



## **WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY**

### **DESCRIPTION AND STOCKTAKE OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE 2009**

- **COUNCIL SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**
- **NON COUNCIL SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**
- **MAORI SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>Council owned social infrastructure</b>	<b>Number of facilities/Services</b>
Libraries and service Centres	8 libraries 5 service centres
Reserves	222 in WBOP District
Cemeteries	5 in WBOP District
Halls and Community Centres	19 in WBOP District 8 in Tauranga
Emergency Services	1 joint civil defence head quarters 1 Western Bay Moana Rural Fire Authority
Public Transport	

### Non-Council Owned Social Infrastructure

<b>Health</b>	<b>Number of Facilities/Services</b>
Hospital Services	1 Tauranga Hospital
Community based health services	24 - Aged Care services 16 - Health of older people services 13 – Maori health services 54 – Mental health services 196 – personal health services
Emergency Planning	Emergency and Pandemic planners
Primary Health Care	33 general practices including hauora

<b>Emergency Services</b>	<b>Number of facilities</b>
St Johns Ambulance	4 St Johns ambulance stations
Police	7 police stations
Fire	11 fire stations

<b>School Education</b>	<b>Number of Facilities/Services</b>
Ministry of Education	Regional office based in Hamilton
Early childhood education	159 early childhood education centres
Primary and intermediate schools	58 Primary and Intermediate schools
Secondary Colleges	8 secondary colleges

<b>Tertiary Education</b>	<b>Number of facilities</b>



Polytechnic	1 - Bay of Plenty Polytechnic
University	1 - University of Waikato Tauranga campus
Private Training Establishments	23 - private training establishments
Adult and Community Education	7 providers of adult and community education (2 providers jointly provide adult and community education in one area)

<b>Social Development</b>	<b>Facilities/Services provided</b>
Work and Income	4 Work and Income service centres with an outreach service provided to one area
Child, Youth and Family	1 service centre and site office
Family and Community Services	Central North Region office in Rotorua
StudyLink	Provided through Work and Income centres
Ministry of Youth Development	Central North Region office in Rotorua
Office for Senior Citizens	Head office in Wellington
Office for Disability Issues	Head office in Wellington
Office for community and Voluntary sector	Head office in Wellington
Working for Families	Provided through Work and Income service centres or from Inland Revenue Department.

<b>Arts</b>	<b>Facilities</b>
Creative Tauranga	1
Art Gallery	1 public art gallery

<b>Justice</b>	<b>Facilities</b>
Courts	1 District Court 1 Family court 1 youth court 1 Disputes Tribunal
Corrections	3 service centres

<b>Sport and Recreation</b>	<b>Facilities and Clubs</b>
Sporting associations including water based sports, bowls, rugby, swimming, hockey, cricket, athletics, golf, netball, rugby league, pony clubs etc	210
Sport Bay of Plenty	1

<b>Non-Government Organisations</b>	<b>Facilities/Services provided</b>
Health, welfare and support services	Approximately 70

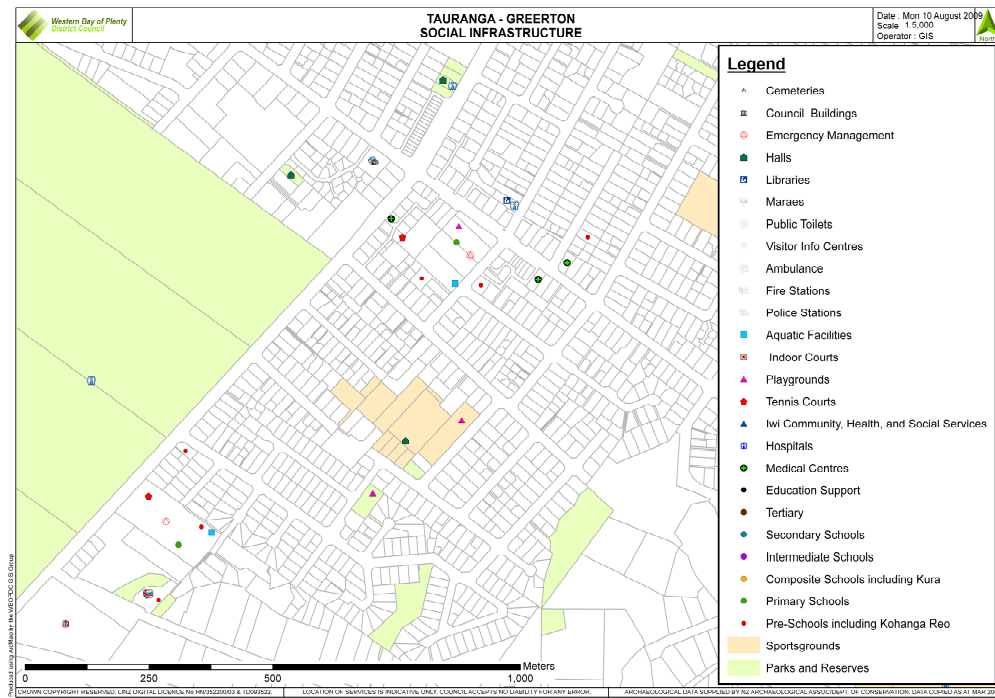
<b>Community and voluntary Organisations</b>	<b>Clubs, committees, associations</b>
Service clubs such as Rotary, Lions etc,	Approximately 700 including:

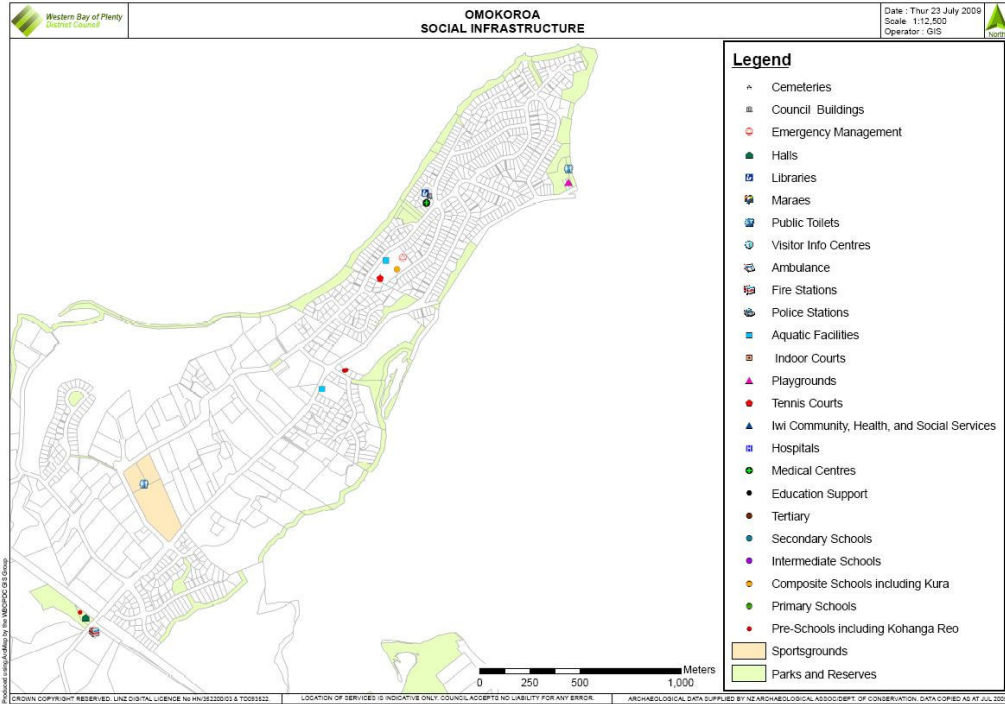
ratepayers associations, cultural or ethnic groups, scouts and girl guides, environmental groups, Trusts of community assets , Marae committees, Early childhood, Support groups, hobby groups e.g. model trains, stamps, gardening, musical, activity groups e.g. Bridge, Citizens Club.	- 39 service clubs - 8 ratepayers associations
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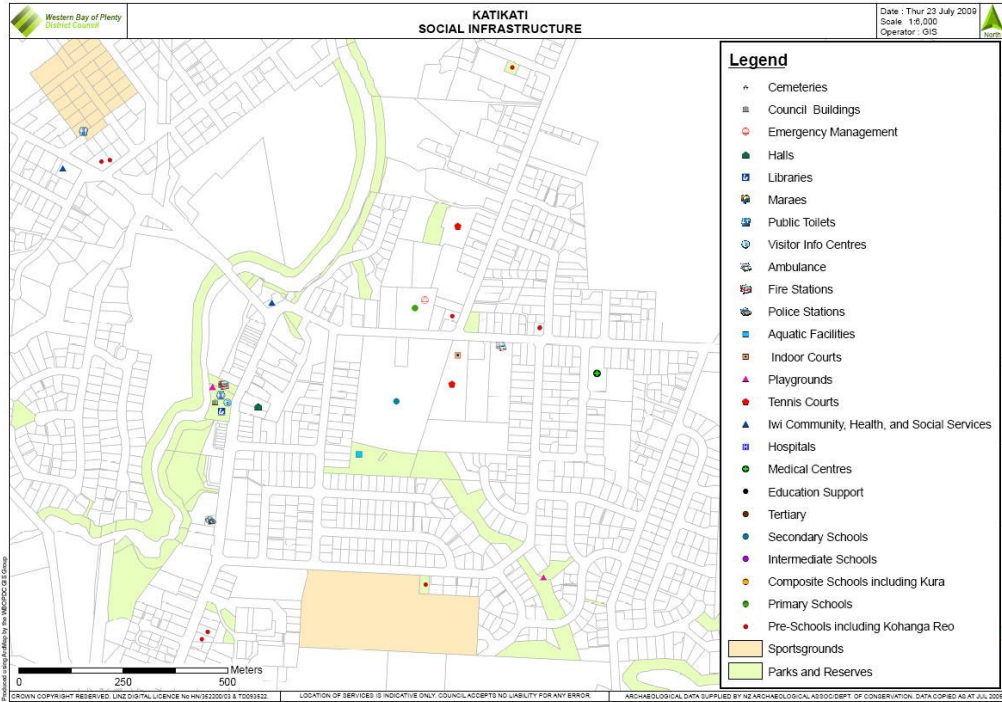
<b>Maori Social Infrastructure</b>	<b>Facilities/Service provided</b>
Marae	23 - marae
Te Kohanga Reo	12 - Te Kohanga reo
Kura Kaupapa Maori	4 – kura kaupapa Maori
Bilingual Schools/Units	?
Wananga	Te Wananga o Aotearoa has a campus in Tauranga.
Hauora and Social Services	20 – hauora and social services

For each type of social infrastructure, maps are attached which indicate the location of the social infrastructure across the District. [Geographical maps](#) for the whole District are available which show all the infrastructure within a certain geographic area.

**Please note that the information was accurate in 2009, accuracy beyond 2009 can not be guaranteed.**







**1.0 COUNCIL OWNED SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**  
**(Please note TCC owned social infrastructure to be added)**

**LIBRARIES AND SERVICE CENTRES**

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	WBOPDC library and service centres
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p><i>Waihi Beach</i> – library, service centre and community centre (part-time)</p> <p><i>Katikati</i> - library, service centre, meeting room and public toilets</p> <p><i>Omokoroa</i> - library and service centre</p> <p><i>Te Puke</i> - library and service centre</p> <p><i>Barkes corner</i> – service centre and head office</p> <p><i>Maketu</i>- information and community centre (part-time)</p> <p>Te Puna Community Library at Te Puna school (the school receive funding for community members to use the schools' library)</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	<p>General population.</p> <p>A community awareness strategy is being developed to ensure the needs of Maori, people from other cultures and those with disabilities are better able to access the library.</p>
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities i.e. who plans and makes decisions	<p>The Local Government Act sets out requirements for councils in terms of planning i.e. developing a ten year plan and decision making processes.</p> <p>Ratepayers' needs and expectations in relation to Council's provision of social infrastructure inform the development of the long term plan; further feedback from ratepayers is received through the consultation period on the long term plan.</p> <p>The Councils long term plan (the LTCCP) set the levels of service for libraries i.e. Councils will retain ownership and management of District libraries. Council will continue to provide a range of books, materials, technology and services to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide for the recreational needs of the community</li> <li>- promote access to information</li> <li>- build community participation and development</li> <li>- encourage heritage preservation</li> <li>- support lifelong learning and literacy.</li> </ul> <p>An asset management plan for libraries and</p>

	<p>service centres sets out existing capacity and future capacity needs according to population projections and national standards for libraries.</p> <p>A strategic library plan is being developed to inform its direction.</p>
Planning standards e.g. local, regional, national or international standards that identify how many services/facilities should be provided per 10,000/population	<p>There are Standards for NZ Public Libraries, set by the Library and Information Association of NZ Aotearoa (LIANZA). Standards are set for books per head, library space per 1000 population, opening hours etc. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LIANZA 70sqm per 1000 population and 3.5 items per head</li> <li>- Mix of books: Adult Non Fiction 35-45%; Adult Fiction 30-40%; Children and teens 25-30%.</li> </ul>
Land area is required for services/facilities	<p>LIANZA recommend 70 sqm per 1000 population. Currently Western Bay of Plenty Council has set the target of 45sqm per 1000 head of population. This is the same area requirement adopted by Tauranga City Council.</p>

## RESERVES

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Recreation and leisure for WBOPDC
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>There is no standard national approach to describing the range of reserves, parks, playgrounds, that fall within the Reserves area. At Western Bay Council reserves includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- walk ways</li> <li>- toilets</li> <li>- playgrounds</li> <li>- owns the land halls/community meeting places are located</li> <li>- some boat ramps, jetties and wharves (some are privately owned or EBOP owned)</li> <li>- barbeques</li> <li>- cycle ways and bridges covered under transportation.</li> </ul> <p>In WBOPDC there are 222 reserves (158 actively maintained) which are organised sports reserves, neighbourhood amenity reserve or community facility reserve. There are also 22 boat ramps, 35 seawalls, 3 pontoons, 11 wharves and jetties, 5 camping grounds, 2 sub-regional parks and 2 swimming pools.</p> <p>Currently WBOPDC have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-neighbourhood amenity- 1.74 ha/1000 residents</li> <li>- sports field - 2.8 ha/1000</li> </ul>

	<p>- hard courts - .98ha/1000</p> <p>WBOPDC providing above its target of 3.2ha/1000 ad instead is around 4.5ha to 3.8 ha/1000</p> <p>Currently TCC have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Open spaces/playground reserves - 18.4 ha/1000</li> <li>- 5 public pools</li> <li>- Specialised outdoors area - 1.7ha/1000</li> </ul>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth needs met.	<p>Reserves aim to meet a range of recreational needs for the whole population.</p> <p>For many rural residents because they live in rural areas don't perhaps have the same need for reserves as urban dwellers, although still require active sport reserves.</p>
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities i.e. who plans and makes decisions (e.g. local, regional and/or central) about things like location, establishment, relocation of facilities, nature of service/s provided; what types of plans/assessment are developed/conducted	<p>The Local Government Act sets out requirements for councils in terms of planning i.e. developing a ten year plan and decision making processes.</p> <p>Ratepayers' needs and expectations in relation to Council's provision of social infrastructure inform the development of the long term plan; further feedback from ratepayers is received through the consultation period on the long term plan.</p> <p>The long term plan has a recreation and leisure strategy which sets the strategic direction and level of service for recreation and leisure; this will be reviewed in 2009-2010. Outcomes in the recreation and leisure strategy in the long term plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilities are safe, healthy and appropriate</li> <li>- a basic range of public facilities is available</li> <li>- council and community work together to provide a promote recreation and leisure facilities</li> <li>- subregional recreation and leisure opportunities are available</li> <li>- important natural, cultural and heritage values are protected</li> <li>- resources are secured for present and future public recreation and leisure needs.</li> </ul> <p>Asset Management Plans (AMP) provides crucial technical guidance about all assets and this information is integral to other plans such as the LTCCP and the Reserve Management plans.</p> <p>Planning for each reserve occurs every 5-6 years as part of a ward reserve management plan. Ward reserve management plans are a compilation of individual reserve plans including halls and other council facilities.</p> <p>Planning for reserves often occurs at the structure plan level for urban areas where the Reserves and Facilities Manager uses the standards below to ensure there is sufficient space for different types of reserves. For rural areas consideration of reserves happens through district plan planning principles. In terms of subdivisions sufficient space for reserves is considered if it is a large subdivision. Analysis of land provision based on projected growth is contained within the Asset Management Plan.</p> <p>The Reserves Act designates reserves and outlines a range and classes of reserves.</p>
Planning standards	There are no national or international standards, just national averages.



e.g. local, regional, national or international standards that identify how many services/facilities should be provided per 10,000/population	<p><i>WBOPDC Level of service provisions:</i></p> <p>Active reserve - 2.0 ha/1000</p> <p>Neighbourhood amenity - 1.0 ha/1000</p> <p>Community facilities - .2 ha/1000,</p> <p>Total: 3.2 hectares/1000.</p> <p><i>TCC</i></p> <p>Active reserve - 1.7 hectares/1000</p> <p>Community use e.g. community hall - .5 hectares/1000</p> <p>Target of 95% of residents in urban areas within 500m<sup>2</sup> of playground (400m<sup>2</sup> in intensification areas) and by 2016 71% of playgrounds have 4 pieces or more of equipment</p> <p>Yardstick provide benchmarking for reserves to determine comparative levels of provision :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4478 hectares of neighbourhood reserves at an average of 1.62 ha/10000</li> <li>- total of 6768 ha of active/sports reserves at an average of 2.5ha</li> <li>- average number of items in playgrounds is 4.3, average of 58.4 playgrounds per TA</li> <li>- Playground provision is .8 per 1000 residents and 3.9 per 1000 children under 15.</li> <li>- Total number of youth facilities is 16.5 per TA, total average number of facilities is .2 per 1000 residents</li> <li>- 3.9 skate parks per TA, 273 outdoor basketball courts, average of 8.5 per TA</li> </ul>
Land area is required for services/facilities	Reserves vary in size. See standards and benchmarking above.

## CEMETERIES

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Cemeteries
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>Western Bay has five cemeteries within its District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Katikati</li> <li>- Maketu</li> <li>- Oropi</li> <li>- Te Puke (2) (the old Te Puke cemetery has reached its capacity)</li> </ul> <p>Cemetery land is expected to remain sufficient for 2009-2019.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	General population.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities.	<p>The Local Government Act sets out requirements for councils in terms of planning i.e. developing a ten year plan and decision making processes.</p> <p>Ratepayers' needs and expectations in relation to Council's provision of social infrastructure inform the development of the long term plan; further</p>

	<p>feedback from ratepayers is received through the consultation period on the long term plan.</p> <p>The Communities Strategy in the long term plan states the level of service for interment: Council will review ways to efficiently meet the District's interment needs over the next 50 years. In the interim, council will continue to own and maintain cemeteries at Katikati, Oropi and Te Puke (2). Alternative ownership of Maketu is being considered.</p> <p>A joint strategy review with Tauranga City Council is planned for 2009.</p> <p>Asset management plans determine the provision and renewal of cemeteries.</p>
Planning standards	The Burial and Cremation Act 1964 informs Key Performance Indicator's e.g. functions of local authorities in relation to cemeteries, public access to cemeteries, closing of cemeteries etc.
Land area is required for services/facilities	Asset management planning calculates space requirements for cemeteries.

## HALLS AND COMMUNITY CENTRES

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Halls and Community Centres
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>There are 19 halls and community centres in the Western Bay of Plenty District including a scout and emergency services hall. There are approximately 2475 residents per hall/community centre.</p> <p>Council owns the land on which the halls are sited, however the halls are owned by local Hall committees.</p> <p>Rural areas generally have few local social infrastructure facilities; often the school and hall are the only facilities that provide an importance focus and meeting place for the community and a venue for a range of social, educational and recreational community activities.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	General population.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>The Local Government Act sets out requirements for councils in terms of planning i.e. developing a ten year plan and decision making processes.</p> <p>The Strategic Property Asset Management Plan documents hall asset requirements, including a project financial forecast of expenditure.</p> <p>Ratepayers' needs and expectations in relation to Council's provision of social infrastructure inform the development of the long term plan; further feedback from ratepayers is received through the consultation period on the long term plan.</p>

	The current long term plan 2009-2019 sets the level so of service for Halls in the Communities Strategy part of the plan: Council will continue to maintain partnerships with hall committees for the purpose of providing community meeting places.
Planning standards	There are no planning standards for halls beyond legislative requirements i.e. Building Act, Health and Safety etc.  Generally there is a growing trend for community meeting places to be multipurpose and flexible to allow the space to be meeting a range of needs.
Land area is required for services/facilities	Varies, depends on size of the communities, purposes for the space etc.

## EMERGENCY SERVICES

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Emergency Management
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>Civil defence is provided in conjunction with the Tauranga City Council. It involves a comprehensive emergency management approach in addressing major emergencies in the District towards the preservation of life and property and coordination of care and relief of distress following a disastrous event which leads to a state of emergency. This also includes the maintenance of a state of public awareness and readiness for civil emergencies and natural disasters.</p> <p>Western Bay Council provides fire prevention education and maintenance of fire fighting equipment as part of the Western Bay Moana Rural Fire Authority.</p> <p>Emergency services and emergency management rely a great deal on volunteers. There are concerns that these services are and in the future will struggle to attract volunteers and the implications of this for communities' e.g. voluntary fire brigade, particularly in the event of an emergency.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	Whole population.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>The Local Government Act sets out requirements for councils in terms of planning i.e. developing a ten year plan and decision making processes.</p> <p>Ratepayers' needs and expectations in relation to Council's provision of social infrastructure inform the development of the long term plan; further feedback from ratepayers is received through the consultation period on the long term plan.</p> <p>In the 2009-2019 long term plan within the Communities Strategy sections states that: Council will ensure that threats to life and property in emergency</p>

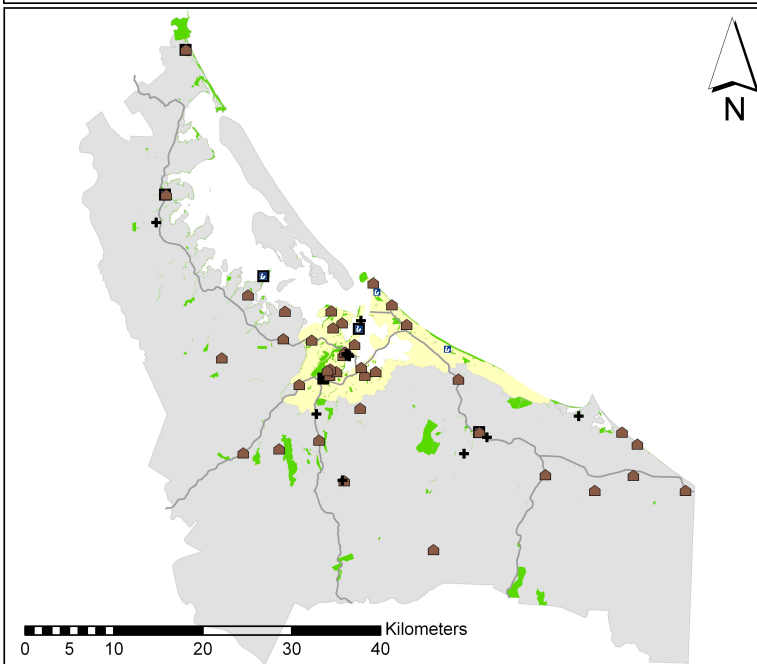
	situations are effectively managed, in accordance with legislative requirements. Council will also support volunteer groups in their emergency first response work through the provision of grants, service delivery contracts and advocacy as appropriate. This will include securing professional lifeguard services for the main ocean beaches over the peak summer holiday period.
Planning standards	Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act and national Civil Defence and Emergency Strategy and Plan set requirements for civil defence and emergency management. There are a wide range of planning guides and best practice guides for a range of different functions and emergencies e.g. spontaneous volunteer management planning, donated goods management planning, formation of civil defence and emergency management groups, recovery management etc.
Land area is required for services/facilities	Community based assessment centres (CBAC) are required at the rate of 1/30,000. The CBAC need to have phone and computer lines, a kitchen, parking, large space and security. In WBOP there are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- QE II centre</li> <li>- MT Maunganui Sports centre</li> <li>- Tauranga Bridge Club</li> <li>- Te Puke War Memorial Hall.</li> </ul> There is a mini CBAC at the Katikati medical centre, Waihi beach will fall under Waikato.

## PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Environment Bay of Plenty
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	In the Western Bay of Plenty subregion most public transport services are urban based in Tauranga with 12 routes covering Monday to Saturday.  There are three interdistrict services: Katikati – Omokoroa – Tauranga, Rotorua-Paengaroa-Te Puke – Tauranga and Whakatane-Tauranga. The Katikati service is offered Monday-Friday as a commuter service and two shopper trips per week. The Te Puke and Paengaroa service is offered via Rotorua and Tauranga with two commuter buses, one from Tauranga, one from Rotorua Monday to Friday.
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	Whole population, although generally focused on commuters.  Public transport must also consider the transport disadvantaged: <input type="checkbox"/> children up to the age of 15 years; <input type="checkbox"/> young people in secondary education; <input type="checkbox"/> young people in tertiary education; <input type="checkbox"/> people with disabilities; <input type="checkbox"/> super annuitants;

	<input type="checkbox"/> unemployed people; <input type="checkbox"/> low income groups; <input type="checkbox"/> other people not in paid employment; and <input type="checkbox"/> People who do not hold a driver's licence.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	A regional strategic approach is being developed to support decision making in the provision of public transport.
Planning standards	Public Transport is guided by the following legislation and national and regional policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land Transport Management Act 2003 as amended by the Land Transport Management Amendment Act 2008</li> <li>- New Zealand Transport Strategy 2008</li> <li>- Regional Land Transport Strategy 2007</li> <li>- Regional Passenger Transport Plan 2006</li> </ul>
Land area is required for services/facilities	Existing roads and bus lanes.

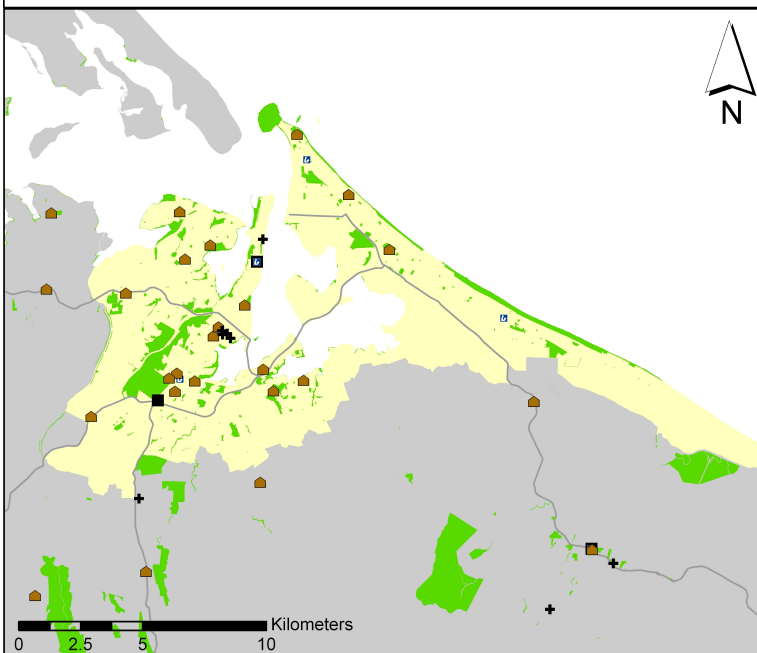
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - COUNCIL OWNED



Legend

- + Cemeteries
- Halls
- Libraries
- Council Offices
- Reserves

WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT



Legend

- + Cemeteries
- Halls
- Libraries
- Council Offices
- Reserves

TAURANGA CITY

## NON-COUNCIL SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION

### HEALTH

#### Hospital Services

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service	Bay of Plenty District Health Board – Provider arm <sup>1</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>The Bay of Plenty District Health Board is one of 21 district health boards in New Zealand that are established by the government, funded from general taxation, and responsible for the health and independence of the districts they serve.</p> <p>The Bay of Plenty District Health Board serves a population of 200,000 on the east coast of New Zealand's North Island, taking in the major population centres of Tauranga, Katikati, Te Puke, Whakatane, Kawerau and Opotiki. It has the second fastest population growth rate of all New Zealand's district health boards.</p> <p>The health board's activities range from delivering health and disability services through its public provider arm at hospitals in Tauranga (346 beds) and Whakatane (119 beds), community health and disability services, and mental health services, through to support functions such as the clinical directorate, corporate services, and information management services, as well as planning health service development, funding and purchasing both public and non-government organisation health services for the region, and Maori health.</p> <p>The health board's annual revenues of approximately \$400 million are split evenly between public health services, and over 300 non-government organisation health provider contracts.</p> <p>The Bay of Plenty District Health Board has a staff of 2,700 full-time and part-time staff, including 1,230 nurses and nurse care assistants and 210 specialists and doctors.</p> <p>The Bay of Plenty District Health Board has 11 elected members, including the chairperson, who represent the people of the region.</p> <p>Tauranga hospital is primarily a secondary health service, for some specialised health services patients access the tertiary hospital in Hamilton. Most of the hospitals services are delivered at the hospital although depending on the nature of the service maybe provided at home e.g. District nursing, in schools, dental therapists or at community based sites within the region.</p> <p>More specifically the provider arm provides the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- allied health including audiologists, dieticians, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, podiatrist, rehabilitation nurses, social workers and</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Information obtained from interviews with staff from the Planning and Funding team, the Bay of Plenty District health Board website.

	<p>speech and language therapists;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Toi Te Ora – Public Health focuses on promoting and protecting public health through the provision of safe drinking water, safe food, safe disposal of sewage, solid waste and hazardous substances, safe roads and playgrounds, and controlling the spread of communicable diseases. Nutrition, physical activity, tobacco and alcohol are also addressed through a range of health promotion programmes;</li> <li>- Cervical screening;</li> <li>- Community child and youth health services;</li> <li>- District Nursing;</li> <li>- Support Net – provides a needs assessment and service coordination service for people with a long term disability;</li> <li>- Clinical services including emergency, outpatients, radiology, laboratory, pathology, pharmacy and clinical equipment services;</li> <li>- Medical services – cardiology, gastroenterology, infectious disease, neurology, respiratory medicine, rheumatology, diabetes, endocrinology, dermatology and specialist services for the older person, renal medicine, oncology, haematology and dermatology;</li> <li>- Mental health and addiction services – community alcohol and drug, mental health services for older people, child and adolescent mental health, community mental health;</li> <li>- Anaesthesia and surgical services – surgical wards, operating theatres, day-stay units and intensive care for orthopaedics, urology, dental, plastics and ophthalmology;</li> <li>- Women, child and family – paediatrics, maternity and gynaecology services.</li> </ul>
Target group/s of services/facilities	The Provider arm provides secondary services to the Bay of Plenty which includes the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities i.e. who plans and makes decisions (e.g. local, regional and/or central) about things like location, establishment, relocation of facilities, nature of service/s provided; what types of plans/assessment are developed/conducted	<p>A range of national and regional plans and strategies determine the provision of services. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Health priorities</li> <li>• National Strategies e.g. national health Strategy, national Maori Health Strategy</li> <li>• Health Targets</li> </ul> <p>BOPDHB District Annual Plan and District Strategic Plan – current priorities are population health, primary and community health, youth and child and Maori.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iwi health plans</li> <li>• Maori Strategic Health Plans</li> <li>• Health Needs Assessments which takes into account population projections</li> <li>• Programmes of care which outlines health issues and needs, current service provision and gaps analysis to inform services required.</li> </ul>
Planning standards e.g. local, regional, national or international standards that identify how many services/facilities should be provided per 10,000/population	<p>A range of standards are used to determine services provided, much is determined by the level of service it offers i.e. primary, secondary or tertiary services, which is in turn determined by population, deprivation etc. For example Primary health care standards include things like GP's/1000 population.</p> <p>Other planning standards include legislation such as the Health and Disability Act which provide a disability lens and have building requirements, and national guidelines and best practice e.g. American Anaesthetic Association.</p>
Land area required for	Very much depends on the type of health facility, population numbers and



services/facilities	need.
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## COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH SERVICES

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	The BOPDHB Planning and Funding team fund and purchase both public and non-government organisation health services for the region, and Maori health <sup>2</sup> .
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>Contracted services offered in the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region as of January 2009:</p> <p><i>Aged Care</i> – continuing care, rest home, dementia and continuing care services – 24 contracts</p> <p><i>Health of older people</i> – home based support, household, rural travel, personal care – 16 contracts</p> <p><i>Maori Health Services</i> – whanau ora – Maori community healthy lifestyle, nutrition, koroua and kuia support services, respite care services, kaupapa Maori early intervention, Maori Disability support services, Maori primary health and community based services, Maori nursing, screening services, well child and tamariki ora – 13 contracts</p> <p><i>Mental Health Services</i> – advocacy/peer support – consumer and family, kaupapa Maori Mental health and alcohol and drug services, child, youth and adult respite, child and youth wrap around services, community services and intensive clinic, community residential support and other residential support, community alcohol and drug services, grief support services, workforce development, employment and training, activity based rehabilitation, residential treatment – 54 contracts</p> <p><i>Personal health services</i> – primary health, nutrition, anaesthetic medical services, oral health services, community transport services, emergency dental treatment, general medical services, HPV campaign, nutrition, orthodontic services, palliative care, pharmacy services, radiologist, specialist medical services, well child services – 196 contracts</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	Whole population or a range of target groups depending on the contract.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>A range of national and regional plans and strategies determine the provision of services. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of health priorities</li> <li>• National Strategies</li> <li>• Health Targets</li> </ul> <p>BOPDHB District Annual Plan and District Strategic Plan – current priorities are population health, primary and community health,</p>

<sup>2</sup> Information obtained from interviews with staff from the Planning and Funding team, the Bay of Plenty District Health Board website.

	youth and child and Maori. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iwi health plans</li> <li>• Maori Strategic Health Plans</li> </ul> Health Needs Assessments which takes into account population projections Programmes of care which outlines health issues and needs, current service provision and gaps analysis to inform services required.
Planning standards	Contracts ensure relevant standards set in legislation or national strategies, clinical guidelines and/or professional association's requirements are adhered to.

## BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT HEALTH BOARD – EMERGENCY PANDEMIC PLANNING

Facility/Service	Comments
Name of facility/service and contact person	Emergency Planning <sup>3</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and maintain District Health Board plans to ensure health services are maintained during any kind of emergency</li> <li>- Coordinate the delivery of health services in an emergency</li> <li>- Support 250 community health care providers in developing emergency plans</li> <li>- Conduct emergency planning workshops with each of the 18 iwi in the Bay Of Plenty region and providing an emergency and pandemic kit for each iwi.</li> </ul>
Target group/s of services/facilities	Bay of Plenty population.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Health guidelines for emergency planning</li> <li>- Midlands Regional Emergency planning</li> <li>- Work with civil defence and other emergency services</li> <li>- Coordinated emergency group for Chief Executive Officer's of emergency services, emergency services operational groups, local emergency planning groups and Midland health emergency management group.</li> <li>- The current Health Emergency Plan is for 2 years 2008-2010.</li> </ul>
Planning standards	Ministry Of Health guidelines for emergency planning National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan.
Land area is required for services/facilities	Community based assessment centres (CBAC) are required at the rate of 1/30,000. The CBAC need to have phone and computer lines, a kitchen, parking, large space and security. In WBOP these are planned to be located at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- QE II centre</li> <li>- MT Maunganui Sports centre</li> <li>- Tauranga Bridge Club</li> <li>- Te Puke War Memorial Hall.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> Information obtained from the Emergency and Pandemic Planner, Governance and Compliance at the Bay of Plenty District Health Board.

	<p>There is a mini CBAC at the Katikati medical centre, Waihi beach will fall under Waikato.</p> <p>These Centres have been planned to respond to an influenza pandemic. They maybe required for any emergency. During a pandemic the medical personnel at the CBAC will assess the need for tamiflu or antibiotics, for other emergencies the CBAC will provide a triage service and offer treatment for minor injuries.</p>
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## PRIMARY HEALTH ORGANISATIONS - WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY AND NGA MATAAPUNA ORANGA

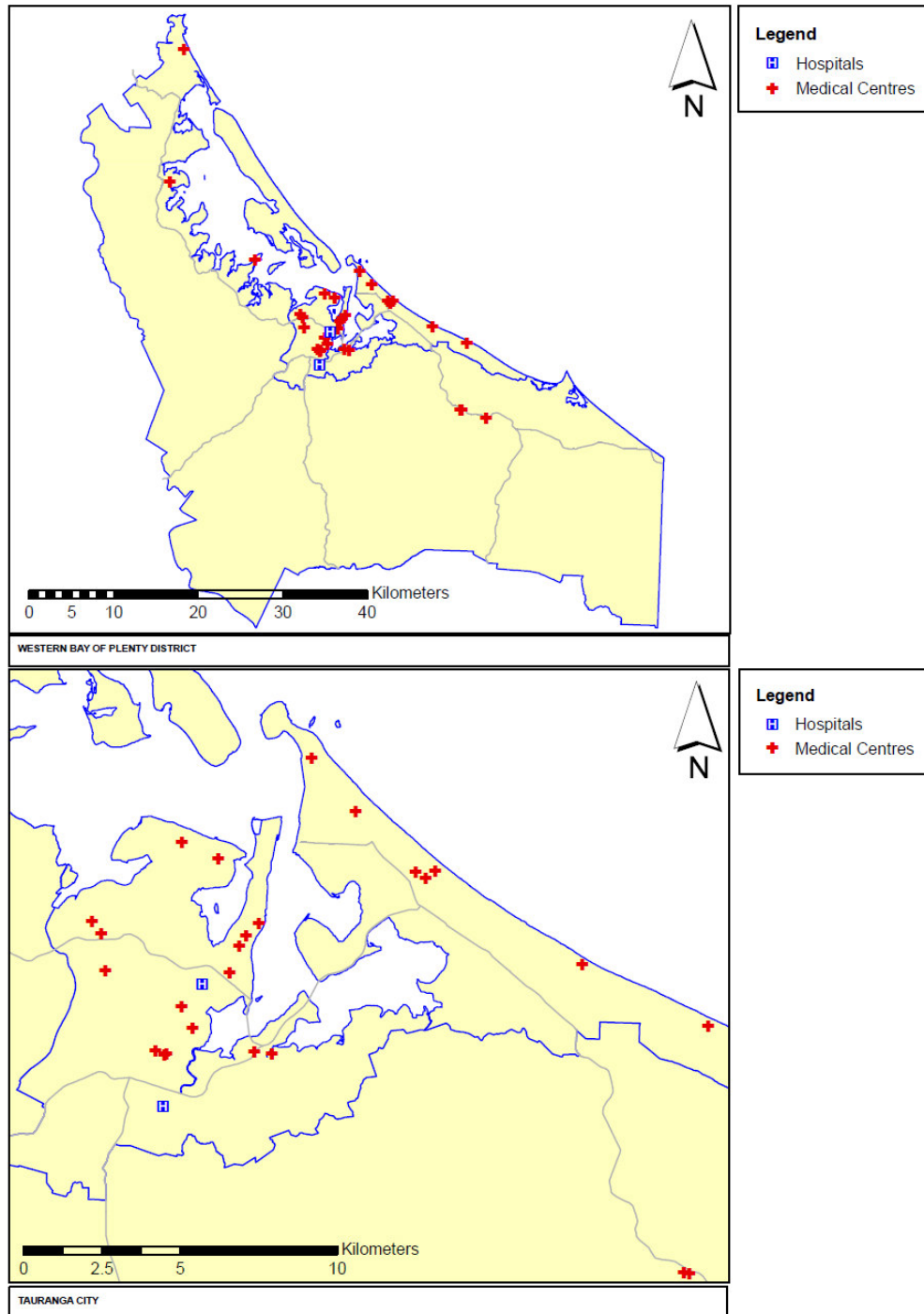
Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	<p>Western Bay Of Plenty Primary Health Organisation funds the provision of the majority of primary health care in the WBOP region. The Board is composed of 50% local iwi representatives<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p>Nga Mataapuna Oranga is a Maori kaupapa service<sup>5</sup>. The majority of their enrolled population is Maori. The hauora and clinics practice Maori values and philosophy of Te Reo, Rangatiratanga, Whakapapa and Whanaungatanga. Nga Mataapuna Oranga practice Maori governance and management.</p>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>Primary Health Organisations (PHOs) are funded by District Health Boards (DHBs) to provide essential primary health care services to those people who are enrolled with the PHO. PHOs bring together doctors, nurses and other health professionals (such as Māori health workers, health promotion workers, dieticians, pharmacists, physiotherapists, psychologists and midwives) in the community to serve the health needs of their enrolled populations.</p> <p>PHOs get a set amount of funding from the government to subsidise a range of health services. The funding is based on the numbers and characteristics (e.g. age, sex, ethnicity) of people enrolled with them. That funding pays for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing care and treatment when people are ill</li> <li>• Helping people stay healthy</li> <li>• Reaching out to those groups in their community who have poor health or who are missing out on primary health care</li> </ul> <p>There are 26 general practices with 140 general practitioners (GP's) with the Western Bay of Plenty PHO and 7 clinics or hauora with the Nga Mataapuna Oranga PHO.</p> <p>Most of the western Bay of Plenty residents are enrolled with either Western Bay or Nga Mataapuna Oranga primary health organisations. The exception is Waihi Beach residents who are enrolled with their local medical clinic who is a part of a Waikato based primary health organisation, called Pinnacle.</p>

<sup>4</sup> Information obtained from the Chief Executive Officer of the Western Bay of Plenty Primary health organisation (WBOPPHO) and the WBOPPHO website.

<sup>5</sup> Information obtained from the Nga Mataapuna Oranga website.

	General practice clinics can offer a range of services including general medical, mental health, youth development, immunisation, cervical smears, health education, podiatry, drug and alcohol services etc.
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	Provides primary health care to all age groups with a range of specialist services to young people, Maori, and the elderly.  Kaupapa Maori services are offered by clinics run by Nga Mataapuna Oranga and by clinics offered by general practices through the Western Bay of Plenty PHO. Many of the clinics provide primary health care to residents on Island Islands and on marae.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	Ministry of Health Primary Health Care Strategy sets the direction for primary health organisations with the District Health Board setting specific targets.  Whilst funding from primary health organisations to general practitioners requires adherence to a range of legislation, clinical guidelines and the Strategy and targets mentioned above, most general practitioner practices in the western Bay of Plenty are private businesses. Consequently, some planning occurs as part of the business which is not influenced by the District Health Board or the Primary health organisation e.g. location of a general practitioner clinic.
Planning standards e.g. local, regional, national or international standards that identify how many services/facilities should be provided per 10,000/population	A range of planning standards is set for primary health organisations. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1500 patients/GP standard</li> <li>- GP's are within 45 mins – 1 hour drive, according to this most people in WBOP are covered</li> <li>- The District Health Board contract outlines what is a first level service, ensure GP's have appropriate accreditation, are registered, able to access continuing medical education etc.</li> </ul>
Land area is required for services/facilities	Varies, depending on size of practices, population size, types of practices.

In addition to the above government health services there are a wide range of private providers of health care including hospitals, dentists, optometrists, radiology, pathology etc. Some of these services are mapped to indicate the location and type of health service.



## EMERGENCY SERVICES

### St Johns Ambulance

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service	St Johns Ambulance <sup>6</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>St Johns Ambulance is a charitable organisation and national service with 90% coverage of the country. There are 5 regions of which Western BOP is in the midland region which has 3 districts.</p> <p>In WBOP there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Katikati 24/7 coverage fire station – 2 fulltime staff, 12-15 volunteers often as 2<sup>nd</sup> person on ambulance</li> <li>- Te Puke 24/7 coverage fire station – 3 fulltime staff, 10-15 volunteers</li> <li>- Maketu and Pukehina – the fire service is the 1<sup>st</sup> response with a med van.</li> <li>- Tauranga - 16 fulltime staff and volunteers</li> <li>- Mt Maunganui – 11 fulltime staff and 15-20 volunteers</li> <li>- Waihi beach often uses Waihi district ambulance, based on closest available</li> </ul> <p>St Johns utilises the rescue helicopters and works with coast guards.</p> <p>St John ambulance services are funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- contracts with Accident Compensation Corporation and Ministry of Health</li> <li>- patient part charges for medical emergencies</li> <li>- patient full charges for non emergency transports</li> <li>- community donations, fund raising and contributions from a range of commercial activities undertaken by St John.</li> </ul>
Target group/s of services/facilities	Western bay of plenty population
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities i.e. who plans and makes decisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New Zealand Ambulance Service Strategy</li> <li>- use SmartGrowth information regarding population growth forecasts for planning.</li> </ul>
Planning standards	<p>Their contract sets targets such as response times to incidents e.g. 80% of priority one call outs reached within 8 minutes.</p> <p>St Johns uses OREON standards which are international and are used by the Ministry of Health.</p>
Land area is required for services/facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National guidelines with regard to land area and facilities</li> <li>- Generally needs to be in the centre of populations, i.e. central as possible to ensure shortest travel times as possible with access to highways and link roads</li> <li>- Co-location of ambulance, fire and police is considered where land and other efficiencies can be achieved.</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> Information obtained from a meeting with the District Operations manager for the Bay of Plenty and the St Johns Ambulance website.

## Police

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	NZ Police <sup>7</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>The role of the Police is to enhance public safety and maintain law and order.</p> <p>The western bay of plenty has 7 stations in Katikati, Mt Maunganui, Tauranga (including a community policing office), Greerton, Papamoa and Te Puke.</p> <p>Community policing comprises of 22 community-based officers, 6 officers in youth services and 3 in community education.</p> <p>There are eight community patrols from Katikati, to Maketu and Pukehina. Community patrollers act as 'eyes and ears' for police. Patrolling their community in pairs, patrollers note anything that could be suspicious and inform police immediately of incidents requiring urgent attention.</p> <p>Police also supports the operation of numerous Neighbourhood support groups throughout the sub-region.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth needs met.	Bay of Plenty district covers the western bay of plenty population except for Waihi Beach which is covered by the Waikato District.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>Planning and decision making takes into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- national Statement of Intent and Strategic plan.</li> <li>- demand for service, crime figures, population growth</li> <li>- how can operate most efficiently, not spread too thinly for staff safety reasons etc</li> <li>- implementation of Patch policing – decentralised model</li> </ul>
Planning standards	National police planning informs provision of services in the Bay of Plenty.
Land area is required for services/facilities	A number of factors are taken into consideration about location of facilities including land availability, proximity to the central business district and court.

## Fire Service

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	New Zealand Fire Service <sup>8</sup>

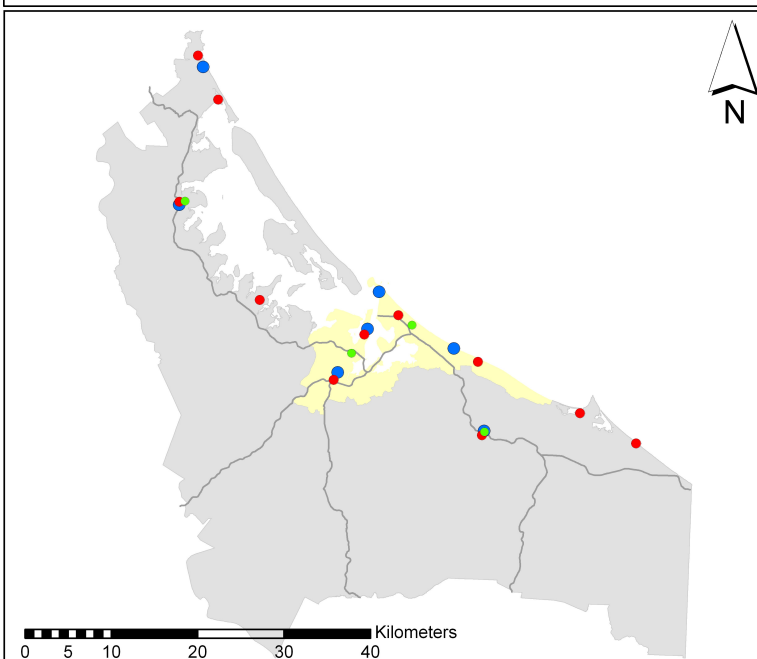
<sup>7</sup> Information obtained from the Officer in Charge at Tauranga South Police Station and the NZ Police website.

<sup>8</sup> Information obtained from the NZ Fire Service website.

Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>The purpose of the Fire Service is to reduce the incidence and consequence of fire and to provide a professional response to other emergencies. Its statutory role is fire safety, fire prevention and fire extinction.</p> <p>There are 11 fire stations located throughout the sub-region: Athenree, Waihi Beach, Katikati, Omokoroa, Greerton, Tauranga, Mount Maunganui, Papamoa, Te Puke, Maketu and Pukehina. Greerton, Mt Maunganui, Greerton and Tauranga are the only three stations with career fire fighters, whilst the other fire brigades are completely volunteer run. Volunteer numbers are approximately 20-25 for volunteer fire brigades.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth needs met.	General population.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>The Fire Service Commission provides governance and operation of the Fire Service, exercise the functions of the National Rural Fire Authority, coordinate fire safety and receipt proceeds of the Fire Service Levy.</p> <p>Members of the Fire Service Commission Board are appointed by the Minister of Internal Affairs. The Fire Service is broken into regions, Bay of Plenty is a region with Hamilton</p> <p>The Fire Service Commission has strategic priorities and a Statement of Strategic Direction 2008-2013.</p> <p>Each fire authority has a fire plan.</p>
Planning standards	<p>The New Zealand Fire Service is constituted under section 3 of the Fire Service Act 1975. The Fire Service Act outlines the role and function of the Fire Service.</p> <p>The Fire Service Commission set national goals with specific outputs and performance measures outlined e.g. contain 95% of all wildfires within two hours of being reported, maintain the estimated dollar value of damage from fires in residential structures below \$54 million per annum</p>
Land area is required for services/facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A number of factors are taken into consideration about location of facilities including land availability, generally needs to be in the centre of populations, i.e. central as possible to ensure shortest travel times as possible with access to highways and link roads</li> </ul> <p>Co-location of ambulance, fire and police is considered where land and other efficiencies can be achieved.</p>



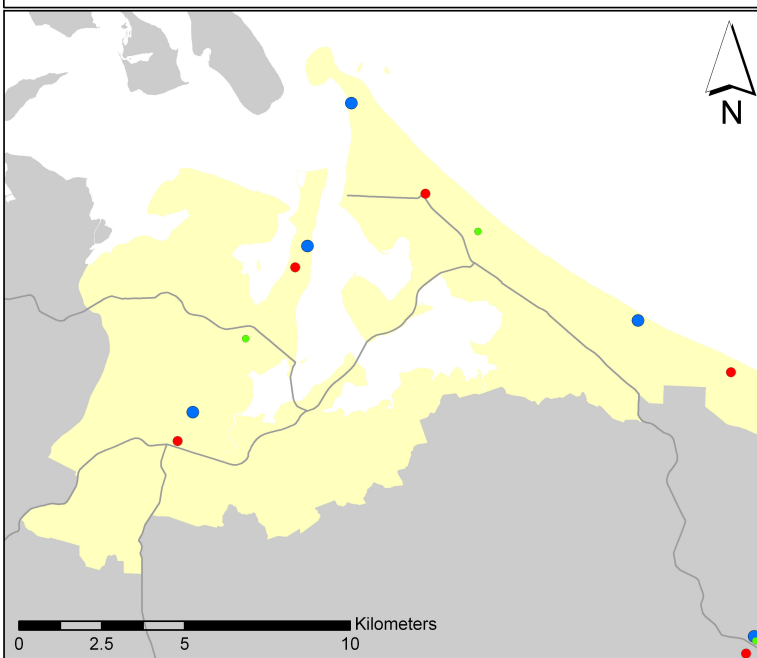
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - EMERGENCY SERVICES



Legend

- Ambulance
- Fire Station
- Police Station

WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT



Legend

- Ambulance
- Fire Station
- Police Station

TAURANGA CITY

## SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Ministry of Education

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Ministry of Education-Central North Region <sup>9</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in Western Bay of Plenty sub-region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early childhood education</li> <li>- State and state-integrated primary, intermediate and secondary schools, school bus transport</li> <li>- Tertiary, through Tertiary Education commission</li> </ul>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	Meet the education needs of 3-18 year olds through early childhood education in various formats, rural schools, integrated schools, Maori Medium education (site specific and main stream schools), special education (site specific and main stream) and school (bus) transport assistance.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities.	<p>Demographic and population information that predicts future demand against current school capacity informs strategic decisions on new schools, school type, increased capacity in existing schools, reduction of capacity, school mergers and closures.</p> <p>The Ministry's capital intentions plan specifies required capital spend by region to develop the network of schooling. The annual programme allocates capital funding for property projects for schools.</p> <p>New locations are identified in partnership with the relevant territorial local authority where possible. The Ministry of Education can designate land under the Resource Management Act to secure sites.</p>
Planning standards	<p>Relevant standards include: Education Act 1989, education regulations, policies.</p> <p>Approximately require a whole population of 3-5,000 for a primary school and a population of 15-16,000 for a secondary school based on average school age population ratios. Distance to school is also a factor taken into consideration.</p>
Land area required for services/facilities	<p>As a guideline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- primary school site 2 ha minimum</li> <li>- secondary college site 7 ha minimum</li> <li>- new sites often also includes an early childhood centre</li> </ul>

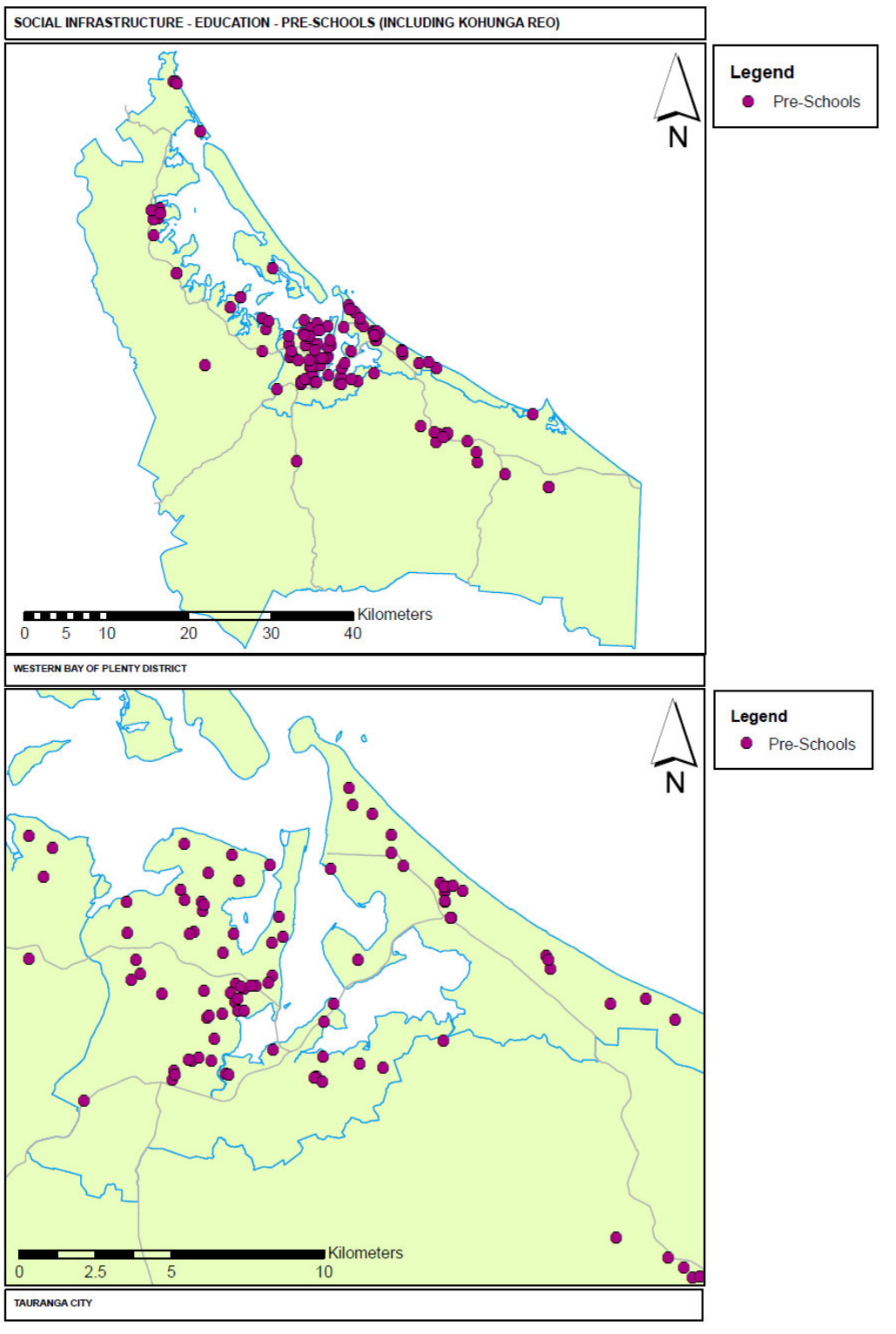
### Early Childhood Education

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Early Childhood Education (ECE) <sup>10</sup>
Description and	There are a wide range of types of early childhood education and providers of

<sup>9</sup> Information obtained from the Strategic Network Development officer, Central North Region and the Ministry of Education website.

<sup>10</sup> Information obtained from the Ministry of Education website.

location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>ECE. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- private and community based child care centres – provide long day care for children up to school age;</li> <li>- community and private kindergartens – focus on early learning for 3-5 year olds and operate during school hours;</li> <li>- Play centres are co-operatively managed and supervised by parents with support from the Play centre Association and Federation;</li> <li>- Te Kohanga Reo – retention of the Māori language is one of the central objectives of Kōhanga Reo. The kaupapa of Te Kōhanga Reo is based on total immersion in the language and culture which promotes learning within an appropriate cultural context, drawing on Māori styles of learning and teaching (for more information see the 'Maori Social Infrastructure' chapter);</li> <li>- Home based services.</li> </ul> <p>There are 159 centres in the western bay of plenty sub-region</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities	<p>0-5 year olds.</p> <p>Te Kohanga Reo caters primarily for Maori children (tamariki).</p>
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>Planning and decision making processes differ depending on the provider e.g. private, community, parents or whanau.</p> <p>Ministry of Education identify low participation areas and high Maori/Pasifika communities as targeted groups.</p>
Planning standards	<p>The Ministry of Education set the curriculum Te Whariki and have a strategic plan which sets out the government direction for early childhood education for the next ten years along with a ten year action plan, Pathways to the Future Nga Huarahi Arataki. The plan includes new funding and regulatory systems to support diverse ECE services to achieve quality ECE and the introduction of professional registration requirements, for all teachers in teacher-led ECE services, such as those already applying in the schools sector and kindergartens.</p> <p>Early childhood education providers are required to meet licensing criteria set by the Ministry of Education in order to receive funding from the Ministry of Education. The criteria cover health and safety, curriculum and professional practice, governance and parental involvement.</p>
Land area is required for services/facilities	<p>Varies depending on the size and nature of the early childhood facility.</p>



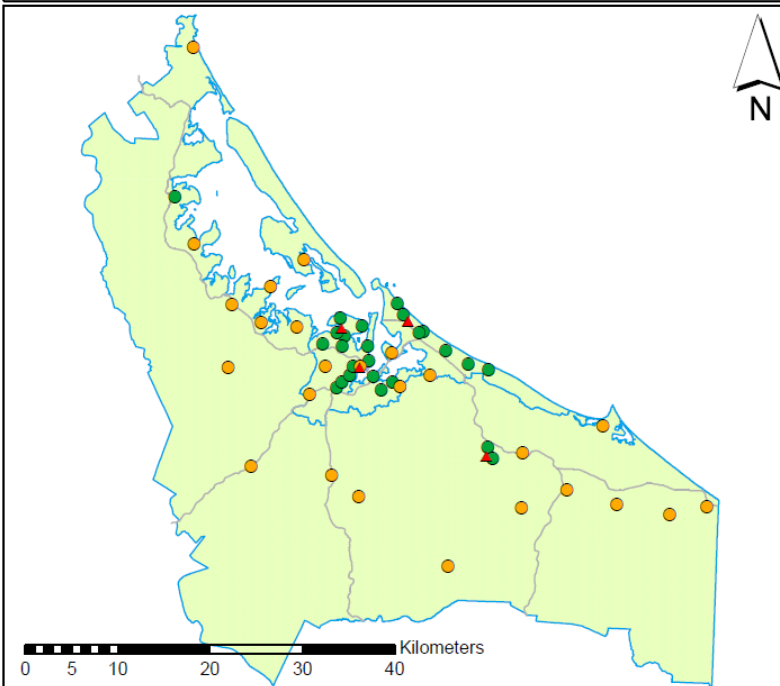
## Primary and Intermediate Schools

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Primary and Intermediate Schools <sup>11</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>There are 58 Primary and Intermediate schools which meet the education needs of students aged between 5-13 (Year 0-7) in the Western bay of Plenty.</p> <p>Some primary schools incorporate Years 7-8, generally smaller rural schools.</p> <p>There are different types of schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- area schools often rural schools teach from primary to secondary;</li> <li>- composite schools teach primary to secondary;</li> <li>- state schools are co-educational and are managed by a Board of Trustees and are funded by the Ministry of Education;</li> <li>- independent (or private schools) are governed by their own independent boards but must meet certain standards. They do not have to follow the NZ curriculum but must meet certain standards;</li> <li>- integrated schools – are schools that used to be private and have now become part of the state system. They teach the NZ curriculum but keep their own special character (usually a philosophical or religious belief) as part of their school programme. Integrated schools receive government funding for students but their buildings and land are privately owned;</li> <li>- Maori Medium Education (MME) is provided at differing levels of immersion, where the teaching is te reo Maori and based on Maori culture and values (for more information see the 'Maori Social Infrastructure' chapter), MME units of mainstream schools, and dedicated schools established under s155 kura Kaupapa Maori school or s 156 (special character school) of the Education Act.</li> <li>- special schools are state schools that provide education for students with special education needs</li> </ul>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	<p>Meets the needs of all children aged between 5-13.</p> <p>Bilingual and kura kaupapa are aimed specifically for Maori tamariki (children).</p>
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>The Boards of Trustees governs the school, employs the staff and manages school property. Every board must establish a charter which sets out the aims and objectives of the school.</p> <p>Boards of trustees are then accountable for meeting the objectives in their charter and for managing the funds they receive from the government to run the school. They are required to present an annual report to the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>The obligations on school boards are set out in detail in the Education Review Office's Handbook of Contractual Obligations and Undertakings.</p>

<sup>11</sup> Information obtained from the Ministry of Education website.

	<p>The Boards of Trustees of all state and state-integrated schools must develop a strategic and annual plan. The development of the plan and the monitoring of progress against annual targets is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees. The strategic and annual plans are documented in an annually updated charter, and progress against the plans is reported to the community.</p> <p>The strategic plan establishes the Board of Trustees' priorities and objectives for the next three to five years for intended student outcomes and management of the school's resources. The strategic plan should identify the most urgent learning needs for the student group as a whole and sub-groups of students who are at risk of not achieving.</p>
Planning standards	<p>Ministry of Education has a range of legislation and regulations that schools comply with.</p> <p>Ministry of Education sets the curriculum for primary and intermediate schools (except for some independent schools).</p>
Land area is required for services/facilities	Minimum 2 ha

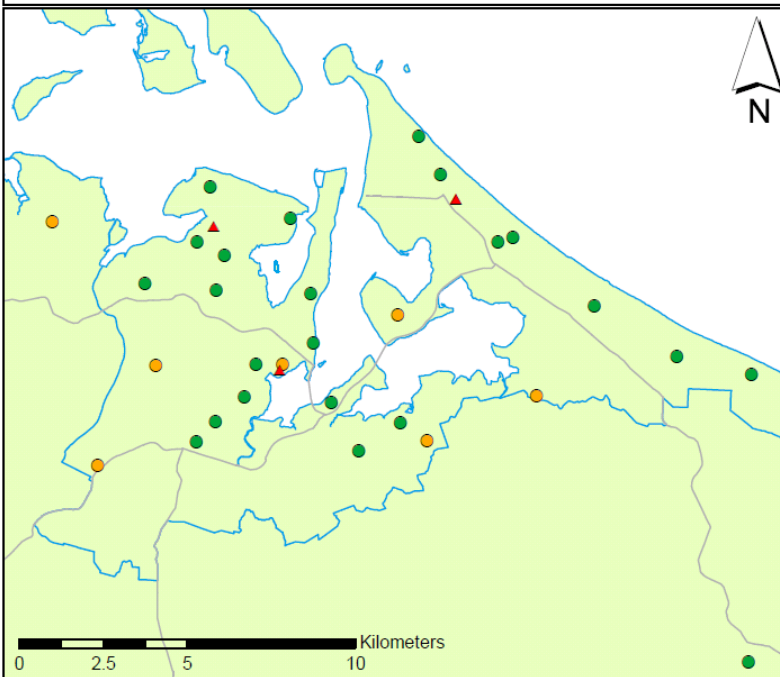
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - EDUCATION - PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE



Legend

- Intermediate Schools
- Composite Schools
- Primary Schools

WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT



Legend

- Intermediate Schools
- Composite Schools
- Primary Schools

TAURANGA CITY

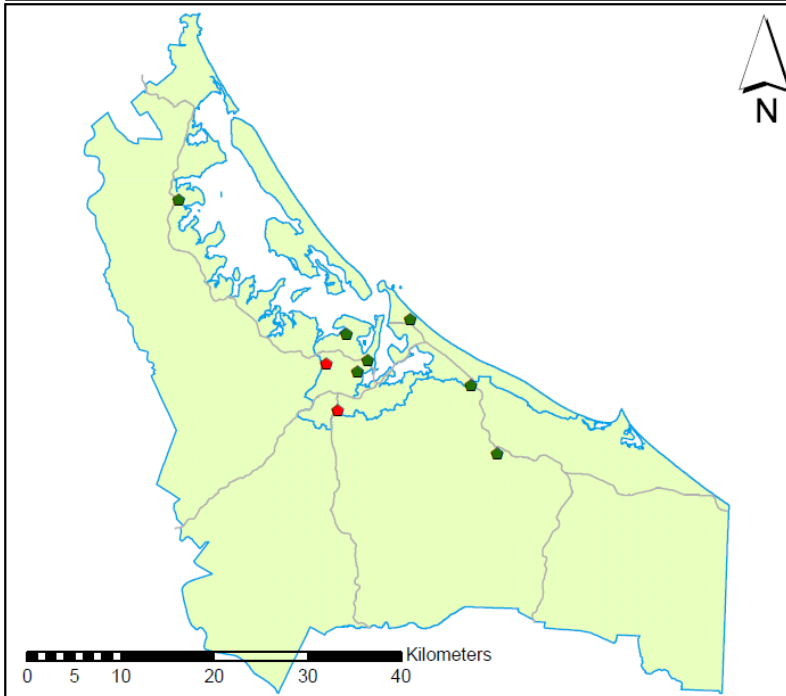
## Secondary Colleges

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Secondary colleges <sup>12</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>There are 8 secondary colleges in the sub-region. Secondary schools are educational and training facilities for students aged between the ages of 12-18.</p> <p>School types are similar to those outlined for primary and intermediate schools, with the addition of boarding schools (private or independent) and teen parenting units.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	Young people aged 12/13 years to 18 years or Years 8-13.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>The Boards of Trustees governs the school, employs the staff and manages school property. Every board must establish a charter which sets out the aims and objectives of the school.</p> <p>Boards of Trustees are then accountable for meeting the objectives in their charter and for managing the funds they receive from the government to run the school. They are required to present an annual report to the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>The obligations on school boards are set out in detail in the Education Review Office's Handbook of Contractual Obligations and Undertakings.</p> <p>The Boards of Trustees of all state and state-integrated schools must develop a strategic and annual plan. The development of the plan and the monitoring of progress against annual targets is the responsibility of the board of trustees. The strategic and annual plans are documented in an annually updated charter, and progress against the plans is reported to the community.</p> <p>The strategic plan establishes the Board of Trustees' priorities and objectives for the next three to five years for intended student outcomes and management of the school's resources. The strategic plan should identify the most urgent learning needs for the student group as a whole and sub-groups of students who are at risk of not achieving.</p>
Planning standards	<p>Ministry of Education has a range of legislation and regulations that schools comply with.</p> <p>The Ministry of education sets the curriculum and qualification processes, i.e. National Certificate for Educational Achievement (NCEA) (except for some independent schools).</p>
Land area is required for services/facilities	8 ha minimum

<sup>12</sup> Information obtained from the Ministry of Education website.



SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - EDUCATION - SECONDARY SCHOOLS

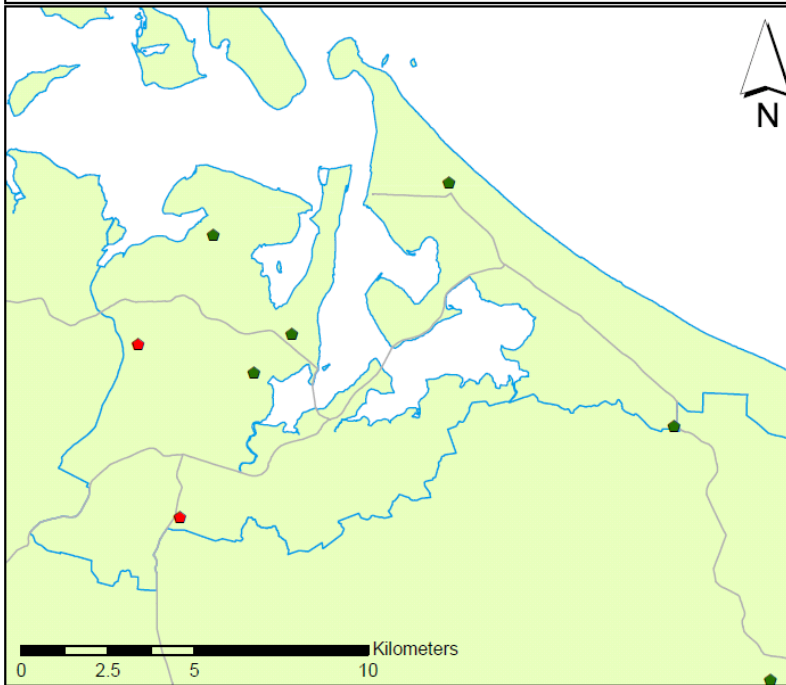


WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT

Legend

Secondary Schools

- Composite School
- Secondary School



TAURANGA CITY

Legend

Secondary Schools

- Composite School
- Secondary School

## TERTIARY EDUCATION

### Polytechnic

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Bay of Plenty Polytechnic <sup>13</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>Bay of Plenty Polytechnic offer 53 certificates, 19 diplomas, 10 Bachelor degrees in 32 subject areas to over 12,000 students (nearly 3,000 fulltime equivalent students). There are 338 allied and academic staff as of 2007.</p> <p>The Polytechnic is based on two campuses, the main campus is in Windermere on 20 hectares, and the School of Business Studies is located in the central business district of Tauranga. There is currently an application to construct a large tertiary facility in the CBD with the University of Waikato.</p> <p>There are four Schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applied Science</li> <li>• Applied Technology</li> <li>• Business Studies</li> <li>• Design &amp; Humanities</li> </ul>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	General adult population, currently 40% of students are under 24 years old and 60% are over 25 years old
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>The Polytechnic is governed by a Council with the following representatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministerial appointments</li> <li>- Co-opted members</li> <li>- Chief Executive Officer</li> <li>- Student Council</li> <li>- Academic and allied staff</li> <li>- Employers</li> <li>- Maori Council</li> <li>- Federated Farmers</li> <li>- National Council of Women</li> <li>- Council of Trade Unions</li> <li>- Chamber of Commerce.</li> </ul> <p>The Council monitors the management of the Polytechnic and seeks advice on academic matters from the academic Board.</p> <p>Kaunihera Maori is a committee of the Council and represents a governance jurisdiction for iwi and Maori on behalf of the Council.</p> <p>Three operational decision making bodies within the administrated The Polytechnic is led by a Chief Executive who is charged with meeting</p>

<sup>13</sup> Information obtained from the Bay of Plenty Polytechnic website.

	the requirements of the Education Amendment Act 1990, the State Sector Act, the Public Finance Act 1989, and such other legislation as it applies. Three operational decision making bodies within the administration are the Directorate which comprises the Chief Executive and the Academic, Māori and Community Development and Finance Directors; Executive Forum comprising the Directorate and Heads of School; and the Management Forum, which comprises the Executive, Heads of Schools and Senior Manager
Planning standards	<p>The Polytechnic have quality management standards in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- institutional academic quality management</li> <li>- development and review of qualifications and educational programmes</li> <li>- financial, administrative and physical resources</li> <li>- human resources, staff selection appraisal and development</li> <li>- student information and admission to programmes</li> <li>- student guidance and support</li> <li>- programme delivery</li> <li>- off-site practical/workplace components</li> <li>- assessment and moderation</li> <li>- reporting and certification</li> <li>- research</li> <li>- internal audit and review.</li> </ul> <p>A range of standards, targets and requirements are also set in relation to funding from the Tertiary Education Commission.</p>
Land area is required for services/facilities	Varies depending on student population and academic programmes.

## University

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	University of Waikato in Tauranga <sup>14</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>The University of Waikato at Tauranga courses are taught by University of Waikato staff in partnership with the Bay of Plenty Polytechnic where the courses are based on both there Windemere and Tauranga CBD campuses.</p> <p>Five Bachelor degrees, a Graduate Diploma, Diploma and Post Graduate Diploma can be fully completed in Tauranga with eight Bachelor degrees, certificates and Diplomas which can be started in Tauranga.</p> <p>Continuing education, bridging programmes and general English courses can be fully completed in Tauranga.</p> <p>The University of Waikato in total has 13,500 students taught on campuses totalling 68 hectares.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities	General adult population

<sup>14</sup> Information obtained from the University of Waikato website.

How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>The University is governed by a Council with the following representatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministerial appointments</li> <li>- Co-opted members</li> <li>- Vice-Chancellor</li> <li>- Academic and general staff</li> <li>- Student Union</li> <li>- Academic Board</li> <li>- Three iwi</li> <li>- Council of Trade Unions</li> <li>- Business New Zealand</li> </ul>
Planning standards	<p>There are a range of policies in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- campus environment</li> <li>- committees</li> <li>- copyright</li> <li>- council and governance</li> <li>- distinctiveness</li> <li>- employment and human resource matters</li> <li>- ethics matters</li> <li>- external academic programme reviews</li> <li>- financial and management matters</li> <li>- insurance</li> <li>- investment plan</li> <li>- Information Technology systems</li> <li>- Library</li> <li>- Research and commercialisation</li> <li>- Statutory matters</li> <li>- Student matters</li> </ul> <p>A range of standards, targets and requirements are also set in relation to funding from the Tertiary Education Commission.</p>
Land area is required for services/facilities	11.8 sqm per fulltime student is the existing ratio of buildings.

## Private Training Establishments

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Private Training Establishments <sup>15</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>Private training establishments are operated by a wide range of companies, trusts and other entities. The sector is diverse in terms of scale of operation, location, ethnicity, culture and areas of educational expertise.</p> <p>This diversity provides for a range of individual responses to specific needs,</p>

<sup>15</sup> Information obtained from the Ministry of Education website.

	<p>including those of learners, industry, employers, communities, Maori, Pasifika peoples and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The focus of private training establishments is on employment and education progression, foundation learning and Maori and Pasifika learning environments.</p> <p>In the Western Bay of Plenty there are 23 establishments providing training in a wide range of areas including horticulture, animal health, adventure education, homeopathy, bible, hairdressing, radio, English language etc.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	General youth and adult population, some institutes focus on specific target groups.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>Tertiary Education Commission require private training establishments to have an investment Plan which includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- governments priorities in the Tertiary Education Strategy</li> <li>- needs and priorities of students and other stakeholders</li> <li>- areas for organisational capability development</li> <li>- organisations core purpose</li> <li>- identified outcomes</li> <li>- planned activities</li> <li>- key performance indicators</li> <li>- governance and management structure and process</li> <li>- organisational performance</li> </ul>
Planning standards	<p>Tertiary Education Commission and the NZ Qualifications Authority set standards and requirements in relation to private tertiary institutes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- company registration certificate, Certificate of Incorporation or other recognition of legal status</li> <li>- Registration and accreditation from NZQA</li> </ul>
Land area is required for services/facilities	Varies depending on the nature of the private tertiary institutes

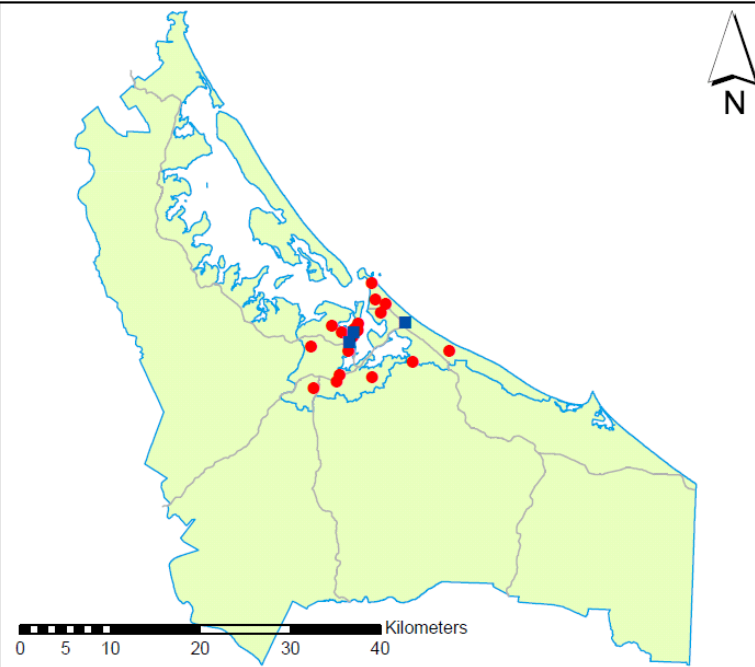
## Adult and Community Education

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Adult and Community Education (ACE) <sup>16</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>ACE providers include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- evening classes provided through secondary schools</li> <li>- the services of specialist not-for-profit organisations such as Literacy Aotearoa and ESOL Home Tutor schemes</li> <li>- the programmes offered by Workers Educational Association</li> <li>- courses and programmes provided by some polytechnics</li> <li>- courses run through the continuing education departments of universities</li> <li>- iwi-based courses and programmes</li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> Information obtained from the Ministry of Education and Adult and Community Education Aotearoa websites.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a very large number of community-based organisations which provide opportunities for adult and community learning.</li> </ul> <p>ACE provides community-based educational opportunities for adults that are aligned with the five national ACE priorities, and identified community learning needs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. targeting learners whose initial learning was not successful</li> <li>2. raising foundation skills</li> <li>3. encouraging lifelong learning</li> <li>4. strengthening communities by meeting identified community learning needs</li> <li>5. strengthening social cohesion.</li> </ol> <p>In the Western Bay of Plenty the following organisations provide adult education opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Katikati College and Katikati Resource Centre</li> <li>- Mt Maunganui College</li> <li>- Otumoetai College</li> <li>- Tauranga Boys College</li> <li>- Tauranga Girls College</li> <li>- Te Puke High School.</li> </ul> <p>7000 adult learner enrolments in the Western Bay of Plenty with 300 employed tutors and 20 different community groups who received funding from schools running ACE programmes. In Katikati it was estimated that 40% of the adult community had participated in an ACE course.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	General adult population, some courses focus on specific target groups.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) require that ACE providers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- undertake a community consultation process to identify local learning needs</li> <li>- ACE courses align with the ACE priorities outlined above and meet identified community learning needs</li> <li>- Belong to the local TEC ACE network</li> <li>- Meet the ACE quality assurance arrangements</li> <li>- Report on funding</li> </ul> <p>Recent changes to funding will result in a large reduction of courses with only courses leading to other tertiary education or work eligible for funding.</p>
Planning standards	Tertiary Education Commission set standards and requirements in relation to adult and community education
Land area is required for services/facilities	Varies depending on the nature of the provider and courses offered.

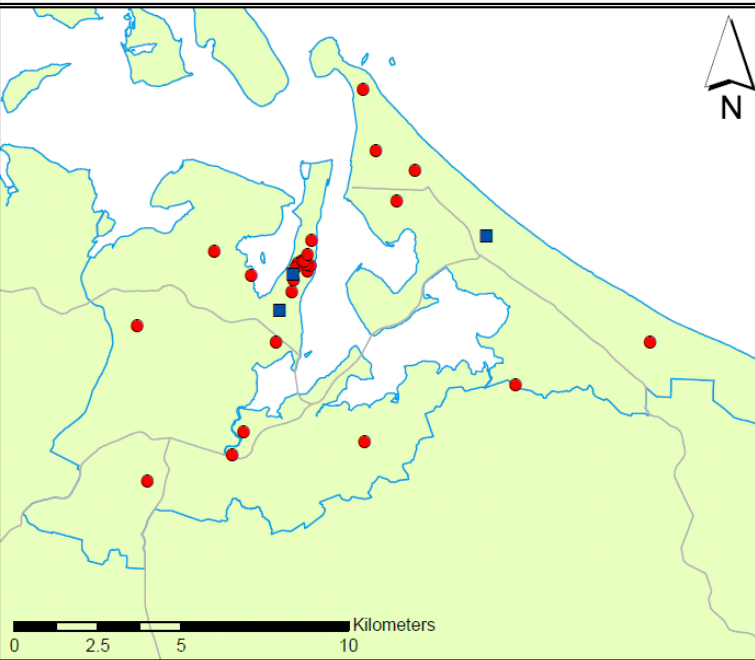
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - EDUCATION - TERTIARY PROVIDERS & EDUCATION SUPPORT



Legend

- Education Support
- Tertiary Providers

WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT



Legend

- Education Support
- Tertiary Providers

TAURANGA CITY

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

### MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Ministry of Social Development <sup>17</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p><b>Work and Income</b></p> <p>Work and Income helps job seekers and pays income support on behalf of the Government. This includes superannuation payments to retired people along with the administration of war pensions and residential care and support subsidies. They also administer the Community Services Card, International Services. Programmes include on-site work search assistance.</p> <p>In the Western Bay of Plenty there are Work and Income service centres in Tauranga, Mt Maunganui, Greerton and Te Puke with an outreach service to Katikati two days a week 9-3pm at the Katikati Resource Centre.</p> <p><a href="#">Work and Income Website</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>Child, Youth and Family (CYF)</b></p> <p>Child, Youth and Family helps families and communities to keep kids safe, and works with young offenders to help them take responsibility for their actions and to build an offending free future. It also supports and manages adoptions, and partners with other agencies and communities to deliver services and raise awareness of child abuse and neglect. CYF fund local organisations to operate youth, family wellbeing and education programmes in the District.</p> <p>In the Western Bay of Plenty the service centre and site office is in Tauranga.</p> <p><a href="#">Child, Youth and Family website</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>Family and Community Services</b></p> <p>Family and Community Services works with other government and non-government agencies, and communities to give families access to information and coordinated social services. Family and Community Services provide funding for a range of services e.g. budgeting services, family support, information and advice through local community agencies e.g. Te Puke Community Care Trust, church social services etc.</p> <p>In the Western Bay of Plenty the Family and Community Services office is in the Central North Region office in Rotorua.</p> <p><a href="#">Family and Community Services website</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>StudyLink</b></p> <p>StudyLink seeks to ensure that students get the finance and support they are</p>

<sup>17</sup> Information obtained from Ministry of Social Development personnel from Family and Community Services, Ministry of Youth Development and Work and Income and the Ministry of Social Development website.



	<p>entitled to so they can complete their study.</p> <p>In the Western Bay of Plenty studylink support can be accessed at the Work and Income centres in Tauranga, Mt Maunganui, Greerton and Te Puke with an outreach service to Katikati two days a week 9-3pm at the Katikati Resource Centre.</p> <p><a href="#">StudyLink website</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>Ministry of Youth Development</b></p> <p>Ministry of Youth Development provides policies, programmes and services relating to young people.</p> <p>In the Western Bay of Plenty the Ministry of Youth Development office is in the Central North Region office in Rotorua.</p> <p><a href="#">Ministry of Youth Development website</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>Office for Senior Citizens</b></p> <p>The Office for Senior Citizens provides policy advice to the Minister for Senior Citizens and government agencies. The office is based in head office in Wellington.</p> <p><a href="#">The Office for Senior Citizens website</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>Office for Disability Issues</b></p> <p>The Office for Disability Issues is responsible for promoting the implementation of the New Zealand Disability Strategy, and monitoring actions to enable the participation and inclusion of disabled people in our society. The office is based in head office in Wellington.</p> <p><a href="#">The Office for Disability Issues website</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>Office for Community and Voluntary (OCVS) Sector</b></p> <p>The OCVS exists to inspire co-operation and relationships between the government and the community and voluntary sector. The office is based in head office in Wellington.</p> <p><a href="#">Office for Community and Voluntary Sector website</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>Working for Families</b></p> <p>Working for Families is a package designed to help make it easier to work and raise a family. It pays extra money to many thousands of New Zealand families. Working for Families support is accessed either from the Work and Income services centres in Tauranga, Mt Maunganui, Greerton and Te Puke with an outreach service to Katikati two days a week 9-3pm at the Katikati Resource Centre or from the Inland Revenue Department depending on the nature of support required.</p> <p><a href="#">Working for Families website</a></p> <p><b>Websites and resources available through the Ministry of Social</b></p>
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	<p><b>Development:</b></p> <p><b>SuperGold</b> The SuperGold Card is a discounts and concessions card issued free to all eligible seniors and veterans in recognition of the contribution they have made, and continue to make to New Zealand society.</p> <p><a href="#">SuperGold Card website</a></p> <p><b>Are you OK!</b> The Campaign is part of a community-wide movement led by individuals and organisations throughout New Zealand who are working together to help prevent family violence. It will provide information, resources and support to create a society that says family violence is never ok.</p> <p><a href="#">Are you OK! website</a></p> <p><b>Good Practice Funding</b> This website is a key tool for improving government agency processes and practice when funding community, voluntary and Maori organisations.</p> <p><a href="#">Good Practice Funding website</a> This website is a resource promoting good practices for government employees working with non-government organisations.</p> <p><a href="#">Good Practice Participate website</a></p> <p><b>SPEAR (Social Policy Evaluation and Research Committee).</b> SPEAR provides a portal for the New Zealand social policy research and evaluation sector, highlighting the latest news, upcoming events, funding opportunities and jobs within the sector.</p> <p><a href="#">SPEAR website</a></p> <p><b>Heartland Services</b> This website provides information for people who live in provincial or rural areas of New Zealand and how they can access government services. In the Western Bay of Plenty the Katikati Resource Centre and the Work and Income office in Te Puke are the Heartland services offices.</p> <p><a href="#">Heartland Services website</a></p> <p><b>The Social Report</b> The Social Report provides information on the social health and wellbeing of New Zealand society. Indicators are used to measure levels of wellbeing, to monitor trends over time, and to make comparisons with other countries.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	<p>Target groups differ depending on the service.</p> <p>Infants, Children and Young People - Child, Youth and Family; Studylink; Ministry of Youth Development</p> <p>Elderly – Office for Senior Citizens; SuperGold discount card</p> <p>Low Income - Work and Income</p> <p>Disabled – Office for Disability Issues</p> <p>Families - Family and Community Services; Working for Families; Are You OK! Campaign</p> <p>General population– Heartland Services; Office for Community and Voluntary Sector</p>

Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>Strategic priorities are identified each year for MSD. Corporate Governance and Risk cluster manages the Ministry's corporate, planning and governance processes, and provides purchase advice and monitoring services to the Minister of Social Development.</p> <p>Each region has a regional plan and each of the services also has their own planning and decision making processes.</p>
Planning standards	Some standards are set through a range of legislation that informs some of the work undertaken by MSD. Internal protocols set out processes, targets etc that inform the work of all aspects of MSD.
Land area is required for services/facilities	Varies depending on the purpose of the facility.

## ARTS

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Creative Tauranga <sup>18</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>The purpose of Creative Tauranga, is to empower and encourage participation in creativity; be that as an artist or audience.</p> <p>Creative Tauranga was formerly the Tauranga Community Arts Council, and was initially established in 1969 as an incorporated society and contracted by both Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council to support the arts and culture sector. Creative Tauranga continues today, partnered with the Councils, as an organisation, which supports, inspires and motivates communities and individuals involved with the arts and cultural activities within the Tauranga Moana region.</p> <p>Creative Tauranga provides practical support through funding, advertising and information. In addition, the staff advises and assists in the development and nurturing of creative projects, events organisation, mentoring and a huge component of their skill is by way of connecting people with each other - or with appropriate resources.</p> <p>Services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and nurturing of creative projects</li> <li>• Funding advice</li> <li>• Event Support</li> <li>• Marketing and promotion advice</li> <li>• Connecting people with appropriate resources</li> <li>• Community information</li> <li>• Community Gallery Space</li> </ul> <p>Creative Tauranga supports local art societies at Katikati and Te Puke which encourage local involvement in the arts.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	<p>General community.</p> <p>A Maori Arts and Culture Coordinator have been employed to encourage Maori involvement in the arts.</p>
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>The SmartArts Strategy provides the overall strategic direction for the Arts in the Western Bay of Plenty.</p> <p>Creative Tauranga has four full-time staff members including a Chief Executive. Creative Tauranga has a governing board of volunteer members, known as the Creative Tauranga Board; they represent a diverse cross-section of people from the Bay of Plenty area.</p>

<sup>18</sup> Information obtained from the Chief Executive Officer and the Creative Tauranga website.

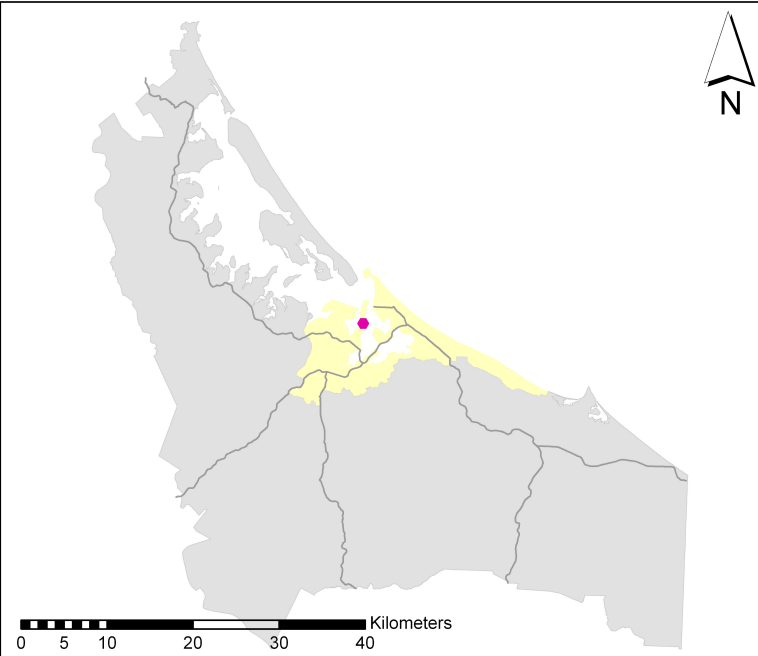
Planning standards	In addition to the Smart Arts Strategy Creative Tauranga receives funding from both Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council which sets the required actions, standards, legislation to adhere to etc.
Land area is required for services/facilities	Office in central business district close to other 'arts' infrastructure such as the gallery with room for community exhibitions.

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Public Art Gallery <sup>19</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>The largest art gallery in the region is the Tauranga Art Gallery which is a regional cultural facility provides a range of historical, modern and contemporary art for the western Bay of Plenty community.</p> <p>Public art galleries are an institution of collective cultural memory and cultural continuity that researches, records and preserves the cultural material of the region for current and future generations. The exhibitions aim to entertain, inspire, challenge and delight visitors to the gallery by showcasing quality regional, national and internationally sourced exhibitions in a range of media.</p> <p>The Tauranga Art gallery develops and delivers retrospective and survey exhibitions of established artists from the region, alongside national touring exhibitions and presents education and visitors programmes that run parallel to these exhibitions.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	<p>General community.</p> <p>Provide specific programmes for different school levels i.e. primary, intermediate, secondary and tertiary.</p>
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>Tauranga Art Gallery is a not-for-profit organisation and a registered charitable trust. The Gallery is governed by the Tauranga Art Gallery Trust, and supported by Tauranga City Council.</p> <p>The Tauranga Art Gallery Trust (TAGT) was formed in 1998 with the vision to establish a public art gallery to enhance the cultural life of the region. The project to deliver a public art gallery has been a community driven initiative.</p> <p>The principal operational funder of the TAGT is the Tauranga City Council (TCC). The TAGT is a Council Controlled Organisation but remains an autonomous Charitable Trust. Donations to the Trust are tax deductible.</p> <p>All Gallery operational activity is managed by the Director who reports to the Trust Board.</p> <p>Funding is primarily from Tauranga City Council who sets the key actions and expected outcomes.</p>
Planning standards	Funding from Tauranga City Council which sets the required actions,

<sup>19</sup> Information obtained from the Tauranga Art Gallery website.

	standards, legislation to adhere to etc.
Land area is required for services/facilities	Very specific requirements to be able to hold a range of exhibitions', ideally in the central business district.

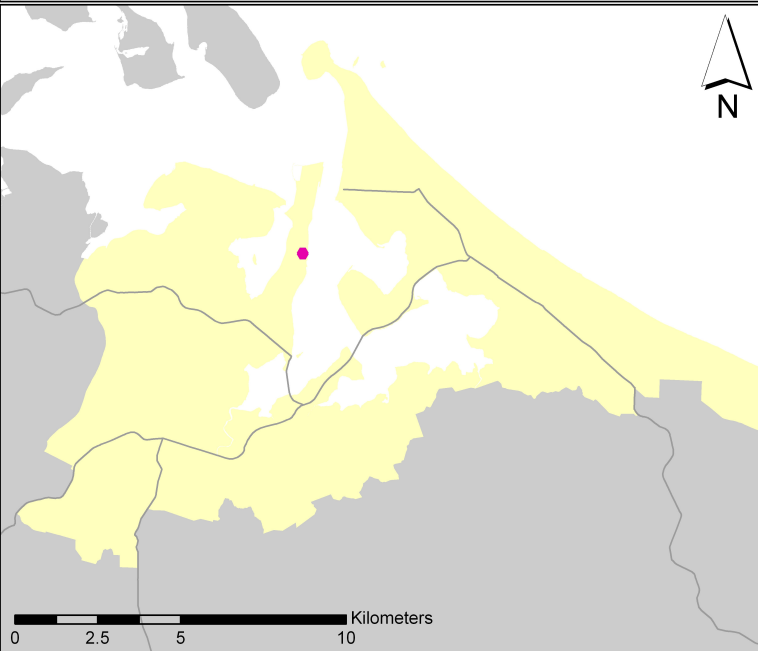
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - ARTS



Legend

● Arts

WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT



Legend

● Arts

TAURANGA CITY

## JUSTICE

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Courts <sup>20</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>The Western Bay of Plenty has a District Court which hears civil and criminal cases. District courts deal with matters up to \$200,000 and the majority of civil and criminal cases, although specified serious criminal cases e.g. murder are heard by the High Court, for the Western Bay of Plenty High Court is in Rotorua.</p> <p>Family court deals with adoption, care of children, care and protection, counselling and child abduction.</p> <p>The Youth Court is for young people aged 14-16 years old which hears all cases except murder and manslaughter or if the young person chooses a jury.</p> <p>The Environment Court is a single national court constituted under the Resource Management Amendment act (1996) which does sit in the Tauranga District Court. The Court deals with designation, classification, land subdivision, environmental effects etc.</p> <p>The Disputes Tribunal is based at the Tauranga District Court which is an informal way to resolve a wide range of disputes with no lawyers or judges.</p> <p>The Maori Land Court and Coronial Services for the Western Bay of Plenty are based in Rotorua. The Employment Court for the Western Bay is based in Auckland and the Waitangi Tribunal is based in Wellington.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	General population.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>The Ministry of Justice is led by the Secretary for Justice and Chief Executive. The Executive Team is supported by the wider Senior Management Team. Three Deputy Secretaries are responsible for the Ministry's business groups – Operations, Policy, and Strategy and Corporate.</p> <p>The Executive Team sets the strategic direction and is responsible for performance.</p>
Planning standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Justice sector has identified outcomes and clarified its specific contributions to outcomes and its outputs.</li> <li>- Ministry of Justice Statement of Intention</li> <li>- Strategy and Corporate Services are responsible for property management, budgets, planning and reporting.</li> </ul>
Land area is required for services/facilities	

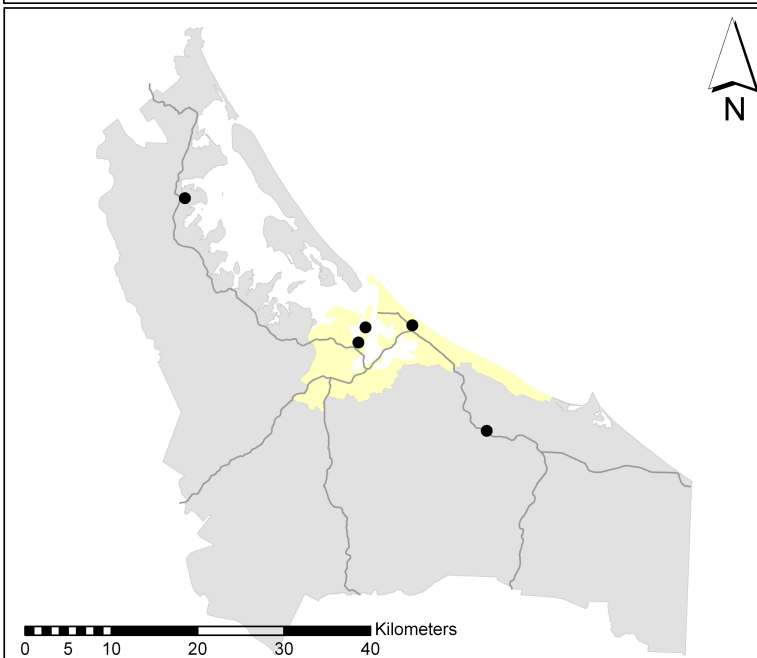
<sup>20</sup> Information obtained from the Ministry of Justice website.

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Department of Corrections <sup>21</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>Department of Corrections enforces the sentences and orders of the criminal courts by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- running prisons</li> <li>- manage offenders on community based sentences such as home detention and community work</li> <li>- provide reports and information on offenders to the courts to assist judges in sentencing decisions</li> </ul> <p>In the Western bay of Plenty Department of Corrections have three service centres in Mt Maunganui, Tauranga and Te Puke which provide community probation and psychological services which is staffed by Probation Officers, Psychologists and Community Work supervisors.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	Youth and adult population.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>Department of Corrections has a Strategic Business Plan, and a range of other strategies relating to reducing drug and alcohol abuse, prisoner employment, and Maori and Pacific Strategies.</p> <p>The Department has its own operational policies and procedures set by the central Organisational Development Group which manages Strategy and Policy, human resources, payroll, health and safety and employee relations.</p>
Planning standards	<p><u>Compliance and Legislation</u> The Department of Corrections operates within a strong compliance environment with regulations, contracts and delegations.</p> <p><u>CPPS Operations Manual</u> The Community Probation &amp; Psychological Services (CPPS) is directed and guided by clear, formal and systematic policies known as the CPPS Operations Manual.</p> <p><u>Corrections Act 2004</u> The Corrections Act 2004 reflects approaches to how the Department manages offenders.</p> <p><u>National Systems</u> National Systems define specific services to be delivered within the national corrections system</p>

<sup>21</sup> Information obtained from the Department of Corrections website.



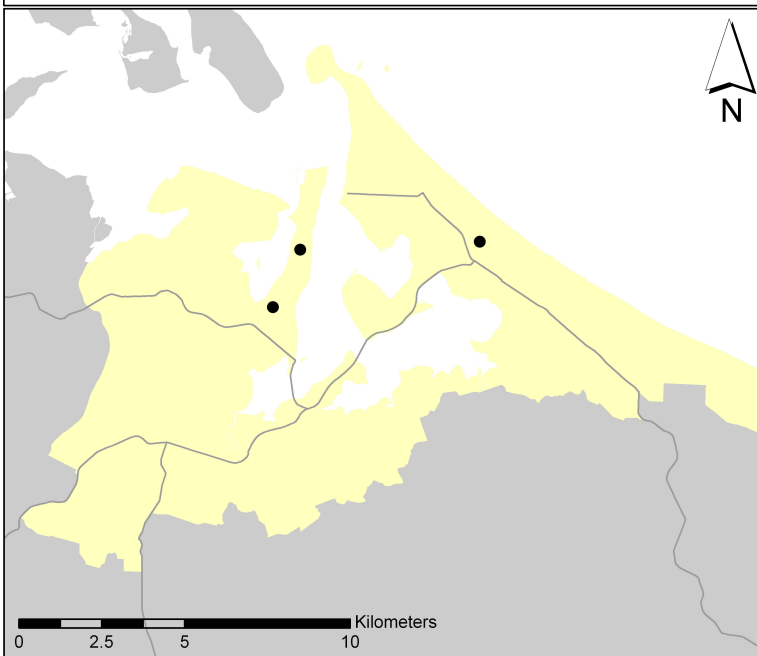
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - JUSTICE



Legend

- Court/DOC office

WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT



Legend

- Court/DOC office

TAURANGA CITY

## SPORT AND RECREATION

There are over 200 sports clubs ranging from hockey, tennis, swimming, golf, softball, tae kwon do, and Harness clubs in the western Bay of Plenty. Many of these have their own club rooms, facilities and organise their own events. It is not possible to describe all of the sports clubs in the sub-region however they have been mapped to identify the location and type of sport.

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Sport Bay of Plenty <sup>22</sup>
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>Sport Bay of Plenty, a Charitable Trust and non profit organisation, was established in 1987 and has grown to become a substantial provider of services benefiting the sporting, recreational and leisure interests of the Bay of Plenty communities.</p> <p>Current services include:</p> <p><u>Active Movement</u> - Early Childhood. Focusing on the under five age group and quality movement experiences.</p> <p><u>Active Schools</u> - Primary School Age Children Working with Primary and Intermediate schools to get more 5-12 year olds, more active, more often.</p> <p><u>SportFit</u> - Secondary Schools Working with secondary schools to get more teens, more active, more often..</p> <p><u>No Exceptions</u> Assisting schools to include people with a disability into a sport and active recreation.</p> <p><u>Base Services</u> A series of services across the Bay including Push Play, rest Home Games, Walking Programmes, Bike Wise Week, Active Women's Week, Active Living Guides.</p> <p><u>Promoted Active Living</u> Community seminars for people wanting to learn about the benefits of <u>physical activity for health and wellbeing and how to PUSH PLAY.</u></p> <p><u>Active Communities</u> Partnering Local Authorities to develop and implement Active Communities projects.</p> <p><u>No Exceptions</u> Assisting organisations to include people with a disability into active recreation.</p> <p><u>He Oranga Poutama</u> Working in partnership with Kaiwhakahaere to provide healthy lifestyles for Maori.</p>

<sup>22</sup> Information obtained from the Sport Bay of Plenty website.

	<p><u>Green Prescription</u></p> <p>A Green Prescription is a health professionals written advice to a patient to be physically active as part of their health management.</p> <p><u>Family Lifestyle Coaches</u></p> <p>Family Lifestyle Coaches support families to adopt a healthier lifestyle through participation in regular physical activity.</p> <p>The Sport Development team works together to improve the capability of Regional Sport in the Bay of Plenty in a number of different ways.</p> <p>Sport Bay of Plenty assist Regional Sporting Organisations (RSO's), clubs and schools to become more efficient and effective organisations in the delivery of sport. Sport Bay of Plenty work alongside them and assist to develop systems and structures that will ensure they achieve their goals and are sustainable in the future. This help includes work on strategic plans, position descriptions for committees, project development with councils, coach development and volunteer training. Coach development is based on continuous improvement through the increasingly effective integration of coaching skills, knowledge and understandings in coaching</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	General population, with specific programmes for children, young people, disabled, elderly and Maori.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>Sport Bay of Plenty is one of 17 regional sports trusts and receives funding from Sport and Recreation (SPARC).</p> <p>Sport Bay of Plenty has a Board which governs the organisation and provides strategic direction while the Chief Executive Officer manages the day-to-day operations.</p>
Planning standards	Standards, targets and requirements are set as part of funding contracts and through SPARC.

## **NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS (NGO's)**

There are a wide range of non government organisations in the Western Bay of Plenty established to meet a range of needs including health, welfare and support services, of which there are approximately 70. NGO's is a term widely accepted for referring to a legally constituted, non-governmental organization created by a person or people with no participation or representation of any government. The size and organisational structure varies depending on the purpose and funding of the organisation.

It is not possible to describe all of the non government organisations in the sub-region however many of the non government organisations have been mapped to identify the location and type of non government organisation.

## **COMMUNITY AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS**

There are approximately 700 organisations with varying levels of formality i.e. some are legally constituted societies, some are run from someone's home. They include:

- service clubs such as Rotary, Lions etc
- ratepayers associations
- cultural or ethnic groups
- scouts and girl guides
- environmental groups
- Trusts of community assets
- Marae committees
- Early childhood
- Support groups
- hobby groups e.g. model trains, stamps, gardening, musical
- activity groups e.g. Bridge, Citizens Club.

It is not possible to describe all of the community and social organisations in the sub-region however many have been mapped to identify the location and type of organisation. Many operate from a post office box or someone's home so are not mapped.

## MAORI SPECIFIC SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION

In addition to mainstream social infrastructure there is social infrastructure developed by and for Maori which is fundamental to Maori wellbeing and reflects Te Ao Maori. This includes and is described in the stock take: marae, te kohanga reo, kura kaupapa Maori, hauora and wananga.

Social infrastructure, both mainstream and Maori specific, contributes to Maori wellbeing. In order to understand the role and function of Maori social infrastructure it is useful to have an understanding of the tangata whenua world view of Maori health and wellbeing. There are some general frameworks that are used to articulate Maori health and wellbeing:

- te wheke – the concept of te wheke, the octopus is to define family health. The head of the octopus represents te whanau, the eyes of the octopus as waiora (total wellbeing for the individual and family) and each of the eight tentacles representing a specific dimension of health. The dimensions are interwoven and this represents the close relationship of the tentacles.
- te whare tapa wha – with its strong foundations and four equal sides, the symbol of the wharenuī (house) illustrates the four dimensions of Maori wellbeing: taha tinana (physical health); taha wairua (spiritual health); taha whanau (family health); taha hinengaro (mental health).
- te pae mahutonga – is the constellation of stars popularly referred to as the Southern Cross. The constellation has four central stars arranged in the form of a cross and two stars arranged in a straight line that points towards the cross, they are known as the two pointers. The four central stars represent the four key tasks and goals of health promotion: Mauriora (access to te Ao Maori); Waiora – environmental protection; Toiora (healthy lifestyles) and Te orange (participation in society). The two pointers are nga manukura (leadership) and te mana whakahaere (autonomy).

The Bay of Plenty iwi have developed their own conceptual framework for toiora: optimum health and wellbeing led by Te Runanga Hauora Maori o Te Moana a Toi from the Bay of Plenty District Health Board<sup>23</sup>. This model is used in the context of their interactions and relationship with the District Health Board and may or may not be used internally by each iwi structure.

The Toiora model describes a tangata whenua worldview of health and wellbeing. It is a holistic construct that confirms the inter-related nature of all elements of Te Ao Maori.

The model presents toiora as the goal for tangata whenua and in this sense maintains a wellness focus. The state of toiora is represented by:

- A balance of optimum health across the elements of wairua (spiritual), hinengaro (intellectual), whatumanawa (emotional) and tinana (physical)
- Gaining of strength and power (mana) through strong relationships with Atua (gods and spirituality), whenua (land), moana (sea), tupuna (ancestry) and tangata (relationships).

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<sup>23</sup> Te Runanga Hauora o Te Moana a Toi (2007) He Pou Oranga Tangata Whenua - Tangata Whenua Determinants of Health Framework and Summary Report: Bay of Plenty District Health Board

- A balance between the states of tapu (sacred) and noa (common, physical))
- The qualities of ihi (inspiration), wehi (awe, belonging to a larger existence) and wana (gratitude and passion for life) as life motivators
- Achieving a state of toiora equates to strong mauri.

He Pou Oranga Tangata whenua model adds Maori principles and practices to the toiora model:

- Wairuatanga – understanding and commitment to a spiritual existence
- Rangatiratanga – leadership, self determination, capacity to govern
- Manaakitanga – show respect or kindness
- Kotahitanga – maintaining unit of purpose and direction
- Ukaipotanga – a place to belong, land and place (home)
- Kaitiakitanga – quality stewardship and guardianship over people, land and resource
- Whanaungatanga – family and relationships including ancestors and future generations
- Pukengatanga – teaching preserving and creating knowledge.

The social infrastructure described below contributes to toiora in multiple ways by providing kaupapa Maori education and health services. However, it in no way includes all factors or types of Maori social infrastructure which contribute to toiora. Papakainga (housing) and wahi tapu and culture heritage sites for example are not included because these are addressed in other parts of the SmartGrowth strategy.

## MARAE

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Marae
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>In Māori society, the marae is a place where the culture can be celebrated, where the Māori language can be spoken, where intertribal obligations can be met, where customs can be explored and debated, where family occasions such as weddings and birthdays can be held, and where important ceremonies, such as welcoming visitors or farewelling the dead (<i>tangihanga</i>), can be performed. The marae is a <i>wāhi tapu</i>, a 'sacred place' which carries great cultural meaning.</p> <p>In Māori usage, <i>marae</i> is technically the enclosed space in front of a <a href="#">wharenui</a> or meeting house (literally "big house"). However, it is generally used to refer to the whole complex, including the buildings and the open space.</p> <p>Iwi and hapu and many small settlements have their own marae. Since the second half of the 20th century, Māori in urban areas have been establishing intertribal marae.</p> <p>In recent years, it has become common for educational institutions, including primary and secondary schools, polytechs, and universities, to build marae for the use of the students and for the teaching of Māori</p>

	<p>culture. These marae may also serve as a venue for the performance of official ceremonies relating to the school<sup>24</sup>.</p> <p>Many marae also have kohanga reo, kura, or tourism businesses operating on the grounds of the marae.</p> <p>In the Western Bay of Plenty there are 23 marae:</p> <p>Ngati Ranganui – 10</p> <p>Ngaiterangi – 11</p> <p>Ngati Pukenga - 2</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	Maori affiliated to the whanau, hapu and/or iwi of the marae.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	<p>A marae is a meeting place registered as a reserve under the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act of 1993 ('The Māori Land Act'). Each marae has a group of trustees who are responsible for the operations of the marae. The act governs the regulation of marae as reservations and sets out the responsibilities of the trustees in relation to the beneficiaries. Generally each marae has a charter which the trustees have negotiated with the beneficiaries of the marae. The charter details matters such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of the marae, and a description of it;</li> <li>• a list of the beneficiaries: usually <a href="#">iwi</a> (tribes), <a href="#">hapū</a> (sub-tribes) or <a href="#">whānau</a> (families); in some cases, the marae is dedicated to the common good of the people of New Zealand.</li> <li>• the methods used to select trustees;</li> <li>• general governing principles of the marae;</li> <li>• the ways in which the trustees may be held accountable by the beneficiaries, and methods for conflict resolution;</li> <li>• principles governing appointment and recognition of committees to administer the marae;</li> <li>• procedures for amending the charter, and for ensuring adherence to its principles.</li> </ul>
Planning standards	Iwi kawa (protocol) and tikanga (customs and traditions) associated with that marae.
Land area is required for services/facilities	Varies depending on size of hapu, iwi, uses of marae, land availability etc.

## TE KOHANGA REO

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Te Kohanga Reo
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of	Te Kōhanga Reo is a total immersion te reo Māori whānau (family) programme for mokopuna (young children) from birth to six years of age to be raised within its whānau Māori, where the language of

<sup>24</sup> Wikipedia

plenty sub-region	communication will be Māori. The literal translation of the words 'Kōhanga Reo', 'language nest', indicates that the retention of the Māori language is one of the central objectives of the Kōhanga Reo movement. The kaupapa of Te Kōhanga Reo is based on total immersion in the language and culture which promotes learning within an appropriate cultural context, drawing on Māori styles of learning and teaching. In this context wairua is an integral component <sup>25</sup> .
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Māori/youth/elderly needs met.	Tamariki aged 0 to 5 (age range can vary)
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	The operation and decision making of each Kōhanga Reo is the responsibility of the whole whānau within the guidelines set down by Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust Board. The Trust board and the whānau Kōhanga Reo administer the kaupapa to ensure the safety and well-being of the mokopuna and the whānau and to ensure the survival of te reo Māori.
Planning standards	Te Kohanga Reo National Trust Board guidelines on: - Facility and Premises standards - Health and Safety - NZ Safety Standards - curriculum
Land area is required for services/facilities	Depends on the size of the kohanga reo.

## KURA KAUPAPA MAORI

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Kura Kaupapa Maori
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>Kura Kaupapa Māori are Māori-language immersion schools (kura) where the philosophy and practice reflect Māori cultural values with the aim of revitalising Māori language, knowledge and culture. The term Kaupapa Māori is used to mean any particular plan of action created by Māori to express Māori aspirations, values and principles.<sup>[1]</sup></p> <p>Written in the Māori language, Te Aho Matua o nga Kura Kaupapa Maori are the principles Kura Kaupapa Maori are required to adhere to. The principles are underpinned by Maori values, beliefs and customs.</p> <p>Te Runanga Nui is the national collective body of Kura Kaupapa Māori Te Aho Matua communities and is an incorporated society. The purpose of the organisation is to support Kura Kaupapa Māori <u>whanau</u> (communities that consist of parents and extended family members) realise their aspirations for their schools. They engage in discussions and negotiations with the government, Ministry of Education, the Education Review Office and other organisations who have a vested interest in Kura Kaupapa Maori.</p> <p>Types of kura kaupapa Maori:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kura tuatahi (primary schools)</li> </ul>

<sup>25</sup> National Kohanga Reo Trust Board. [www.kohanga.ac.nz](http://www.kohanga.ac.nz)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kura arongatahi (composite schools) teach from Years 1 to 15, students enrolled from year 11 to 13 undertake NCEA (national Certificate of Educational Achievement)</li> <li>- Wharekura (secondary schools) teaches from children from</li> <li>- Kura tuakana (mentoring schools) – mentor Kura teina (mentored schools) status for prior to the formal establishment process of being adopted by the government years 9 to Year 15<sup>26</sup>.</li> </ul>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	Tamariki aged 5-18
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	Each Kura kaupapa Maori has a Board of Trustees comprised of parents, Principal and staff representative. The Board of Trustees develop and adopt a school charter, strategic plan and annual plan.
Planning standards	Ministry of Education has a range of legislation and regulations that kura Kaupapa Maori comply with along with guidelines from the Te Runanga Nui.
Land area is required for services/facilities	Varies according to the number of students they intend to cater for.

## BILINGUAL SCHOOLS/UNITS

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Bilingual Schools/Units
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>Māori bilingual programmes are grouped into four levels, based on their level of immersion (teaching in Māori). Level 1 has the highest level of teaching in Māori (between 81% and 100%) and in Level 2, the children are taught in Māori for between 51% and 80% of the time. Level 3 is between 31% and 50% teaching in Māori and Level 4 is between 12% and 30% teaching in Māori.</p> <p>Māori-medium, or immersion, education is delivered in a number of different ways, such as kura kaupapa Māori, bilingual schools and bilingual units.</p> <p>The Education Act provides two ways for a Māori-medium school to be set up – through Section 155 and Section 156. Section 155 of the Act allows for state schools which use te reo Māori as the main language for teaching and the school follows Te Aho Matua (see information above about Kura kaupapa Maori). Section 156 allows for state schools which have a special character which sets them apart from</p>

<sup>26</sup> Wikipedia

	ordinary state schools. Some of these are schools where te reo Māori is the main language for teaching <sup>27</sup> .
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Māori/youth/elderly needs met.	Tamariki aged 5-18.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	Depends on the type of bilingual facility i.e. whether it is a kura kaupapa Māori or state school. The Bilingual Unit would adhere to the planning and decision making processes outlined for either state schools or kura kaupapa Māori, depending on where it is located.
Planning standards	As above.
Land area is required for services/facilities	Would depend on student numbers.

## WANANGA

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Wananga
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>In New Zealand, a wānanga is a type of publicly owned tertiary institution that provides education in a Māori cultural context. According to legal definitions (reaffirmed by the Waitangi Tribunal in 2005), wānanga are similar in many ways to mainstream universities. Currently, wānanga offer certificates, diplomas, and Bachelor degrees, and some provide programmes in specialized areas through the Doctoral level. Wānanga educational programmes are accredited through the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA) and Ministry of Education, and are partly governed by New Zealand's Tertiary Education Commission (TEC). The wananga is guided by Māori principles and values<sup>28</sup>.</p> <p><b>Recognised wānanga in New Zealand</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Wānanga o Raukawa</li> <li>• Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiarangi</li> <li>• Te Wānanga o Aotearoa</li> </ul> <p>Te Wananga o Aotearoa has a campus in Tauranga.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Māori/youth/elderly needs met.	18 years and older, with a focus on offering courses guided by Māori principles and values.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	The Wananga is governed by a Council of Ministerial appointments, co-opted members, kaumatua, Chief Executive Officer, staff and student representatives and union representation.

<sup>27</sup> Wikipedia and Ministry of Education [www.education.govt.nz](http://www.education.govt.nz)

<sup>28</sup> Wananga o Aotearoa website.

Planning standards	Funding from the Ministry of Education Tertiary Education Commission involves adhering to a range of National policies, standards and legislation.
Land area is required for services/facilities	Varies according to student numbers and courses.

## HAUORA AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Facility/Service	
Name of facility/service and contact person	Hauora and Social services
Description and location of services and/or facilities provided in western bay of plenty sub-region	<p>Many iwi provide a range of social and health services in a range of ways. Services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tamariki ora</li> <li>- whanau support</li> <li>- youth services</li> <li>- mental health services</li> <li>- GP services</li> <li>- Nurses</li> <li>- Traditional healing</li> <li>- Whanau support</li> <li>- Diabetes</li> <li>- Health education</li> <li>- Kaumatua programmes</li> <li>- Nutrition and physical activity programmes</li> <li>- Oral health</li> <li>- Immunisation</li> </ul> <p>Organisational and management structures vary in terms of the way in which these services are offered. For example Te Manu Toroa represent a collective of iwi who provide and sub contract services to other Maori health and social and health services e.g. Maketu Health and Social Services. Some services are offered through a hauora, a health clinic, who employ health practitioners i.e. nurses, GP's, youth workers etc. Most of these services are affiliated to a primary health organisation, either Nga Mataapuna Oranga or Western Bay of Plenty.</p> <p>Maori values and philosophy of Te Reo, Rangatiratanga, Whakapapa and Whanaungatanga, Maori governance and management, by Maori for Maori form the basis and inform the delivery of these services.</p>
Target group/s of services/facilities How rural/Maori/youth/elderly needs met.	This varies, the services maybe specific to their iwi, or maybe also for Maori from other iwi or maybe for the general community. Services offered by iwi organisation often target rangatahi (young people), kaumatua and Maori living in rural areas.
Planning and decision making processes for the development and review of services/facilities	Planning and decision making processes depends on the type of organisation that is delivering the services i.e. whether it is an incorporated society, a Trust, a runanga etc in terms of whether it has a Board or is largely managed by staff etc <sup>29</sup> .

<sup>29</sup> Nga Mataapuna Oranga [www.nmpho.org.nz](http://www.nmpho.org.nz); Te Manu Toroa [www.temanutoroa.org.nz](http://www.temanutoroa.org.nz)

Planning standards	Many of the services are funded by the District Health Board or a government department. These contracts set out the legislation and policy that the organisation needs to adhere to e.g. clinical protocols, Health and Safety etc.
Land area is required for services/facilities	Varies, depends on the nature of the service and the population it serves.

