources was recommended</li> </ul>

**Kāpiti Coast District Council  
Draft Community Facilities  
Strategy  
Consultation Summary Document**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Kāpiti Coast District Council has developed a draft Community Facilities Strategy to plan for the current and future needs of the community.

To help shape this draft strategy, we've held workshops with over 100 user groups and sought input from the wider community. This has helped us to identify how well the current network of community facilities in Kāpiti meets the district's current needs and potential future needs.

We invite you to have your say on the draft strategy which is summarised in this consultation document<sup>1</sup>. More specifically, we'd like to know:

1. Does the draft strategy:
  - sufficiently reflect the district's current community facilities and identify the future needs of the Kāpiti Coast district? (i.e. have we drawn the correct conclusions?) If not, what is missing?
  - enable the Council to address the community's needs for the future? If not, what is missing?
2. Overall, what are your thoughts about the draft strategy? (Have we got it right, or what do we need to include or change to make it right?)
3. Do you have any other comments?

You can give your feedback by going online to [kapiticoast.govt.nz/community-facilities-strategy](http://kapiticoast.govt.nz/community-facilities-strategy), by filling in the form at the back of this document, or through other methods described in the *How to give feedback* section on page 32 of this document.

### Purpose

The purpose of the Community Facilities Strategy is to help guide the Council's decisions on investing in community facilities over the next 20 years.

It's important the Kāpiti Coast district has a range of community facilities that meet community needs now and into the future.

The Strategy will provide direction on the development of new facilities, major upgrades of existing facilities and optimisation and potential divestment of facilities no longer meeting the community's needs.

This is the first Community Facilities Strategy that's been developed for the Kāpiti Coast district.

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<sup>1</sup> Copies of *The Kāpiti Coast District Council Draft Community Facilities Strategy – March 2017* are available on our website: [kapiticoast.govt.nz/community-facilities-strategy](http://kapiticoast.govt.nz/community-facilities-strategy), at our district libraries and service centres, or by phoning us on 04 296 4700 or 0800 486 486

## **Why is a community facilities strategy important?**

Community facilities provide places and spaces for residents and visitors alike to participate in leisure time activities, ranging from competitive sport to passive recreation and community gatherings.

The range of community facilities in Kāpiti is very broad and includes:

- venues for hire (halls and meeting rooms, including school facilities and those owned by other entities e.g. clubs and societies)
- museums and art galleries
- libraries
- public toilets
- pools and leisure facilities
- sports facilities
- indoor recreation facilities
- playgrounds and skate parks

The Council supports community facilities through direct provision, leasing of Council land and/or buildings to community groups and allocation of grants. Some community facilities, which are owned or operated by a third party, have an on-going funding relationship with the Council and provide public access.

The Council also has a key role in providing strategic leadership and coordination of facility development and long term sustainability of these assets across the Kāpiti district. The Council acknowledges the importance of working with other providers to deliver a network of facilities throughout the district.

To support community facilities effectively and efficiently, the Council needs a strategic framework to assist in determining its level of involvement in, and resource allocation to, community facility provision across Kāpiti.

Once finalised, the Council will use the Community Facilities Strategy to make robust decisions and effective investment in community facilities.

## **The draft Community Facilities Strategy**

The draft Strategy considers the demographic profile of Kāpiti, future population and changes in participation projections, location of communities, landscape and climate, increasing service level expectations, ensuring facility sustainability, developing partnerships, legislative changes and technology.

It provides a facility investment decision-making process to determine how the Council can best evaluate future requests to support the provision of facilities. Criteria have been developed to help this evaluation process, which are based on the following key principles:

- accessibility
- sustainability
- lifecycle modelling
- multi-use
- partnerships
- adaptability/functionality

- optimisation of existing assets
- return on investment
- flexibility

The strategic approach proposed for each of the following facility types is summarised in this document:

- Aquatic facilities
- Indoor sport courts
- Community halls
- Community space facilities
- Cultural / Arts / Library facilities
- Clubrooms
- Utility buildings
- Public conveniences
- Playground facilities
- Hardcourt facilities
- Playing field facilities
- Open Space / Parklands
- Cycleways, walkways and bridleways
- Other facilities

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Strategy Background

Community facilities provide places and spaces for residents and visitors to come together and participate in a range of passive and active recreation and community activities. The variety of activities provided on the Kāpiti Coast is wide ranging, as are the facilities that support them. This creates a rich social fabric within the community that encourages connectedness, vibrancy and resilience.

The Council supports community facilities through direct provision, leasing of Council land and/or buildings to community groups, and other forms of assistance. The Council also has a key role in providing strategic leadership and coordination of facility development and sustainability across the district.

The development of a Community Facilities Strategy is identified as a key activity in the first three years of the community facilities and support activity area in the Council's Future Kāpiti Long Term plan 2015-35. This is the first time the Council has developed a Community Facilities Strategy. The Council has signalled in its Long Term Plan it will work in partnership with the community to achieve a series of Community Outcomes to deliver on the vision of being a vibrant, diverse and thriving district. The Strategy will help guide the Council's investment decisions and involvement in the district's facilities over the next 20 years. Any investment in community facilities will need to be balanced with other priorities identified through the Council's long term planning process for 2018-38.

## 1.2 Strategy Purpose

This draft Community Facilities Strategy provides a high-level understanding of the community facilities the district has now and those that the Council considers will likely be required in the future as our community's needs change.

The Council needs to be strategic about what it invests in, from both a capital and an operational perspective, to make best use of Council facilities (and those of other facility providers) and to provide leadership and direction to the allocation of resources. When discussing the "network" in this strategy we are referring to facilities that are provided by the Council and other providers.

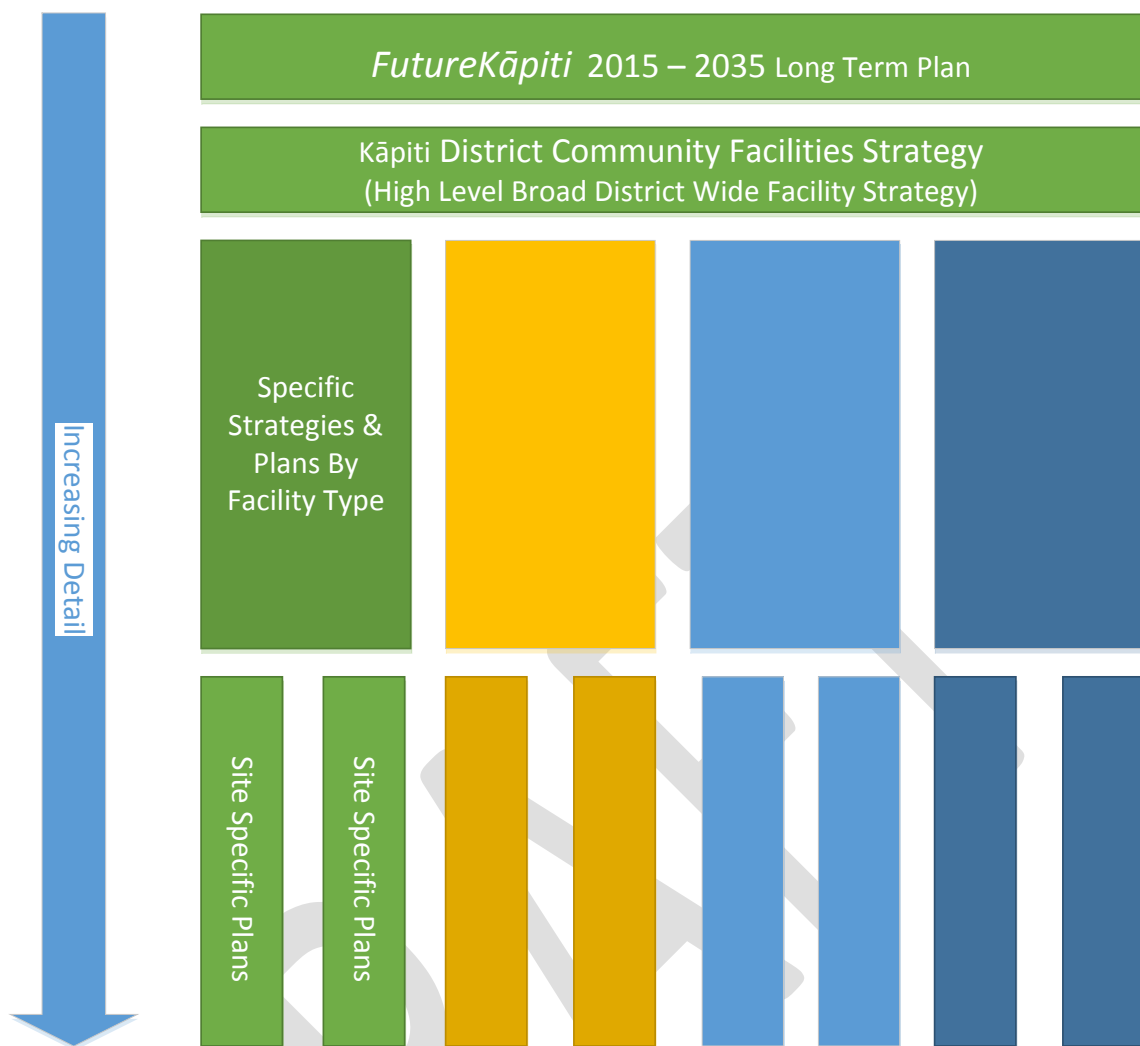
The Strategy is not just about what new facilities may be required, but also about what existing assets should be maintained, reconfigured, repurposed, or in some instances removed. It provides direction based on current available data. As new data become available the Strategy will be updated.

The proposed strategies represent the Council's aspirations for community facilities. However, decisions about investment in community facilities will need to be balanced with other priorities identified through the Council's long term planning process for 2018-38.

## 1.3 Using this Strategy

This Strategy will be used to assist the prioritisation of facility projects across our district. It should be used as the first step in determining how we should go about meeting our facility needs. Once an initiative's alignment with this Strategy has been determined, the Council can make decisions about the appropriateness of capital or operational expenditure. This is likely to be subject to a range of associated analysis such as a feasibility study and business case. The following diagram illustrates where this Strategy fits in the planning process.





This diagram demonstrates that the Kāpiti Coast District Council Community Facilities Strategy will provide a framework for more specific plans and projects.

Community groups will be able to use the draft Strategy and its associated decision making framework to understand when to engage with Council regarding their facility needs and aspirations.

To provide feedback on this draft Strategy go to section four - *Have your say on our draft Community Facilities Strategy*.

## 1.4 Methodology

It is important that the Kāpiti community has an active involvement in shaping the district's Community Facilities Strategy. To achieve this a series of community workshops were undertaken in conjunction with web surveys targeted at the users of facilities and facility managers. An online survey was also used to capture feedback from the general community. Community feedback on this draft consultation document is now being sought.

## 1.5 Scope

The draft strategy covers a wide range of community facilities that are:

- owned or managed by Council
- owned or operated by a third party, which have an on-going funding relationship with Council
- owned by a third party, which provide public access to the facility
- owned by Council and leased by other parties, or facilities owned by third parties and occupying Council land
- owned land (land may/may not be designated as a reserve)
- owned and operated by third parties that have potential to be part of the wider Kāpiti community facility network

Community facilities include the following types of spaces and places:

- venues for hire (halls, meeting rooms, clubrooms)
- museums and art galleries
- libraries
- pools and leisure facilities
- sports facilities
- indoor recreation facilities
- playgrounds and skate parks
- public toilets

Social housing and marae are excluded from the project scope.

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## 2 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

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A review of existing strategies has been undertaken to ensure alignment with the key themes. There are a number of factors that are specific to the Kāpiti Coast that have been considered along with more general societal changes. This section of the draft Strategy looks at these areas and outlines a process for considering new community facilities initiatives.

### 2.1 Strategic alignment

The development of a Community Facilities Strategy recognises the contribution that these facilities have in achieving the high-level outcomes identified in the Kāpiti Coast District Council Long Term Plan to achieve the vision of a vibrant, diverse and thriving Kāpiti. These outcomes are:

- thriving economy, vibrant culture, diverse community
- resilient community
- wise management of public funds
- democracy through community participation
- strong partnerships

These outcomes are considered throughout this draft Community Facilities Strategy.

### 2.2 Council's Existing Strategies

To ensure there is appropriate alignment with Council's strategic direction it is important that existing strategic documents are considered when planning for community facilities. To inform the draft Community Facilities Strategy the following key strategic documents were reviewed:

- *FutureKāpiti* Long Term Plan (2015 – 2035),
- Te Haerenga Whakamua, A Review of the District Plan Provisions for Māori: A Vision to the Future: For The Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan Review 2009- 2012,
- Kāpiti Coast District Council Infrastructure Strategy (2015-45),
- Kāpiti Coast District Council Carbon and Energy Management Plan (2015),
- Kāpiti Coast District Council Open Space Strategy (2012),
- Kāpiti Coast District Council Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways (CWB) Strategy (2009),
- Kāpiti Coast District Council CWB Network Planning Report (2015),
- Kāpiti District Economic Development Strategy (2015-2018),
- Kāpiti Events Plan (2015-2018),
- Kāpiti Visitor Attraction Plan (2016-2018),
- Kāpiti Youth Action Plan (2016-18),
- A Strategy for Māori Economic Development and Wellbeing in Kāpiti (2013),
- Strategy for Supporting the Arts 2012 (Kāpiti Coast District Council),
- Strategy Towards a Sustainable Transport System (2008).

### Summary

From these strategies, several consistent themes emerged which have relevance to the future planning of our District's community facilities:).

- a desire for safe and welcoming facilities for all ages which provide a wide range of recreation, leisure and social activities
- the importance of having a safe and connected cycleways, walkways and bridleways network
- the need for the District to retain and attract young people as well as make improved provision for older people
- the need to invest in developing and maintaining infrastructure (physical and social) which supports communities and visitors
- the desire to maintain and enhance the local community identity and feel of different areas (i.e. village, town, rural, coast) within the District
- the importance of, and opportunities available for partnerships
- the importance of sustainability and energy efficiency

## 2.3 Our Key Considerations

The community facility challenges, opportunities and advantages for the Kāpiti Coast include:

### 2.3.1 Demographics of the Kāpiti Coast

The Kāpiti District currently has:

- an estimated population of around 52,000 (2017 estimate)<sup>2</sup> which is spread out unevenly along the coast in the smaller townships of Paekākāriki and Ōtaki, and the larger merging urban area incorporating Raumati, Paraparaumu and Waikanae
- a projected population increase to 63,026 by 2043 (an increase of approximately 20%)
- a distinctly 'older' population profile (compared with the Wellington Region). High growth in numbers is being projected among those aged over 65 years

These projections present significant facility opportunities and challenges for the Kāpiti Coast, which include:

- challenges in ensuring attractive and accessible participation options for children and youth are maintained and enhanced in an 'older' community
- ensuring facilities that are developed are accessible, particularly given the higher levels of disability in the Kāpiti area compared to nationally<sup>3</sup>

There are only minor variations in ethnicity and socio-economic status around most of the district, with only the Ōtaki area being particularly notable for higher proportions of Māori. This area (alongside Paraparaumu Central) also has socio-economic indicators that are relatively lower than the rest of the Kāpiti Coast. Apart from that, in most other respects there are little substantive differences between the populations of the main communities overall. In terms of opportunities and challenges there may be relatively more financial constraints affecting the Ōtaki population's participation in facility use. There may be relatively more potential there to develop facility and use opportunities in association with the Māori community.

<sup>2</sup> Forecast. id

<sup>3</sup> It is reported that 1 in 4 residents have a disability compared with the national rate of 1 in 5.

### 2.3.2 Location of Communities

The Kāpiti Coast is in relatively close proximity to larger urban areas including Palmerston North, the Hutt Valley and Wellington. This has several impacts on the district.

#### **High percentage of residents working out of the Kāpiti area**

A large proportion of working-age residents leave the district each working day<sup>4</sup>, with most travelling to Wellington for work. This commuting has several implications. On the negative side, it can restrict the amount of time available to undertake (and volunteer) in sport and leisure activities on the Kāpiti Coast (placing even further demand load during peak times). On the positive side commuting residents have greater opportunities to access facilities outside the district.

#### **Proximity to Wellington**

Our geographic position and improving transportation infrastructure means we can access specialist community facilities in Wellington that would not be possible to develop within our district.

### 2.3.3 Landscape and Climate

#### **Mountains, rivers and sea**

The Kāpiti Coast is defined by the physical environment in which it exists. The Tararua Ranges are connected to the beaches bordering the Tasman sea via several well-known rivers. This landscape plays a significant part in the type of activities that can occur within the Kāpiti Coast.

#### **The climate**

The climate in Kāpiti is warmer and dryer on average than most areas within the Wellington Region. This attracts visitors to the Kāpiti Coast District's beaches, parks and other community facilities.

### 2.3.4 Changes in Leisure Time Participation

The variety of activities now readily available in New Zealand is far greater than at any time in the past. The changing demographics of society has brought diversity. This has led to community facilities being expected to cater for a wider range of activity types.

The challenge facing the Council is in providing an acceptable level of provision to ensure all types of activity can occur. With all these changes, it is therefore important the Council ensures community facilities are flexible to accommodate changing activity patterns<sup>5</sup>.

### 2.3.5 Implications of Wider Infrastructure Developments

There are significant infrastructure improvements occurring on the Kāpiti Coast and more are planned. The Kāpiti Expressway and Transmission Gully Expressway have the potential to reduce travel times both within Kāpiti and to Wellington, make travel safer and journey times more reliable. This will make travel more attractive for many and access to certain community facilities easier for some residents.

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<sup>4</sup> 435.0 % of the working population work out of the District

<sup>5</sup> Future-proofing of facilities: Needs to consider facility design and functionality in relation to service provision / capability. Facilities will need to accommodate demographic change (e.g. growth in older age cohorts) and population, participation, and preference changes. Communication technology has rapidly sped up the transfer of new sport and hobby trends.

The Council has already identified the opportunities for cycling and walking with many linkages to the Kāpiti Expressway being developed through the Stride 'N' Ride<sup>6</sup> programme.

### 2.3.6 Increasing Service Level Expectations

Service level expectations have increased over time as innovations and development have driven improvements in the quality and capacity of facility provision nationally.

Many people expect facility owners and managers to provide levels of service to the same standard as facilities in larger local authorities or those provided by commercial operators. This can prove challenging for territorial authorities like the Kāpiti Coast District Council as budgets are inevitably lower than large urban councils and the ability to consistently attract a reasonable level of attendance is more challenging.

There are also service level comparisons being made within the district, with the various communities expecting the same level of provision as their neighbours<sup>7</sup> even though demographic trends and participation levels may differ.

### 2.3.7 Ensuring Facility Sustainability

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 community facilities will become increasingly unaffordable over time. Rationalisation, re-programming or repurposing of certain facilities will likely be required to overcome these challenges. New or non-traditional sources of facility provision will also increasingly need to be considered.

### 2.3.8 Developing Community Facility Partnerships

It will become increasingly important for all stakeholders to work collaboratively to improve delivery of community facilities. Ad-hoc development would lead to lost opportunities and poor operational and capital spend.

The development of this draft Strategy provides an opportunity for Kāpiti District stakeholders to reassess their collective provision of community facilities.

### 2.3.9 Legislative Challenges

The wider community sectors face several legislative challenges, many with potentially significant impacts.

The Reserves Act (1977) has largely failed to keep pace with a changing sporting and social environment. Many aspects of the Act inhibit the sustainability of community facilities.

Recent changes to health and safety legislation are impacting sport and recreation organisations with additional compliance and liability requirements.

Requirements related to responses to earthquake prone building designations are also emerging as a significant challenge in many areas of New Zealand with the Kāpiti Coast being no exception.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.kapiti.coast.govt.nz/Your-Council/Projects/Getting-around-Kapiti/> "Additional funding has been made available through Stride 'n' Ride Kāpiti Coast to improve connections to and from the Kāpiti Expressway Cycleway."

<sup>7</sup> For example, it is perceived that a disparity in indoor court user charges exists between Ōtaki and areas further south. Fees are higher in Ōtaki and this has been questioned by user groups and seen as a disadvantage to that community.

The impact of the legislative environment needs to be taken into consideration when examining the future sustainability of the facility network.

### 2.3.10 Technology

Technology is also playing a significant part in how people are interacting with community facilities. Every part of the engagement process from awareness, booking, participating and reviewing facilities has online options, requiring the Council and users to consider how this technology can be provided. There is also a rise in augmented reality products that integrate users with existing parks and open spaces. This presents both opportunities to increase community participation but also challenges in managing multi-user types.

## 2.4 Our Key Principles

Key principles have been identified to help guide how the Council develops and sustains the network of community facilities. The key principles underpinning our draft Strategy are summarised as:

### Accessibility

The Kāpiti Coast District Council wants our community facilities to be accessible for all Kāpiti Coast residents. Accessibility means that facilities have good physical access, are visible so people are aware they are available to them, are affordable and inclusive.

### Sustainability

The network of facilities on the Kāpiti Coast and the individual facilities themselves need to be sustainable to maximise community benefits and demonstrate wise management of public funds. Sustainability in this context means both financial and environmental sustainability.

### Lifecycle Modelling

Existing and planned community facilities need to be appropriately maintained throughout their projected lifespan to ensure they deliver benefit to the community. All new facilities should have lifecycle maintenance models established prior to any development to inform operational plans and building material selection.

### Multi Use

Facilities should be designed to enable multi use where ever possible. Currently many single purpose community facilities are underutilised for large periods of time.

### Partnerships

Partnerships is identified as one of the five outcomes identified in *FutureKāpiti* the long term plan (2015-2035) for the Kāpiti Coast District Council. Working together with other facility providers to develop and operate an integrated network of community facilities is increasingly important to optimise our facility network and maintain its sustainability.

### Adaptability / Functionality

Activity 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 typical community facilities can be up to fifty years, it is important that they be as adaptable and functional as 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.

## Community Return

The return on investment in community benefit terms 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 return (both socially and economically) on the funded project delivers as much or more than any project it displaces.

## Flexibility

From time to time unexpected opportunities for specific national or international projects (or regional projects which support national or international outcomes) may arise. These projects should be evaluated thoroughly to determine if they are of benefit to the optimisation of the wider community facility network and what the opportunity cost and impact may be.

## 2.5 Facility Hierarchy Definitions

It is important to understand where our different community facilities fit within a hierarchy so we can better understand the role they play across the region and district. The following facility hierarchy definitions were developed, based on best practice, to inform our understanding of the facility network. They can be applied to different types of community facilities.

**International:** A facility with the ability to host international festivals / symposiums / competitions / events (i.e. between nations or internationally significant). Given Kāpiti Coast's close proximity to Wellington there will be few if any facilities in this category, unless for a highly specialist area.

**National:** A facility with the ability to host national festivals /symposiums / representative competitions (including professional and semi-professional franchise sporting competitions involving teams from outside New Zealand) and/or to serve as a national training hub for one or more organisation or sports code.

**Regional:** A facility with the ability to host inter-regional and internal regional festivals / symposiums, competitions and/or serves as a regional hub for one or more organisations or sports codes.

**District Wide:** A facility with the size and ability to cater for and serve the entire district. This type of venue would be the central hub for a specific activity type (such as Coastlands Aquatic Centre).

**Sub-District:** A facility with the ability to host users/events from more than one community within the Kāpiti Coast District. People generally travel from adjacent areas within the Kāpiti Coast to access the services offered in these facilities.

**Local:** A facility with the ability to serve a local catchment's basic community and sporting needs. This catchment will predominantly be drawn from within a single community within the Kāpiti district.



## 2.6 Decision Criteria and Facility Evaluation

The decision criteria and facility evaluation for the Council's draft Community Facilities Strategy are based on nationally accepted processes that are regarded as best practice and have been adapted to reflect the principles outlined in this draft Strategy.

### 2.6.1 Decision Criteria

During the term of any strategy, new data, new opportunities and budget priorities will arise. For this reason, it is important that community facility projects that potentially involve Council in some form can be evaluated<sup>8</sup>.

A series of criteria have been adopted based on the principles set out in this draft Strategy. They are set out below. Level 1 criteria assume prominence at the initial evaluation stage/s, while other criteria (level 2) will be considered in more detail should a proposal progress.

#### **Kāpiti Coast District Council Criteria (Level 1):**

- The degree of alignment with the relevant Kāpiti Coast District Council's strategies and plans.
- The degree of alignment a facility or proposed facility has with the Council's existing and proposed urban planning, infrastructure development, tourism/economic development, and transport networks.
- The degree of alignment with national, regional, district and local strategies and plans, such as code specific national facility plans and those concerned with upgrading facility networks regionally and nationally.
- The degree to which any existing or proposed facility matches the projected needs of the Kāpiti Coast community where it is proposed to be located.
- In the case of a partnership or grant the track record and capability of the proponent organisation<sup>9</sup>.

#### **Kāpiti Coast District Council Criteria - Project Specific (Level 2):**

- The potential for partnerships between Council and other providers that demonstrate effective use of Council investment over the life of the partnership.
- The degree to which a facility or proposed facility complements (avoids duplication) / optimises the existing or proposed facility network, and builds on the district's strengths.
- The degree to which demand exceeds supply (once all existing facilities are being run at an optimal operational level) and the facility or proposed facility can meet the identified gap.
- The degree to which the existing or proposed facility is operationally sustainable (taking a whole of lifecycle approach which looks at operational and maintenance costs throughout the facility's life).
- The return on investment (measured in terms of community benefit) that the facility, or proposed facility, can generate.

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<sup>8</sup> Council supports community facilities through direct provision, leasing of Council land and/or buildings to community groups and the allocation of grants, rates remission, reserve land user charges and subsidised rent.

<sup>9</sup> This can be assessed through an independent review of an organisation's governance, management, operations (including financial viability), and membership levels.

- The ability of the facility, or proposed facility, to reflect international and national best practice in its location, design and subsequent operation.

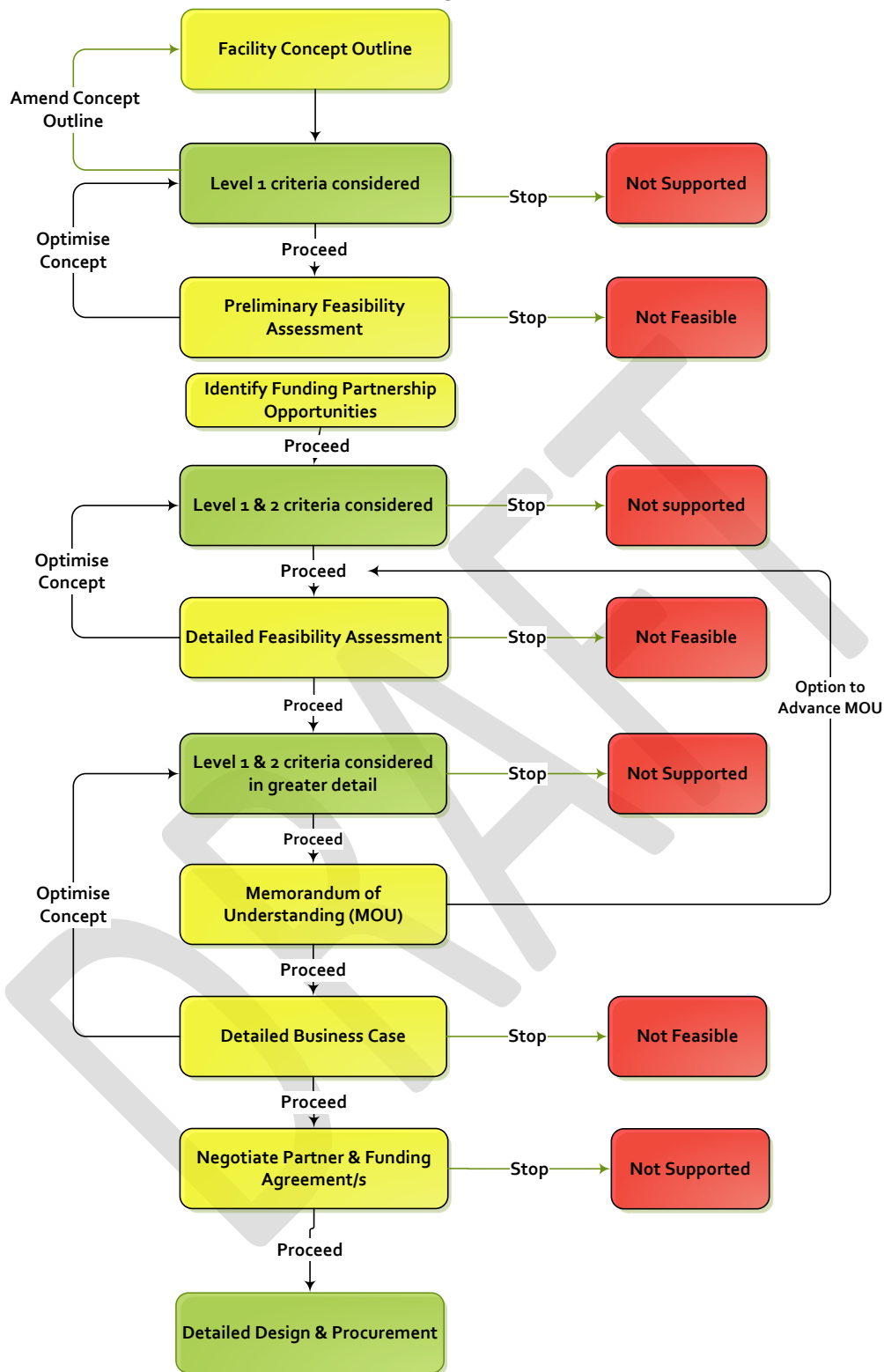
Given this draft Strategy is a high level strategic document it is acknowledged that all proposed facility approaches identified in the draft Strategy will need to be tested in more detail. This will involve the presentation of verified facts and evidence-based decision making (as outlined in the proposed evaluation process below).

## **2.7 Facility Investment Decision Making Process**

A proposed facility investment decision-making process framework has been developed to assist collaboration. The process would involve the Council and entities such as community funders, education providers, regional sports organisations, community groups and clubs acting in a collaborative manner to ensure facilities reflect the needs of the community, while also fitting within the district facilities network. It is outlined in the following table. The decision making framework would typically be employed through the annual plan or long term plan process.

DRAFT

**Figure 6.1: Full Facility Investment Decision Making Process**



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## 3 PROPOSED STRATEGIES

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The following section identifies the various types of community facilities and highlights the key themes and areas of importance.

### 3.1 Aquatic Facilities

#### Summary:

***The demand for heated, indoor water will increase in the medium to long term. To meet this demand the first approach is to test the viability of indoor pool partnerships with schools. If partnerships are not practical Council should investigate additional direct provision.***

It is important to develop aquatic skills amongst residents on the Kāpiti Coast, given our coastal location and ease of access to rivers and the Tasman Sea. In our community, aquatic activity is undertaken for sport, recreation, therapeutic and rehabilitative purposes. Given Kāpiti Coast's demographic profile the importance of accessible aquatic facilities is important and likely to increase.

There is currently a network of publicly accessible pools in Kāpiti. Historically there were swimming pools on most school grounds. Over the last 30 years several school pools have closed and the reliance on Council owned facilities to deliver swimming has increased. The core network of community-accessible pools is currently based around three Council pools in Paraparaumu, Waikanae (uncovered) and Ōtaki, and several smaller uncovered seasonal school pools. The main Pool in the district is at Paraparaumu (Coastlands Aquatic Centre).

Aquatic facilities are important in helping residents (and visitors) maintain health and well-being; enjoy the Kāpiti lifestyle and develop and maintain water skills. The high capital and operational costs of aquatic facilities means a targeted approach to provision is important.

The Council will:

- complete the upgrade of the Ōtaki Pool, including external splash pad
- assess the need for more water space (particularly at peak times)
- investigate re-scheduling some structured swimming use to non-peak times as demand for heated indoor water increases with an aging population
- investigate facility partnerships with schools and others. These partnerships would allow more water space (increasing leisure capacity in Council owned pools)
- advocate for the continued operation of primary school pools to service local communities

**More information on Aquatic Facilities can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 26**

## 3.2 Indoor Sport Court Facilities

### Summary:

***The Indoor Court network is heavily reliant on third party providers. On the one hand this exemplifies the values of working together; on the other it represents a risk to community access should any of these providers have a need to reduce community access. Council needs to work to further formalise access arrangements or assess the development of more community courts (dependant on the outcome of access arrangements).***

Currently there are five larger facilities that provide a total of six full-sized indoor courts (incorporating markings for corresponding sports court types, such as basketball, netball, badminton, and volleyball)<sup>10</sup>.

Three of the six courts are in Ōtaki (Nga Purapura (2 courts) and Ōtaki College). Waikanae Memorial Hall is set up for Indoor sport and both Kāpiti College and Paraparaumu College have indoor courts that are available for community use.

The geographic spread of indoor court facilities is not even throughout the District. This suggests some residents are not likely to have optimal access to indoor court sports opportunities. Provision is also heavily reliant on school facilities (either with or without formal partnership arrangements with Council). There is demand pressure on indoor courts during peak use periods.

The Council will:

- investigate the formalisation of facility access partnerships with strategic schools to ensure community use is secured and future proofed
- investigate the introduction of a Kāpiti Coast wide booking system, reducing the administrative burden on schools and providing a single booking system for users
- assess current facilities for potential future changes in use due to the aging population
- undertake an assessment of potential options for a new multi-court facility to service the southern Kāpiti Coast area for sports such as basketball, netball and volleyball
- consider a community subsidy of certain facilities to maintain equitable, quality community access across the District

**More information on Indoor Sport Court Facilities can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 36**

## 3.3 Community Hall facilities

### Summary:

***The demand for quality, multi-purpose indoor community space will increase (including halls) in the medium to long term. The spread of facilities through the district is good, however, quality and***

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<sup>10</sup> One sub-sized facility with basketball hoops was also listed (Forest Lakes Camp Hall). It is excluded from inclusion as a full facility here, although it is noted for practice/training potential.

***functionality of hall spaces remains variable. Improving the quality of and accessibility to the existing network is the initial priority***

There are a large number of community halls in the Kāpiti district. Community Halls provide an important and dispersed network of activity and meeting spaces for local communities. The 38 community halls identified in Kāpiti are geographically dispersed which makes them accessible to many residents. If they are well designed, functional and well maintained they can also meet the needs of key sectors of the community such as older adults.

Community Hall facilities are likely to come under increasing demand as the population of the district ages. However, increased utilisation will likely be dependent on these facilities aligning more strongly with community needs and expectations. Traditional standardised community halls still have a role in the network. However, activity patterns continue to change and demand has increased for different types and sizes of spaces. For example, clusters of smaller more comfortable spaces with carpet, insulation and heating have grown in demand.

Rather than thinking in terms of a community hall network it is more beneficial to think of a community spaces network that is more bespoke and meets a greater diversity of our residents' needs (including those of youth, people with disabilities, and older adults). This community spaces network would be more diverse and hierarchical while maintaining a geographical spread of facilities. It would also incorporate more directly a wider range of facility partners such as schools, churches and community organisations. This would enable a more functional and adaptable network of spaces to more readily meet changing needs.

The Council will:

- explore the opportunities to partner with existing community space providers, such as schools, retirement villages, churches, and community organisations
- develop a publicly accessible database of all available community halls
- optimise specific facilities to meet changes in demand
- ensure the important role of halls in the Civil Defence network is maintained

**More information on Community Hall Facilities can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 47**

### **3.4 Community Space facilities (excluding Community Halls)**

#### **Summary:**

***The demand for other flexible indoor community space will increase in the medium to long term. The quality and functionality of spaces remains variable. Improving the quality, profile and accessibility to the existing network is the initial priority.***

Facilities within the community spaces category are defined as non-hall spaces provided by the Council and other groups (such as churches, schools and community interest groups) for community use. They are more commonly facilities containing smaller rooms that are more general purpose than larger halls and specialist arts spaces. They would not be used typically for sports but more often for community group administration, various sorts of community service delivery, meetings, or more passive indoor leisure activities. There is clearly some overlap with the more general community hall facilities and cultural/arts spaces.

Community spaces provide an opportunity for people to come together and engage with one another. We know that well-connected communities are happier and healthier, both physically and mentally. Community spaces align significantly with the needs of older adults with a high proportion of users aged over 65 years. The projected population growth of this age-group is much higher on the Kāpiti Coast than other age groups (approximately 58%). This represents a projected increase of around 7,400 people aged over 65 years by 2043.

However, a focus on an aging population should not detract from making provision for youth. The youth population in terms of actual numbers will remain relatively stable. It remains important to consider this age group as it is often less mobile, has less discretionary spending, but greater levels of leisure time.

Increased emphasis will be placed on the location and accessibility of community spaces and the quality of their internal functionality. Improving the physical functionality for older adults will also assist younger users and those with disabilities.

An approach based on upgrading existing strategic facilities to a higher specification and entering partnerships with existing facility providers (such as schools, churches and community service organisations) may prove most cost effective.

An appropriate hierarchy of accessible facilities should be aimed for, ranging from a few larger more specialised facilities in urban areas, through to more general purpose, smaller and localised facilities. It is important to acknowledge that not all facilities can be everything to everybody, so that to get the diversity of more specialised facilities desired will likely require more travel time.

The Council will:

- explore the opportunities to partner with existing community space providers such as schools, churches and community organisations. This could include initiatives such as a district-wide, centralised information and booking system for community spaces and assistance with small capital improvements (such as ramps, internal partitions, carpeting, insulation and heating)
- optimise specific facilities to meet changes in demand and facilitate broader utilisations (from the likes of older adults, people with disabilities, and youth). This should be done as part of a district-wide optimisation assessment which aligns with the community spaces strategy
- review the optimisation of the Kāpiti Community Centre to determine how much additional quality community space can be delivered
- undertake a facility assessment to determine the merits of optimising the Waikanae Community Centre (both physically and operationally)

**More information on Community Space Facilities can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 61**

### 3.5 Cultural/Arts/Library Facilities

#### Summary:

***Demand for cultural and arts facilities is projected to increase. In the short to medium term there is planned development for a small number of larger strategic arts facilities. The Mahara Gallery and Waikanae Library has previously been identified as one such important cornerstone redevelopment project. The new performing arts centre at Kāpiti College will also cater for a wide range of user groups, allowing some existing facilities to be repurposed.***

***In the medium to long term securing more spaces for local arts provision is likely to be the main challenge. To meet this challenge selected community spaces should be repurposed or improved to better meet localised needs. This may be as simple as making small changes such as improving acoustics, replacing floor surfaces or providing washing up areas to improve functionality.***

Cultural, art and library facilities play a vital role in the fabric of a vibrant and attractive district. There exists a wide range of facilities provided by the Kāpiti Coast District Council and others.

Many arts and cultural organisations have a high proportion of participants aged over 65 years. We therefore need to take account of the cultural and arts facility needs of our aging population. However, we have time to optimise our arts and cultural facility network. Projected growth is, on average, likely to add only an additional 240 people aged over 65 across the district per year.

Except for certain cornerstone developments such as the expansion of the Mahara Gallery and the development of the two key secondary school's arts facilities, most cultural and arts facility initiatives are likely to revolve around the optimisation and repurposing of existing facilities (such as halls) and operating partnerships with the likes of schools and retirement villages. No major additional new facilities are likely to be required.

The Council will:

- continue implementing the Council's 'Strategy for Supporting the Arts (2012)', particularly in relation to its direction for "Identifying and promoting community facilities across the district suitable for arts activities"
- develop a community spaces strategy (incorporating, or aligning with a separate consideration of cultural/arts facility needs) for the Kāpiti District which explores the opportunity for a more optimised hierarchy and diversity of facilities that better meets existing and projected community needs
- explore repurposing halls for greater arts use at a localised level. This should be considered in more detail in the community spaces strategy
- explore the ongoing opportunities to partner with existing and potential cultural/arts providers; such as schools, retirement villages, churches, and community organisations. This could include initiatives such as a district-wide, centralised information and booking system for hall spaces, assistance with small capital improvements (such as ramps, internal partitions, carpeting, insulation and heating) and facilitating wider community access to arts and culture spaces in schools and retirement villages
- optimise specific facilities to meet changes in demand and facilitate broader utilisations (from the likes of older adults, people with disabilities and youth). This should be done as part of a district-wide optimisation assessment which aligns with the community spaces strategy



**More information on Cultural/Arts/Library Facilities can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 73**

### **3.6 Clubrooms**

#### **Summary:**

***In the medium to long term clubrooms represent one of the single biggest sport facility challenges in the district. Overall the stock of clubrooms facilities is old and was designed and constructed in a time when sports club dynamics and needs were very different. As facilities increase in age their maintenance costs will also increase. Before expenditure is made clubs should be encouraged to undertake objective planning to carefully assess all their facility options.***

Clubroom facilities are defined as a variety of spaces that are primarily used by a sports club for social, administrative and sporting activities. In some instances, members of the public may hire clubroom spaces for private events. These facilities may be shared by several clubs in a "multi-use" environment. There are a significant number of clubrooms across the district from a wide spectrum of sporting codes and organisations. Often clubrooms are developed above Council change facilities.

Given the pressure many clubs are under it is also likely that regular maintenance may have been deferred. It is also likely that many clubrooms would no longer meet current building standards. In many cases refurbishing or optimising areas of existing clubrooms would also likely trigger the need to bring the entire building up to the building code, often at considerable cost.

These challenges are potentially significant however, they are further magnified by other factors. For example, traditional club revenue streams such as bar takings are also under pressure as members' social patterns have changed. The numbers of active sports club members are also likely to decline in many communities as demographic profiles and sports trends change.

Population-driven growth in participation levels for sports with clubrooms is unlikely to be significant.

In some traditional sports "pay for play" use has superseded annual memberships subscriptions and new forms of facility provision have emerged (such as retirement village leisure facilities). Although the district's population of residents over 65 years is projected to increase by around 7,400 by 2043, trend indications suggest traditional club memberships may not grow at a proportionate rate.

The ability for many clubs to financially maintain their clubrooms is diminishing. Given that most clubrooms are located on council land, should a club cease operations responsibility for these clubrooms is likely to fall back on council (in a practical sense).

The Council will:

- engage with clubs to ensure that they have asset management plans (which consider the buildings lifecycle)
- encourage co-use of existing assets and / or amalgamation of clubs when warranted
- before committing a significant capital investment into any clubrooms carry out an independent building condition assessment (on buildings over 20 years old), quantity survey of refurbishment / repair costs and a cost benefit analysis and sustainability / feasibility analysis (this work should be scaled appropriately to the capital investment being considered)

- where justified rationalise clubrooms or consider total facility replacement (ideally in a co – use or multisport model when warranted)
- explore partnership opportunities that enable the delivery of opportunities with a reduced reliance on traditional clubroom facilities
- develop a district-wide community halls/spaces booking and information systems which includes participating clubroom facilities

**More information on Clubrooms can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 88**

### 3.7 Utility Buildings

#### Summary:

**Utility buildings are required on all major active public open space reserves used for sports. This is especially true when reserves contain limited clubroom and associated facilities. The only future gap in provision identified is at the proposed Otarua sports field development.**

Utility buildings are defined as changing, toilet or storage blocks that are available to the public in areas used for sports and leisure activities. These facilities play an important community amenity role and enable residents to undertake a wide range of sports, community and leisure activities on open space throughout the Kāpiti District.

Utility buildings are often one of the first assets to be developed on areas of active public open space to facilitate greater sports utilisation. Increasingly they are being incorporated into clubrooms when these exist.

Where clubrooms are not yet present and are being staged over time, utility blocks are increasingly being designed to accommodate clubrooms as a second level. For this reason, it is important that new utility blocks are positioned to also offer an optimal clubroom position (for example delivering strong elevated sightlines over playing surfaces).

The Council will:

- consider that all new utility blocks are designed to enable ease of expansion. They should also be positioned to offer multiple sightlines over different playing surfaces in the event that an upper level multisport clubroom is developed later. The positioning should also allow for future car parking Add Accessible
- develop a utility building as part of the new Otarua sports field development
- ensure existing utility blocks continue to be maintained and monitored

**More information on Utility Buildings can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 105**

### 3.8 Public Conveniences

#### Summary:

***The district has a good distribution of public conveniences, although some gaps in provision exist in high use open space locations. In some other high use locations, such as those within proximity to bus stops and key main street areas existing toilet facilities need to be reviewed to meet demand. Our public conveniences must be accessible, of good quality, and serve the needs of both residents and visitors.***

Public conveniences are defined as toilets and baby changing facilities that are available to the public in areas used for recreation and leisure. These facilities play an important community amenity role and enable residents to undertake community activities for longer periods of time.

Public conveniences are often overlooked, but essential community assets. These facilities enable residents and visitors to stay longer in our public spaces enjoying leisure, cultural and sporting activities. Quality public conveniences that are accessible and functional enhance the quality of life for all residents and visitors.

The Council will:

- measure usage of high demand facilities
- maintain existing public conveniences in line with identified maintenance and service levels
- undertake an accessibility audit to ensure public conveniences are functional for older adults and people with disabilities
- develop toilet facilities on all new sports parks and larger passive leisure parks
- regularly monitor the network of toilets to ensure the network is matching demand and the needs of the aging population, including an assessment of the need at Peka Peka and Te Horo Beaches
- undertake capital improvements to public conveniences on an as required basis to ensure they meet ongoing community expectations

**More information on Public Conveniences can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 115**

### 3.9 Playground facilities

#### Summary:

***The district has a good spread and level of playground provision. It is anticipated planned network initiatives will meet projected demand at both the local and destination playground level. When renewals are considered thought should be given to optimising equipment and positioning destination playgrounds so that they have a connection with other amenities to attract residents and visitors.***

Playgrounds provide an important role in the development of active movement and outdoor play activities for the District's youngest residents. Playgrounds can provide for both preschool and school aged children. A key theme of the Council's strategic documents is a desire for safe and welcoming

facilities for all ages which provide a wide range of recreation, leisure and social activities. There is a wide range of playgrounds across the Kāpiti district.

Playground facilities are an important part of local communities. These facilities are used to develop fundamental movement skills which are the building blocks for life-long physical activity and health. Recent international trends have seen playgrounds advance to become more intergenerational with the integration of elements for children, youth, adults and older adults.

The Kāpiti Coast has a large comprehensive network of playgrounds with some larger destination playgrounds where people will travel significant distances for the opportunity to try a wider range (or specialist pieces) of equipment. The network is provided mainly by the Council, but there are also many playgrounds within the primary school network that play an important role in local provision.

The population projections for young people in the Kāpiti Coast, combined with the current supply of playgrounds indicates that very little significant additions to the network are required in the foreseeable future. However, there remains scope for the optimisation of the network with elements that may appeal to a broader range of ages, or be strategically located relative to other key attractions.

When optimisation of the local and destination playground network is desired in localised areas then assessments should be undertaken of playground accessibility (walking, biking, driving distances and disability access and use); playground components (the number and type of play equipment) and the strategic location of the playgrounds relative to other amenities (such as beaches, toilets, shopping areas and other sport, recreation and community facilities).

Council will:

- continue to engage with the community to provide and maintain a network of local playgrounds in neighbourhoods and destination playgrounds in key strategic locations that are accessible for all
- identify any school and school playground locations which may address potential gaps in local playground accessibility. Explore partnerships with these primary schools as required
- explore the opportunity to vary the mix of equipment in playgrounds (or playground precincts) to create more intergenerational environments

**More information on Playground Facilities can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 128**

### 3.10 Hardcourt Facilities

#### Summary:

***The district has a comparatively good network of hardcourt facilities. The primary focus for hard court areas is that of optimising the use of existing surfaces. Secondly, there is a need for planning for additional courts to cater for potential future growth in netball.***

Hardcourt facilities refer to outdoor courts which are used for a variety of sports codes such as tennis, netball, basketball and hockey (at junior level) and associated assets such as floodlighting, shelter and perimeter nets. Concrete, asphalt and artificial grass surfaces are the three most common surface-types.

Hardcourts and the associated sport and recreation opportunities they provide add to the spectrum of a well-balanced network of community facilities. They provide sporting competition and training

opportunities as well as informal sporting opportunities for young and old alike. These facilities are often more accessible for the general community than indoor courts.

Across the district general hardcourt demand is likely to be largely stable. Population projections indicate that only minimal future population driven demand growth is likely under current conditions. However, there are two notable exceptions; localised growth in tennis, and centralised netball court demand at Te Ātiawa Park.

The Te Ātiawa Park hardcourt upgrade has addressed court quality issues, but not future demand issues, and they do not meet the recommended standard for event hosting. It is likely that demand will increase gradually over coming years based on slight population growth. However, if netball's capture rate of the playing age population increases beyond current levels this demand may be greater than previously anticipated.

This leaves only three options, firstly to significantly restructure the way the sport is programmed over the winter season (spreading competition play out over multiple days). Secondly, expand on Te Ātiawa Park by potentially displacing cricket, rugby, softball and football opportunities from the open space areas. Thirdly, to relocate the netball hub to Otarua sports field development.

Netball training can occur in multiple dispersed locations if needed. Similarly, social neighbourhood netball is not an area of high demand as it can occur in multiple locations (such as at schools).

There are numerous hardcourt options for tennis spread throughout the district (especially for 'casual community social tennis'). Few sites for tennis have any capacity issues overall, although most are at a basic level and a few may have localised quality issues.

In areas where localised community level hardcourt demand emerges; the potential may exist for creating partnerships with schools.

The Council will:

- in relation to the Te Ātiawa Park hardcourt, investigate the favoured approach to deliver increased netball court supply in advance of demand issues in the longer term
- maintain current network and optimise maintenance and refurbishment expenditure based on emerging localised demand patterns (taking into consideration the Netball Study)
- investigate school partnerships for strategic facility upgrades as demand dictates
- investigate club partnerships, or provide support for strategic facility upgrades (e.g. lighting) where these upgrades assist meeting localised need / demands
- investigate collating compatible sports activities so that hard courts can be utilised year-round. Examples include tennis, netball, hockey (social, junior and training)

**More information on Hardcourt Facilities can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 146**

### 3.11 Playing Field facilities

#### Summary:

***Across the district there are a wide range of playing fields accommodating competitive sport. While there may be pockets of heavy demand, the wider sports field network is well positioned to accommodate additional demand. This would be further enhanced with the development of Otaraua Park. There is an opportunity to increase the quality and carrying capacity of both training and competition fields.***

Playing field facilities are defined here as marked outdoor grass fields for sports use (such as rugby, football, cricket and touch) and some more specialised sports which require more specific field facilities (such as softball and athletics). These can sometimes use the same grass spaces interchangeably by season.

Playing fields play a significant role in an active and healthy community. They provide for structured competition and training opportunities for sports clubs, both in the winter and summer months. They also provide for informal or formal recreation opportunities for community groups or individuals.

Playing field facilities provide spaces for competitive and informal sport and recreation. Current demand is largely stable with population projections indicating that only minimal future population-driven growth in demand is likely under current conditions. For demand to increase, most significantly individual sports codes would need to achieve a far higher capture rate within the playing age population than they currently do.

Across the district the field network is well positioned to accommodate additional demand should it occur at rates above those anticipated. Underutilised fields in localised areas could be used more intensely, the quality of existing fields could be increased allowing greater utilisation and Otaraua Park can be developed for field sports use. This park has the potential to become a 'destination' playing field 'hub' for the district.

Across the district few sites have any major regular closure problems, although some do have localised quality issues. Most use issues relate to a lack of training options. Addressing localised training capacity issues is important as it is often a core reason for overall field degradation (due to over use).

The Council will:

- Maintain the implementation of the Open Spaces Strategy (2012)
- Complete the Otaraua Park Development Plan and incorporate additional playing fields to cope with projected demand for both competition and training venues in the future
- Explore the ongoing opportunities to partner with schools to develop enhanced shared facilities primarily for training purposes
- Where possible co-locate artificial grass tennis court facilities with field sports clubs so they could use the artificial surfaces for junior winter training.
- Continue to work with sporting codes to optimise the existing network of playing fields to ensure all communities have reasonable access

**More information on Playing Field Facilities can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 159**

### 3.12 Open Space / Parklands

#### Summary:

***The Kāpiti Coast District currently has a diverse open space network. The addition of destination parks such as Otaraua Park and smaller localised parks will accommodate any gradual demand increases.***

The network of open space and parkland areas in Kāpiti contributes to building the well-being and connections within our community. This network also provides important recreational and leisure opportunities.

Open space / parkland facilities provide a diverse range of environments for flora and fauna, as well as supporting recreation and leisure activities. Planning for open space is guided by the Kāpiti Coast District Council Open Spaces Strategy (2012).

Demand is largely stable with population projections indicating that only minimal future population-driven growth in local demand is likely under current conditions and activity preferences. The Open Spaces Strategy recommended that all urban residents are within 400m walking distance of public open space (which may require a combination of localised land acquisition and access partnerships). Destination sites will also likely be required to meet provision objectives.

The geographic distribution of the District's population and transport limitations can impact on open space accessibility generally and for specific types of activities. The needs of a significantly aging population and youth should be taken into consideration when optimising the open space network.

Council will:

- Continue implementing the recommendations/objectives of the Council's Open Spaces Strategy (2012)
- Produce development plans for Maclean Park and Otaraua Park
- Optimise the alignment of the Open Space network (and related facilities in open space) with the Cycleways, Walkways, Bridleways network.
- Undertake an assessment of the open space roles played by schools; playground-based 'pocket parks'; and other small reserves; and by green spaces provided as parts of residential developments
- Plan for the re-purposing of the Otaihanga Landfill to open space land to provide alternative space for recreational use. Potential uses could include mountain biking, motorised recreation and recreational shooting and other complementary outdoor recreation pursuits
- Explore options for improving access to Otaraua Park

**More information on Open Space / Parklands can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 172**



### 3.13 Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways

#### Summary:

***The Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways network is extensive and has the potential for further expansion and optimisation. It is anticipated planned network initiatives will meet projected demand.***

Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways (CWB) facilities are important not only to foster active recreation and leisure activities but also in connecting communities to the facilities, spaces and places. The Kāpiti Coast environment lends itself to a range of CWB facilities from remote, back country tracks to the coastline that spans the western length of the district. With the high levels of participation in walking nationally, and to a lesser degree cycling and equine activity, a well-developed and promoted network of CWBs is an integral part of a vibrant district.

Population projections indicate that only low future population-driven demand growth is likely under current conditions and activity preferences. However recent investment in CWB infrastructure as a result of the Expressway and Stride'n' Ride projects, along with technological advances such as the introduction of electric bikes, has seen an increase in the numbers of people participating in cycling, particularly in urban areas and amongst older adults. This trend may increase demand (especially amongst older adults). Walking is also likely to remain strong. Horse riding is particularly popular in the Pekapeka / Te Horo area which has some of the highest rates of horse ownership in the country.

Demand by visitors from within and outside the district may be a factor in increased participation at special interest 'destination' sites (such as at the cycleway through Queen Elizabeth Park – Te ara o Whareroa).

The needs of a significantly aging population will need to be taken into consideration. At the same time the opportunities for new-entrant and younger participants need to be enhanced to grow participation (such as learn to cycle tracks and graduated track grades).

The Council will:

- continue implementation of direction from the Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways Strategy (2009) and approved priority proposals from the 2015 'Kāpiti Coast District CWB Network Planning' report
- continue to ensure linkages to parks and sports fields are provided through the CWB network
- review the CWB Strategy in the short to medium term given the changes in the local and regional environment
- advance the identification and consolidation of destination track opportunities and networks along the Coastal Corridor and associated with the 'branded' through-routes (such as Te Araroa and Te Ara o Whareroa)
- build/strengthen facility partnerships with managers of significant non-council track opportunities in the District (or those connecting to it)
- build/strengthen facility partnerships with community recreation, conservation and/or advocacy groups currently (or potentially) actively supporting the developments of open spaces and track opportunities in the District (or those connecting to it)
- continue to implement Stride 'N Ride priority projects



**More information on Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 186**

### 3.14 Other Facilities

#### Summary:

***The district contains a diversity of smaller or specialist facilities that offer residents different sporting and leisure opportunities. In general, these facilities are well spread across the district. The specialist nature of some facilities requires participants to travel to access opportunities. This is considered acceptable when the facility supports more niche experiences.***

A relatively low number of community facilities fit within this broad category. Sports and leisure activities which require outdoor greens or specialist terrain (such as bowls, croquet or pétanque), equestrian, skating and water-based facilities and artificial turfs included.

Many of the facilities in this section are owned by third parties. These facilities play an important role in providing diversity and spread of activity across the Kāpiti Coast. These facilities are included as they represent an important part of the wider Community Facilities network.

Council will

- consider facility partnership opportunities with other facility providers for any future investment/support in bowling and croquet greens (multi-sport and collation of facilities)
- support strategic rationalisation of facilities to maintain sustainability which (?) may also be required in certain instances
- Ensure equestrian sports continue to be well catered for on the Kāpiti Coast across facilities on public and private land. There are significant club based facilities and activities on offer. Riders can also access opportunities within the developing CWB network. Facilities are reported to be upgraded on an as required basis in line with available funding
- Maintain the nationally recognised track at Te Ātiawa Park for BMX. This is supported by more localised facilities elsewhere
- Maintain and monitor existing skate park facilities. Future refurbishment and/or redevelopment should only occur after consultation with key user groups, particularly young people, to ensure their specific needs are met
- Investigate how Winstone Lake may offer a future development opportunity for a large, flatwater venue for various water sports, including options for improved access
- Investigate school community partnerships to enable artificial surfaces at schools to be developed and used by both the schools, sports clubs and the general community across a range of sports
- Seek clarity on the need for a new athletics facility. This should be examined in detail through an independent feasibility study

**More information on Other Facilities can be found in the Draft Community Facilities Strategy at page 199**

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## 4 HAVE YOUR SAY ON OUR DRAFT COMMUNITY FACILITIES STRATEGY

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### How to give your feedback

Consultation on the draft Kāpiti Coast District Community Facilities Strategy opens on 5 April and closes on **3 May 2017**. During this time there are a number of ways you can have your say:

1. We have an online submission form. Simply use the 'have your say' link on our website [www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/community-facilities-strategy](http://www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/community-facilities-strategy)
2. Fill out the form overleaf or download a form from our website. When you have completed the form you can:
  - scan and email it to: [community.facilities@kapiticoast.govt.nz](mailto:community.facilities@kapiticoast.govt.nz)
  - post it to: Community Facilities Strategy Submissions  
c/- Kāpiti Coast District Council  
Private Bag 60601  
Paraparaumu 5254
  - drop it off to your local library, service centre or the Council office

Service centres are located at:

- o Ōtaki Service Centre, Main Street, Ōtaki
- o Waikanae Service Centre, Mahara Place, Waikanae
- o Paraparaumu Service Centre, Rimu Street, Paraparaumu

3. Send an email to [community.facilities@kapiticoast.govt.nz](mailto:community.facilities@kapiticoast.govt.nz)
4. Send a letter to: Community Facilities Strategy Submissions  
c/- Kāpiti Coast District Council  
Private Bag 60601  
Paraparaumu 5254

Once submissions have been received and considered, the final strategy will be presented to Council for adoption at a meeting on 29 June 2017.

We recommend you read this summary document before you provide your feedback. Copies of *The Kāpiti Coast District Council Draft Community Facilities Strategy – March 2017* are available on our website: [kapiticoast.govt.nz/community-facilities-strategy](http://kapiticoast.govt.nz/community-facilities-strategy), at our district libraries and service centres, or by phoning us on 04 296 4700 or 0800 486 486.

Need more room? You can send us extra pages if there isn't enough room on this form to give all the feedback you want to. Please make sure your name and contact information is included on each page.

## Draft Community Facilities Strategy – Your Feedback

Title: Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss/Dr/.....

First name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Are you providing feedback(select one):

☐ as an individual?

☐ on behalf of an organisation? Organisation name: \_\_\_\_\_

Do you want to speak to the Council about your submission? (select one)

☐ Yes (if you do, we will contact you to arrange a time)

☐ No

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### 1. Does the draft Community Facilities Strategy:

- sufficiently reflect the district's current community facilities and identify the future needs of the Kāpiti Coast district? (i.e. have we drawn the correct conclusions?) If not, what is missing?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- enable the Council to address the community's needs for the future? If not, what is missing?

### 2. Overall, what are your thoughts about the draft strategy? (Have we got it right, or what do we need to include or change to make it right?)

### 3. Do you have any other comments?