



# Trends and uses

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## Contents

Introduction .....	4
1.0 Drowning .....	5
2.0 Organised Sport .....	6
2.1 Surf life saving .....	6
2.2 Surfing and paddle boarding .....	7
2.3 Canoeing and kayak .....	8
2.4 Waka ama, dragon boating and rowing .....	8
2.5 Dragon boating .....	10
2.6 Sailing .....	11
2.7 Fishing .....	12
2.8 Waterskiing .....	13
2.9 Ocean swimming .....	13
2.10 Events .....	14
3.0 Informal/non-organised recreation and sport .....	14
3.1 General .....	14
3.2 Boat use/ownership .....	16
3.3 Young people .....	16
3.4 Diving and Snorkelling .....	17
3.5 Fishing .....	17
3.6 Walking .....	17
4.0 Camping .....	18
5.0 Tourism .....	18
5.1 General .....	18
5.2 DoC Estate and Islands .....	19
5.3 Ferry .....	19
6.0 Education .....	19
6.1 Schools .....	19
6.2 Coastal education camps .....	20
6.3 Waterwise .....	20
6.4 Coastguard .....	21
6.5 Educational sailing programmes .....	21
6.6 Sea scouts .....	22
7.0 Volunteerism and philanthropy .....	22
8.0 Global warming .....	22
9.0 Commercial activity .....	23
10.0 Accessibility .....	23
10.1 Access for people with a range of abilities (including disabled) .....	23
10.2 Geographic, cost and time constraints/barriers .....	24

11.0	Parks, Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas .....	25
11..1	Marine protected areas.....	25
11..2	Blue corridors .....	25
11..3	Coastal Parks .....	25
11..4	Sanctuaries .....	26
12.0	Treaty Settlement, Manu Whenua and Marae .....	26
13.0	Population demand - demographics .....	27
13..1	Growth .....	28
13..2	Age.....	28
13..3	Labour Force.....	30
13..4	Diversity .....	30
	Glossary.....	33

## Introduction

The purpose of this document is to collate and summarise the uses and trends associated with direct or indirect use of the Hauraki Gulf as it relates to the theme of Accessible Gulf. The scope of the Accessible Gulf theme is defined as:

- Maintenance and enhancement of an accessible gulf for all
- The protection and development of:
  - The commons in perpetuity
  - The gulf experience for a wider population
  - Recreation for gulf communities and visitors
  - Viable commercial and economic uses
- Development of awareness, understanding and stewardship
- Reducing the vulnerability of the Gulf through management and reduction of impacts from increasing population and more visitors

The breadth of the topic and the people based nature of the topic means that there is both a lack of quantitative data in many areas or limitations to the data available. As such emphasis may appear to be placed on a particular activity or use simply because there is more information available for that use.

The information presented in this paper is in no particular order of priority.

In addition to the references cited throughout the document and in the glossary the following people have assisted in gathering data for this paper:

- Auckland Council employees – too many to mention
- Waterfront Auckland, Fiona Knox
- Rebecca Jarvis

## 1.0 Drowning

Drowning is the third highest cause of unintentional death in New Zealand - a significant risk to be managed. Since 2002, 71 people have drowned on the Auckland coastline, 6786 people have been saved by surf lifeguards (Northern Region), and a further 1 million have been removed from danger prior to getting into difficulty (Northern Region). In response to this, Surf Life Saving New Zealand (SLSNZ) has produced a Long Term Drowning Prevention Planning Paper for the Greater Auckland Region. It provides a framework for targeting drowning and injury prevention. To feed into this Strategy SLSNZ have conducted Coastal Public Safety Assessments to make informed decisions, based on quality evidence, about locations where they can provide resources in high risk coastal locations.

The 2013 drowning statistics show that the most common recreational activity contributing to drowning is swimming (which is both coastal and non-coastal) followed rock fishing/land based fishing. Ethnicity roughly reflects the population makeup, males lead the statistics as do 15-24 year olds followed closely by 65+ age group. Extract from NZ Drowning 2013 below:

Recreational Activity	2013		Five Year Average	
	Numbers	% (rounded)	Numbers	% (rounded)
Land Based Fishing	9	8	8	7
Non Powered Boat	3	3	7	6
Powered Boat	8	7	11	10
Sailing	3	3	2	2
Swimming	22	21	15	14
Underwater	4	4	7	6
Other Recreation	4	4	7	6
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Asian	10	9	8	7
Maori	21	20	23	21
NZ European	53	50	59	54
Other	11	10	7	6
Pacific Peoples	7	7	9	8
Unknown	5	5	4	4
Total	107	100	110	100
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	26	24	23	21
Male	81	76	87	79
Total	107	100	110	100
<b>Age Group</b>				
00 - 04	5	5	8	7
05 - 14	6	6	3	3
15 - 24	23	21	18	16
25 - 34	10	9	15	14
35 - 44	15	14	16	15
45 - 54	17	16	20	18
55 - 64	9	8	15	14
65+	22	21	15	14
Total	107	100	110	100

However when you compare these national statistics to Auckland there is a subtle difference with a much higher proportion of Pacific Island deaths (24%), slightly higher proportion of Asian deaths (13%) than the national average and a lower proportion of Maori (11%) and European (44%).

It is also worth noting that 13% of drownings in the Auckland Region involved Alcohol and 48% of drownings in the Auckland Region occurred when the victim was alone.

The Waikato Region, which goes far beyond the Coromandel showed a much higher proportion of male deaths than the national average although lower alcohol related deaths.

In response to the high drowning statistics SLSNZ have developed a number of recommendations (over and above their site specific surf patrol recommendations). These generally point towards the need for a comprehensive communication and education plan. The recommendations that are of relevance to Seachange and are summarised here:

- Water safety signage installed at public use coastal access locations
- A network of permanent emergency response beacons (ERB) should be installed at key access points around the coast to enable prompt, direct, two-way communication with emergency services. As a result, an effective, timely response can be executed in an effort to minimize the consequences when an incident occurs.
- Coastal safety material should be provided at all frontline campgrounds and accommodation locations relevant to the sites assessed. This will expose domestic and international visitors to some water safety education prior to entering the coastal environment.
- Beach safety information specific to the coastal sites should be incorporated on the websites of territorial authorities and applicable tourism companies. These websites should link to Surf Life Saving New Zealand's [www.findabeach.co.nz](http://www.findabeach.co.nz) website.
- Daily information signage should be displayed at main entry points throughout the year with local community members trained, by SLSNZ, regarding how to display this information.
- A holistic approach regarding coastal public safety should be incorporated into all future planning at coastal sites around the Auckland region. This will likely see the introduction of other drowning prevention initiatives. SLSNZ should be consulted regarding any future development of beach access and/or infrastructure in an effort to ensure public safety is appropriately considered

## 2.0 Organised Sport

There is a wide range of organised sport that occurs on the Gulf and its coastline with the main activities detailed below.

### 2.1 Surf life saving

SLSNZ track club membership and activity and this shows that membership has fluctuated over the last 10 years but in real terms remained the same at around 6000 members attached to Auckland Clubs as at June 2014. The strongest age group of members is between the age of 5-20 years old, membership then dives down but increases again between the age of 40 to 55 years old.

SLSNZ provide a vital rescue service and are therefore first point of response for many drowning, near drowning or injuries. As such they track incidents along the coastline by region. This shows that ages 6-13 years old have a very high percentage of demand for first aid assistance but all age groups up to 60 years old are also strongly represented.

Row Labels	Count of FirstAid	Count of Search	Count of Rescue
0-5yrs	50	17	4
06-10yrs	133	20	12
11-15yrs	123	13	39
16-20yrs	73	9	34
21-30yrs	88	16	82
31-40yrs	44	8	29
41-60yrs	59	9	26
61+yrs	15		3
NA	23	15	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>235</b>

Row Labels	Count of FirstAid	Count of Search	Count of Rescue
Auckland	498	68	176
Bay of Plenty	1		
Canterbury	4		
NA	73	34	40
Overseas	24	5	19
Waikato	3		
Wellington	4		
West Coast	1		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>235</b>

Row Labels	Count of FirstAid	Count of Search	Count of Rescue
NA	5	8	6
Other	44	20	17
Sailing/Boating	18	2	20
Surfing/Bodyboarding	103	17	55
Swimming	244	32	127
Walking/Running	194	28	10
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>235</b>

The evidence above shows a much higher role for SLSNZ in assisting people who are swimming, walking and running than surfing. Anecdotal reports suggest that the bulk of SLSNZ club membership and activity is in traditional surf lifesaving activity such as surf boating, beach races, surf kayaking etc and whereas surfing and surf based competitions operate relatively independently. Despite this SLSNZ are still the first port of call for surfer, kite boarders, stand up paddle boarders in need of rescue or first.

SLSNZ have also completed strategic planning exercises on their facility development. This notes the importance of sustainability of clubs which includes the need avoid an over proliferation of clubs, respect the issues of climate change/searise and unnecessary development along the coastal.

## 2.2 Surfing and paddle boarding

Surfing NZ is the official Sporting Organisation promoting the sport of surfing in NZ. They aim to inspire excellence and success through enjoyment – Surfing. They run surfing events, surf coaching and sport development. Affiliate clubs include:

- Whangamata Boardriders Club
- Waihi Beach Boardriders Inc
- Orewa Longboard Club Inc
- Omaha Boardriders
- Christian Surfers
- New Zealand Stand Up Paddling Inc
- Bodyboard Surfing New Zealand
- Kneeboard Surfing NZ

It is thought a large number of surfers are not associated with a club nor do they enter events. No statistics could be found on participation in the sport.

Stand up paddle boarding (SUP) has enjoyed an unprecedented popularity surge in the last few years. There are a range of commercial providers offering hireage, training, tours and activities. A range of clubs – particularly boating and surfing - have expanded into SUP. Anecdotal evidence suggests that one of the drivers for affiliation with existing clubs is ability to access storage in prime coastal locations i.e. there is no capacity to develop new facilities. The New Zealand Stand Up Paddling Inc organises the National SUP Championships and NZ teams for international events, monitors safety and oversees SUP instruction. They campaign on behalf of stand-up paddlers in New Zealand regarding new laws and legislation, and they are recognised by Sport NZ. In crude terms SUP is about standing on a long board (surfing) and can involve touring or paddling into and through surf – hence it is placed under this surf heading.

### 2.3 Canoeing and kayak

Canoe Racing NZ oversees the disciplines that have evolved from waka paddling, canoeing and kayaking. These include sprint, surf ski and marathon races. This is a relatively small sport.

In addition, within the wider recreation activity of paddling there are a range of vessels types including fishing, ocean going, surfing etc.

Clubs supporting both the racing and recreation aspects of the sport facing the gulf are:

- Royal Akarana Yacht Club
- North Shore Canoe & Youth Club Inc., Northcote
- The Takapuna Boating Club Inc
- North Shore Canoe Club Inc
- Auckland Canoe Club
- Auckland University Canoe Club
- Waitemata Canoe and Multisport Club
- Auckland Yakity Yak Club - Canoe & Kayak

Non-club based sporting events also occur including the paddleboard race of Takapuna Beach

### 2.4 Waka ama, dragon boating and rowing

While these are quite distinct sports they carry some common characteristics in terms of infrastructure required. In 2007 the Auckland Regional Paddling and Rowing Facilities Study was completed. This aimed to identify regional solutions for regional competition, including shared facilities across these codes, in an effort to avoid adhoc responses to the growing pressure of various clubs and groups advocating to develop expensive facilities around the coastline and in the Gulf for competition. This study recognised the need for/role of national facilities, versus regional and local facilities. This framework has been emulated across all sporting codes, supported by Sport NZ, so as to clarify and confirm the home for national and regional competition and avoid

unnecessary waste in investment. This Study identified the following trends in relation to these codes:

- Waka ama grew significantly as a sport in the 1990's and early 2000's. Its national body was created in 1987/88 and it is recognised as a sport by Sport NZ. It is open to all but particularly attractive to Maori and Pacific Island peoples who, as previously identified, are a population group that is helping to drive growth in Auckland. The national body aims to develop, promote and encourage all activities associated with Maori and Polynesian canoes and recognised the philosophy of cross cultural exchange and sharing amongst people the Pacific.

Waka Ama is broken into six regions and more than 50 clubs. In 2007 there were more than 3000 active paddlers. Nationals are held at Lake Karapiro and the Auckland Secondary School Waka Ama regatta increased in teams from 65 in 1998 to 150 in 2007.

The Auckland/Coromandel Region hosts the following Waka Ama Clubs:

- Te Whanau Waka Ama O Whangamata
  - Hoe Aroha Whanau o Mauao, Mt Maunganui
  - Akarana, Takapuna
  - Aratika Water Sports Club
  - Birkenhead Auckland
  - Cook Islands Outriggers Association, Mt Wellington Auckland
  - Hauraki Sports Club, Tamaki Drive, Auckland
  - Manukau Outrigger Canoe Club, Otahuhu
  - Orakei Water Sports, Orakei, Auckland
  - Pakuranga Outrigger Canoe Club,
  - Portage Crossing, Mangere Bridge
  - Tamaki Outrigger Canoe Club, Panmure Auckland
  - Taniwha Outrigger Canoe Club Inc, Lake Pupuke North Shore
  - Te Paerangi Waka Ama Inc, Otahuhu Auckland 1062
  - Te Pou Herenga Waka Ama Club Inc. Weymouth Manukau
  - Tu Tangi Ora - South Kaipara Collective Inc, Hellensville
  - Tui Tonga Canoe Club, Mangere Bridge
  - UP2 - Unlimited Potential, Te Atatu Peninsula
  - Waitakere Outrigger Canoe Club Inc, Te Atatu South
- The sport of rowing is organised into 10 regions, 65 clubs, 135 schools and seven universities across NZ. The Auckland Rowing Association was founded in 1883 making it one of the first regional sport governing bodies in NZ. Rowing is one of the sports high performance sports chosen by Sport NZ for strong levels of investment due to the fact that we currently enjoy a high degree of success on the international stage and are likely to continue to do so with the right level of investment in our athletes, facilities, competition and other support systems. The Auckland Rowing Association is made up of 12 clubs and 27 secondary schools covering the area from Whangarei to Mercer (does this cover all of the Gulf?). The popularity of the sport is demonstrated by the Auckland Secondary Schools Head of the Harbour regatta which is now in its 71st year with 35 participating schools in 2007. NZ Rowing Association identified that rowing participation has grown at 5.5% over the past 20 years and with the right level of investment in the region they expected participation to grow to 12-15%.
  - Kayaking – the section above references the Olympic discipline of flatwater kayaking specifically over the sprint distances of 200m, 500m and 1000m. It is mentioned again here as there is a potential synergy in course provision between kayaking, rowing and waka ama. NZ has a long and distinguished history of flatwater kayaking at the international level with many medal placings at both Olympic and World Championships level. There are 13 member clubs based throughout NZ and two clubs based in Auckland – North Shore and Waitemata Canoe and Multi Sport Club (check up to date info with Canoe Racing NZ). North Shore hosts the National Sprint Championships every year. The study identified that flatwater kayaking is

experiencing an increase in popularity with competition doubling in size for the nationals in the early 2000's.

- The strategy identified the home for regional competition across these codes as Hobson Bay and also identified the importance of sub regional facilities with a focus being on the Tamaki Estuary. At this point in time the Tamaki Estuary is being developed and no further work has gone into the Hobson Bay option. Other important findings of the study were a note about the lack of quality data across these sports but sufficient evidence to show an increase in participation across all sports will continue. Also that the need for quality sheltered areas of water suitable for paddling activities are likely to come under increased pressure from structured paddling, recreational paddling and other water based leisure activities. In terms of spatial distribute the important water spaces for these codes are Tamaki River, Lake Pupuke, Whau River, Waikato River and Lucas Creek and surrounding inlets such as Heliers Creek, Henderson Creek and parts of the Manukau Harbour.

Barriers to use/growth are tide times associated with many of these locations coupled with the fact that there is a lack of club storage and pontoon infrastructure that could help support use over longer periods of time however ultimately regattas will be restricted to three hours either side of high tide. Pole moorings in certain sections of the estuaries conflict with paddling activity and limits usable width of many of the waterways particularly on low tide. Moorings also restrict the ability to develop a 2000m straight course. There is currently no 2000m course in Auckland on which to train or hold regattas.

## 2.5 Dragon boating

The NZ Dragon Boating Association Website describes modern day Dragon Boating as having evolved as a sport over time until today there are 50 million paddlers that participate annually in competitions worldwide. Its roots are deeply imbedded in Chinese culture dating back over 2000 years.

“Originally Dragon Boating was used for religious purposes as a way to appease the rain gods. Later Dragon Boating festivals celebrated the life of Qu Yuan, a great warrior poet, who committed suicide by drowning himself in the river Mi Lo as a protest against political corruption of the day. According to the legend, when news of his drowning became known, boats were launched by the local fishermen in a race to be first to recover Qu Yuan's body. Thus dragon boat racing was born. The furious splashing of paddles and banging of drums used these days to get the crews in time has its origin in the fishermen's bid to scare off fish and other river creatures from defiling his body. To commemorate his sacrifice, the people began to organise Dragon Boating festivals in his memory. During early festivals fishermen would throw rice into the river as an offering to Qu Yuan, so that his spirit could be nourished in the next world. But legend also has it that one night Qu Yuan appeared in a dream to one of the fishermen, telling him that the fish were eating the rice offerings, and to prevent that the rice ought to be wrapped in silk – later replaced by bamboo leaves (called Zongzi or Doongs) – to protect the offerings. The Qu Yuan Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated every year on the 5th day of the 5th Moon (month) of the Chinese lunar calendar. The practise of making offerings of Zongzi's is an extremely important part of the Festival and it is encouraging to note that the offering of this culinary treat is still widely practised among Chinese communities and at Dragon Boating events all over the world.”

In NZ we are used to seeing 20 seat Dragon Boats however there are boats with from 10 to 50 plus paddlers, in addition to the drummer and the sweep, sometimes multiple sweeps in the bigger boats.

Participation numbers or needs are not known but it evident that the same flat water needs as the sports listed in 2.4 are a prerequisite. Auckland Dragon Boating Association describe themselves as a group of paddlers and coaches who run training, events and administration in their spare time. They claim to be New Zealand's largest dragon boat association, providing training facilities,

equipment, safety crafts, rescue operators, mentoring and events. Members are made up of breast cancer survivor teams, premier teams (mixed and womens) and secondary school teams

They train in Westhaven Marina (Nov-Mar) and Lake Pupuke (Feb - Mar).

## 2..6 Sailing

Yachting NZ, the umbrella body for all aspects of yachting – recreation, club, racing and high performance, has a strategic plan which shares much in common with the accessible gulf workstream. Their mission is “Helping New Zealanders access, enjoy and succeed on the water for life” and their goals support the general themes of access, enjoyment and success. They conduct an annual survey of clubs. The 2013 survey, which was based on 110 club responses, showed that club membership has fluctuated a little but in general terms remains unchanged since 1999. Membership is 11,240 in Auckland and 708 in Waikato/Thames. However it also shows that there are a few clubs with high membership (6 in excess of 1000 members) and the bulk have very low membership (52 have less than 100 members). Clubs are both increasing and decreasing in size and membership is strongly male dominated with little change shown in these figures since 1999 with the 2013 ration being 72% male and 28% female. The biggest issue facing clubs (as identified in the survey) is club membership and participation.

Clubs offer a range of learn to sail courses with the bulk offering junior dinghy sailing (69 clubs) and others offering junior keelboat, adult dinghy, adult keelboat, junior windsurfing and adult winsurfing. Less than a third of participants transferred from learn to sail course to club membership although actual numbers are not clear from the survey. Out of 100 responses to the question 7 clubs said they offer waterwise with the ones adjoining the Hauraki Gulf being Auckland Sailing Club, Wakatere Boating Club, Manly Sailing Club and Point Chevelier.

As the questions are not broken down into region it is not clear if the Auckland/Coromandel catchment is consistent with these figures or not.

Yacht clubs directly operating on the Hauraki Gulf, most of which have club rooms on the Gulf’s coast, are:

- Auckland Sailing Club
- Bucklands Beach Yacht Club
- Clarks Beach Yacht Club
- Clearwater Cove Yacht Club
- Devonport Yacht Club
- Glendowie Boating Club
- Gulf Harbour Yacht Club Inc
- Hobsonville Yacht Club
- Howick Sailing Club
- Kohimarama Yacht Club
- Manly Sailing Club
- Maraetai Sailing Club
- Mercury Bay Boating Club
- Milford Cruising Club
- Multihull Yacht Club (NZ) Inc (housed with Royal NZ Yacht Squadron)
- Murrays Bay Sailing Club
- Northcote Birkenhead Yacht Club
- Pakuranga Sailing Club
- Panmure Lagoon Sailing Club
- Panmure Yacht & Boating Club
- Pine Harbour Cruising Club
- Point Chevalier Sailing Club

- Ponsonby Cruising Club
- Pupuke Boating Club
- Richmond Yacht Club
- RNZ Navy Sailing Club
- Royal Akarana Yacht Club
- Royal New Zealand Yacht Squadron INC.
- Short Handed Sailing Association
- Taikata Sailing Club
- Takapuna Boating Club
- Tamaki Yacht Club
- Thames Sailing Club
- Torbay Sailing Club
- Waiheke Boating Club
- Waikato Yacht Squadron
- Waiuku Yacht Club
- Wakatere Boating Club
- Weiti Boating Club

## 2..7 Fishing

While most fishing is carried out as a commercial activity or as an informal recreational pursuit there are also several fishing clubs and associated fishing competitions around the gulf. Here are the clubs associated with the Gulf (note there are west coast clubs that may travel/compete in the Hauraki Gulf however they are not included as their primary home is not in the Gulf):

- Albany Sportfishing Club inc
- Auckland Sportfishing Club
- Bays Fishing Club Inc
- Big Fish Fishing Club
- Clevedon Game Fishing Club
- Counties Sports Fishing Club Inc.
- Hauraki Gulf Sportfishing Club Inc.
- Hibiscus Coast Sport and Leisure Club Inc
- Maraetai Beach Boating Club Fish and Dive Section
- Whakatakataka Bay Sport Fishing Club Inc, Hobson Bay
- Demon Anglers Catching Club Inc
- Prospect Fishing Club
- Matarangi Boat and Fishing Club Inc
- Mercury Bay Game Fishing Club Inc
- Tairua-Pauanui Sports Fishing Club
- Whangamata Ocean Sports Club Inc

The sport is also overseen by the NZ Sportfishing Council Inc. whose website states that: “Over a million Kiwis go fishing annually. Whether it's children learning to fish from wharves and beaches, or family outings to catch and enjoy a feed of fish through to those who target game fish and test their skills in sport fishing, fishing is an integral part of New Zealand’s heritage, culture and outdoor recreation. Fishing is a social and recreational outdoor activity and New Zealand has world class fisheries with many thousands of tourists visiting to explore our waters.

NZSFC fills a variety of needs and supports the million or so New Zealanders that fish. A key role is to advocate for responsible and sustainable management of our marine environment to ensure future generations are able to enjoy the unique resource we have. The Council conducts education programs, commissions and funds fisheries research projects, and participates in fisheries management.”

## 2.8 Waterskiing

Waterskiing is a small but popular sport and recreation activity in the Auckland/Thames-Coromandel area. The bulk of clubs are associated with flat water lakes but there are the following clubs that utilise the Hauraki Gulf as their home:

- Auckland Water Ski Club Inc, Orakei Basin
- Kenley Waterski Club, Te Atatu

## 2.9 Ocean swimming

While most swimming clubs are associated with and compete in the pool the growing popularity of ocean swimming and/or triathlons or biathlons with swimming legs makes this event based organised sporting activity an important consideration. Event based sporting activity is increasingly popular possibly due to the known trend away from joining clubs but the benefit, none-the-less, of having something organised to give people both a sense of safety, a goal to strive for and collegial support but selected on an event by event basis (pay as you go mentality).

Ocean swimming events are commercial ventures and there is a large predominance of these events in Auckland where the population is both more youthful and of sufficient size to make them economically viable. Current events, indicating popular locations for these ocean swimming events, are:

- King of the Bays – Milford to Takapuna
- Harbour Crossing - Bayswater on Auckland's North Shore to the Viaduct's Karanga Plaza in Auckland City
- Herne Bay to Watchmans Island – leaving Herne Bay beach (bottom of Herne Bay Reserve) to Masefield Beach (bottom of Curran St) via Watchmans Island.
- Chelsea Swim - From Masefield Beach (bottom of Curran St) to the Chelsea Sugar Refinery. Total distance is 2.4Km.
- Judges Bay Swim - Start in Judges Bay, out to Hobson Bay and 2 laps of a triangle back to Judges Bay.
- Rangitoto Swim - Rangitoto Wharf to St Heliers Bay
- Summer Swim series – 18 races (weekly from Nov-Apr) off Kohimarama Beach
- Beach Series is an 18 event summer sports series taking place on Takapuna Beach on Tuesday evenings
- Bean Rock Swim – Mission Bay to Bean Rock Lighthouse
- Peoples tri series – Maraetai Beach and Mission Bay
- Triathlete's Corner Swim & Run Series – Takapuna Beach
- Stroke & Stride - Mission Bay Beach
- Triathlon Pink NZ/Fun Run Pink - Maraetai Beach, Point Chevalier, Waiwera and Orewa Beach
- Ironman - Viaduct

It is evident that a common feature of ocean swimming events or triathlon events with an ocean swimming leg is a wide sandy beach, good tides and an iconic destination to swim to i.e. Rangitoto, Bean Rock, Watchman's Island or a manageable distance to cross a waterway e.g. harbour crossings. The nature of the activity also suits relatively flat water. These kind of events lead to informal use of these same sites for training. There are potential conflicts with informal waterskiing, kite surfing, surf skiing, surfing or any high speed boating activity. These clashes must be avoided as participants in these activities have restrictions on vision associated with their activity e.g. as you swim your vision is very short on the waterline and often obscured by small waves and kite surfing requires a lot of attention to be paid to the sail, wind direction and distant wave activity while both activities often like to work across the shoreline putting themselves in direct conflict. With the exception of waterskiing and surf skiing these sports tend to avoid each other due to the other sports preference for surf beaches/ surf.

## 2..10 Events

In addition to the ocean swimming or triathlon/biathlon events noted above a wide range of events occur on the coastline. These range from a food and wine festival at Mission Bay to the Onehunga ½ marathon which hugs the coastline around Onehunga, crosses the Manukau and hugs the Mangere Bridge foreshore. Although there has been no study of this kind of activity staff from the Council's involved in providing the spaces for these activities and consenting the activities note that each is consented on a case by case basis and the capacity of assets, conflicts with casual users of the area and conflicts with other events are readily able to be managed through the event consenting process.

Growth in events will increase significantly in Auckland, this is due in part to the sheer population increase and a youthful population at that making them economically viable but also general trend away from club based activity and a move towards organised activity that is based around sporting participation only (without the other obligations of clubs) on a come as you please basis.

## 3.0 Informal/non-organised recreation and sport

### 3..1 General

A Hauraki Gulf Use and Values survey was conducted between the weeks 3rd March and 21st April 2014. The survey crowd sourced information from the public on areas that were important to them and on the different ways people use and value the Gulf. This work was completed by Rebecca Jarvis, Dr. Barbara Bollard Breen, Dr. Chris Krageloh, Cr Rex Billington of Auckland University of Technology. This was a self-selecting survey which highlighted favoured locations for informal recreation and the types of uses and values associated with the communities' use. While the self-selecting nature of this survey showed a predominance of sites in or near Auckland when you drill down into the data by site similar uses and values were associated with individual sites. It could therefore potentially be assumed that a stronger representation of sites with the Thames/Coromandel area would not have influenced the outcome. The data also has a strong correlation with national data on recreation use and therefore is seen as a reliable reflection of the predominate use for the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park from a community/recreation perspective (rather than reflecting the economic orientated activity such as tourism, fishing, transport or transport of goods). The types of use are listed below with the number of points reflecting the number of times respondents identified with this activity as the reason for using the gulf/points along the coast. (

**Table:** Uses, number of use points added (# points), and percentage of total use points added (% total).

Use	# Points	% Total
Walking	2309	10
Swimming	2194	9
Exploring the beach / coast	1742	7
Picnic / BBQ	1448	6
Fishing - recreation (from boat)	1260	5
Boating - anchoring	1198	5
Sunbathing / relaxing on beach	1181	5
Bird watching	954	4

Kayaking / canoeing	767	3
Snorkelling	756	3
Hiking / tramping	755	3
Boating - sailing	742	3
Restaurants / bars / cafes	615	3
Exploring historic sites	571	2
Playing games / sport	517	2
Boating - motor boating	498	2
Marine mammal watching	451	2
Dog walking	441	2
Environmental education	440	2
Camping	415	2
Running / jogging	396	2
Boating - launching	395	2
Collecting shellfish by diving / snorkelling	371	2
Fishing - recreational (line from shore)	361	2
Attending a public event	353	1
SCUBA diving	320	1
Collecting shellfish from the shore	262	1
Volunteering	234	1
Stand up paddle boarding	209	1
Boating - mooring	208	1
Surfing	199	1
Body boarding	141	1
Spearfishing	126	1
Boating - charter boat	104	0
Spiritual rite	98	0
Boating - racing	96	0
Water skiing	86	0
Caravanning / campervanning	63	0
Wind surfing	56	0
Scientific research	46	0

In addition the Sport NZ participation surveys from Auckland gathered in 2011-12 which show the top three recreational pursuits are:

**Males**

- Swimming 25%
- Fishing (marine) 22%
- Jogging/Running 17%

**Females**

- Swimming 31%
- Jogging/Running 17%
- Fishing (marine) 13%

While swimming can occur in a lake or pool environment it is none-the-less the top participation activity in both male and female for a city surrounded by the water.

### 3.2 Boat use/ownership

Boat ownership has been tracked on and off for the last 80 years. It shows there is a trend towards growth in boat ownership:

- 1935 = 1000 boats (0.5% population)
- 1970 = 35,500 boats (6% population)
- 1998 = 74,700 boats (16% population)
- 2007 = 15% of Aucklanders own at least one boat
- 2010 = 17% of Aucklanders own at least one boat
- 2011 = 19% of Aucklanders own at least one boat

Recreational boat ownership is therefore, at minimum, linked to population growth and household numbers, and continues to increase. Trailer boat numbers are increasing by approximately 3 per cent per year. The numbers of jet skis, small yachts, kayaks and other paddle craft are increasing at 6-10 per cent per year. There is strong growth in larger vessel ownership, including multi-hulls (12m plus). While there is growth of all types of boat ownership, mid-size boat ownership (around 6-10.5 metres/20-35ft) is not increasing at the pace of population growth and therefore is proportionally an area of declining ownership. (Beca, 2012 – Auckland Recreational Boating Study).

Number of moorings and marina berths was estimated, in the 2004 State of the Environment report, to be over 11,000.

There are a range of boating clubs (power boats) around the gulf e.g. Outdoor Boating Club and dry storage capacity is increasing in hubs such as Westhaven (Orams Marine).

### 3.3 Young people

Young Peoples' Survey, completed by Sport NZ in collaboration with Auckland Council in 2011, provides an insight into recreation participation by young people. There is a finer grain of detail for Auckland than the Thames/Coromandel area as Auckland Council provided extra funding to ensure the results were available at a local board level. The generic results of relevance are:

- Most like playing sport; around 7 out of 10 boys (74.8%) and 6 out of 10 girls (58.6%) like playing sport "a lot"
- Informal settings are critical – participation is at its highest level when young people are "mucking around" with friends, families or on their own. It is common for both boys and girls to swim when "mucking around"
- Of the coastal sports listed there is participation at least once a year in:
  - Swimming (80% boys and 85% girls)
  - Canoeing/kayaking (41% boys & 39% girls)

- Fishing (39% boys and 34% girls)

### 3..4 Diving and Snorkelling

Diving is a non-competitive sport (although spear fishing is a competitive component of the sport). NZ Diving offers the equivalent of a national sporting body for diving. They offer training for all divers, whether beginner or interested in deep, cave or any kind of technical diving. They support fully trained instructors and a range of courses.

Diving is heavily provided for in the retail and commercial sector (rather than club based) which indicates that it is also a recreation activity that is only accessible to the middle class or wealthy sector of the community. Given the demographic of the Thames-Coromandel community (particularly the summer tourism population) and the natural attributes of this area diving is likely to be more dominant in this part of the Hauraki Gulf.

### 3..5 Fishing

In addition to the data provided above (under organised recreation) the Sport NZ Sports Data Table from 2012-13 shows fishing is the highest marine based sport. The statistics for those people that hold a strong passion for fishing are as follows:

- Total population participation – 18%
- Male participation – 23%
- Female participation – 13%
- NZ european participation – 17%
- Maori participation – 27%
- Pacific participation – 25%
- Asian participation – 15%

Participation is lower than this but none-the-less the highest of coastal sports. This shows that females are proportionally marginalised from this activity and Maori, Pacific Island and Asian participation far exceeds their proportion of population.

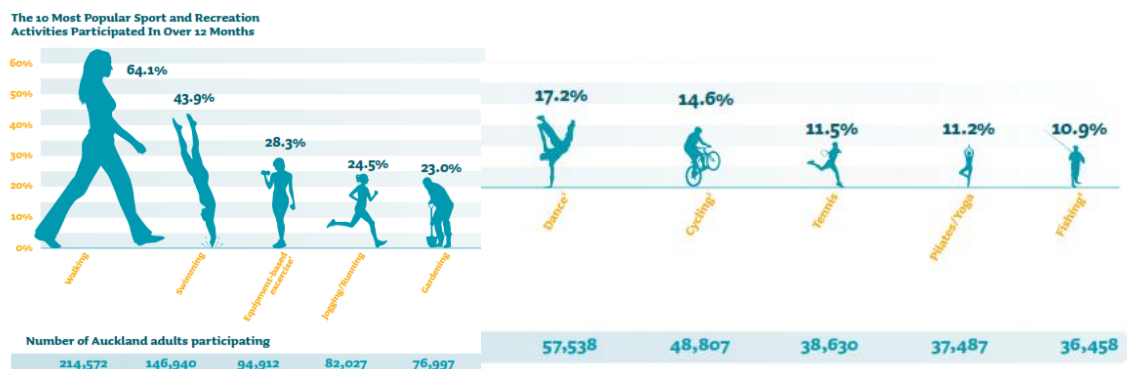
See earlier sport participation figures below.

### 3..6 Walking

Sport NZ Sports Data Table from 2012-13 shows the highest activity for participation is walking. Anecdotally we know that people walk close to home but where available and accessible coastal locations are a preferred choice. It is also the only activity that is significantly higher in female participation than male:

- Total population participation – 48%
- Male participation – 38%
- Female participation – 58%
- NZ european participation – 51%
- Maori participation – 46%
- Pacific participation – 41%
- Asian participation – 34%
- 

This is supported by earlier active NZ 2007/08 adult sport and recreation participation survey which showed that walking was by far and away the most popular activity (and fishing was 10<sup>th</sup> most popular)



## 4.0 Camping

Camping is a popular means of accessing the coast for extended stays/holidays. As mentioned below (see 5.2) people tend to vacate close to home. This makes camping along the Hauraki Gulf coastline a popular option for Auckland and Waikato communities.

The key pressures on access to the Gulf are increasing population, rising property prices and changes in coastal communities. These trends make it harder to improve access opportunities and contribute to a loss of camping facilities. This is set against an increasing population demand making camping proportionally less accessible as time goes on. Anecdotal evidence suggests that baches and campgrounds are increasingly booked out but those that are organised and can afford it. This high demand/low provision situation is a disadvantage to lower socio economic or new populations

## 5.0 Tourism

### 5.1 General

The Hauraki Gulf is a popular tourist destination. Nature based tourist trips for the Hauraki Gulf in 2008 were estimated at 2.9 million, 26 per cent of the national total.

Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development Ltd (ATEED), advise that there 3.45% growth in tourism in the area expected per annum and that 18-22% of visitors noted over the last three years that an activity they partake in is “on the water”, 17% enjoy beach and coastal activities and a portion of the “other outdoor” (21%) or “food and Wine” (47%) is likely to take place on or with a view of the coast.

The tourism sector is a key employer and provides 15,742 gulf-related jobs, resulting in a total GDP impact of \$937 million (Covec, 2009 in Barbera, 2012, Towards an Economic Valuation of the Hauraki Gulf)

The Thames-Coromandel district's usual population of 27,100 grows by six times over the Christmas Day to New Year's Day period.

In the next 3 years, visitor numbers are projected to increase by 0.4 per cent and 0.8 per cent per annum in the Coromandel and Auckland respectively (Ministry of Economic Development, 2010)

Sport NZ identified sport and recreational activities of international tourists in 2009 as:

- Boating: 500,000 (46.7%) – likely a decent proportion visiting the Auckland and Thames/Coromandel regions for these activities
- Canoeing, kayaking, rafting: 136,579 (12.7%)
- Other water activities: 62,105 (5.8%)
- Fishing: 44,491 (4.1%)

## 5.2 DoC Estate and Islands

The Department of Conservation note that they don't want to be in a trap of providing something for everyone at each place so they have split their visitors into the following groups:

- International visitors and kiwis on holiday
- Introducing new participants to the outdoors
- Local communities who are repeat users of a place

They don't see Auckland as one of the places we need to invest for international tourism, but it is important for domestic tourists because of the people who live there. The Hauraki Gulf is known as Auckland's playground.

Aucklanders visit public conservation land in their own region and also travel to other regions, particularly Northland and the Coromandel. The opportunity is for things to be done in the Gulf to get some people who are leaving Auckland to get them to stay. There is strong domestic tourism demand around the Coromandel. People take their holidays either in their home region or next door.

DoC notes that over the last ten years international tourists spend less time in New Zealand. Visitors are now more Australians and Chinese who are not likely to hire a camper van and drive around the country visiting DOC camp grounds. However if this demand changes DOC would need to respond to that, but they will not be leading any changes.

Specific sites such as Cathedral Cove haven't attracted particular complaints in a carrying capacity sense but DoC know the track is not in a very good condition. It needs management, not only because of the track, but it is also a tiny village coping with a high number of visitors every year.

DoC don't have a plan for tourism in the Gulf.

## 5.3 Ferry

# 6.0 Education

## 6.1 Schools

The Ministry of Education notes that there are a variety of terms used in the Education Outside the Classroom (EOTC) field and these describe slightly different things. They therefore acknowledge that there is great diversity in the approaches and aims adopted by different EOTC programmes in New Zealand schools and experiential education methods are often used in the delivery of these programmes.

- EOTC is a generic term that is used extensively by schools in New Zealand to describe curriculum-based learning that extends beyond the four walls of the classroom. This ranges from a museum or marae visit to a sports trip, outdoor education camp, or rocky shore field trip (Abbott, 1990; Ministry of Education, 2002).
- Learning Experiences Outside The Classroom (LEOTC) is a Ministry of Education project set up in 1994 to provide support for learning experiences outside the classroom that enhance and enrich the New Zealand school curriculum. The Ministry currently has service agreements with 60 LEOTC providers, which include museums, historic parks, zoos, art galleries, and science centres. These organisations provide students with lessons and activities that bring the curriculum alive with hands-on investigation, explanations and expert teaching (Ministry of Education, 2000).

- Outdoor Education is a broad term describing education in the outdoors, for the outdoors, and about the outdoors.

The Ministry of Education website goes on to note that outdoor education is one of seven key areas of learning in the Health and Physical Education Curriculum (Ministry of Education, 1999). All three elements of outdoor education are relevant to the gulf:

- Adventure Education - to enhance self-concept and improve social interaction. Adventure education is based on activities that create challenge and excitement by deliberately exposing participants to elements of risk. The risks could be physical (injury), social/emotional or material (gear/equipment). In an educational setting, activities are usually promoted that have a substantial degree of learner-perceived risk, but a low degree of leader-perceived risk. Natural environments such as the coast and sea can be used to achieve this. Diverse groups from the physically disabled, youth at risk, and teenagers in school programmes, have surmounted seemingly impossible tasks through adventure education. In the process, they have overcome many self-imposed perceptions of their capability to succeed. Due to this feature of adventure education, it has become a powerful medium for personal growth and development (Ewert, 1989; Mortlock, 1983; Priest, 1990).
- Outdoor Pursuits – is widely applied to activities that involve moving across natural land and/or water environments by non-mechanised means. For example: biking, orienteering, tramping, rock climbing, cross-country skiing, kayaking, sailing, rafting, or caving (Blanchard and Ford, 1985; Lynch, 1993; Ministry of Education, 1999; Priest, 1990).
- Environmental Education is defined by the Ministry of Education (1999) and Ministry for the Environment (1998) as "a multidisciplinary approach to learning that develops the knowledge, awareness, attitudes, values, and skills that will enable individuals and the community to contribute towards maintaining and improving the quality of the environment."

Looking at a particular example on the gulf we know that Waiheke High and Mercury Bay Area School both run Sea Sports academies in years 12 and 13. Waiheke High is looking at introducing a Marine Science course at NCEA level next year.

Other schools in the region have well developed sailing, waka ama, rowing and life-saving programmes and many schools participate in the waterwise programme.

## 6.2 Coastal education camps

There are a range of outdoor education camps available to schools including several on the coastline such as the Marine Education and Recreation Centre (Long Bay), Motutapu Island, Rotoroa Island, Leigh etc. There is no overarching body looking after outdoor education camps. Coastal land is incredibly valuable and being rapidly developed which closes some traditional opportunities for coastal outdoor education. Access to the coast in large groups either via camping or outdoor education camps is expensive and risky for schools and high quality coastal/marine based outdoor education camps are rare. Due to the cost of participation and perceived risk anecdotal evidence (as seen in participation numbers at Camp Adair in South Auckland) schools are looking for cheap options close to home or are they are forced to opt out of programmes. This is particularly so with low decile schools/low socio-economic communities. Without an overarching body looking after camps there is no universal quality standard and there is a history of declining asset standard or inability for older camps, initially designed for small groups, to expand to cater for the current demand of two classroom groups or a total camp participation number of up to 80 people e.g. Awhitu and Huia camps.

## 6.3 Waterwise

The waterwise programme consists of the following (quoted from the Waterwise website):

- Early Childhood Education: Safer Play with Water

This programme focuses on developing water safety skills through play activities both at home and in the ECE centre environment. Parents are recognised as key contributors to this outcome.

- Year 1 & 2: Be WaterWise – be safe near water  
This learning programme focuses on the key message: When we are in, on, or near water we need an adult to watch us. Be WaterWise – be safe near water focuses on safety during school learn to swim programmes, at home and at rivers, beaches and public swimming pools. Activities are focused around the use of photographs and an A3 Picture Book Pippa and Paul playing safely in the water.
- Year 5 & 6: Be WaterWise – think before you act  
Be WaterWise – think before you act is a website based programme of learning. The key focus is on students developing a critical thinking process that will have them:
  - Stop
  - Look and think and
  - Make safe decisions before they start an aquatic activity.
- Year 7 & 8: Be WaterWise – make safe decisions  
This is a website based programme of learning replaces AquaSafe. Be WaterWise - make safe decisions extends student's skills to assess whether a planned aquatic activity is safe. It focuses on how to prevent things going wrong and what to do if things go wrong. This learning programme is based on the video If only ... Real Life Stories. The stories in this video are written and acted by students and are powerful viewing for the age group

#### 6..4 Coastguard

There are a range of other organisations providing coastal education opportunities. This includes most sailing clubs (see details under organised sports above).

- Coastguard offers the following courses;
- Day Skipper
- Boatmaster
- Maritime VHF Radio Operator Certificate
- Unit Standards
- Home Study Courses

#### 6..5 Educational sailing programmes

There are a range of organisations providing educational sailing programmes, many of which include life learning/leadership opportunities. This includes learn to sail programmes offered by most sailing clubs (see details under organised sports above). Two other notable programmes are:

##### **NZ Sailing Trust (information below from their website):**

The NZ Sailing Trust was inspired by the adventures of Sir Peter Blake and his racing teams. We exist to ensure that key yachts from that history are preserved and sailing adventures are run on board to help inspire the next generation. Preserving the past, in order to help shape the future.

The Trust was originally established in 2008 as a charity to preserve Lion New Zealand and ensure she was available for as many young New Zealanders to experience sailing and learn about New Zealand's significant sailing history. The Trust has since purchased further historic vessels Steinlager 2, NZL 60 (New Zealand's successful 2000 America's Cup defender) and NZL38 (Louis Vuitton Cup in 1995 under Sir Peter Blake in all of the lead up races). The mission and vision is to preserve the legacy of the significant sailing vessels of Sir Peter Blake and his teams, use these sailing vessels to provide experiences for young New Zealanders that bring to life the values of leadership, courage and teamwork and help ensure the future of New Zealand's maritime industry through providing opportunities to young New Zealand sailors. They offer youth development and leadership programmes and partner with schools and charities.

**Spirit of Adventure Trust** offers equal opportunity to young New Zealanders to develop qualities of leadership, independence and community spirit through the medium of the sea.

## 6..6 Sea scouts

Sea Scouts NZ use the maritime environment to deliver a range of water based activities to provide a safe, fun, challenging and adventurous programme in which to develop important life skills. Their website noted that while much of the activity is based around the maritime environment, most Sea Scout groups still do a full range of the traditional land activities based around camping and tramping and the resulting programme tends to be full and varied. While the Sea Scout programme varies between groups and around the country depending on skills and resources available, it tends to follow a similar structure, much of which is based around a progressive badge scheme, local and national regattas and relationships with local boating clubs and associated maritime industry.

While there doesn't appear to be a single exhaustive list of Seascout Clubs below is a list of clubs known to operate in the Auckland/Thames-Coromandel area. There is no information readily available on club membership or membership trends across clubs:

- Awatuna Sea Scouts, Torbay
- Birkenhead Sea Scouts
- Bucklands Beach Sea Scout Group
- Calliope Sea Scout Group, Devonport
- Hawke Sea Scouts, Herne Bay
- Leander Sea Scouts
- New Lynn Sea Scouts
- Orewa Sea Scouts
- Orpheus Sea Scouts, Green Bay
- Western Bays Sea Scouts, Lynfield
- Waiheke Sea Scouts
- Whitianga Sea Scouts

## 7.0 Volunteerism and philanthropy

The Department of Internal Affairs produces Quarterly Volunteering and Donating Indicators. The quarter ending 31 December 2013 showed:

- Volunteering and donating continues to trend downwards. Over the last four years minor decreases in volunteering and donating have resulted in an overall downward trend.
- The December 2013 quarter shows that of the 28 per cent of respondents who volunteered, 50 per cent were male and 50 per cent were female.
- Results from the December 2013 quarter show that people between the ages of 40-49 volunteered the most.

They also analyse long term trends in donations of money. This shows that the percentage of the population aged 10 years and older donating money reached a peak of 46 per cent in the June 2011 quarter, most likely due to donations related to the Canterbury earthquakes. Since that time the percentage has declined by 13 per cent through to June 2013. From December 2010 through September 2012 the median amount of money donated was stable at around \$40 per month. December 2012 saw a 25 per cent decline to \$30 per month, before a spike to \$48 in March 2013 and subsequent return to \$30 in the June 2013 quarter.

## 8.0 Global warming

Sealevel rise is now inevitable. While there is lots of open space along the coast the quality and location does not always meeting demand. Couple this with the fact that new coastal linkages are becoming harder to achieve due to the pace of development and a lot of open space areas are in narrow or in low-lying areas means that it is inevitable there will be a decline in access in the short term. This risk of loss of open space is not quantified. (Beca Open Space Report for Auckland Council, 2012)

## 9.0 Commercial activity

Sport NZ produced Auckland and Waikato (including Thames/Coromandel) regional economic reports. The analyses are based on the 2006 Census and currently being updated but the key findings are:

- Boatbuilding and repair industry (supporting recreational boating/yachting) was the largest sport and recreation industry employer in the Auckland region with almost 2000 people so employed (1,983) in 2006 (note that the industry includes specific sport and recreation occupations AND generic occupations such as managers, accountants and so on working within the industry). Nationally, boatbuilding and repair is the third largest industry employer.
- In terms of specific S & R occupations there were 1,038 boat builder and repairers. Note also there were 267 life guards and 96 sailmakers.
- The boatbuilding and repair industry contributed \$149 million to GDP in the Auckland region in 2006, making it the third highest S & R industry contributor
- Sport NZ also identified yacht and other vehicle construction as a \$270 million export business in 2010

## 10.0 Accessibility

### 10.1 Access for people with a range of abilities (including disabled)

CCS notes accessibility means different things to different people. People in wheel chairs should not be the only focus, the elderly, parents with push chairs and the injured, people with poor or no eyesight, and mental disabilities are all a consideration. When looking at these broad range of abilities it is evident that it is not just about wide navigable paths, good sand and sea conditions but associated infrastructure such as mobility accessible carparks and toilets, wayfinding and good information prior to reaching the site. All of this combines to give people with some physical or mental limitation the confidence to visit knowing there visit will enable user friendly access to the coast.

Accessibility audits in Regional Parks have identified many issues not only for access to the water, but also associated infrastructure such as coastal batches.

There are no known sites in the catchment that are designed for wheelchair access into the water

Fullers have a monopoly on the ferry service and their vessels do not have toilet facilities for a wheel chair bound person. Some of the excursions have very steep steps going down to the vessels.

The Cruise industry targets elderly passengers in yet most have bus services/excursions with big steps. We are not catering for the elderly.

Gulf Islands:

- Waiheke Island - no accessible transport, all buses have steps. Power chair users cannot use the public transport available and their only option is to take their own car across which is more expensive. Gravel in driveways in the wineries is very difficult for people

in wheel chairs. There was a report done in 2010 noting these items, but no action appears to have been taken.

- Rangitoto is a challenge, but it now has a pontoon which helps.
- Mototapu doesn't have a pontoon.
- Tiritiri is too difficult, transport and steps are too hard to negotiate.
- Great Barrier – the transition from the boat to the land transport on Great Barrier is difficult to negotiate.

Accessible parking at ferry hubs is needed. Parking on Queens Wharf has been cut back from two all day disabled parks to half hour parking. This was changed when the Rugby World Cup was on and has never been changed back. This means that the disabled and elderly have to park further away and go further to get to the ferry if they want to go to Waiheke for the day. Some people do not have the capacity to walk that far. Power wheel chair users require a clearance of 2.2m to be able to get out of their vehicles, clearance in most car park buildings is 2.1m clearance.

Any new or increased services must be advertised so that people who have experienced barriers in the past or assume there will be barriers know that there needs have been taken into account.

Sailing, kayaking and fishing are all opportunities for people with disabilities or limited abilities to get into the Gulf. However to be able to undertake these activities, or any other, people with disabilities need the following accessible facilities:

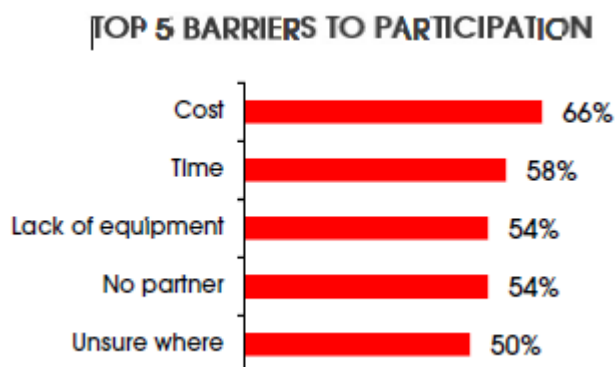
- Carparks
- Ramps
- Toilets
- Destination areas that are accessible (beach/picnic area)
- Facilities to help disabled people get into their vessel (pontoons and/or crane)

## 10..2 Geographic, cost and time constraints/barriers

Department of Conservations research shows that 74% of New Zealanders visit conservation land once a year, 11% visit once a month. Domestic travel patterns show most people holiday in the region they live in, some go next door and very few go further than that.

Barriers to participation are cost, time and specialised equipment. Just providing cool stuff in terms of assets doesn't mean success, e.g. the Department of Conservation has spent a lot of money in the last few years on the Heaphy Track (West Coast South Island) and yet it is the one that is used the least.

Sport NZ's 2013-14 participation survey showed the following results for barriers to participation in sport:



## 11.0 Parks, Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas

### 11.1 Marine protected areas

Protection of the “blue” area is governed by a variety of laws and specified in the Marine Protected Areas, Classification, Protection Standard and Implementation Guidelines, February 2008, as follows:

Marine Reserves are statutorily established under the Marine Reserves Act for the purpose of preserving marine life for scientific study. A broad range of activities can be managed, controlled or excluded in marine reserves, including marine farming, fishing, other extraction, anchoring, point discharges, research, bio-prospecting and commercial tourism.

Other marine protected areas (MPA) can be established using a range of management tools. The MPA protection standard sets an outcome that MPAs are to achieve irrespective of the management tool employed. That outcome is described in the MPA Policy as enabling the maintenance or recovery of the site’s biological diversity at the habitat and ecosystem level to a healthy functioning state.

The following marine reserves exist in the Hauraki Gulf:

- Cape Rodney – Ōkakari Point (Goat Island)
- Tāwharanui
- Long Bay-Ōkura
- Motu Manawa (Pollen Island)
- Te Matuku
- Te Whanganui-a-Hei (Cathedral Cove)

The Hauraki Gulf is a Marine Park is unique in so far as it has its own act of parliament and while it is called a park it does not afford the same level of protection as a marine reserve. The Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 describes the purpose of the parks as follows:

3. Purpose of this Act is to—
  - (a) integrate the management of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments:
  - (b) establish the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park:
  - (c) establish objectives for the management of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments:
  - (d) recognise the historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship of the tangata whenua with the Hauraki Gulf and its islands:
  - (e) establish the Hauraki Gulf Forum

### 11.2 Blue corridors

The gulf has been traditionally used by Moari as a highway and transport corridor. This continued in the early days of european colonisation and today the gulf continues to provide a range of transit corridors be it for tourism, transport, recreation or commerce (freight).

There is a emerging trend toward recreation corridors on the land is potentially being mirrored on the sea. Te Awa Moana – the seagoing pathway – is the first formally developed and promoted kayak trail along the coast of the hauraki gulf. It takes kayakers from Omana Regional Park near Maraetai to Waharau Regional Park in the foothills of the Hunua Ranges near Kaiaua with camping options at purpose-built campgrounds along the way.

### 11.3 Coastal Parks

Around 58 per cent of the 2500km-long gulf coastline is adjacent to publicly owned land or roads, including an outstanding network of parks and open spaces that protect natural values and are enjoyed, free of charge, by residents and visitors alike. There are 1000's of terrestrial parks bordering the Hauraki Gulf. Not all are accessible. Most provide local access and many provide for access for all NZ's and visitors. A review of all open space strategies, acquisition plan and related plans from councils that manage this estate, which was conducted by Beca in 2012 shows that there is lots of open space but the quality and location is not always meeting demand. Coastal linkages are becoming harder to achieve and the pace of development risks fragmentation of space.

Parks and roads provide public access to coast but these are often narrow or in low-lying areas. Climate change is resulting in asset failure and will continue to do so at potentially an exponential rate. This will in turn affect public access. Coastal growth pressures limiting opportunities to improve public access.

Number of public boat ramps provided via parks or public roads that are more or less managed as parks or recreation assets is estimated at 169 boat ramps (2004 State of the Environment report).

The Department of Conservation note that they don't want to be in a trap of providing something for everyone at each place so they have split their visitors into the following groups:

- International visitors and kiwis on holiday
- Introducing new participants to the outdoors
- Local communities who are repeat users of a place

Pacific people, Asians and those people aged 65+ are the groups that DOC engages least in Auckland. They note that easily accessible places are visited much more often.

#### 11.4 Sanctuaries

Auckland Council provides 26 regional parks the majority of which border the Hauraki Gulf and two are mainland sanctuaries and advocating for marine reserves. The coastal mainland sanctuaries are Tawharanui and Shakespear. The marine reserves are at Tawharanui and Long Bay.

Department of Conservation Conservation Management Strategy for Auckland 2014 – 2024 notes that there are hundreds of islands or island groups in Auckland, including tiny rock stacks, large forested islands, tidal sand islands, and extinct and active volcanoes. Many islands are privately owned and in themselves can or are providing a sanctuary (e.g. Rotoroa Island).

The Department of Conservation (DoC) administers 19 islands over 1 ha: Beehive (Taungamaro), Browns Island (Motukorea), Casnell, Drury Creek, Te Hāwere-a-Maki/Goat Island, Kakarāea, Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier, Manukapua, Millets, Motuihe/Te Motu-a-Ihenga, Motuora, Moturekareka, Moturemu, Motutapu, Motutara, Rakitu (Arid), Rangitoto, Te Haupa (Saddle) and Tiritiri Matangi. The Department also administers two island groups—the Kermadec Islands and the Mokohinau Islands; approximately 60% of Great Barrier Island (Aotea Island); and significant areas on Kawau, Rakino and Waiheke islands. Due to the scale and high level of pest control all of these act as (or will over time) an ecological sanctuary.

What is evident from the DoC's vision is that the biodiversity outcomes are intricately intertwined with the community whether through partnerships, stories or benefits.

## 12.0 Treaty Settlement, Manu Whenua and Marae

The early 21st century has been characterised by a large number of treaty settlements resulting in cultural redress in the form of land being given back to Manu Whenua as well as commercial redress in the form of assets. This is enabling manu whenua to progressively build their strength in a variety of areas but in particular in relation to their capacity to more effectively perform a kaitiakitanga role over their traditional rohe.

The oldest co-governance settlement in NZ, being the Ōrākei Act 1991, is on the shores of the Hauraki Gulf at Okahu Bay/Bastion Point (Whenua Rangatira). 23 years later, this co-governance arrangement is well resourced and is enabling Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei to actively manage their traditional coastline and foreshore with initiatives such as laying of mussel beds, introduction of a rahui, daylighting streams, development of a whare waka on the foreshore, development of a wakaama/paddle centre adjacent to their land within the bay, monitoring the mauri or health of the bay, opposing marina developments and advocating for the removal of moorings.

Most Marae are on or near the traditional home of a hapu. Some are pan-tribal but none-the-less represent an important community hub. Some of the marae (list incomplete) on or near the shores of the Hauraki Gulf are:

- Aotea, Shoal Bay Road, Tryphena
- Awataha, Northcote
- Omaha, Omaha Block Access Rd, Leigh
- Piritahi Marae, Blackpool, Waiheke
- Te Kiri, Cape Rodney Road (Okakari)
- Te Tau Moana, Ngataranga Bay, Devonport
- Umupuia, Umupuia Beach, Manuakau (iwi led coastal rahui in place)
- Ahimia, Coast Road, Coromandel
- Harataunga, Kennedy Bay, Coromandel
- Ko Te Ra Matiti, Whitianga
- Makomako, Miranda
- Whangamata

### 13.0 Population demand - demographics

Overlaid across all of these themes is the changing demand informed by the demographics surrounding the Gulf.

Growth will have an impact on all of the issues that Seachange is addressing. To summarise:

- Auckland Region to almost double - 2.5 million by 2041
- Natural increase is expected to stay as Auckland's major driver
- More than half of NZ's overseas-born live in Auckland
- Cities will remain youthful - Hamilton city expect to have most youthful population by 2031, followed by Auckland
- In general there is lots of growth and more of everything will be needed:
  - Public transport needed - ferry's etc.
  - Tourism (visiting friends and family and domestic tourism)
  - Fishing/launching vessels/servicing vessels
  - Recreation – places for competition and informal/unstructured recreation
  - Commercial activities
- The Thame-Coromandel is predominantly European/NZ area, is aging rapidly (by 2033 there will be 5 elderly people for every child and in 2063 this will increase to 16 to 1) and is expecting low growth of 0.29%.

Except where otherwise referenced, all material in this section has been obtained from two reports:

- Baseline and Stochastic Population Projections for the Territorial Authorities of the Waikato Region for the Period 2013 – 2063, Michael P. Cameron, Natalie Jackson, William Cochrane; August 2014
- Auckland – Demographic trends & implications, Natalie Jackson, Professor of Demography, Director, National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA), Presentation to: Auckland Council Long Term Plan – Scene Setting Workshop; February 26th, 2014

### 13..1 Growth

#### Auckland

- 2006-2013: Auckland accounted for 52% of growth
- Projected to grow by another ½ million by 2031 (total population 2million)

#### Thames-Coromandel

The June 2013 population estimate (base population) for Thames-Coromandel District is 27,030. Under the medium population projection scenario, the population increases to a peak of 28,499 in 2031 before declining to 20,253 in 2063. This follows recent trends in the population, with annualised population growth over the period 2013-2031 of 0.29% per year, similar to the 0.38% annualised growth experienced over the period 1996-2013.

Population change, in the medium projection scenario, is positive until 2031. This is made up of net inward migration (more in-migration than out-migration), but offset by natural decrease (more deaths than births).

### 13..2 Age

#### Auckland

Growth between 2011-2031 is projected to be at 112% in the 65 yr + age category and 23% in all other age categories i.e. the population is aging but there is still significant growth in the younger populations.

Natural increase is generally Auckland's largest driver for growth:

<b>Auckland</b>	<b>1996-2001 Estimated Resident Population</b>	<b>2001-2006 Estimated Resident Population</b>	<b>2006-2013 Estimated Resident Population"</b>
Natural Increase	59%	43%	69%*
Estimated Net Migration	41%	57%	31%*
NET CHANGE (N)	102,200	154,100	156,400*

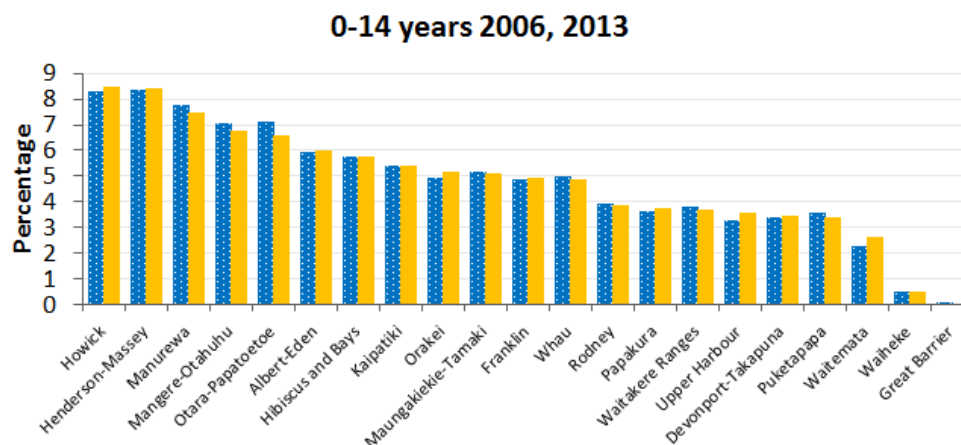
Source: NIDEA/Statistics New Zealand various sources

\* Approximate share based on 2006-based Estimated Resident Population Change 2006-2013

Over the period of 2006-13 age related growth was as follows:

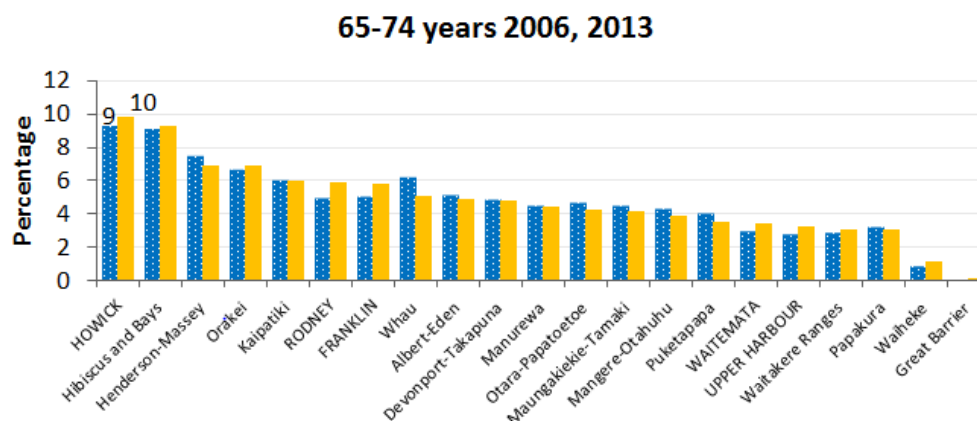
- 0-14 years accounted for 6.5% of overall growth
- 15-64 years accounted for 62.1% of overall growth
- 65+ accounted for 31.5% of overall growth

Auckland's children live in central, south and east Auckland:



*Statistics New Zealand 2013 Census Regional Summary Tables – Table 1*

Auckland's retirees are more evenly distributed although slightly more dominant in the north:

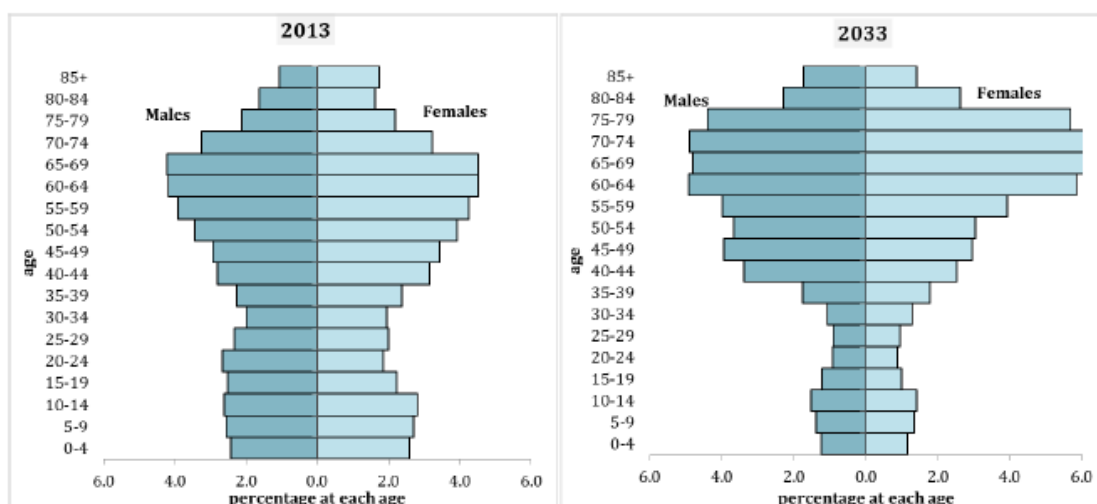


## Thames-Coromandel

The Thames-Coromandel District has the oldest age structure in the Waikato Region (Figure 3.3 and Table 3.3). In 2013, 25.6 percent of the population is aged 65 years and over, and this is projected to increase to 42 per cent in 2033 and 65 per cent in 2063. The under-65 proportion is shown to decrease from 58 per cent in 2033 to just under 36 per cent, a decline of almost 22 percentage points

From there being approximately 2 elderly people for each child, by 2033 this will have risen to 5, and 16 by 2063. This old age profile leads to the natural decrease and the rapid ageing of the population contributes to both the increasing natural decrease and the decrease in net migration.

*Age-Sex Structure for the Thames-Coromandel District, 2013 and 2033 (medium projection):*



Between 2013 and 2063, all age groups will experience significant decreases in their populations, except for the over 65 years of age group which is projected to increase by 90 per cent over its 2013 population

### 13.3 Labour Force

#### Auckland

Statistics NZ Labour Market 2011 analysis states that:

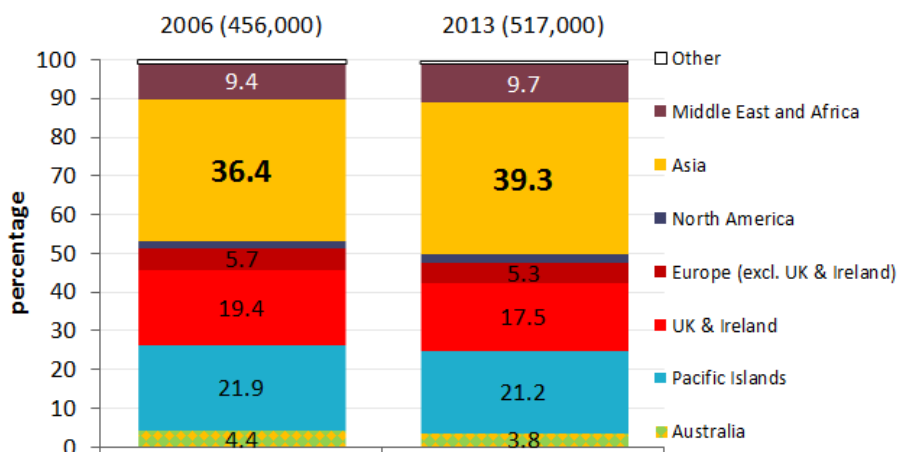
- Just under 1/3 of the countries employed persons work in Auckland
- Just over 1/3 of the countries unemployed persons live in Auckland
- Auckland's labour force is more ethnically diverse and younger than the rest of NZ
- Aucklanders are better educated
- More Aucklanders work full time
- Almost ½ the jobs in the wholesale trade in NZ are based in Auckland

#### Thames-Coromandel

The estimated labour force in June 2013 is 15,763. Annualised labour force growth over the period 2013-2031 is 0.92 per cent per year, greater than the population growth rate due to increases in the labour force participation rates among older people. However, the rapid ageing of the population in Thames-Coromandel District eventually leads to a decline in the size of the labour force, which peaks at 16,069 in 2033 before declining to 9,431 in 2063.

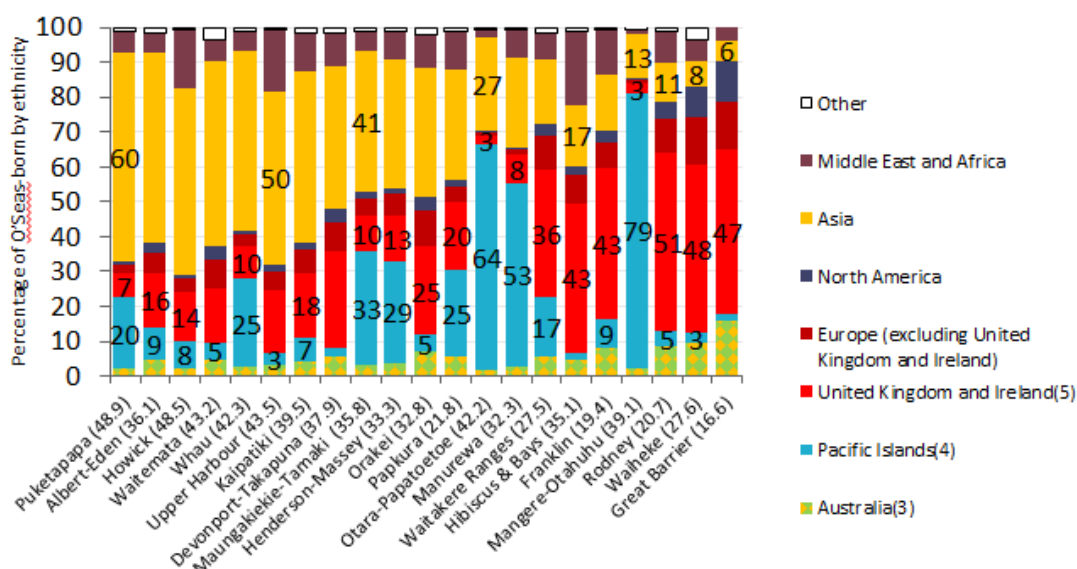
### 13.4 Diversity

Auckland's overseas-born population increased by 13.3% (2006-2013); more than half of NZ's overseas-born live in Auckland (see below)



Source: Statistics New Zealand 2013 Census Regional Summary Tables – Table 2

Auckland is highly 'nationality-diverse' region. Figure 7 breaks this diversity down into local board areas. This is interesting for the Hauraki Gulf as we know Great Barrier Island and Waiheke are wholly surrounded by the Gulf and can see they have predominantly UK and Ireland new immigrants. Other boards with substantial coastlines flanking the Hauraki Gulf are: Devonport-Takapuna, Franklin, Hibiscus and Bays, Howick, Kaipatiki, Maungakiekie-Tamaki, Orakei, Rodney, Upper Harbour, Waitemata and Whau. Of these 8/11 show the strongest immigration coming from Asian countries. Like Waiheke and Great Barrier the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board area has a predominance of UK and Ireland new residents.



Between 2006-13 Maori population growth accounted for approximately 5% of overall growth

In the same period contribution to growth overseas-born accounted for approx. 55% of overall growth:

- Asian-born: approx. 34% of all growth
- Pacific Island-born: approx. 15% of all growth
- Middle east/African-born: approx. 12% of all growth
- Australian-born declined (offset growth by 1.0%)

Auckland's Māori and Pacific Island populations are much younger

### Thames-Coromandel

Demographic Profile 1986-2031, Professor Natalie Jackson, Director, NIDEA with Shefali Pawar, July 2013 showed that over this period:

Number of people of European origin made the greatest contribution to the growth in the Thames Coromandel at 57.1 per cent

As shown in the table below Pacific, Asian and Middle Eastern/Latin American/African (MELAA) populations each experienced large increases in absolute numbers although their population share remains very low.

	1996	2001	2006	Change (%)	1996 %	2001 %	2006 %
European/NZ/Other	23,250	23,630	24,110	3.3	83.5	83.3	82.3
Maori	4,020	3,980	4,360	8.5	14.4	14	14.9
Pacific Peoples	260	390	335	28.8	.9	1.4	1.1
Asian	285	315	410	43.9	1.0	1.1	1.4
MELLA	50	55	80	60	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	27,965	28,370	29,295	4.8	100	100	100
Total without multiple count	25,300	25,800	26,600	5.1			
Ethnic 'overcount' (%)	10.5	10	10.1	-3.8			

## Glossary

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- Young people's survey
- Community Listening Posts: Accessible Gulf Comments, July 2014
- Value of Parks (including marine parks) <http://www.parksforum.org/cms/pages/The-Value-of-Parks.html>
- Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan (SARSAP), Auckland Council – An implementation plan of the Auckland Plan  
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- Young Peoples' Survey, Sport NZ in collaboration with Auckland Council, 2011:  
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- Long Term Drowning Prevention Planning: Greater Auckland Region – a paper produced by SLSNZ. Undated
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- Demographic Profile 1986-2031, Professor Natalie Jackson, Director, NIDEA with Shefali Pawar, July 2013