Nau te rourou, nāku te rourou, ka ora ai te iwi.
With your basket and mine, the people will be sustained.

Build the Community **9**

9. Build the Community

9.1
Desired Outcome

"We work proactively and in partnership with the community to make western Bay active, vibrant, connected, caring, healthy and safe"

9.2
Background

Continuing to improve the quality of life of residents can be achieved by partnering with the community. Since the inception of SmartGrowth has seen a range of community facilities and projects delivered. Specific SmartGrowth Partner Forums have been established to deliver advice on population ageing, housing affordability, property development and issues concerning tangata whenua and the social sector issues. Progress has also been made on providing tertiary education opportunities in the western Bay.

There is still work to be done particularly around partnering with the community, planning for social infrastructure, establishing a sub-regional tertiary facility, working with central Government in the social services area, getting better urban design outcomes, adapting to an ageing population and recognising the role of arts and culture in creating vibrant communities.

9.3
New Research Informing the Update

The following new research has been undertaken to inform the 2013 update of the SmartGrowth Strategy:

i) *Maximising the social benefits of land use planning to build communities and support economic growth in the western Bay of Plenty.*

This research report explores ways in which SmartGrowth can maximize the social benefits of land use planning to build communities and support economic

growth. It informs actions around how SmartGrowth could be more effective in building the community in the areas of:
• Community governance and engagement
• Working with central Government
• The social economy and community sector
• Social infrastructure and public space
• Housing
• Good design
• Transportation
• Cultural diversity

i) *The Implications and Opportunities of an Ageing Population in the western Bay of Plenty Sub-region.*

This research report analyses the significance of the ageing demographic for our sub-region and the implications and opportunities of population ageing on health, housing, employment and transportation in the western Bay of Plenty. It informs actions around how SmartGrowth can better plan for population ageing in the areas of:
• Collaboration, integration and governance
• Economy and employment
• Liveable communities.

9.4
Issues

A. Planning for infrastructure to support communities

The term 'social infrastructure' covers a wide range of facilities and services including schools, health, emergency and social services, social housing, open space, parks and recreation facilities as well as churches, arts and cultural facilities. Social infrastructure contributes to people's sense of identity and belonging, their social networks and general wellbeing. It is vital that social infrastructure keeps pace with the changing demographic needs along with other essential infrastructure, to both attract and retain people to the western Bay.

Social infrastructure is mainly provided

by local and central Government, although other organisations such as churches, service and community groups also make significant contributions in this area. Funding sources are often limited for these types of projects. It is important to ensure that planning for social infrastructure is considered in a collaborative and strategic manner.

B. The need for good design to create and support live-able communities

Design of housing, buildings, neighbourhoods and communities can help create and support live-able communities. Aspects such as the size, scale, density and layout of a city or neighbourhood through to the design of public spaces, buildings, streets and homes can directly help or hinder social interaction and the wellbeing of residents. Housing designs which accommodate a range of ages assist in promoting ageing in place and providing a mix of demographics within the community. Neighbourhoods which limit social interaction can also discourage walking, reduce safety, increase social isolation and negatively impact on health. There is often a lack of a strong identity or sense of place in suburbs, especially in new growth areas, as well as a lack of choice in the types of housing available that are suitable for a range of ages, incomes and household sizes. There can be poor connectivity and walking and cycling opportunities within and between neighbourhoods.

Community well-being can be improved by improving connectivity and access to services, schools, jobs, recreational opportunities, walking and cycle ways and physical activities, as well as by providing high quality urban design.

C. The need to partner with the community sector and central Government

At an individual community level, communities have strongly indicated that

they want to be more involved in planning decisions and that the current system of community engagement does not always enable their views to be adequately addressed. It is vital to encourage input from communities at the front end of planning through mechanisms such as the SmartGrowth Partner Forums and community plans. Where community plans have been developed in conjunction with individual communities it is important to recognise this community effort and ensure that these views influence planning decisions.

At the community sector level, the New Zealand social economy/community sector is a multi-billion dollar industry contributing significantly to the GDP. There are hundreds of local, not-for-profit community organisations including Churches, service groups and support groups that contribute to improving the quality of life of western Bay residents in a range of ways. Many of these organisations rely on volunteer input. In order to continue to deliver these services to the community, it is essential that we encourage, support and recognise the contributions of volunteers and continue to build the capacity of the community.

Central Government invest significant social expenditure into the western Bay of Plenty. An established Settlement Pattern provides a reliable framework for investment in infrastructure. Strengthened links between SmartGrowth and central Government in the social domain (e.g. health, education, police and social development) are required in order to influence central Government funding and resources and encourage co-investment.

D. Limited tertiary education opportunities in the Bay of Plenty region

While private training establishments and Maori tertiary institutions such as Te Wananga o Aotearoa and Te Wananga o Awanuiarangi have responded to the growing educational needs of the

community who are up-skilling and returning to the workforce, tertiary education is still under-provided in the Bay of Plenty region. This is a major factor in the lower representation of young adults in the local population. There is strong community desire to improve tertiary services for all, but in particular to attract and retain young people to the region.

Tertiary education plays a major role in both building a community and growing a sustainable economy through the ability to retain local students, offer retraining opportunities, retrain older workers, attract students nationally and internationally, and offer a strong applied research base allied to local industry and commerce.

The on-going development of the tertiary campus continues to be progressed to provide a comprehensive, seamless range of tertiary provision including:
- Teaching and learning.
- Research and consultancy.
- Centres of research excellence.
- Technology import and transfer.
- Community satellites in the region.
- Co-location of providers and support agencies

There is growing demand to recognise and provide for lifelong learning opportunities in the sub-region. Tertiary education should provide education for a range of situations and to suit a variety of needs. Opportunities should exist for learning to take place on an on-going basis. Lifelong learning also extends to collective learning by various sectors and their decision makers in order to address the changing political, economic and social environment that we are in. Taking a lifelong learning approach has a number of social and economic benefits, including contributing to the knowledge economy.

E. Limited arts and cultural facilities and initiatives

The arts and culture contribute to creating a vibrant, thriving, innovative economy and sub-region. However community feedback suggests that

there is currently a lack of recognition, opportunity, resources and facilities to encourage participation in the arts. It is becoming increasingly recognised that arts and cultural facilities have strong ties to growing a sustainable economy by creating an environment that is interesting, stimulating, diverse and unique in order to attract and retain talented people, businesses and support the continued development of communities.

F. Implications and opportunities of an ageing population

The western Bay of Plenty sub-region is recognised as having a significantly higher number of people aged 65 and over. The sub-region is facing an imminent shift in the ratio of young to old, such that there will be more people aged 65+ than children aged between 0-14 years in around 2016.

As a result the sub-region is facing a number of challenges as well as opportunities with an ageing population:
- Internationally, many of those concerned with population ageing have assumed that as people age, they will want smaller houses which can be built at higher densities. Research to date shows that this may not be occurring to the extent anticipated since older people often want to remain in their current accommodation.
- Given changing economic circumstances, reduced population growth, as well as people living longer, there are likely to be greater numbers of older people in the workforce than in past generations.
- As the costs of health services increase, there is a focus on designing future communities in such a manner that people are enabled to remain living in their own homes and communities safely, independently and comfortably. This approach will include the need to carefully consider the infrastructure, including technology, required to support ageing in place.
- An ageing population could also have a significant impact on the working

population and on young people in particular. The main working-age population (15-64 year old group) will probably contract after 2020. Potentially, the increasing number of retired people will place a growing demand on resources funded largely by the working population. There are also likely to be labour shortages and a shortage of skilled workers. It will be important that older workers are retained as labour productivity growth may be insufficient to offset the decrease in workforce numbers. This will involve specific retraining requirements and workplace adaptability if older people remain in the workforce longer. The value of older volunteer workers to the social sector will also need to be recognised and supported.

• It is certain that global, national and regional population ageing will have a significant influence on the social and economic climate within the sub-region.

An ageing population also means that careful thought needs to be given to how our communities are planned and how accessible they are. There is a need to provide for an age-friendly city through approaches such as ensuring that social infrastructure and facilities are located in close proximity to housing. They also need a well-connected public transport system that takes into account the location of retirement villages, marae and papakainga housing, key facilities and services. SmartGrowth recognises that by promoting an age-friendly environment, we are also increasing accessibility for a broad range of people on a spectrum of ages and abilities.

G. The need to embrace cultural diversity

Cultural diversity contributes to building strong communities by broadening peoples understanding and tolerance of different cultural values and beliefs which is increasingly important in a globalised world.

While the population of the western Bay of Plenty sub-region is predominantly European and Maori it is becoming increasingly ethnically diverse with 16% of all residents born overseas. Currently there are around 145 different nationalities residing in the sub-region with migrants most commonly coming from the UK and increasing numbers from Asia. There has been little work done to date on reflecting the increasing cultural diversity of the sub-region.

While the demographic data from the 2013 census will provide a more detailed picture with regard to populations living in the Bay of Plenty, we know that there are increasing numbers arriving in the region from India, China and South America as well as from the more traditional contributing countries such as the UK and South Africa. The Bay of Plenty region is home to the largest Indian population outside Auckland. There is likely to be a rise in the number of migrants to fill workforce gaps in the provision of health and social support services of older people.

H. The need to provide transport that assists with connecting and building strong communities

In the Bay of Plenty, there has been an increase in commuting to work by private vehicle from 84.8% ten years ago to 89.5% now. This is compounded by the development of lifestyle blocks, out of town retail centres and low density residential developments with no local services.

Continued focus is required on providing for alternative forms of transport such as walk ways, cycle ways and public transport to reduce vehicle congestion, improve physical health, reduce vehicle emissions and increase social interaction. As recognised in the Regional Land Transport Strategy, relatively low cost investment in improved facilities on key walking and cycling routes has achieved significant increases in walking and cycling trips.

Investments in transportation infrastructure can yield important community and social benefits as well as support economic growth. They can increase mobility and access, provide a greater choice of travel modes, improve safety, enhance the visual appearance of our communities, cities, and natural landscapes, and increase community cohesion. In short, transportation investments can improve the quality of life. This does need to be balanced with the fact that transport infrastructure, particularly roads, can also introduce social barriers and community severance issues. These matters need to be carefully factored in to transport planning.

Shared residential streets which are designed and operated to allow for drivers, pedestrians and cyclists as well as encouraging the use of alternative forms of public transport to service the transport disadvantaged are also important considerations.

I. The need to continue to plan for parks, open space and recreational needs

The availability of high quality open space and leisure opportunities are key indicators of the quality of life that a community enjoys. Acquiring land for open space, sport facilities and recreation has become a significant challenge given the cost of land and the fiscal restraints facing local authorities. At present there is a heavy focus on maintaining existing amenities, sometimes to a reduced level of service. Despite these challenges it is important that local authorities and communities continue to plan for parks and open space given their contribution to quality of life.

Challenges to providing an integrated system of public open space that provides for continued access to and enjoyment of the unique characteristics of the sub-regional environment include;

• The high cost of maintaining sport and recreation facilities is balanced against the quality of life these provide

- The constraints around providing these facilities in high density areas
- Current provisions for sports and leisure facilities within Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council long-term plans
- Identification of funding sources and lead agencies to ensure long-term plans are translated into actions

A key part of the sub-regional recreational and leisure environment is the marine and water based environment that surrounds the area in the form of the ocean, beaches, harbours, and rivers. Access to these areas for water based recreation is limited, particularly deep water access for non-powered recreational craft, and the planning and provision of access and accompanying facilities such as marinas and boat ramps is important to meet the recreational needs of both current growth and future growth of the sub-region. Currently issues around access to the harbour for recreation are provided for through the Coastal Reserve Management Plans of TCC and WBOPDC.

J. Recognising the need for social housing

Social housing is the provision of assistance with housing to those who cannot otherwise meet their own housing needs. This assistance can either be 'in kind', through to the provision of a dwelling, or 'in cash' through the transfer of subsidies. The issue of social housing is distinct from the more generic issue of housing affordability. Housing affordability is defined as a situation which reflects accepted United Nations global benchmarks, where no more than $1/3$ of total household income is used to pay either rental or ownership costs. There are a suite of actions in the Growing the Economy section of the Strategy which focus on improving housing affordability. In New Zealand social housing is primarily delivered by central Government, to a much lesser extent local councils, Maori Trusts and community housing trusts also provide social housing. The SmartGrowth

focus on social housing has largely been around the provision of elder housing and Papakainga (housing on multiply owned Maori land).

K. The need to address the social determinants of health

The major contribution to overall health comes from the social determinants of health. This includes income level, having safe and secure employment, good housing conditions, high education achievement (including health literacy), having a secure cultural identity, engagement in the local community and social justice and equity.

The social determinants of health in the live, learn, work and play settings can be expressed through the four well-beings – social, economic, environmental and cultural. While the health sector is most easily placed within the social wellbeing, it sees itself as being connected to all four well-beings.

- The social wellbeing recognises the health sector's role as a provider of general wellness through preventative measures and treatment, as well as personal and family/whānau health and disability services;
- The environmental wellbeing recognises that health and wellness can be achieved only in a clean and supportive natural and built environment;
- The cultural wellbeing recognises that good health arises from a strong cultural identity at a personal and social level, and active participation in one's own cultural practices;
- The economic wellbeing through the maintenance of a healthy and productive workforce.

The social determinants of health have an impact throughout the course of a person's life. For instance children's health can be severely impacted by poverty and poor housing conditions. The prevalence of common respiratory infections can be reduced through the reduction of household crowding and by

ensuring homes are warm and dry. All children deserve the best start in life.

The western Bay offers many opportunities for leisure in the natural environment in the bush, at our beaches, or in parks and reserves. It is essential that growth is managed so that it improves our ability to enjoy open spaces, and to engage in everyday physical activity such as walking and cycling. Building an environment which facilitates physical activity as part of everyday life will benefit the health of the population as well as the environment.

9.5
Principles

I.   SmartGrowth supports the implementation of Smart Arts – the sub-regional arts Strategy.
II. SmartGrowth supports the implementation of Smart Tourism – the sub-regional tourism Strategy.
III. Recognition that the arts and culture play an important role in promoting a diverse, vibrant and creative local community and thriving economy.
IV   Urban green spaces should be recognised and provided for into the future as an important feature of a community.
V.   A safe and healthy local environment with a well-designed network of streets and public green spaces.
VI. A well-integrated mix of homes (including Papakainga) of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and income levels.
VII. Effective engagement and participation by local people, groups and businesses is encouraged in planning, design and long-term stewardship of their community.
VIII. Access to local services for all age groups, including education, training and employment, health care and community facilities.
IX. There are strong partnerships with and support for the community and voluntary sector and collaboration with central Government in order

to better implement social and community development needs.

X. Effective use of existing community facilities and services and collaborative integrated social infrastructure planning to cater for present and future population needs.

XI. A sense of place well-connected to its surroundings

XII. The community embraces cultural diversity

XIII. SmartGrowth supports the Bay of Plenty Tertiary Partnership, enhanced provision of tertiary programmes

and tertiary campus within the CBD which provides a supportive environment for innovation and creative thinking to thrive.

XIV. The region values knowledge by providing lifelong learning pathways and training opportunities for all sectors of the community.

XV SmartGrowth Implementation Partners will support the building of capability and capacity within the community by encouraging initiatives identified by the community.

XVI SmartGrowth recognises the need for social housing and the need to support social housing providers.

XVII SmartGrowth facilitates the effective management and protection of historic heritage.

XVIII SmartGrowth supports and facilitates the outcomes arising from the Age-Friendly City Strategy.

Actions: **Build the Community**

Funding Key

■	Action identified as a priority
■	Able to be resourced using partner staff resources or within existing work programmes
■	Not able to be resourced within existing SmartGrowth budget commitment. Requires additional resources
■	Priority action which requires additional resources
■	Potential for partner funding/resources outside SmartGrowth partnership
***	Investigation may result in consequential cost to implement recommendations
###	Implications for partner councils strategic policy work programmes

Timeframes

Urgent	Completed 1 year after adoption
Short	Completed 3 years after adoption
Medium	Completed 5 years after adoption
Long	Completed 5+ years after adoption

9A. Build and value partnership with the community	Lead Agency Support agencies	Resourcing			Measure of success
		Time	Staff	$$$	
1. **Community partnership and engagement guidelines** Develop community partnership best practice guidelines and a toolkit for engaging and partnering with the community based on successful examples from elsewhere and the following key principles: • Involve the public at the beginning of the development of review of plans, strategies • Efforts are made to involve all population groups in the community including young people, older people and other ethnicities • Community determination of priorities • SmartGrowth role is facilitator, enabler and partner in the process • Drawing on the competence and capacity of communities • Promoting community ownership and responsibility for determining the future of the community • Recognising that there are a range of approaches to community engagement, which can be used comprehensively or targeted to specific issues • Mutual trust and respect based on shared knowledge • Recognising the changing spectrum of cultural diversity • Recognising the benefits of place-based community engagement The toolkit will include: a) Social infrastructure planning framework and guidelines, urban design guidelines, community partnership guidelines to raise awareness and provide consistency in working with communities and design planning. b) A SmartGrowth 'Building Communities' web page to communicate principles, best practice examples and ideas to stakeholders.	**SGP** SGPF SSIT DHB	*Short*			Adoption of best practice guidelines and toolkit

Actions: **Build the Community** (Continued)

9A. Build and value partnership with the community (Continued)	Lead Agency / Support agencies	Resourcing			Measure of success
		Time	Staff	$$$	
2. Ongoing communication and engagement with the community a) Develop and implement a SmartGrowth communication and engagement strategy to ensure that communications effort is applied during strategy implementation to raise community support and awareness of SmartGrowth principles and key actions and clearly articulate the reasons behind the SmartGrowth principles and set out the consequences of not actively pursuing them for the sub-region. b) Ensure that sufficient effort and resources are applied to the on-going implementation of the SmartGrowth Communications Strategy to build and maintain a high level of engagement, public support and acceptance of the Strategy, its vision and objectives and to provide consistent messaging over an extended period of time to effect change.	**SGP** SGPF	*Urgent and ongoing*	(green)	(green)	Community awareness and understanding of SmartGrowth is improved and maintained
3. Effectiveness in the social sector • Build collaboration with the social sector and facilitate the assessment of potential for shared services between different social sector groups to achieve long-term sustainable outcomes. • Build on existing social services mapping to inform future work on improving long term sustainable outcomes.	**SSF** SSIT	*Short*	(green)	(navy)	Assessment completed and recommendations made.
4. Better understand and meet the needs of western Bay communities Continue to foster, and support the undertaking of local research to better understand and address the social needs of western Bay of Plenty communities, focusing on future generations (children, young people and their families from low incomes) and the impact of technological trends, changing population demographics and cultural diversity on existing communities to inform investment/ co-investment opportunities and policy development with central Government and the implementation of SmartGrowth.	**WBOPDC** **TTOPHS** **SSF** P1 BOPRC TCC PATAG SGPF SSIT	*Short and ongoing*	(green)	(navy)	Local research completed to benchmark community needs
5. Facilitating awareness of cultural diversity Investigate the potential to improve awareness of cultural diversity in the western Bay through mechanisms such as welcoming ceremonies, and education about biculturalism for new migrants.	**TRMC** **SS** **NN** SGP SSF SPF CTWF CoC		(green)	(orange)	Investigation complete, recommendations made to governance
9B. Plan for infrastructure to support communities	Lead Agency / Support agencies	Resourcing			Measure of success
		Time	Staff	$$$	
1. Social Infrastructure Planning Guidelines • Ensure social infrastructure planning guidelines are consistently applied in structure planning to improve and develop liveable communities. • Ensure the needs of western bay communities research resulting from action 9A4 informs structure planning to improve and develop active, vibrant, connected, caring, healthy and safe communities	**WBOPDC** **TCC**	*Ongoing*	(navy)	(navy)	Use of social infrastructure planning guidelines evident in structure plans.

Actions: **Build the Community** (Continued)

9B. Planning for infrastructure to support communities (Continued)	Lead Agency Support agencies	Resourcing			Measure of success
		Time	Staff	$$$	
2. Planning for Future Open Space • In conjunction with the Settlement Pattern review, investigate future open space needs and opportunities for common service delivery and equitable funding, while recognising the challenges faced given the currently constrained financial environment. • Consider the provision of marine recreation facilities (boats ramps and marinas) in future reviews of Partner Councils Reserve Management Plans.	**SGP** BOPRC	*Ongoing*			Future open space needs and opportunities identified and included in relevant plans.
3. Public spaces to improve social connection Based on the community needs research directed by action B4, investigate new public spaces such as parks, pocket parks and pedestrian precincts to support social connection, improve the vibrancy of communities and enhance leisure opportunities.	**TCC** **WBOPDC** SGPF	*Medium*		***	Investigation complete. Recommendation made to governance.

9C. Consider the implications and opportunities of an ageing population

	Lead Agency Support agencies	Time	Staff	$$$	Measure of success
1. Demographic analysis Assess the demographic make-up of western Bay communities and actively plan for the needs of older people through age-friendly assessment processes in policies, programmes and community development plans and reviews.	**SGP** NZTA BOPDHB PATAG	*Ongoing*	###		Evidence of demographic change analyses and influence on current policies can be produced
2. Universal design housing a) Work with Lifemark to review recent NZ data on cost and market assessment of universal design housing as the basis for developing a factsheet to promote universal design housing. b) Take the lead in bringing together local housing providers, the social sector forum, social care services, the health sector and the voluntary sector to identify the barriers and recommend policies to ensure well-designed, affordable homes, having regard to the ethos of Lifetime Homes (universal design), Lifetime Neighbourhoods and the desire of people to age-in-place	**PATAG** **WBOPDC** SGPF TCC Lifemark Homes Accreditation	*Short*	###		Policy approaches developed Factsheet developed
3. Promote Intergenerational, Live-able Communities Recognise the importance of building live-able communities for people of all ages by: a) Engaging the DHB, relevant Government agencies and social sector organisations in a think tank to identify impacts of demographic change on housing, health, business and communities and to identify innovative and collaborative approaches b) Ensuring that best practice community engagement guidelines incorporate age-friendly community engagement processes with mature and older people in high ageing communities throughout the sub-region	**PATAG** **SGP** SGPF	*Short*			Think tank established and utilised. Community engagement guidelines are age friendly.

Actions: **Build the Community** *(Continued)*

9D. Provide tertiary education opportunities	Lead Agency Support agencies	Resourcing			Measure of success
		Time	Staff	$$$	
1. **Support the Tertiary Partnership** Advocate for and support the tertiary partnership including continued collaboration between tertiary providers (including BOP Clinical School) both sub-regionally and throughout the wider Bay of Plenty region	**TEP** SGP P1 BoC SGPF WBOPTEPF DHB RDC	*Ongoing*			Tertiary partnership is recognised and supported by SmartGrowth partners and forums.
2. **Establish a Regional Tertiary Facility** Support the establishment of a tertiary and research facility located in Tauranga City and connected to a network throughout the region, to increase provision of programmes relating to key regional and sub-regional strengths and needs across business and community sectors to support the economy. This includes building on existing facilities such as the clinical school.	**TEP** **SGPF** SGP P1 BoC WBOPTEPF DHB RDC SGPF	*Urgent and Ongoing*		***	Sub-regional tertiary and research facility established
3. **Tertiary Education and Population Ageing** • Through the tertiary partnership, explore ways in which demographic analysis could be expanded to provide for needs and opportunities arising from the unique ageing demographic of the sub-region • Ensure training and development programmes give consideration to the impact of population ageing on the local economy	**TEP** BOPDHB SGPF	*Medium*			Tertiary programmes can demonstrate consideration for population ageing impacts on the sub-region
4. **Tertiary Education and Maori** With support from Iwi Maori improve the participation of Maori youth in tertiary education that supports local industry, particularly the sciences	**TEP** SGPF WBOPTEPF	*Long*			Rates of Maori youth participation in tertiary education improve
5. **Lifelong Learning** Investigate opportunities for lifelong learning to meet diverse and changing community learning needs and expectations. This includes investigating the development of a private training establishment model to promote lifelong learning and could also include other tertiary education opportunities.	**SGP** TEP PATAG WBOPTEPF SGPF	*Ongoing*			Education programmes established which provide opportunities for lifelong learning.
6. **Review of Bay of Plenty Tertiary Education Action Plan** Through the sub-regions economic development agencies and the Bay of Plenty Tertiary Partnership, support the review and on-going updating of the Bay of Plenty Tertiary Education Action Plan so that it remains relevant in defining the tertiary education needs of both the sub-region and wider region and encourage tertiary education institution support for its implementation.	**BOPTESG** P1 Toi EDA Grow Rotorua Taupō EDA Tertiary Partner Institutions SGP SGPF Other tertiary institutions DHB WBTPF	*Urgent*			Tertiary Education Action Plan reviewed with wider engagement and input from support agencies.

Actions: **Build the Community** *(Continued)*

9E. Promote arts and cultural initiatives	Lead Agency / Support agencies	Resourcing			Measure of success
		Time	Staff	$$$	
1. Future Arts and Cultural Facilities Advocate for and support the development of key facilities that support arts and cultural outcomes within the sub-region	**SGP** TMMT P1 CT SAAG CCAG	*Ongoing*			New facilities established to support arts and culture
2. Tauranga Museum Continue to advocate for and support the Tauranga Moana Museum Trust in progressing the establishment and operation of a museum in Tauranga. Tauranga City Councils current policy position is to support the TTMT in respect of land and the consenting process. No other direct funding by council is proposed.	**TMMT** **TCC** WBOPDC CT SAAG P1	*Ongoing*			Museum established
3. Developing the Arts Support initiatives that promote the arts to assist in developing the social and economic wellbeing of the western Bay of Plenty	**SAAG** CT SGP	*Ongoing*			Evidence of active support for initiatives to promote the arts
4. The Value of the arts to the Economy Better understand the potential economic benefits of arts to the western Bay including by investigating the return on investment in arts and cultural facilities achieved by leading NZ arts centres.	**P1** CT SAAG SGP CNZ	*Medium*			Investigation complete. Recommendations made.
5. Sub-regional Events Trust Support the development of an Events Trust funding and distribution model to enhance and grow the potential of events to the sub-region.	**TBOP** SGP SAAG CCAG CT SBOP, P1 CoC TCV MST	*Short*			Sub-regional events Trust established
6. Sub-regional Events Strategy Support the development of a sub-regional events strategy to grow both the community and economic benefits of festivals and events.	**TBOP** SGP SAAG CCAG CT SBOP P1 CoC TCV MST	*Medium*			Sub-regional events strategy completed

Actions: **Build the Community** *(Continued)*

9F. Provide transport to connect communities	Lead Agency Support agencies	Resourcing			Measure of success
		Time	Staff	$$$	
1. **Promote and provide for walking and cycling** a) Continue with planned implementation of walking and cycling routes by seeking opportunities to provide routes for walking, cycling and mobility scooters integrated with the provision of roads and other infrastructure. b) Investigate new cycling commuter routes and prioritise their development. c) Investigate and support opportunities to connect existing walking and cycling routes for recreational use throughout the sub-region.	**TCC** **WBOPDC** **NZTA** SGPF RLTS BOPDHB TTOPHS	*Ongoing*		***	Identification of specific actions and agreed programmes as part of the Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy 2009 and the Tauranga Transport Strategy 2012-2022 Key cycling commuter routes are identified and prioritised in a timely manner The new routes form part of structure plans for new development areas
2. **Public Transport** a) Continue to advocate for public transport funding and infrastructure. b) Plan for public transport infrastructure in new growth areas (greenfields and intensification) through structure plan process. c) Encourage the use of public transport to optimise investment including by installing Real Time Information systems, promote frequency of services and investigating methods to support the use of public transport with walking and cycling such as by providing cycle racks on buses. d) Actively progress greater levels of disability friendly public transport within the subregion.	**SGP** NZTA	*Ongoing*			Effective advocacy which ensures that public transport funding is sufficient to maintain and enhance services. Public transport is provided to growth areas in a timely manner in order to influence travel behaviour.