



NEW ZEALAND  
FOOTBALL



# National Facilities

Strategy Update

JUNE 2016



## National Facilities Strategy Update JUNE 2016

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# Part 1 Introduction

## 1.1 PURPOSE OF THE NEW ZEALAND FOOTBALL NATIONAL FACILITIES STRATEGY UPDATE

This update of the New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy has been driven by both New Zealand Football and Sport New Zealand. The purpose of this update is twofold:

1. Firstly, to provide a progress statement on the implementation of the original 2010/2021 New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy.
2. Secondly, using new data, to identify and prioritise the current and future issues and opportunities facing both New Zealand Football and the seven football Federations, over the period of 2016/2025 aligning with New Zealand Football's new Strategic Plan.

## 1.2 BACKGROUND 2010-2021 NEW ZEALAND FOOTBALL NATIONAL FACILITIES STRATEGY

The '2010/2021 New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy' identified a number of key issues, opportunities and priority areas that needed/need to be addressed. These were:

- Strategy 1 Providing additional capacity in the priority areas
- Strategy 2 Developing a 'home of football'
- Strategy 3 Improving the quality and capacity of existing fields in all areas
- Strategy 4 Improved information and co-ordination

## 1.3 METHODOLOGY

The New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy Update was undertaken during August 2015 through to January 2016 using the following methodological approach:

1. A review of the existing strategy and its implementation
2. An analysis of national and Federation membership levels between 2010/2015
3. An analysis of new demographic data
4. A review of key documents produced since the development of the '2010/2021 New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy'
5. Consultation with staff from New Zealand Football and the seven Regional Associations, known forthwith as Federations

Following these five steps the New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy Update was developed.

## Part 2 Utilisation & Acknowledgements

A review was undertaken of the original New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy and its associated implementation. The objective was to determine the strategy's level of effectiveness to date and how it could be optimised over its remaining years (the strategy ends in 2021).

Some key areas of the review of the existing New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy identified several actions for New Zealand Football to undertake and implement. These have been factored into the methodology undertaken, the planning process and subsequent distribution and implementation of this update strategy.

It is key that New Zealand Football, its member Federations, councils, Regional Sports Trusts, funders and other key stakeholders ensure the document is utilised collaboratively and effectively in the future planning and decision making process around facilities. Regional planning processes can utilise the national document as a point of reference.

Finally, New Zealand Football would like to acknowledge the contributions to this document by Federation and New Zealand Football staff as well as other stakeholders. We also acknowledge those organisations who have supplied images and to Visitor Solutions for their work on the New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy Update 2016.



# Part 3 Strategic Alignment

A series of strategic documents have been reviewed to identify the potential alignment with the New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy Update. An initial review was undertaken with Sport New Zealand (Sport NZ) as the crown agency responsible for leading sport and recreation in New Zealand. The two key planning documents reviewed were:

## **SPORT NEW ZEALAND – NEW ZEALAND SPORTING FACILITIES FRAMEWORK**

This Sport NZ document seeks to provide “a way of thinking about the provision and management of sport and recreation facilities that will benefit everyone involved in the sector” (p.1). The Sporting Facilities Framework puts forth a six-step framework for anyone involved in decision-making processes pertaining to sporting facilities. The Vision for the Framework states that Sport NZ will embrace eight tactics. Three of these tactics are relevant for the New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy. These are:

1. Regularly review National Sporting Organisations National Facility Strategies to ensure future priorities are identified,
2. Engage with sector organisations to get agreement on the principles within each strategy,
3. Develop Regional Facility Plans to identify key facility priorities in-line with National Facility Strategies.

## **SPORT NEW ZEALAND – SPORT NEW ZEALAND GROUP – STRATEGIC PLAN 2015-2020**

Group Strategic Support helps deliver strategic projects with seven key priorities. Facilities are one of these, along with “championing the value of sport”, “system funding” and “major and mega events”. “To support the priorities in the High Performance and Community Sport strategies, we will oversee a National Facilities Framework ensuring the planning, investment, building and management of sport facilities are best practice and aligned to a national plan”. The other strategic documents reviewed included:

- New Zealand Football’s Strategic Plan 2016/2025,
- Whole of Football Plan,
- Beyond Football Plan,
- Draft New Zealand Futsal Plan,
- Draft New Zealand Football Competitions Plan.

These key strategic documents are extremely important for the New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy Update as funders are increasingly seeking code-wide alignment of all strategies when making investment decisions. The key themes that emerged from the literature review in relation to facilities are:

- Facilities are one of the key priorities (high performance through to community hubs),
- A national Home of Football is identified as a priority,
- High performance training hubs are seen as important,
- A Home of Football or talent centres are seen as important at the Federation level,
- The development of futsal centres is a growing priority.

These facility issues are considered through the following strategy update.

# Part 4 Membership Trends & Projections

The following section summarises the membership trends and projections that were taken into consideration during the development of the strategy update.

## 4.1 NEW ZEALAND FOOTBALL & FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP ANALYSIS 2010-2015

Membership data has been provided by New Zealand Football with regards to player numbers by Federation. The following sub section provides a brief overview of identifiable trends when all the winter membership data for 2010-2015 is combined. Comments are made about overall membership.

Futsal participation data were also provided by New Zealand Football for the 2013 and 2014 years and is also analysed.

### STATISTICAL ANOMALY - FOOTBALL SOUTH FEDERATION 2012 - JUNIOR MALE PLAYERS:

New Zealand Football provided winter membership data for the years 2010-2015 for the categories of male, female, junior, youth and senior players for each of the seven football Federations in New Zealand.

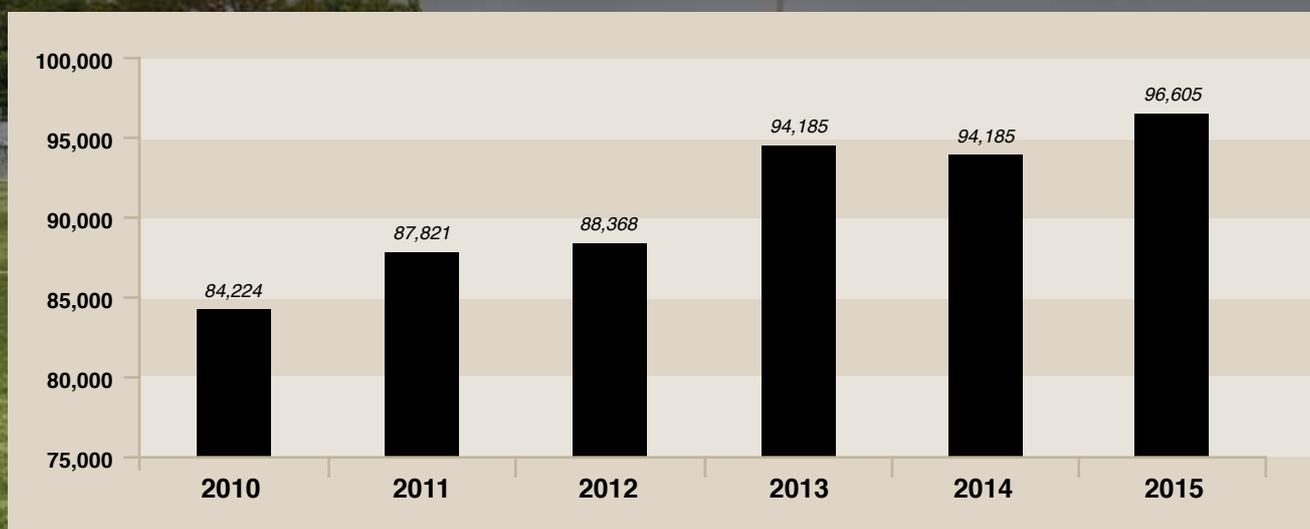
For 2012, New Zealand Football provided data for Football South Federation's junior male players (i.e. 224 participants) which seemed notably lower than the equivalent data for the other years under analysis. Visitor Solutions feels that the junior male player data are potentially 2,000 participants short.

Here it must be explicitly stressed that this is a best practice assumption which is based on a comparative analysis of what junior male player data looked like in the Football South Federation in the four other years. This anomaly was also clearly highlighted in correspondence with personnel at New Zealand Football at the time of analysis. Following more recent correspondence and subsequent agreement with New Zealand Football, Visitor Solutions has elected to keep the data as originally provided and not change any of the figures or tables completed for the final report. This apparently low figure for 2012 for junior male players in Football South Federation must be taken into consideration when reading this report.

### NATIONAL FOOTBALL WINTER MEMBERSHIP

With the exception of 2014 (which saw a very small decrease) overall national membership during the last six years has been consistently trending upwards (Figure 4.1). The most significant increase was seen between the 2012 and 2013 seasons when there was an additional 6,034 members playing football. 2015 also saw the highest number of members over the six years under review.

Figure 4.1: Overall National Winter Membership 2010/2015 (All Federations)



## NATIONAL WINTER MEMBERSHIP BY AGE

Of the different age grades, juniors have the largest membership base (Figure 4.2). Although 2012 saw a decrease of approximately 1,000 members at this level, the overall trend is one of growth, especially during the most recent season (+4,483).

It is possible that the various Federations' activation activities leading up to the FIFA U-20 World Cup, which was held in New Zealand for the first time in 2015, may have also had a positive impact on membership numbers at this level.

This result suggests that collectively, the seven football Federations are in good health from a membership perspective.

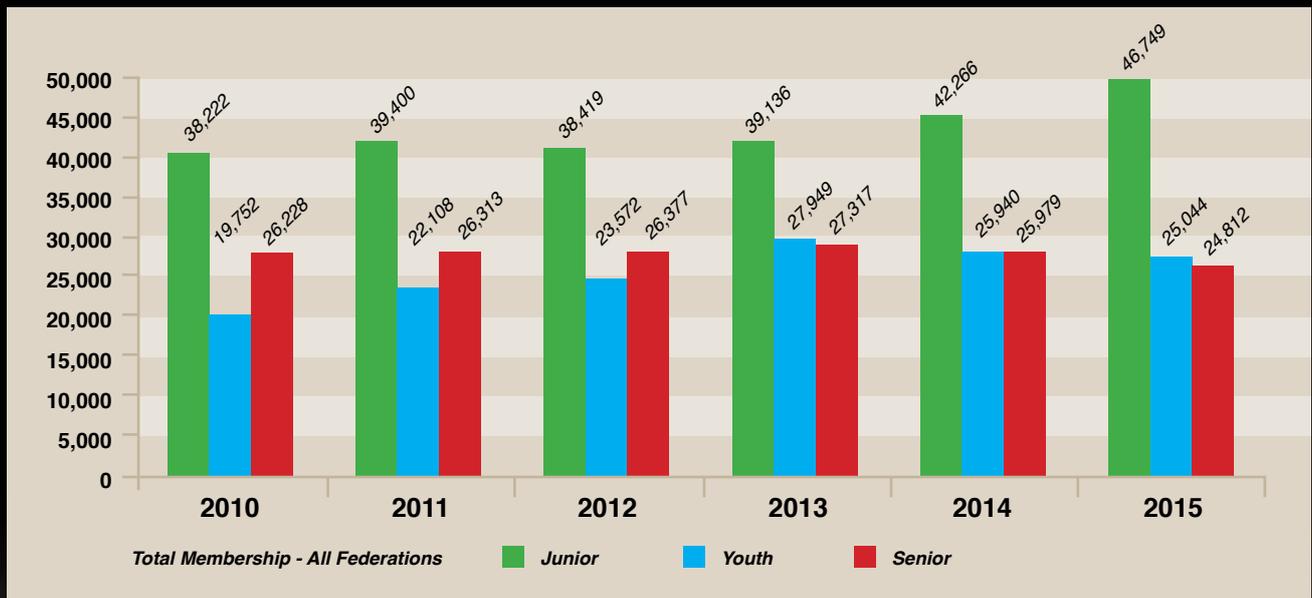


Figure 4.2: National Winter Membership by Age 2010/2015 (Federations)



# Part 4 Membership Trends & Projections

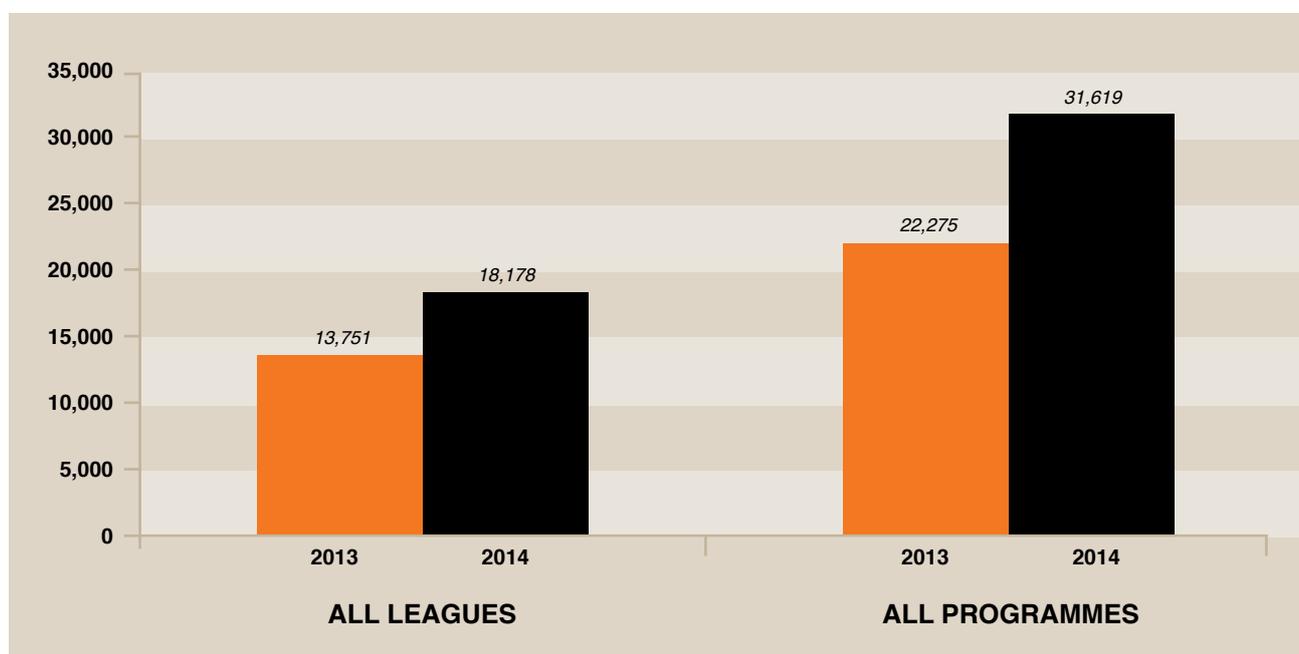
## 4.2 NATIONAL FUTSAL MEMBERSHIP ANALYSIS (2013-2014)

Futsal data was made available in the form of the National Futsal Participation Review (2014). The following sub section provides a brief overview of identifiable trends from key data contained within this review for the years 2013 and 2014.

### OVERALL NEW ZEALAND FOOTBALL FUTSAL LEAGUE AND PROGRAMME PARTICIPATION

There were 4,427 more league participants in 2014 than in 2013 when all league participation categories from junior boys through to college girls are combined (see Figure 4.3). This represents a 32% growth in league participation between the two most recent seasons. There has also been significant and even greater growth in programme participation. When the four programme participation categories of 'primary/intermediate', 'college boys', 'college girls' and 'other Federation run' are combined, there are 9,344 more participants in 2014 than in the previous year; that is a 42% increase in participation numbers.

Figure 4.3: Overall League and Programme Participation (2013 – 2014)



### NEW ZEALAND SECONDARY SCHOOL PARTICIPATION DATA

Data from the New Zealand Secondary Schools Sports Council (NZSSSC) identifies that 23,975 secondary school students participated in football in 2014. This includes all students that had a meaningful engagement in football in the school setting.<sup>1</sup>

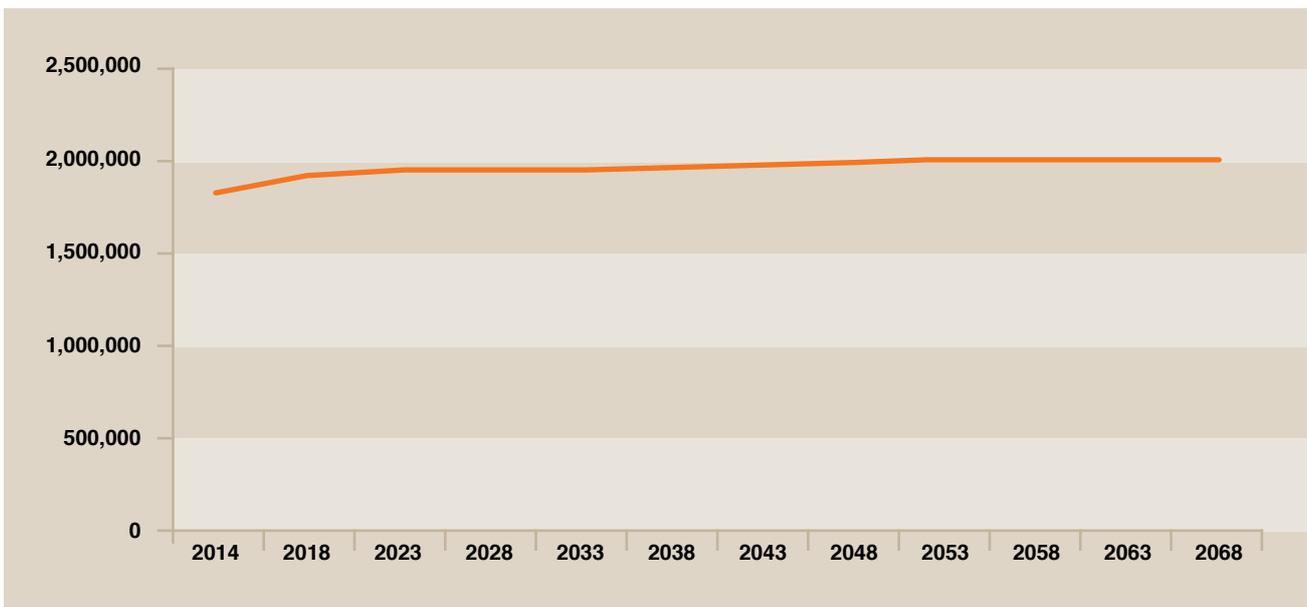
<sup>1</sup> For example: represented the school in that sport OR took part in a sport provided in-school over a period of 6 weeks or more OR played for a club arranged by the school as the school had no teams in that sport OR took part in sport that was provided through the KIWISPORT initiative.

## 4.3 PROJECTED PLAYING AGE POPULATION

Based on official Statistics NZ projection data (medium series), the total numbers nationally in the typical 'playing age' population (those aged between 5 and 35 years) are projected to increase in future years.

Figure 4.4 summarises this projected pattern growth. Data show that numbers aged 5-35 years are projected to increase from around 1,810,500 (2014) to 2,001,400 (2068). This represents a growth in basic playing age population of around 190,900 (or 11%). The pattern shown in Figure 4.4 suggests the greatest increase occurring between 2014 and 2023, then a gradual increase (between 2024-2047) before a largely steady state between 2048 and 2068.

**Figure 4.4: Projected New Zealand Population Growth – Playing Age Population (5-35yrs)**



**Source: Statistics NZ National Population Projections by age (medium series)**

It is important to note that while this represents a net gain in the basic playing population overall, it does occur in a wider pattern of population aging. So while the 'playing age' population represents around 40.1% of the total 2014 population, by 2068 this proportion is projected to have decreased to 32.4%. By contrast the proportion of those aged 65+ years is projected to have increased by over 161%, moving from 14% of the population in 2014 to 27% in 2068.

Overall this suggests that any significant participation gains in football are not going to be driven by passive population growth alone (especially beyond 2023), but rather by actively capturing increased market share in the active population cohort (i.e. creating 'new demand' in the 5-35 year cohort). In some regions this may be assisted by other demographic factors such as ethnicity (i.e. the growth of ethnic groups more strongly aligned with football). Given the overall growth in the older population there may also be value in further initiatives targeting masters-level opportunities.

# Part 4 Membership Trends & Projections

## 4.3 PROJECTED PLAYING AGE POPULATION *cont...*

### IMPACT OF PLAYING AGE POPULATION CHANGE

The playing age population projections are used here to estimate projected future player numbers nationally and for each Federation. This uses percentage multipliers based on the estimated percentage of the 2013 playing age population being registered winter members for each Federation.<sup>2</sup> By applying these multipliers to projected playing-age populations in 2043, this table shows the projected 2043 number of registered winter members for each Federation area. It is important to note these figures are indicative and are based on assumptions, see footnote below.<sup>3</sup> Much of this projected growth is likely to have occurred by 2023 (see figure 4.3).

**Table 4.1: Projected Change in Football Participant Numbers 2013/2043**

Federations	Playing-age population 2013	Winter members 2013	Member % of 2013 playing age population	Projected playing-age population 2043	Projected winter members 2043	Change in member numbers 2013-2043	% Change 2013-2043
Northern	265,810	13,184	4.96	335,720	16,652	3,468	26.3
Auckland	434,540	20,200	4.65	535,220	24,888	4,688	23.2
Waikato-Bay of Plenty	273,250	13,554	4.96	287,190	14,245	691	5.1
Central	209,400	13,187	6.30	194,300	12,241	-946	-7.2
Capital	197,300	13,040	6.61	194,890	12,882	-158	-1.2
Mainland	273,040	14,267	5.23	301,030	15,744	1,477	10.4
South	119,320	6,970	5.84	119,510	6,979	9	0.1
<b>All NZ (playing age 5-35)</b>	<b>1,772,820</b>	<b>94,402</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>1,968,020</b>	<b>104,797</b>	<b>10,395</b>	<b>11.0</b>

These indicative figures suggest that the strongest growth in football member numbers is likely to occur in the general Auckland area. While membership of the Northern Football Federation is projected to have the highest percentage increase overall, this is largely an extended 'Auckland-effect' generated in the North Shore zone of the Northern Football Federation.

The projections of playing-age population figures highlighted that virtually all growth in the Northern Football Federation area was centred on the Northern Auckland/North Shore areas, with low or even negative growth projected for many areas of the wider Northland Region.

<sup>2</sup> The 2013 playing-age population (5-35years) across New Zealand numbered 1,772, 820 in 2013, with a corresponding 94,402 registered winter members reported by New Zealand Football in 2013.

<sup>3</sup> These indicative calculations are based on assumptions about the proportions of registered winter members in Federations remaining largely consistent into the future, and that all other variables potentially affecting participation remain largely equal. Specific playing-age population numbers were calculated for each Federation based on Statistics NZ Census 2013 data, and consequently 2013 membership data were used to develop the relative member percentages used to project to 2043.

Similar regional distinctions were also apparent within other Federation areas – particularly in the Mainland Football Federation area (representing growth in Canterbury but a decline elsewhere). There is a notable point of difference within the Waikato Bay of Plenty Federations (WaiBOP) and Football South Federations that have increased their actual playing numbers by approximately 3,502 between 2010 to 2015 even though actual playing-age population has not increased significantly, if at all.

It was also noticeable that the proportion of the overall population that was in the ‘playing-age’ range (5-35 years) was declining across all areas of the Federations, reflecting a wider scale ‘aging’ of the population.

## MEMBERSHIP TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

This sub section briefly summarises the recent trends in total winter membership by the seven football Federations, and illustrates what the future trends may look like on the basis of overall playing-age population trends. Using New Zealand Football membership data from the Federations,<sup>4</sup> Table 4.2 and Figure 4.7 show membership trends from the last 5 years. These suggest membership growth in all Federations, particularly in the South, WaiBoP and Northern Federations. Auckland, Capital and Mainland Federations had the lowest growth levels overall. The strong growth indicated in the Football South Federation appears to be driven by particularly strong growth in junior participation in recent years.

**Table 4.2: Recent Winter Membership Trends: 2010/2015 (by Federation)**

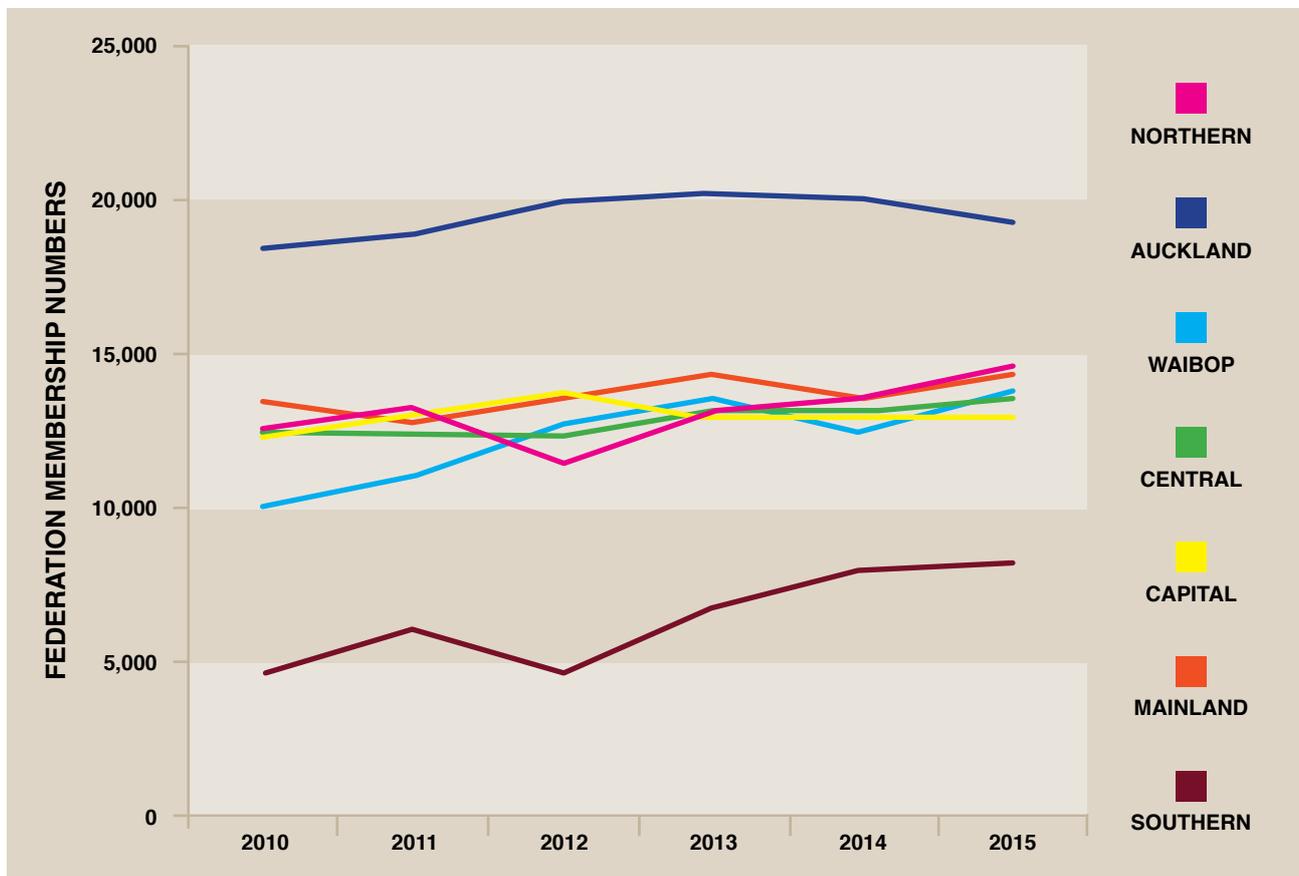
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change	% Change
Northern	12,488	13,334	11,573	13,184	13,663	14,600	2,112	16.9
Auckland	18,442	18,821	19,697	20,200	20,063	19,204	762	4.1
WaiBOP	10,164	11,134	12,843	13,554	12,674	13,748	3,584	35.3
Central	12,502	12,661	12,418	13,187	13,192	13,644	1,142	9.1
Capital	12,336	12,926	13,710	13,040	12,909	12,927	591	4.8
Mainland	13,490	12,867	13,481	14,267	13,674	14,221	731	5.4
South	4,802	6,078	4,646	6,970	8,010	8,261	3,459	72.0
<b>All NZ</b>	<b>84,224</b>	<b>87,821</b>	<b>88,368</b>	<b>94,402</b>	<b>94,185</b>	<b>96,605</b>	<b>12,381</b>	<b>14.7</b>

<sup>4</sup> These are based on a on a variety of direct recording and/or team-number estimation approaches, and some year-to-year variations will arise from changing approaches. While individual figures may be considered ‘indicative-only’ - especially where large short-term variations occur - overall trend patterns can be considered reliable.

# Part 4 Membership Trends & Projections

## 4.3 PROJECTED PLAYING AGE POPULATION *cont...*

Figure 4.7: Recent Winter Membership Trends: 2010/2015 (by Federation)

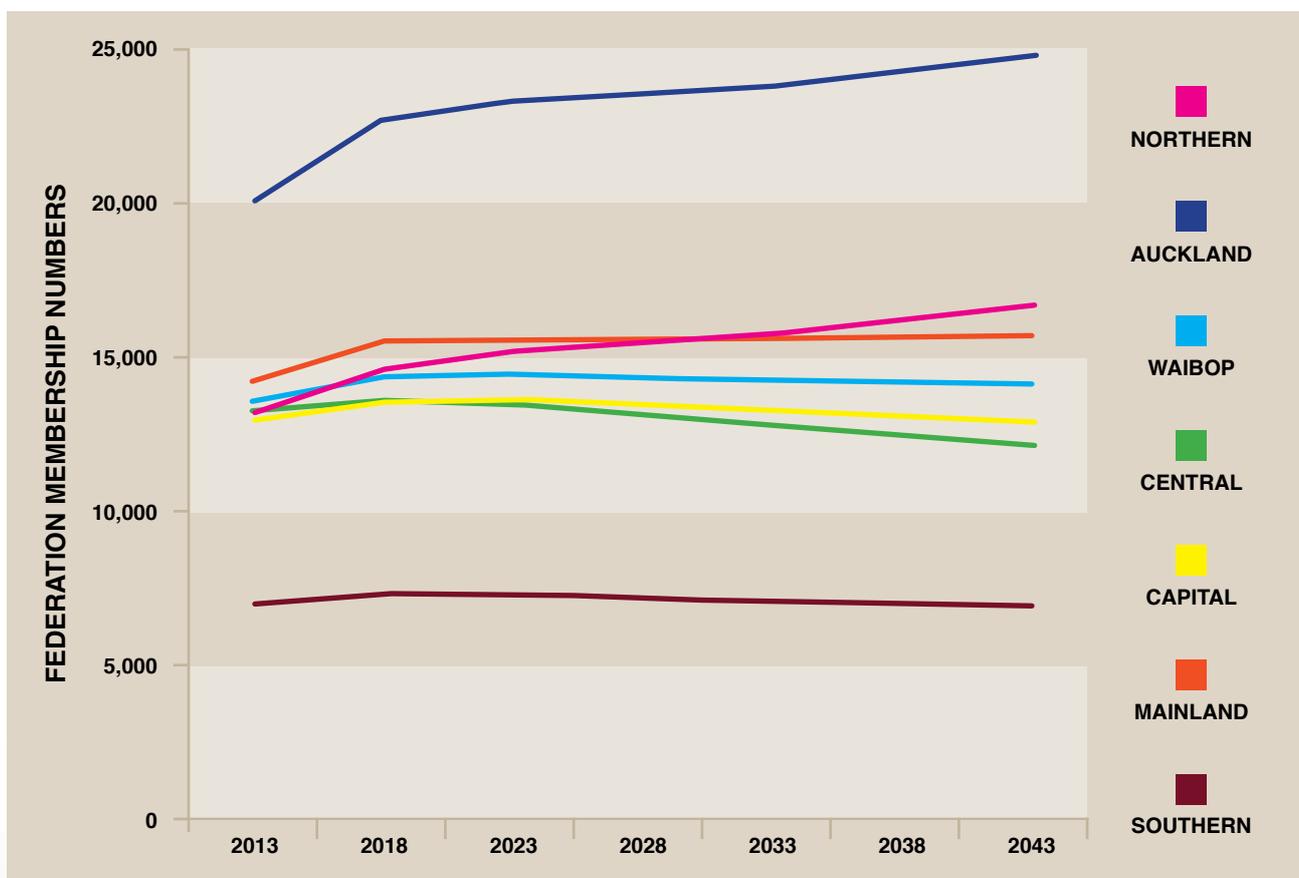


Using New Zealand Football membership data, Statistics NZ Census 2013 age-group data and the relative member percentages by population for each Federation (2013 levels), the following projections were derived for each Federation (Table 4.3 and Figure 4.8). These show that on the basis of current participation levels and accounting for general population growth, the Auckland, Northern and to a lesser extent WaiBOP and Mainland Federations are projected to have the greatest increase in members. Central, Capital and South Federations are projected to have only very low-growth or negative change. However, it should be noted that these projections are based solely on population trends, and do not account for any specific future growth initiatives or other participation drivers that may emerge in particular areas (for example as appears to be the case recently among juniors in Football South Federation).

**Table 4.3: Projected Future Membership Patterns: 2013/2043 (by Federation)**

	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	Change	% Change
Northern	13,184	14,601	15,196	15,472	15,786	16,255	16,652	3,468	26.3
Auckland	20,200	22,699	23,443	23,620	23,867	24,440	24,941	4,741	23.5
WaiBOP	13,554	14,340	14,466	14,327	14,273	14,292	14,245	691	5.1
Central	13,187	13,605	13,483	13,073	12,763	12,533	12,241	-946	-7.2
Capital	13,040	13,591	13,677	13,418	13,191	13,061	12,882	-158	-1.2
Mainland	14,267	15,561	15,741	15,616	15,605	15,704	15,744	1,477	10.4
South	6,970	7,277	7,269	7,164	7,076	7,041	6,979	9	0.1
<b>All NZ</b>	<b>84,224</b>	<b>87,821</b>	<b>88,368</b>	<b>94,402</b>	<b>94,185</b>	<b>96,605</b>	<b>12,381</b>	<b>14.7</b>	

**Figure 4.8: Projected Future Membership Patterns: 2013/2043 (by Federation)**



# Part 5 Facility Demand Update

## COMMUNITY CLUB FOCUSED FACILITIES DATA

A number of sports field supply and demand studies have been carried out since the development of the initial 2010 New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy. These studies have been reviewed and the key findings outlined below.

Comments on facility provision for the Central Football Federation and Football South Federation have also been highlighted following discussions with those Federations.

Key themes to have emerged regarding football facility provision are:

- The number of community or club based football pitches being provided has increased since 2010,
- Over the past five years some councils have invested significantly in the installation of artificial pitches for community or club based football,
- Over the past five years some councils have invested significantly in the upgrading of pitches from grass to sand carpeted fields for community or club based football,
- Access to quality training pitches is still a priority issue,
- Summer football is also now a key issue in some parts of the country (limited access to pitches),
- There is a need for better utilisation of existing pitches for community and club use,
- The number of floodlit pitches has increased (particularly in relation to artificial surfaces).

### AUCKLAND FOOTBALL FEDERATION & NORTHERN FOOTBALL FEDERATION

#### Auckland Council

Auckland has invested over \$50 million upgrading sportsfield capacity since 2010. This has resulted in an increase in the number and quality of sports fields throughout the region. The 2014 Auckland Council report 'Quantifying the Supply and Demand for Winter Sports fields in the Auckland Region' identified the following key points:

- There were 818 sports fields in 2014, up from 777 sportsfields in 2011,
- The assessed playing capacity of these fields is 8,769 field hours per week, up from 8,544 field hours in 2011 (due to the Council sports fields upgrade programme),
- Overall demand for sportsfields is 6,771 field hours per week, down from 7,849 hours identified within the 2011 report. The reduction is due to the more accurate reflection of training demand,
- There has been an 8.3% increase in playing team numbers for football, rugby, and rugby league since 2011,
- There is still a shortfall of approximately 772 hours per week of which approximately 600 hours is identified as training hour shortfall,
- The report predicts this shortfall will continue to increase in future years.

## WAIKATO BAY OF PLENTY FOOTBALL FEDERATION

### Waikato Regional Sports Facility Plan

The 2014 regional plan included the local authorities of Hamilton, Waipa, Taupo, Matamata-Piako District, South Waikato, Hauraki and Thames-Coromandel District.

The purpose of the Waikato Regional Facility Plan is to provide a high level strategic framework for regional sports facility planning. The key findings from the plan in relation to sportsfields and football are as follows:

- Demand for football is increasing overall, reflecting a range of trends including population growth, increasing junior player numbers and wider ethnic diversity.
- However, in the Waikato/BOP Football Region – growth in the ‘active population’ (aged 5-50) is projected in Hamilton City, Tauranga City, Waikato District and the Waipa District. Growth was static for the Western BOP District, and declining elsewhere.
- The Waikato BOP Football Region had slightly higher than average field provision per 1000 active population (0.63 fields compared with 0.56 fields for NZ overall).
- The Waikato region was not included among those areas identified as being priorities for additional fields.
- More ‘Local Football Centres’ are required, although this may not necessarily mean new fields are required.
- Local Football Centres would ideally feature football as the primary use, artificial turf, an all-grade training base, possible school collocation, and complementary multisport usage.
- A dedicated central ‘Home of Football’ is required in each Football Region, providing a focus for football development; development of officials, coaches and referees; representative training and competition; year round community football (including catch-up games; and administration).
- Overall, developments to maximise field utilisation would take priority over providing premier grade standard fields.
- New Zealand Football and the regional Football Federations are to work with councils to develop enhanced field utilisation, Local Football Centres, and Home of Football venues.

### Hamilton City Council

The 2013 ‘Hamilton City Winter Sports Fields Capacity and Demand’ report identified the following key points:

- Overall findings are that Hamilton City had sufficient total capacity in 2012 to meet the total demand for the three winter codes of Football, Rugby, and Rugby League,
- However, there were some localised areas of the city where capacity by code was insufficient.
- When analysed by code, Football was reasonably well served with a surplus of hours for both competition and training (155 hours per week surplus, with only 4 hours surplus per of week for training),
- The report identifies that the future projected training demand (2,022 hours) will have a deficit of approximately -181 hours per week (and a deficit of approximately -4 per week for competitions),
- The report identifies that there was some evidence that higher level games and competitions are not able to be hosted as the quality of the fields is not of a sufficient standard,
- Field quality was raised by the sports clubs of Hamilton as a key issue (drainage was identified as a key issue that needs addressing as most sports fields are soil pitches and not sand carpets/sand slit fields),

*Note: Council is not able to accurately track or monitor usage as bookings do not correspond with actual usage*

# Part 5 Facility Demand Update

## COMMUNITY CLUB FOCUSED FACILITIES DATA *cont...*

### Tauranga Region

Tauranga City Council (TCC) and Western Bay of Plenty District Council (WBOPDC) are the main providers of fields for community sport in the Western Bay of Plenty Region.

A report 'Quantifying the Supply and Demand for Winter Sports fields - Western Bay of Plenty Sub Region' was prepared for Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council in 2014.

The Key findings from the 2014 study were:

- Demand and supply of sports fields were fairly evenly matched,
- The 91 fields were estimated to be providing about 634 playing hours per week to meet demand of 614 hours,
- There were imbalances in supply and demand in different areas across the city and between codes, but all shortfalls could be accommodated in neighbouring areas,
- City wide demand was projected to grow by around 82% by 2051 to 1,116 field hours per week,
- Growth in demand would vary across the city with growth levelling off in some areas as the ageing population negated the impact of further growth,
- The areas of Mount Maunganui / Arataki, Wairakei / Te Tumu and Welcome Bay /Maungatapu / Ohauti were projected to have continuous growth, albeit at different rates,
- Maximising the capacity of existing fields through flood lighting and reconfiguration in the above areas would not meet projected demand and further fields will be needed,
- The time lines for the Parau Farm, Smith Farm and Merrick Farm developments needed to be adjusted to better match projected demand and avoid over supply,
- Region wide current demand is for 823 full field equivalent hours per week, 318 hours (39%) at the weekend, mainly for competition games and 505 (61%) hours on weekdays, mainly for training,
- Currently there is a surplus of 360 FFE hours per week region wide made up of a surplus of 183 hours for weekend competition and 177 hours for weekday training,
- Projections indicate that additional sports fields will be required to meet future demand.

### CAPITAL FOOTBALL FEDERATION

#### Wellington Region

The Wellington, Porirua, Hutt and Upper Hutt City Councils developed the Wellington Regional Sports Field Strategy in 2013<sup>5</sup>. This strategy looks at the provision for winter ball sports played on grass (Football, Rugby and Rugby League). The strategy identified:

- A reported pressure on field space which is heightened in the shoulder between summer and winter sport seasons,
- A total current shortfall (2013) of 45 hours per week of field capacity overall; however, an under supply of training fields (-234 hours per week) is offset by an oversupply of weekend competition fields (189 hours) across all codes,
- The fields are not evenly distributed across the region with Wellington City having both significantly fewer fields overall, and fewer full size equivalent fields, per 1000 population when compared with the other TAs
- As a result the shortfall of training hours is most noticeable in Wellington City and Porirua City,
- Wellington City had a shortfall of competition space (-28 hours) in 2013 and this was projected to increase to -74 to -103 short fall hours for competition and a short fall of -136 to -163 hours for training in 2021.
- Growth in demand for fields will vary across the territorial authorities in the Wellington Region as the ageing population negates the further impact of population growth,
- The implementation of both increasing the capacity of existing fields and new developments will help provide for the future needs of the various codes, in particular:
  - Increasing the number of dedicated training venues (alleviating pressure on competition fields),
  - Increasing the quality of training fields, then providing appropriate floodlighting to maximise use,

<sup>5</sup> Longdill & Associates (2013) Wellington Region Sports Field Strategy

- Adapting sports scheduling to smooth out the peaks and troughs of demand,
- Developing more artificial surfaces and natural surfaces (Additional artificial pitches have been developed since the 2013 report).

## **MAINLAND FOOTBALL FEDERATION**

Mainland Football Federation, which covers Marlborough, Nelson, Tasman, West Coast, Mid Canterbury and Canterbury, developed a Facilities Plan in 2013<sup>6</sup> that outlined several key areas of concern that needed to be addressed to grow the game:

- The quality and quantity of both training and competition games is having an adverse effect on the development of the game, as is the under-supply of training venues,
- The overall demand for competition can be accommodated within the existing network of facilities available across the Mainland Football area. There is a total projected surplus of competition fields of 157.2 hours a week,
- There is projected to be a significant shortfall in training fields (345.7 hours a week),
- The need to develop a Christchurch-based football hub, with a minimum of two floodlit artificial surfaces,
- Re-consider the role of English Park as the administration hub for Mainland Football,
- Look for community venues that can be used year round,
- Develop a network of multi-club, higher quality pitches (preferably sand based) in areas of greatest demand within Christchurch and at Saxton Field in Nelson,
- Investigate the appropriate installation of training lights in areas of need,
- Advocating to Councils to enable field distribution to be considered on a region-wide basis,
- Harness the growth of Futsal by working with Councils and other facility providers to ensure it is factored into existing and new facilities,
- Explore opportunities to develop dedicated outdoor (potentially covered) Futsal centres.

Since 2013 the Federation has had a number of new facilities come on stream. Christchurch has been the benefactor of two new sand based pitches as a legacy from the FIFA U20 World Cup in 2015 and there has also been 2 artificial pitches developed at Yaldhurst Road which have been established by a private investor.

## **CENTRAL FOOTBALL FEDERATION**

Correspondence with Central Football Federation has indicated that overall football is fairly well catered for with the supply of football pitches. However, the key facility issue are as outlined below:

- A perceived need for artificial surfaces in the Federation to compete with other Federations,
- Some geographic areas having no sports parks with a large number of football pitches to allow for larger events and tournaments,
- The limited progress and support for the development of 'football hubs, across the region that would allow for a large number of fields to be located on one site to allow for all year round football, from performance level through to community level competition, training and development.

## **FOOTBALL SOUTH FEDERATION**

Correspondence with Football South Federation has indicated that overall football is fairly well catered for with the supply of football pitches. However, the key facility issues are as outlined below:

- Access to quality sports fields for training and competition
- A combination of the inclement weather that the region receives during the winter months and the current quality of the sportsfields results in either the cancellation and/or lower quality of sportsfields.
- There are very few lit pitches, this results in teams being unable to train and the field's suffering from overuse of training during the winter season.

<sup>6</sup> Visitor Solutions (2013) Mainland Football Facilities Plan

# Part 6 Key Issues / Opportunities

The following section summarises the key issues and opportunities for New Zealand Football and each of the Federations based on the analysis of available data.

Note: The following sections use the terminology 'sub-regional, strengthening club networks, hub and spoke and community club hub plans'. The objective of these terms are similar as they aim to have all the football clubs, within a specific geographic area, working in better alignment/coordination for the benefit of all. This is most likely to be achieved via a series of simple strategic community club hub plans. This could see one club becoming a centralised hub (sub-regional or a key club within a hub) with facilities that are utilised by all the associated clubs within the network (a hub and spoke model). For example, an artificial training surface could be developed on one site which would then be used by all clubs within the network. Overall this more strategic approach is likely to see facilities optimised for the benefit of all clubs.



## NEW ZEALAND FOOTBALL

ISSUE / OPPORTUNITIES	DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE
<p><b>Requirements for partnerships</b></p>	<p>There is an increased need for partnerships with key stakeholders if New Zealand Football's facility requirements are to be met.</p> <p>Stakeholders such as the football Federations, Councils, other sports codes, and facility owners and managers will be critical in future planning and delivery initiatives designed to deliver access to appropriate indoor and outdoor facilities.</p> <p>Increasingly the limited funding environment for all sports codes means that there is a strong need to partner with other organisations. Funders are being far more strategic with their investments and desire a higher rate of return for their investment.</p>
<p><b>Maximise use of existing facilities</b></p>	<p>There is a need to maximise the use of existing facilities as doing so is often more cost effective than building new assets. This includes both optimising the use of existing football assets and non-traditional assets. For example, upgrading existing soil fields to sand fields and adding floodlights to enable increased utilisation. Consideration should also be given to maximise the use of tertiary, secondary and primary school fields and tennis club courts for training and futsal delivery.</p>
<p><b>Development of National 'Home of Football'</b></p>	<p>Sport New Zealand and High Performance Sport New Zealand (HPSNZ) have targeted investment and energy into developing a network of high performance training centres to cater for targeted New Zealand sports (such as football).</p>



ISSUE / OPPORTUNITIES	DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE
	<p>New Zealand Football's Beyond Football Plan identifies the importance of the development of high performance training hubs, including the 'Home of Football'. The 'Home of Football' is a key priority for New Zealand Football.</p> <p>A 'Home of Football' will be utilised for high performance training camps for all New Zealand teams as well as training for coaches and officials. When required, a 'Home of Football' will also allow New Zealand Football priority and exclusive use.</p> <p>Currently New Zealand Football teams, officials and coaches train at separate venues throughout the country which does not allow the synergies and alignment possible from a single centralised venue.</p> <p>QBE Stadium in Albany Auckland, has been earmarked for significant improvements, including investment into a high performance training venue. Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA) and New Zealand Football have been working collaboratively on developing QBE Stadium into a National Technical Centre ('Home of Football').</p>
<p><b>Strengthening club networks</b></p>	<p>New Zealand Football and the Federations have identified that many clubs are facing increasing challenges. Many of these challenges are, at least in part, influenced by facility issues such as insufficient, old and poorly designed assets. For clubs these deficiencies can lead to outcomes such as reduced capacity (and therefore membership), poor revenue generation and increased operational costs. The allocation of capital when it is available is not always being distributed in the most strategic way across the localised club networks. This represents a lost opportunity to strengthen club networks.</p>
<p><b>Implementation of Futsal Plan</b></p>	<p>Futsal is one of the fastest growing sports worldwide with international, national and local competitions for age group and adult players.<sup>8</sup></p> <p>A key issue for supporting the growth of futsal in New Zealand is gaining access to appropriate venues for both the indoor and outdoor forms of futsal.<sup>9</sup> Indoor sporting venues are often already at capacity at peak times, do not have the appropriate floor marking or surfaces, and can be cost prohibitive to hire. Public artificial pitches are also experiencing capacity issues at peak times.</p>
<p><b>Support the Football Federations to implement the National Facility Strategy</b></p>	<p>New Zealand Football had no project champion or mechanism to support the Federations in the implementation of the original facility plan. Other codes actively used their facility strategies to leverage funding support nationally, while New Zealand Football and the Federations largely did not. This represented a lost opportunity for football.</p>

*8 Within New Zealand the sport of Futsal has grown in popularity with futsal leagues and competitions now being delivered nationwide. A national futsal league has been established and a national team is selected to participate in FIFA sanctioned events.*

*9 The FIFA recognised sport of Futsal is based in an indoor venue where elite competitions are delivered on a specific sized court. An elite competition futsal court has a specific court surface. However, outdoor futsal is also becoming popular during the football off season predominantly played on artificial surfaces in more of a social setting.*

# Part 6 Key Issues / Opportunities

## FOOTBALL FEDERATIONS



### NORTHERN FOOTBALL FEDERATION (NFF)

ISSUE / OPPORTUNITIES	DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE
<p><b>Explore a Regional Home for Football (excluding Northern Football Federation areas of North Shore, Waitakere and Rodney)</b></p>	<p>The New Zealand Football Beyond Football Plan identifies the need for the development of high performance training hubs. The existing New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy identified under 'Priorities for Investment' 2.1 the need for the development of a 'Home of Football' within each Federation.</p> <p>A 'Home of Football' based in Whangarei would provide a regional hub for player development and coach and referee training for those involved in the game in the Northland region.</p> <p>It would also act as an important facility for Northland FC, to both train and play competition games. It could be an all year round football facility.</p>
<p><b>The need to strengthen club networks (developing stronger clubs)</b></p>	<p>A key issue for the Northern Football Federation (and it's member clubs) is the need to develop a sustainable club base. There is currently a high number of clubs operating on a year-to-year basis with facilities that are ageing and/or inadequate. Investment in facilities is not being made strategically within localised geographic areas. This has resulted in less optimal outcomes at the local network level.</p>
<p><b>Access to summer football fields</b></p>	<p>The Northern Football Federation has identified accessing summer football fields as a challenge. A benefit of Northern Football delivering summer football is the ability to provide pathways for players, referees and officials.</p> <p>Northern Football understands summer sports take priority over field use during the summer period, but would like to investigate opportunities.</p>
<p><b>Access to quality fields and surfaces</b></p>	<p>Recent studies on Northern Football's sportsfield capacity have indicated a shortfall when comparing demand vs. supply. The majority of sport fields are soil based which provides less use per week than sand carpeted fields. They also have limited flood lighting provision.</p> <p>Football membership is increasing within the Northern Federation and this is increasing the demand for sports fields. In some areas they are becoming heavily reliant on local school fields in order to function effectively. While such partnerships are good, they need to be properly established so all parties benefit sufficiently to make the partnerships worthwhile on an ongoing basis.</p>
<p><b>Access to futsal courts</b></p>	<p>Northern Football futsal programmes are continuing to increase with significant youth numbers participating (8,638 in 2014). Access to both indoor and outdoor futsal courts has been an issue over recent years due to the lack of indoor and outdoor spaces that provide futsal opportunities.</p> <p>Partnerships with existing venue providers will be critical to sustain the growth of futsal within the Northern Football Federation boundaries.</p>

ISSUE / OPPORTUNITIES	DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE
<p><b>The lack of a Regional ‘Home for Football’</b></p>	<p>The Auckland Football Federation has identified a ‘Home of Football’ as a key priority for them. This aligns with the New Zealand Football Beyond Football Plan which identifies the need for the development of high performance training hubs. A ‘Home of Football’ would provide a regional hub for player development and coach and referee training.</p> <p>Additionally there is a need to access a all year football facility which will allow quality training opportunities during the winter and summer months.</p>
<p><b>The need to strengthen club networks (developing stronger clubs)</b></p>	<p>A key issue for the Auckland Football Federation (and it’s member clubs) is the need to develop a sustainable club base. There is currently a high number of clubs operating on a year-to-year basis with facilities that are ageing and/or inadequate. Investment in facilities is not being made strategically within localised geographic areas. This has resulted in less optimal outcomes at the local network level.</p> <p>There is also a need within the Auckland region to undertake a collaborative approach with regards to cross code facility development and usage.</p>
<p><b>Access to Summer Football Fields</b></p>	<p>The Auckland Football Federation has identified accessing summer football fields as a challenge. There has been an increase in demand for community and ethnic football during the summer season, some of which is delivered outside of Auckland Football’s control and management. A benefit of Auckland Football delivering summer football is the ability to provide pathways for players, referees and officials.</p> <p>Auckland Football understands the summer sports take priority over field use during the summer period, but would like to investigate opportunities.</p>
<p><b>Access to quality fields / opportunities</b></p>	<p>The updated ‘Winter Sports fields’ Supply and Demand’ report has identified the significant resources Auckland Council has invested in its sports fields. This upgrade programme has included additional artificial pitches being developed and the upgrade of soil fields to sand carpeted fields. However, the report identified there are still current shortfalls in supply when compared to demand.</p> <p>An increase in the understanding of the Council’s sportsfields booking system is considered essential to maximise the assets.</p>
<p><b>Access to futsal courts and pitches</b></p>	<p>Futsal within the Auckland Football Federation (and Northern Football Federation) has grown considerably with 3,000 plus juniors and 2,000 plus youth participating in formal Futsal leagues. In addition there are now a number of commercial or private futsal providers delivering futsal leagues throughout Auckland.</p> <p>Restricted indoor sports venue access and high venue hire costs are creating issues for the delivery of an effective and sustainable futsal programme. Additionally the ability to access pitches for summer outdoor futsal competitions is also a challenge due to traditional summer sports taking priority.</p>

# Part 6 Key Issues / Opportunities

## FOOTBALL FEDERATIONS *cont...*

### WAIKATO BAY OF PLENTY FOOTBALL FEDERATION (WAI BOP)



ISSUE / OPPORTUNITIES	DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE
<p><b>The lack of a regional football facility.</b></p>	<p>The Waikato Bay of Plenty Football Federation has identified a Regional Football Facility as a key priority. This aligns with the New Zealand Football Beyond Football Plan which identifies the need for the development of high performance training hubs. A 'Home of Football' would provide a regional hub for player development and coach and referee training.</p> <p>The Waikato Bay of Plenty Football Federation also sees the need for sub regional facility hubs (of a lesser size and scale) at key locations throughout the region due to their large geographic size.</p>
<p><b>Access to quality fields</b></p>	<p>A key issue for the Waikato Bay of Plenty Football Federation is access to quality sports fields. Hamilton sports fields are soil based and therefore are susceptible to field closure during winter months. In addition recent sports fields' reports for Hamilton and Tauranga Councils suggest in the future a shortfall will occur between supply and demand of sport fields in certain localised areas.</p> <p>Add to this the membership growth in playing numbers over the previous five years and the population growth projections for the Tauranga and Hamilton areas, then additional demand will be expected.</p> <p>Several city and district councils are currently reviewing their Sports Field Management plans, while key secondary schools along with several tertiary institutions are reviewing their own asset and development plans which provides collaborative opportunities for the Waikato Bay of Plenty Federation.</p> <p>A lack of flood lights in the WaiBOP Federation (except Tauranga) also limits use of the existing quality fields for training.</p>
<p><b>The challenge of Tauranga</b></p>	<p>The Waikato Bay of Plenty Football Federation has also identified the need to focus on Tauranga. With its membership growth over the previous five years (and the Tauranga population growth projections) facility provision will be critical to the sustainability of football in the area.</p>
<p><b>Access to futsal pitches</b></p>	<p>Futsal is a priority area of focus for the Waikato Bay of Plenty Football Federation with 1,200 plus youth players participating in regular competitions. The need to gain long term, access to indoor and outdoor venues will be critical to allow the deliverance of futsal to increase to meet demand.</p>

## CENTRAL FOOTBALL FEDERATION



ISSUE / OPPORTUNITIES	DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE
<p><b>The need for a regional 'Home of Football'</b></p>	<p>Central Football Federation has identified a Regional 'Home of Football' as a key priority. They also see the need for sub regional facility hubs (of a lesser size and scale) at key locations throughout the region due to their large geographic coverage. The hubs will provide for player development and coach and referee education.</p>
<p><b>Development of artificial pitches and floodlighting</b></p>	<p>A key challenge for the Central Football Federation is the desire for new artificial pitches to be developed across the region. The development of artificial pitches will link with regional hub requirements and assist with the delivery of their outdoor futsal plans. Artificial pitches will also provide for all year round football pitches for summer football season (performance, community and social level).</p> <p>An associated floodlighting plan is also considered a key priority for the Central Football Federation.</p>
<p><b>Access to futsal pitches</b></p>	<p>Futsal is a key focus for the Central Football Federation with 3,000 plus junior and 2,000 plus youth participating in futsal competitions. The ability to access appropriate indoor and outdoor venues is a key challenge for the Federation. A study which will investigate and develop a utilisation plan for accessing facilities for futsal is considered by the Federation to be key.</p>

## CAPITAL FOOTBALL FEDERATION



ISSUE / OPPORTUNITIES	DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE
<p><b>The need for a regional 'Home of Football'</b></p>	<p>Capital Football Federation has identified a Regional 'Home of Football' as a key priority. They also see the need for a partnership between the local councils. The Wellington Phoenix and Capital Football to progress this project.</p>
<p><b>The unintended outcomes of artificial pitches</b></p>	<p>The development of artificial pitches provides for an increase in utilisation of football fields. However, Capital Football Federation has indicated that the development of artificial pitches has delivered some unforeseen negative impacts. There has been a reported reduction in club income as teams and spectators are pulled away from their 'home' grounds. Unaffiliated competitions/casual games are taking place on artificial pitches with no formal link to clubs or the Federation. The 'hire' cost to Capital Football Federation per year is approximately \$350,000 (a significant cost compared to soil and sand based pitches).</p>
<p><b>Development of sand based pitches</b></p>	<p>The recent 'Wellington Region Sports Field Strategy -September 2013' identified there is a shortfall of -45 Full Field Equivalent (FFE) hours per week region wide. This is made up of a surplus of 189 hours for weekend competition and a shortfall of -234 hours for weekday training. All Councils have a shortfall of training capacity, whilst only Wellington City has a shortfall for competition space, albeit relatively small (-28 hours).</p>
<p><b>Access to futsal pitches</b></p>	<p>Futsal is a key focus for the Capital Football Federation with 3,000 plus junior and 2,000 plus youth participating in futsal competitions. Futsal is constantly growing and while the region has the ASB Indoor Centre in Kilbirnie there needs to be more alternatives to help grow the game (satellite facilities in the other cities). The ability to access appropriate indoor and outdoor venues is a key challenge for the Federation.</p>

# Part 6 Key Issues / Opportunities

## FOOTBALL FEDERATIONS *cont...*

### MAINLAND FOOTBALL FEDERATION



ISSUE / OPPORTUNITIES	DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE
<p><b>Improving the quality of pitches for club competition</b></p>	<p>Mainland Football Federation has identified that a key issue is the need to focus on the quality of surfaces of existing fields for competition.</p> <p>The 2013 Mainland Football Federation Grounds and Facilities Plan identified that the quality of competition fields is central to the development of the game. Poor quality fields limit competitive opportunities and restrict skill development. (In many areas of the region) While competition fields are available to enable games to be played, the quality of the fields is having a detrimental impact on the development of the game.</p>
<p><b>Access to training facilities</b></p>	<p>Mainland Football Federation has identified that training facilities for those playing outside of the premier grades are in poor condition. This hampers skill and development opportunities, particularly with young people.</p> <p>In many areas fields have a limited capacity and training opportunities are restricted. Access to training fields is essential to enable skills development. Without training fields, the growth and development of the game will be restricted.</p>
<p><b>Access to futsal pitches</b></p>	<p>Futsal is a key focus for the Mainland Football Federation with 2,000 plus junior and 1,500 plus youth participating in futsal competitions. The ability to access appropriate indoor and outdoor venues is a key challenge for the Federation.</p>

### FOOTBALL SOUTH FEDERATION

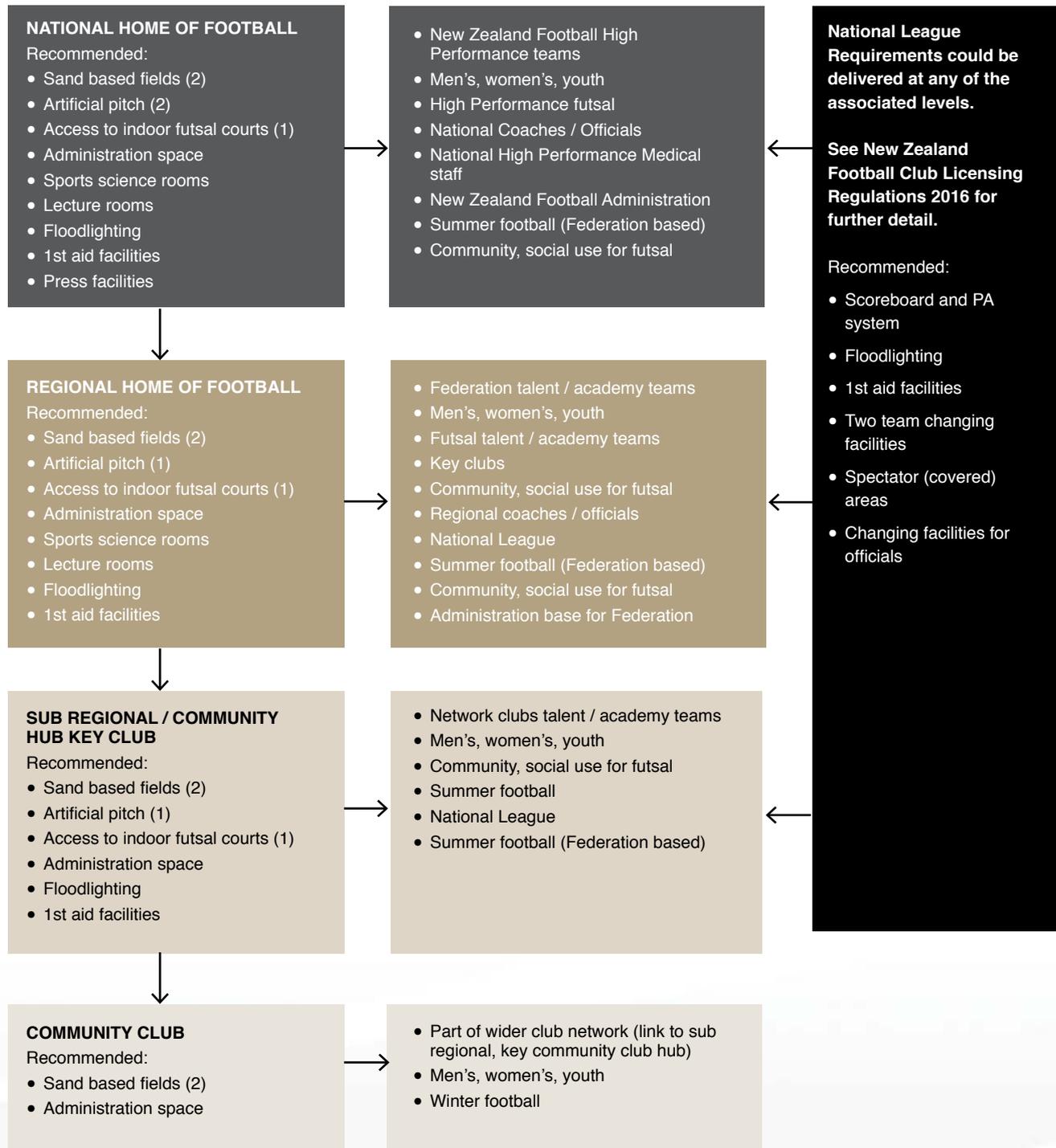


ISSUE / OPPORTUNITIES	DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE
<p><b>The lack of a regional Home of Football'</b></p>	<p>Football South Federation has identified a Regional 'Home of Football' as a key priority to provide for player, coach and referee development.</p>
<p><b>Improving quality of pitches for club training and competition</b></p>	<p>A key issue for the Football South Federation is access to quality sportsfields for training and competition. A combination of the inclement weather that the region receives during the winter months and the current quality of the sportsfields results in either the cancellation of games and/ or lower quality sportsfields.</p>
<p><b>Access to pitches in summer months</b></p>	<p>Summer football is increasing in popularity within Football South Federation and the demand for football pitches during the summer sports season is increasing. With the priority for traditional summer sports having priority for sportsfields bookings, access for Football South is becoming an increasing issue.</p>
<p><b>Access to futsal pitches</b></p>	<p>Futsal is a key focus for the Football South Federation with 2,000 plus junior and 1,000 plus youth participating in futsal competitions. The ability to access appropriate indoor and outdoor venues is a key challenge for the Federation.</p>

# Part 7 Proposed Solutions/Approaches

The following section provides a selection of approaches to assist New Zealand Football and the Federations with addressing the key issues and opportunities outlined in the previous section. This section outlines a series of opportunities and approaches, and identifies the key stakeholders who are required to progress each issue. To provide an overview of the various levels of facility provision that New Zealand Football is wishing to develop in the future (and that which are identified within this report), a hierarchy of facility provision has been outlined below.

## NEW ZEALAND FOOTBALL NATIONAL FACILITIES HIERARCHY



# Part 7 Proposed Solutions/Approaches

## NATIONAL LEVEL

OPPORTUNITY	PROPOSED APPROACH	DESCRIPTION	WHO	WHEN
1. <b>Development of National 'Home of Football'</b>	1.1 Establish a national 'Home of Football' facility in Albany, Auckland.	In partnership with Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA) and Sport New Zealand, develop a 'Home of Football' facility within the QBE Stadium complex. New Zealand Football will lease the proposed new building from the RFA. The facility will cater for the needs of high performance football (players, teams, coaches and officials at all levels). Existing artificial and sand field pitches together with two proposed sand fields will be used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Zealand Football</li> <li>• RFA</li> <li>• Sport New Zealand</li> </ul> <i>To be led by New Zealand Football and Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA) in partnership with Sport New Zealand</i>	2016-18
	1.2 Establish access to futsal facilities.	<p>Form partnerships to utilise existing venues and pitches to meet elite and community futsal needs.</p> <p>Indoor: Progress partnership with Tennis Northern indoor tennis venue to utilise indoor court space for futsal during the summer season.</p> <p>Outdoor: Utilise existing artificial pitches within the stadium complex by dividing them to provide outdoor futsal courts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Zealand Football</li> <li>• RFA</li> <li>• Tennis Northern</li> </ul> <i>New Zealand Football to lead and form partnerships with key stakeholders</i>	2016-17
2. <b>Strengthening club networks</b>	2.1 Investigate the development and implementation of 'Community Club Hub Plans' (a localised hub and spoke model).	Strengthen clubs by establishing localised geographic club (hub and spoke model). This model will enable clubs to work together and allocate resources more strategically at the local level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Zealand Football</li> <li>• Federations</li> <li>• Clubs</li> </ul> <i>Initially New Zealand Football lead concept development with Federations. Federations then to plan, design and implement with clubs</i>	2016+

OPPORTUNITY	PROPOSED APPROACH	DESCRIPTION	WHO	WHEN
3. Implementation of National Futsal Plan	3.1 <b>Indoor futsal</b> Establish partnerships to gain access to indoor court space.	Continue to develop partnerships with key indoor sport and recreation venues throughout the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Zealand Football</li> <li>• Federations</li> <li>• Partners</li> </ul> <i>New Zealand Football to support Federations to develop partnerships</i>	2016+
	3.2 Advocate for futsal space, surfaces and court markings to be included in new facilities (and be retrofitted where possible in existing facilities).	<p>Work with the proponents of new indoor sport and recreation facilities to include futsal space, surfaces and court markings in a facilities design. This should include the installation of a permanent or temporary futsal surface over the top of floors.</p> <p>In existing (school, council and community) facilities advocate for the installation of a permanent or temporary futsal markings and surfaces over the top of an existing venue/ facility floor. This should be progressed as a priority for competition at key venues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Zealand Football</li> <li>• Federations</li> <li>• Partners</li> </ul> <i>New Zealand Football and Federations to adopt a co-ordinated national and regional lobby (lead by New Zealand Football)</i>	2016+
	3.3 <b>Outdoor futsal</b> Establish partnerships to gain access to outdoor court space	<p>Establishing partnerships with schools, tennis and bowls clubs, and councils (artificial pitches) to gain access to outdoor court space.</p> <p>Tennis clubs that have artificial courts and flood lights in particular have the ability to provide a cost effective futsal court for junior, youth and social teams. The use of removable tennis and futsal nets and additional futsal court markings should be considered where possible.</p> <p>Low use and non-used bowls greens (artificial or natural) should also be considered for junior and youth futsal competitions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Zealand Football</li> <li>• Federations</li> <li>• Partners</li> </ul> <i>New Zealand Football to support Federations to develop partnerships</i>	2016+

# Part 7 Proposed Solutions/Approaches

## FEDERATION LEVEL



### NORTHERN FOOTBALL FEDERATION (NFF)

(excl. Northern Football Federation areas of North Shore, Waitakere and Rodney)

OPPORTUNITY	PROPOSED APPROACH	DESCRIPTION	WHO	WHEN
4. Explore establishing a regional 'Home of Football'	4.1 Establish a regional 'Home of Football' in Whangarei	In partnership with key stakeholders develop a regional (12 month a year) hub for player, coach and referee development. The facility would likely contain an artificial turf and associated infrastructure such as changing rooms and administration areas. It would also be used by Northern Football Federation for training and competition games.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFF</li> <li>• Whangarei District Council</li> <li>• Funding Agencies</li> </ul> <i>Northern Football Federation to lead working in partnership with key partners</i>	2016-18
	Strengthening club networks (developing stronger clubs)	4.2 Investigate the development and implementation of 'Community Club Hub Plans' (a localised hub and spoke model, or 'Clusters of Clubs' model).	Strengthen clubs by establishing localised geographic club (hub and spoke) plans. This model will enable clubs to work together and allocate resources more strategically at the local level. It is envisaged they would be developed through formal partnership agreements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFF</li> <li>• Clubs</li> <li>• Local Councils</li> </ul> <i>Northern Football Federation to lead in partnership with key partners</i>
5. Access to quality fields and surfaces	5.1 Advocate for the upgrade of existing soil based fields to sand carpeted fields.	Identify key football club locations that do not have other summer sports allocated to them. Focus summer football around these clubs (and / or partner satellite facilities such as schools).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFF</li> <li>• Clubs</li> <li>• Local Councils</li> </ul> <i>Northern Football Federation in partnership with local Councils</i>	2016+
		Advocate that key summer football sites should be allocated to the Northern Football Federations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFF</li> <li>• Clubs</li> <li>• Local Councils</li> </ul>	2016+
	5.2 Develop partnerships to gain access to artificial surfaces (with flood lighting where possible).	Base summer community and ethnic competitions around key clubs throughout the Northland region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFF</li> <li>• Clubs</li> <li>• Local Councils</li> </ul> <i>Northern Football Federation in partnership with key partners.</i>	2016+
6. Access to quality fields and surfaces	6.1 Advocate for the upgrade of existing soil based fields to sand carpeted fields.	Identify high participation soil fields and advocate for their upgrading to sand fields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFF</li> <li>• Councils</li> </ul> <i>Northern Football Federation to lead in association with local Councils</i>	2016+
	6.2 Develop partnerships to gain access to artificial surfaces (with flood lighting where possible).	Artificial grass tennis courts (at clubs and schools) are often not well utilised during the winter season when football demand is high. Removable tennis nets and additional football marking could provide a cost effective option for junior and youth training (and junior competitions in some instances). Social sports leagues are also a possibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFF</li> </ul> <i>Appropriate tennis clubs and schools</i>	2016+
8. Access to futsal courts	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here.	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here.		2016+

**AUCKLAND FOOTBALL FEDERATION**  
(including Northern Football Federation areas of North Shore, Waitakere and Rodney)



OPPORTUNITY	PROPOSED APPROACH	DESCRIPTION	WHO	WHEN
8. The lack of a regional 'home of football'	8.1 Explore establishing a regional 'home of football' for the Auckland Football Federation in partnership with Oceania Football (utilising the 'Oceania Home of Football').	In partnership with Oceania Football and other key stakeholders develop a regional (12 month a year) hub for player, coach and referee development. The facility would contain artificial turfs and associated infrastructure such as changing rooms and administration areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFF</li> <li>• Oceania Football</li> <li>• Auckland Council</li> </ul> <i>Auckland Football Federation to progress with Oceania Football Confederation and Auckland Council</i>	2016-19
	8.2 Explore a partnership between New Zealand Football and Northern Football Federation to utilise the 'National Home of Football' in Albany as a southern satellite facility to the Federation's proposed Whangarei hub.	Use of the National Home of Football as a satellite facility for the Northern Football Federation (See proposed approach 1.1 for additional detail).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFF</li> <li>• New Zealand Football</li> <li>• RFA</li> </ul> <i>Northern Football Federation to progress with New Zealand Football</i>	2016-18
9. Access to quality fields and surfaces	9.1 Advocate for the upgrade of existing soil based fields to sand carpeted fields.	Identify high participation soil fields and advocate for their upgrading to sand fields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFF</li> <li>• Auckland Council</li> <li>• NFF</li> </ul> <i>Auckland Football Federation and Northern Football Federation in partnership with Auckland Council.</i>	2016+
	9.2 Develop partnerships to gain access to artificial surfaces (with flood lighting where possible).	Artificial grass tennis courts (at clubs and schools) are often not well utilised during the winter season when football demand is high. Removable tennis nets and additional football marking could provide a cost effective option for junior and youth training (and junior competitions in some instances). Social sports leagues are also a possibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFF</li> <li>• NFF</li> <li>• Appropriate tennis clubs and schools</li> </ul> <i>Auckland Football Federation and Northern Football Federation in partnership with key partners</i>	2016+
	9.3 Maximise the use of existing assets	This could involve such steps as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing the ability of winter sports codes to share pitches/fields during the season. (E.g. can junior football and rugby utilise the same field on the same day with temporary field markings?),</li> <li>• Reviewing field bookings with actual use,</li> <li>• Optimise sportsfield booking allocation system. Identifying over and under supply and reallocate bookings where possible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFF</li> <li>• NFF</li> <li>• Auckland Council</li> </ul> <i>Auckland Football Federation and Northern Football Federations in partnership with Auckland Council</i>	2016+

# Part 7 Proposed Solutions/Approaches

## FEDERATION LEVEL *cont...*

OPPORTUNITY	PROPOSED APPROACH	DESCRIPTION	WHO	WHEN
<b>10. Strengthening club networks (developing stronger clubs)</b>	10.1 Investigate the development and implementation of 'Community Club Hub Plans' (a localised hub and spoke model or 'Clusters of Clubs' model).	Strengthen clubs by establishing localised geographic club (hub and spoke) plans. This model will enable clubs to work together and allocate resources more strategically at the local level. It is envisaged they would be developed through formal partnership agreements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFF</li> <li>• NFF</li> <li>• Appropriate tennis clubs and schools</li> </ul> <i>Auckland and Northern Football Federations to lead in partnership with key partners</i>	2016+
<b>11. Access to summer football fields / opportunities</b>	11.1 Provide summer football opportunities via key clubs.	Identify key football club locations that do not have other summer sports allocated to them. Focus summer football around these clubs (and / or partner satellite facilities such as schools).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFF</li> <li>• NFF</li> <li>• Auckland Council</li> </ul> <i>Auckland and Northern Football Federations to lead in partnership with key partners</i>	2016+
		Advocate that key summer football sites should be allocated to the Auckland and Northern Football Federations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFF</li> <li>• Clubs</li> <li>• Auckland Council</li> </ul> <i>Auckland and Northern Football Federations to lead in partnership with key partners</i>	2016+
	11.2 Foster community and ethnic football competitions and 5-a-side and 7-a-side social competitions over summer.	Base summer community and ethnic competitions around key clubs throughout the Auckland region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFF</li> <li>• Clubs</li> <li>• Auckland Council</li> </ul> <i>Auckland and Northern Football Federations in partnership with Auckland Council</i>	2016+
<b>12. Access to futsal pitches</b>	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here.	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFF and NFF</li> <li>• Partners</li> </ul> <i>As per 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3</i>	2016+

OPPORTUNITY	PROPOSED APPROACH	DESCRIPTION	WHO	WHEN
13. <b>The lack of a regional football facility</b>	13.1 Establish a regional football facility within the WaiBOP Federation boundary (with supporting smaller sub-regional facilities)	In partnership with key stakeholders develop a regional (12 month a year) facility for player, coach and referee development. The facility would likely contain an artificial turf and associated infrastructure such as changing rooms and administration areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WaiBOP</li> <li>• Local Councils</li> <li>• Sport Waikato</li> <li>• Sport Bay of Plenty</li> <li>• Facility Partner/s</li> <li>• Funding Agencies.</li> </ul> <i>WaiBOP Federation to lead in association with key partners</i>	2016-18
14. <b>Access to quality fields</b>	14.1 Advocate for the upgrade of key fields from being soil based to sand carpeted in Hamilton to increase hours of use. Where possible this should include appropriate floodlighting.	Use the Hamilton Winter Sports fields: Capacity and Demand report to identify the type and location of field redevelopments required. Monitor any changes that the demand model did not anticipate and work with Council to factor in these changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WaiBOP</li> <li>• Hamilton City Council</li> <li>• Sport Waikato</li> <li>• Sport Bay of Plenty</li> </ul> <i>WaiBOP Federation to lead in association with key partners</i>	2016+
	14.2 Advocate for additional new sports fields in key locations within Hamilton and Tauranga to provide for population growth (increased demand).	Work with Hamilton City Council and Tauranga City Council to investigate development options in line with Council demand and supply research.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WaiBOP</li> <li>• Hamilton City Council</li> <li>• Tauranga City Council</li> <li>• Sport Waikato</li> <li>• Sport Bay of Plenty</li> </ul> <i>WaiBOP Federation to lead in association with key partners.</i>	2016+
	14.3 Assess the viability of developing artificial pitches in key Waikato/Bay of Plenty Federation locations to enable 12 month football access. This must be done using a network wide approach based on demand.	Artificial pitches will enable a maximised level of utilisation. Multiple levels of competition and different sports could benefit from the development of artificial pitches. The development of such surfaces will likely require partnerships with key stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WaiBOP</li> <li>• Hamilton City Council</li> <li>• Tauranga City Council</li> <li>• Sport Waikato</li> <li>• Sport Bay of Plenty</li> </ul> <i>WaiBOP Federation to lead in association with key partners</i>	2016+
15. <b>The challenge of Tauranga</b>	See 14.2 and 14.3	See 14.2 and 14.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WaiBOP</li> <li>• Tauranga City Council</li> <li>• Sport Bay of Plenty</li> </ul> <i>As per 13.1, 13.2 &amp; 13.3</i>	2016+
16. <b>Access to futsal pitches</b>	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here.	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Councils</li> <li>• Sport Waikato</li> <li>• Sport Bay of Plenty</li> </ul> WaiBOP <i>As per 3.1, 3.2 &amp; 3.3</i>	2016+

# Part 7 Proposed Solutions/Approaches

## FEDERATION LEVEL *cont...*

### CENTRAL FOOTBALL FEDERATION



OPPORTUNITY	PROPOSED APPROACH	DESCRIPTION	WHO	WHEN
17. <b>The lack of a regional 'home of football'</b>	17.1 Progress discussions with key stakeholders/ funders to develop regional centres of excellence in key locations within the Central Federation boundaries.	Following discussions with potential partners a primary regional home of football approach may be selected (with smaller satellites).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFF</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• Funding Agencies</li> <li>• Sport Hawke's Bay Central Football Federation to lead in association with key partners</li> </ul>	2016-18
18. <b>Access to quality fields</b>	18.1 Undertake planning to determine the viability of developing artificial surfaces within the Manawatu, New Plymouth and Hawke's Bay regions.	Artificial pitches will enable a maximum utilisation of a pitch. Multiple levels of competitions and different sports could benefit from the development of artificial pitches. Development will need to be dependent on a needs and feasibility analysis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFF</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• Funding Agencies</li> <li>• Sport Hawke's Bay Central Football Federation to lead in association with key partners</li> </ul>	2016-25
	18.2 Develop a flood lighting plan for Wanganui and the Gisborne areas to increase the utilisation of existing sports fields.	The installation of flood lights at key quality sports fields will increase capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFF</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• Funding Agencies</li> <li>• Sport Hawke's Bay Central Football Federation to lead in association with key partners</li> </ul>	2016-25
19. <b>Access to futsal pitches</b>	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFF</li> <li>As per 3.1, 3.2 &amp; 3.3</li> </ul>	2016+

OPPORTUNITY	PROPOSED APPROACH	DESCRIPTION	WHO	WHEN
20. <b>The need for a regional 'Home of Football'</b>	20.1 Progress discussions with key stakeholders/ funders to develop a regional training and playing hub.	Following discussions with potential partners a primary regional home of football project be initiated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAPFF</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• Phoenix</li> <li>• Capital Football Federation to lead in association with key partners</li> </ul>	2016+
21. <b>The negative impacts of artificial pitches</b>	21.1 Advocate for artificial field hire costs to be maintained at sustainable levels.	Ensure turf facility providers are aware of the cost constraints faced by turf users. Advocate for costs to be maintained at a viable level to facilitate utilisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAPFF</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• Turf providers</li> <li><i>Capital Football Federation to lead in association with key partners</i></li> </ul>	2016+
	21.2 Explore revenue generating opportunities for clubs playing games away from their home grounds.	With partner organisations explore ways in which clubs can attempt to generate revenue when they are playing away from home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAPFF</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• Turf providers</li> <li>• Sport Wellington</li> <li><i>Capital Football Federation to lead in association with key partners</i></li> </ul>	2016+
22. <b>Development of sand based pitches</b>	22.1 Advocate for the development of sand based pitches (in line with, or where possible ahead of, each Council's current sportsfields upgrade programme across the region).	Work with Councils to identify key locations throughout the region that are a priority for sand pitches developments. Some of these pitches may be clustered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAPFF</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li><i>Capital Football Federation to lead in association with key partners</i></li> </ul>	2016+
23. <b>Access to futsal pitches</b>	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAPFF</li> <li><i>As per 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3</i></li> </ul>	2016+

# Part 7 Proposed Solutions/Approaches

## FEDERATION LEVEL *cont...*



### MAINLAND FOOTBALL FEDERATION

OPPORTUNITY	PROPOSED APPROACH	DESCRIPTION	WHO	WHEN
24. <b>Improving the quality of pitches for club competition</b>	24.1 Advocate for the conversion of soil based pitches into sand based pitches	Understand the Christchurch City Council's sports park planning work add. Work with all Councils to understand the potential within each Council's sports fields upgrade programme of converting fields from soil to sand carpet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFF</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• Sport Canterbury</li> </ul> <i>Mainland Football Federation to lead in association with key partners</i>	2016+
25. <b>Access to training facilities</b>	25.1 Establish partnerships to gain access to outdoor and indoor space.	Tennis clubs that have artificial courts and flood lights in particular have the ability to provide a cost effective court space for training, junior, youth and social football teams. The use of removable tennis nets and goals in addition to futsal / court markings should be considered where possible. School indoor courts and multi-purpose artificial courts could also be utilised for junior and youth practises during winter months when field quality is compromised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFF</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• Sports clubs</li> <li>• Sport Canterbury</li> </ul> <i>Mainland Football Federation to lead in association with key local partners</i>	2016+
	25.2 Maximise the use of existing assets.	This could involve such steps as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing the ability of winter sports codes to share pitches/fields during the season. (E.g. can junior football and rugby utilise the same field on the same day with temporary field markings?),</li> <li>• Reviewing field bookings with actual use,</li> <li>• Optimise sports fields booking allocation system. Identifying over and under supply and reallocate bookings where possible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFF</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• Sport Canterbury</li> </ul> <i>Mainland Football Federation to lead in association with key partners</i>	2016+
	25.3 Establish dedicated training fields (used summer and social sports outside the winter season)	Continue with council sports fields upgrade programme (development of new sand fields and artificial pitches) and identify dedicated high use training fields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFF</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• Sports clubs</li> </ul> <i>Mainland Football Federation to lead in association with key partners</i>	2016+
26. <b>Access to futsal pitches</b>	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here  Maximise use in new facilities being developed as part of the re-build.	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here  Partner with facility providers (Councils, private providers and community groups) who are planning several large scale indoor courts in Christchurch and its surrounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFF</li> <li>• Sport Canterbury</li> </ul> <i>As per 3.1, 3.2 &amp; 3.3</i>	2016+

OPPORTUNITY	PROPOSED APPROACH	DESCRIPTION	WHO	WHEN
27. <b>The lack of a regional home of football</b>	27.1 Establish a regional 'Home of Football'.	In partnership with key stakeholders develop a regional (12 month a year) hub for player, coach and referee development. The facility would likely contain an artificial turf and associated infrastructure, such as changing rooms and administration areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSF</li> <li>• Dunedin City Council</li> <li>• Funding Agencies</li> </ul> <i>Football South Federation to lead with key partners</i>	2016-18
28. <b>Improving quality of pitches for club training and competition</b>	28.1 Advocate for the upgrade of soil based pitches to sand based pitches in areas of need.	Investigate the development of potential high use/priority soil based pitches that could be upgraded to sand based pitches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSF</li> <li>• Clubs</li> <li>• Councils</li> </ul> <i>Football South Federation to lead with key partners</i>	2016-18
	28.2 Investigate the potential development of artificial pitches in areas of need.	Undertake feasibility planning to determine the viability of developing artificial surfaces in key regional locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSF</li> <li>• Clubs</li> <li>• Councils</li> </ul> <i>Football South Federation to lead with key partners</i>	2016+
29. <b>Access to summer football fields / opportunities</b>	29.1 Provide summer football opportunities via key clubs.	<p>Identify key football club locations that do not have other summer sports allocated to them. Focus summer football around these clubs (and / or partner satellite facilities such as schools).</p> <p>Advocate that key summer football sites should be allocated to the Federation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSF</li> <li>• Clubs</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• Sport Otago</li> </ul> <i>Football South Federation to lead with key partners</i>	2016+
	29.2 Foster community football competitions and 5-a-side and 7-a-side social competitions over summer.	Base summer community competitions around key clubs throughout the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSF</li> <li>• Clubs</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• Sport Otago</li> </ul> <i>Football South Federation to lead with key partners</i>	2016+
30. <b>Access to futsal pitches</b>	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here.	See 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 which also applies here.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSF</li> </ul> <i>As per 3.1, 3.2 &amp; 3.3</i>	2016+

# Part 8 Implementation Plan

The general roles and responsibilities for implementation are outlined in the table below. Specific implementation roles for each proposed strategy approach are outlined in the proposed solutions / approaches table within section 7.0 - Proposed Solutions / Approaches.

Table 8.1 Implementation of the New Zealand Football National Facilities Strategy Update - Roles and Responsibilities

ORGANISATION	ROLE
<b>New Zealand Football</b>	New Zealand Football has overall responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the New Zealand Football National Facility Strategy. In particular it will be the lead organisation responsible for the implementation of national level approaches (often in partnership with others). Its role in 'Federation level' initiatives will be one of support and advocacy.
<b>Federations</b>	The implementation of 'Federation level' initiatives remain the responsibility of each Federation. Federations are required to take ownership of these approaches often working collaboratively in partnership with Territorial Authorities, other partners and funders during implementation. It is acknowledged that because many initiatives are collaborative implementation timeframes may need to be adjusted to meet the requirements of partners.
<b>Territorial Authority</b>	Territorial Authorities (often as asset owners and funders) are likely to be key partners during the strategy implementation process. Where possible both New Zealand Football and the Federations will need to adopt a flexible approach to these partnerships. It is acknowledged that timeframes may need to be adjusted to meet the requirements of Territorial Authority partners.
<b>Clubs</b>	Clubs are the hub for the majority of football experiences and are key to the quality to the delivery of the sport. Clubs are also the primary users of the facilities for both training and competitions. The support of the clubs by the Federations, Territorial Authorities, partners and funders will be critical to the sustainability of football
<b>Partners</b>	Many initiatives will be reliant on partnerships with non Territorial Authority organisations such as Regional Facilities Auckland, Regional Sports Trusts and Regional Sports Organisations. It is acknowledged that timeframes may need to be adjusted to meet the requirements of these partners.
<b>Funders</b>	Charitable funders will likely play a key role in the implementation of the strategy through funding support of detailed planning and analysis and capital development initiatives.



# Appendix A Participation in Football

Compared to other sports and physical activities, football has the highest general levels of participation across the population for any team sport<sup>9</sup>. Results from the Sport NZ 2013/14 Active NZ Survey indicated that around 6.3% of the total adult population (aged 16+) played football in some form over the previous year. This was exceeded only by general physical activities such as walking, swimming, cycling, and jogging, and among sports like golf. Compared with more similar sports activities football (6.3%) had higher participation than netball (5.7%), cricket (5.3%), touch (4.9%), rugby (3.6%) and rugby league (1.5%). This percentage was also higher for males (10.5%); among the 16-24 year age-group (14.3%); and among Asian people (10.3%).

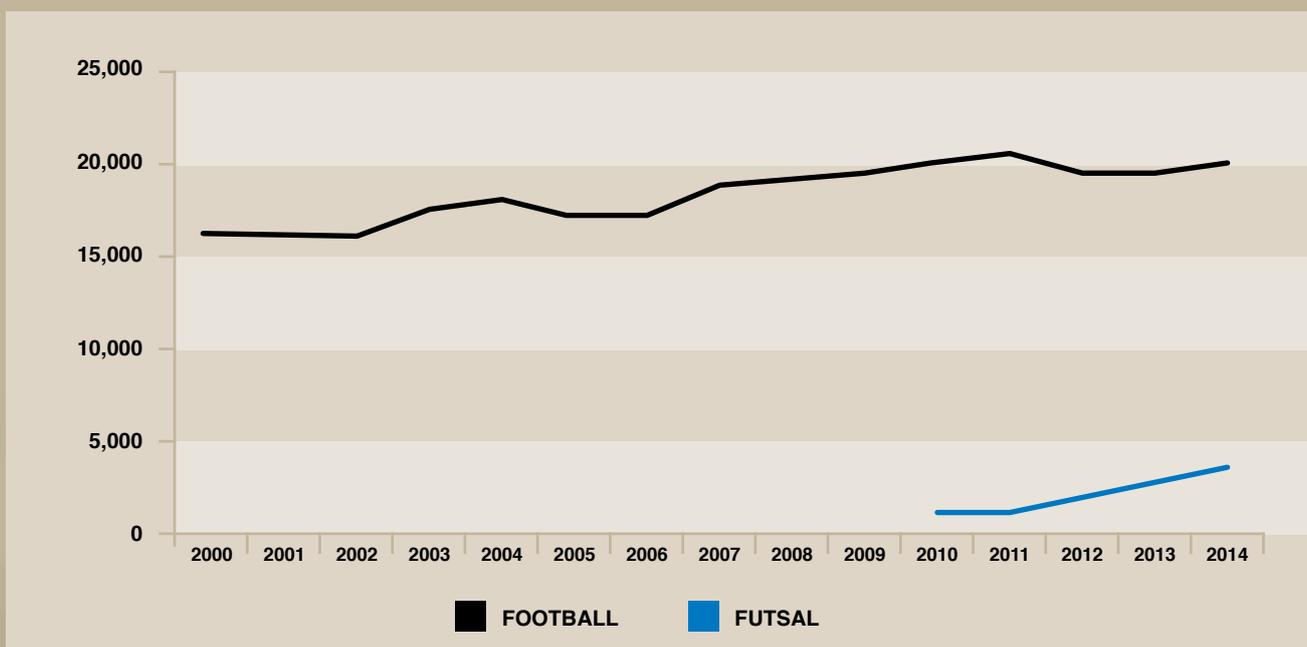
Most team sports have higher participation among children and youth, and this is particularly so for football. The Sport NZ Young Persons Survey (2012) found that football/futsal was:

- The third highest ranked physical activity for all boys (aged 5-18), with 70.5% having played football in some competitive, social or casual form over the past year. This level was highest for boys aged 5-10 (73.8%), then for those aged 11-14 (72.0%) and 15-18 years (61.9%). Overall it was exceeded only by running/jogging, swimming and athletics. Around half of this participation was on a regular basis (i.e. one or more times a week)
- The tenth highest ranked activity for all girls (aged 5-18), with 51.6% having played football in some competitive, social or casual form over the past year. This level was highest for girls aged 11-14 (65.2%), then for those aged 15-18 years (46.9%) and 5-10 (44.7%). Overall it was exceeded by running/jogging, swimming, walking for fitness, athletics, cycling, netball, dance and basketball. Around a quarter of this participation was on a regular basis (i.e. one or more times a week).

In addition, data from the New Zealand Secondary School Sports Council also indicate that football is maintaining a steady growth at the secondary school competitive level (Figure A1). A further indication of a growing general interest in the sport is provided by the more recent emergence and rapid growth of futsal, as shown in Figure A1.

Overall there is a high level of Football exposure to young people resulting in a high degree of initial involvement. This involvement appears to vary between boys and girls, with boys having high levels from early on (5-14) and a peak of interest for girls in the young teens (11-14). All of this suggests that facilities (and opportunities) that both enhance young people's participation and also support their ongoing interest and retention would be important. Secondary school represents an important phase in this process as it spans the period from high youth involvement through to the characteristic drop-off in later teenage years.

**Figure A1: Secondary School competitive football participation - trend 2000-2014**



9. Participation in some competitive, social or informal form at least once in the last 12 months (Sport NZ Active New Zealand Survey 2013-14)

# Appendix B Additional Membership

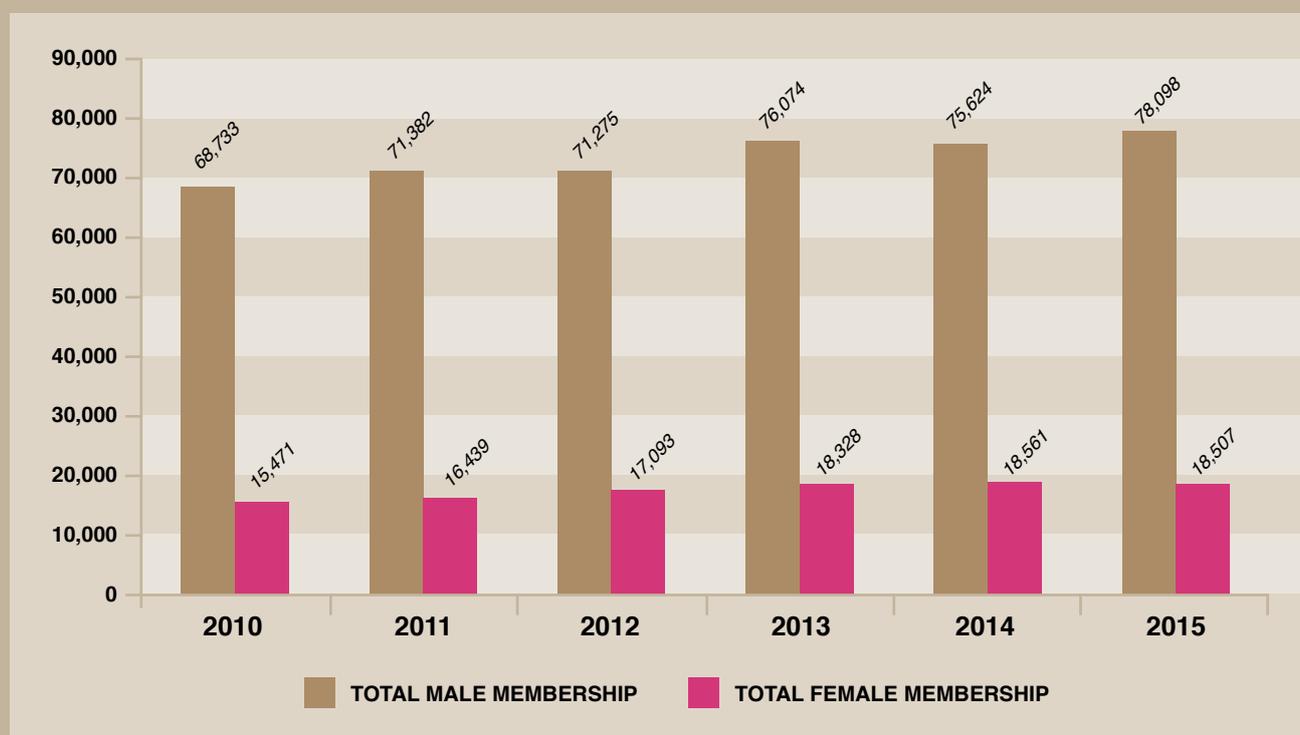
## GENDER DATA

### NATIONAL FOOTBALL WINTER MEMBERSHIP BY GENDER

Overall male membership has fluctuated over the period under review. A pattern of an increase followed by a slight decrease tends to be the general pattern, with the 2015 season showing an increase (Figure A2). However, importantly the overall trend remains one of growth.

By comparison, overall female membership has been increasing year-on-year with the exception of 2015 when there was an extremely small decrease of only 54 players. Although the increases seen amongst female members are relatively small (approximately 600 to 1,200 players per year between 2010 and 2013), the trend of overall upwards growth is very encouraging for the development of female football across the seven Football Federations.

Figure A2: National Winter Membership by Gender 2010/2015 (All Federations)



# Appendix C Key Playing Age Population

## POINTS BY FEDERATION

The projected growth in the playing age population does vary considerably between Federation areas and also within them. Some summary points are noted below:



### NORTHERN FOOTBALL FEDERATION

Growth in the playing age population over the next 30 years is projected to be highest in the 'Auckland parts' of the Federation area, most particularly in the Auckland Council Local Board areas of Upper Harbour (93%); Rodney (73%); Hibiscus and Bays (56%) and Henderson-Massey (56%). Most of the other Council areas in Northland (excluding Whangarei - 8%) are projected to experience playing-age population declines.



### AUCKLAND FOOTBALL FEDERATION

Growth in the playing age population over the next 30 years is projected to be highest in the Local Board areas of Franklin (58%); Maungakiekie-Tamaki (38%); Whau (35); Waitemata (28%). All other areas are increasing to varying levels.

### WAIKATO BAY OF PLENTY FOOTBALL FEDERATION



Growth in the playing age population over the next 30 years is projected to be highest in the Council areas of Tauranga (34%); Hamilton (26%); and Waikato District (56%). Western Bay of Plenty has little change (1%) while all other Council areas are projected to experience playing-age population declines.



### CENTRAL FOOTBALL FEDERATION

Growth in the playing age population over the next 30 years is projected to be only slight in the Council areas of New Plymouth (9%) and Palmerston North (9%). All other Council areas are projected to experience playing-age population declines.

## CAPITAL FOOTBALL FEDERATION



Growth in the playing age population over the next 30 years is projected to be notable only in Wellington City (11%) and to a lesser extent in Kapiti Coast District (7%) and Carterton District (4%). All other Council areas are projected to experience playing-age population declines.

## MAINLAND FOOTBALL FEDERATION



Growth in the playing age population over the next 30 years is projected to be highest in the 'near-Christchurch' parts of the Federation area, most particularly in the council areas of Selwyn (74%); Ashburton (26%); Waimakariri (24%); and Hurunui District (11%). Christchurch itself is projected to experience a slight increase (8%). All other Council areas across Nelson-Marlborough, Westland and Canterbury are projected to experience playing-age population declines.

## SOUTH FOOTBALL FEDERATION



Growth in the playing age population over the next 30 years is projected to be high only in the Council area of Queenstown-Lakes (50%). Waitaki is projected to experience a slight increase (1%) while Dunedin City is projected to experience a slight decrease (-1%). All other Council areas are projected to experience playing-age population declines.

# Appendix D Federation Profiles & Trends

## GENDER DATA

The data outlined in the following section relates to affiliated players only and excludes secondary school students.

### NORTHERN FOOTBALL FEDERATION



#### OVERALL MEMBERSHIP

The Northern Football Federation has experienced fluctuating membership since 2010 with the pattern being an increase followed by a decrease followed by successive increases (see Figure A4.1). The largest increase in overall membership occurred in 2013 with an additional 1,611 participants compared with the previous season. The total figure of 14,600 members in the current season is also the highest overall membership figure for this Federation during the six year period under review.

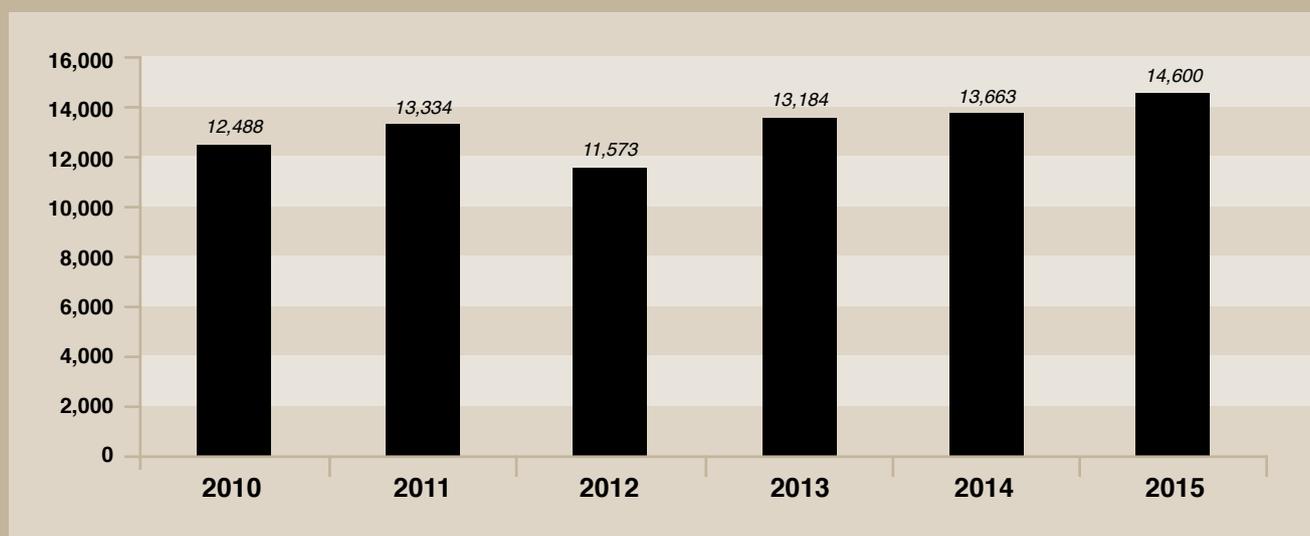


Figure A4.1: Overall Membership (Northern Football Federation)

#### MEMBERSHIP BY AGE

With the exception of 2012 and 2013 when junior membership notably decreased over successive years, membership in this category has stayed relatively consistent and in the range of approximately 7,000 to 7,725 participants (see Figure A4.2). The previous two seasons have also demonstrated very positive growth in the junior grades. While 1,842 new members joined clubs in this Federation in 2014, a further 696 children signed up to play during the current season.

At the time junior membership was at its lowest reported point in 2013, youth membership on the other hand peaked at 4,271 which equated to 1,747 more participants than the 2012 season. This large increase was not however sustained. During the last two seasons membership has dropped to 3,187 and 3,216 respectively.

Since 2010, senior membership has followed an alternative pattern where there is an increase followed by a decrease and so forth during successive years. The current season's recorded figure of 3,661 members is the second highest number of senior players in the Northern Football Federation during the period under review.

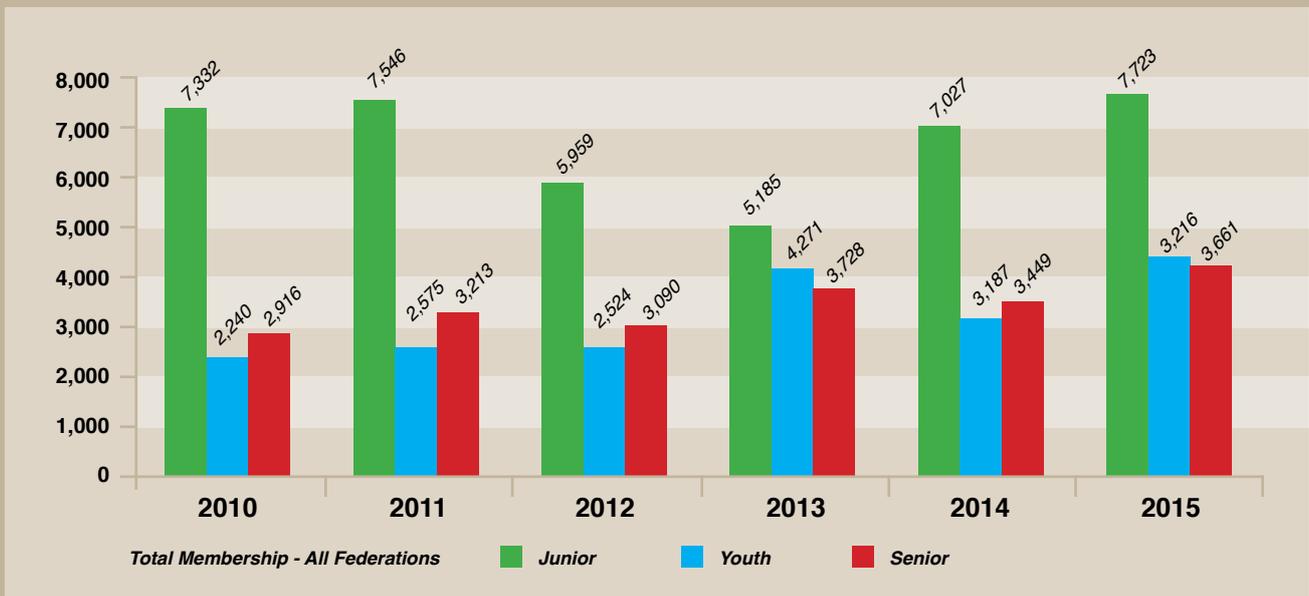


Figure A4.2: Membership by Age (Northern Football Federation)

### MEMBERSHIP BY GENDER

Male membership figures also reflect the increase followed by a decrease followed by successive increases pattern that was evident in the Northern Football Federation's overall membership data (see Figure A4.3). The growth in male participation between the 2012 and 2013 seasons was notably high, rising from 9,240 to 10,697 members (or an additional 1,457 players). Female membership has slowly grown on the other hand with only very small increases during five of the six years under review. 2012 was the only year when female participation declined and this was less than 100 members (-90).

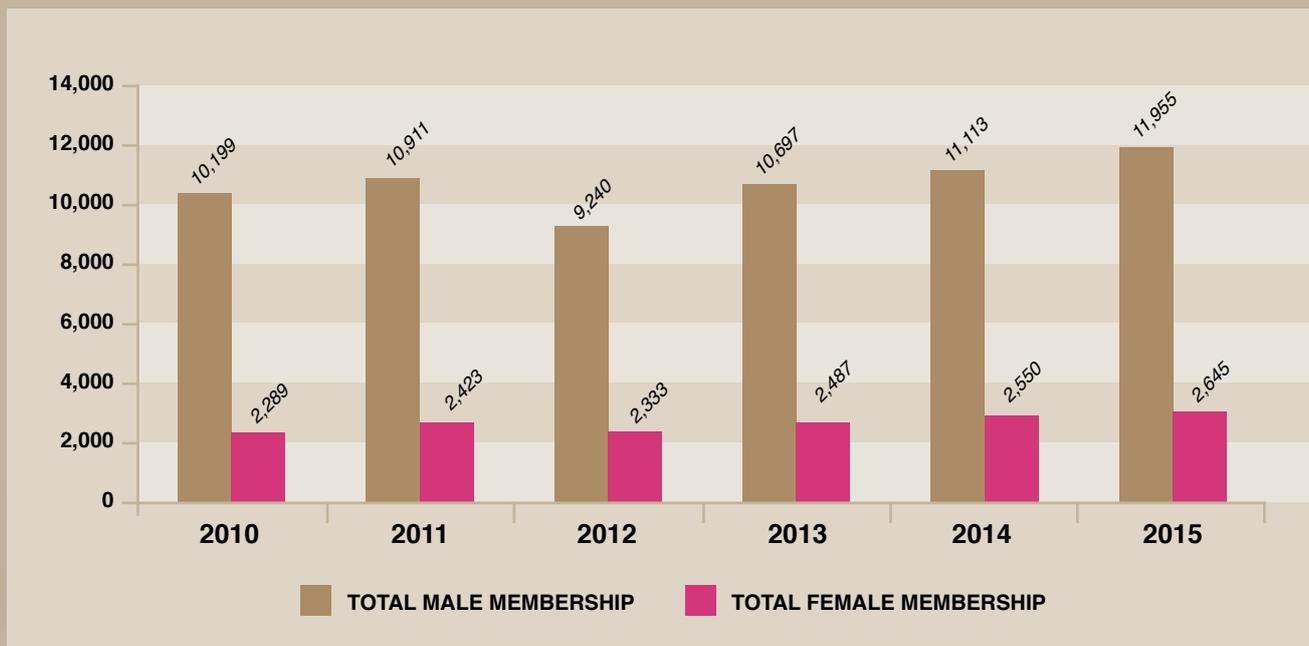


Figure A4.3: Membership by Gender (Northern Football Federation)

# Appendix D Federation Profiles & Trends

## GENDER DATA *cont...*



### AUCKLAND FOOTBALL FEDERATION

#### OVERALL MEMBERSHIP

Overall membership increased on an annual basis within the Auckland Football Federation between 2010 and 2013 (see Figure A4.4). Since overall membership peaked in 2013 at 20,200, there have been two decreases in consecutive years. While the first of these drops in 2014 was minimal (i.e. 137), the second decrease of 859 was more notable.

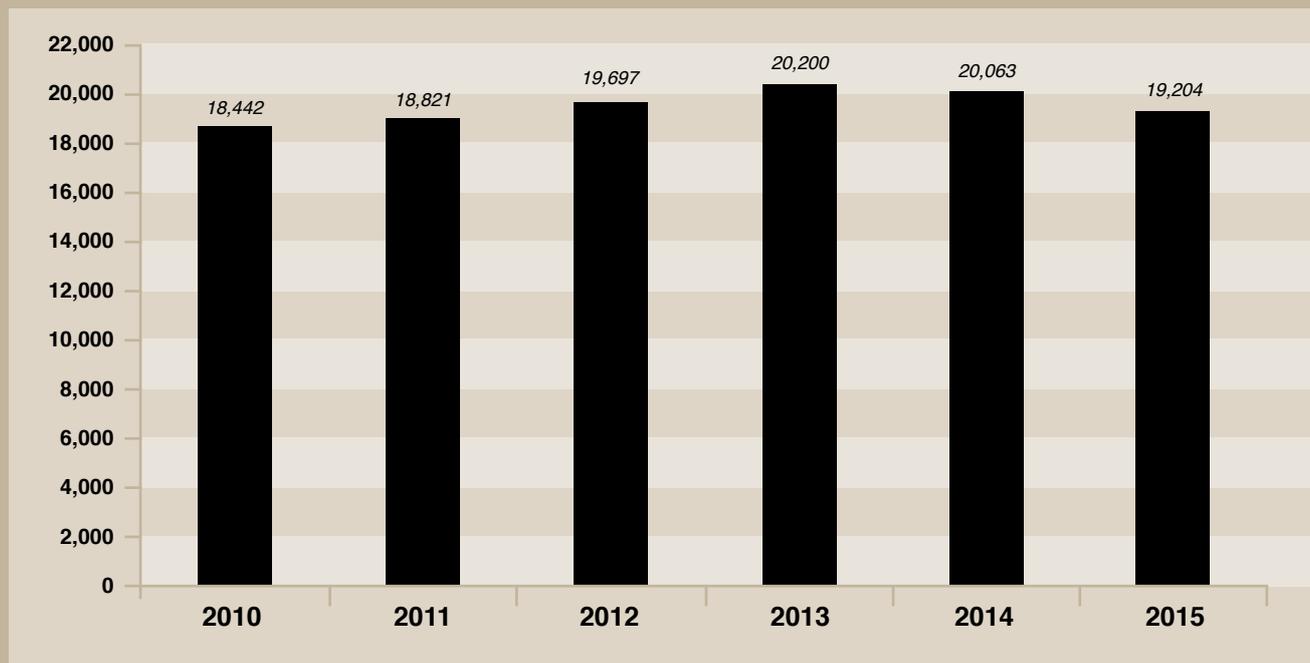


Figure A4.4: Overall Membership (Auckland Football Federation)

#### MEMBERSHIP BY AGE

With the exception of 2014 (-587), the trend in junior membership has been one of low but steady growth. The current 2015 season has seen the largest increase in junior membership figures in the years under review (+1,125) and is also the highest level of junior participation since 2010 (see Figure A4.5). Youth membership has also enjoyed small increases nearly every year. Where junior figures dipped in 2014, youth membership peaked at 8,740 players. This growth however was not sustained in 2015. Instead there were 7,716 members or 1,024 less participants as in the previous season. Senior participation on the other hand has remained fairly static with only minimal increases or decreases. The most significant decrease was seen at this level between 2014 and 2015 when there were 960 less members.

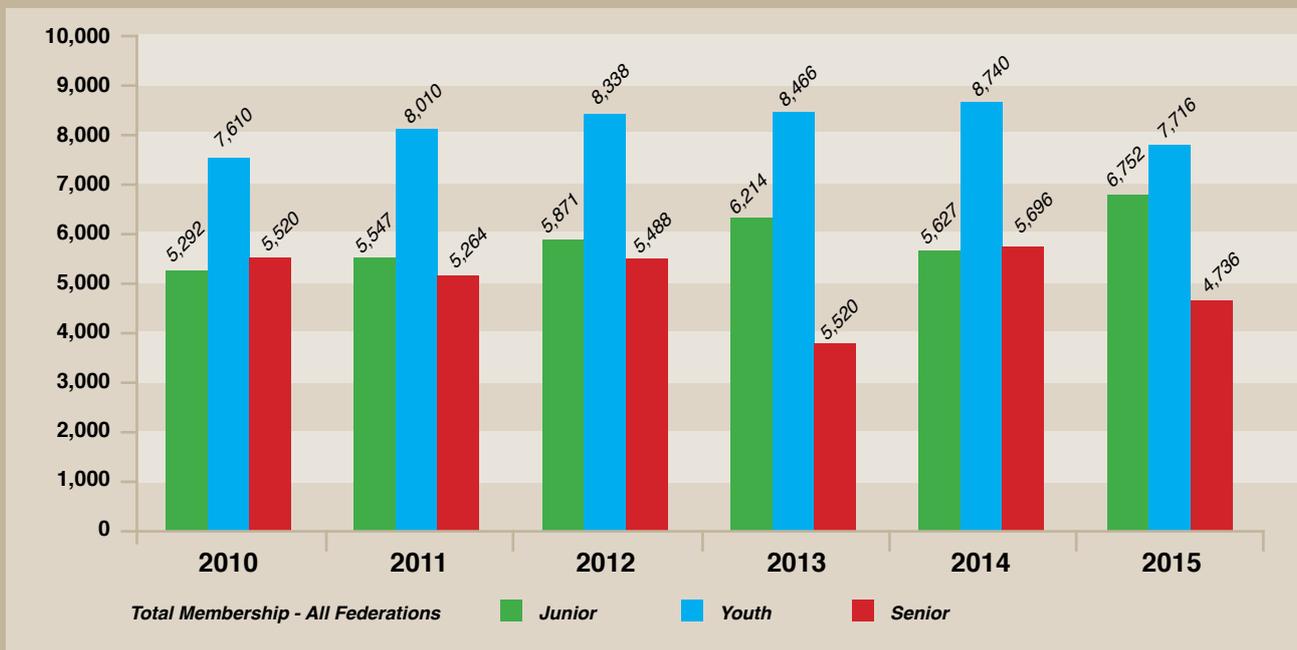


Figure A4.5: Membership by Age (Auckland Football Federation)

### MEMBERSHIP BY GENDER

Male and female membership both had low but steady growth during the majority of years under review (see Figure A4.4). The main points of difference are that like overall membership, male participation has experienced two consecutive decreases in 2014 and 2015 that were minimal and then more notable. Alternatively, female membership has seen small but consistent growth each season until 2015 when there was a minimal decrease of 280 players.

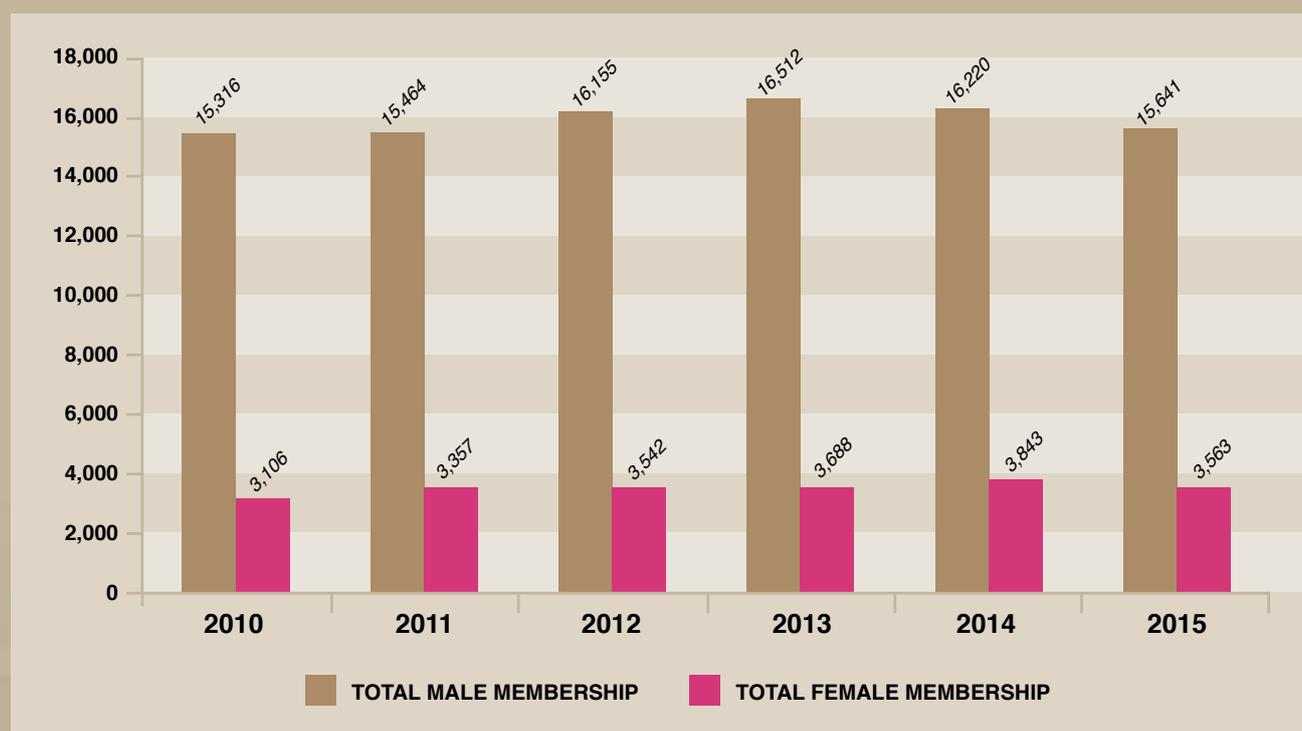


Figure A4.6: Membership by Gender (Auckland Football Federation)

# Appendix D Federation Profiles & Trends

## GENDER DATA *cont...*

### WAIKATO BAY OF PLENTY FOOTBALL FEDERATION



#### OVERALL MEMBERSHIP

During the last six years, overall membership in the Waikato Bay of Plenty Football Federation has been steadily increasing (see Figure A4.7). Membership figures rose most significantly between 2011 and 2012 when there was an additional 1,709 new members. Although the 2014 season saw a drop in membership numbers (-880), this was not sustained the following year when there was an increase of over 1,000 new members (+1,074).

This decrease in membership between 2013 and 2014 was a trend seen in all participant categories in this Federation. Similarly, all categories except seniors, who had a minimal decrease of 33, reported membership increases during the following/current year. For the junior, youth, male and overall membership categories, their 2015 figures were the highest of the six year period.

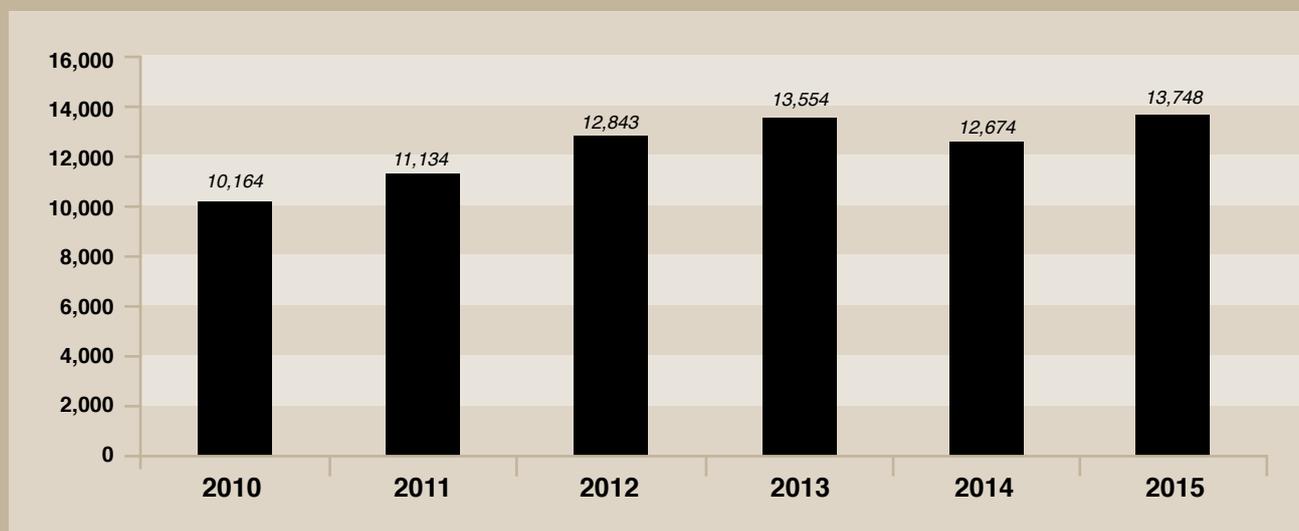


Figure A4.7: Overall Membership (Waikato Bay of Plenty Football Federation)

#### MEMBERSHIP BY AGE

With the exception of 2014 (-510), junior membership has been steadily increasing within this Federation on an annual basis (see Figure A4.8). As with overall membership, the largest increase was seen between 2011 and 2012 when over 1,500 new juniors joined clubs in the wider area (+1,561). While youth membership has also been increasing each year, growth in this age category has been less pronounced. Senior participation on the other hand has been trending downwards since 2010. Of the six years under review, membership amongst older players only increased once between 2012 and 2013 when there were 269 new members.

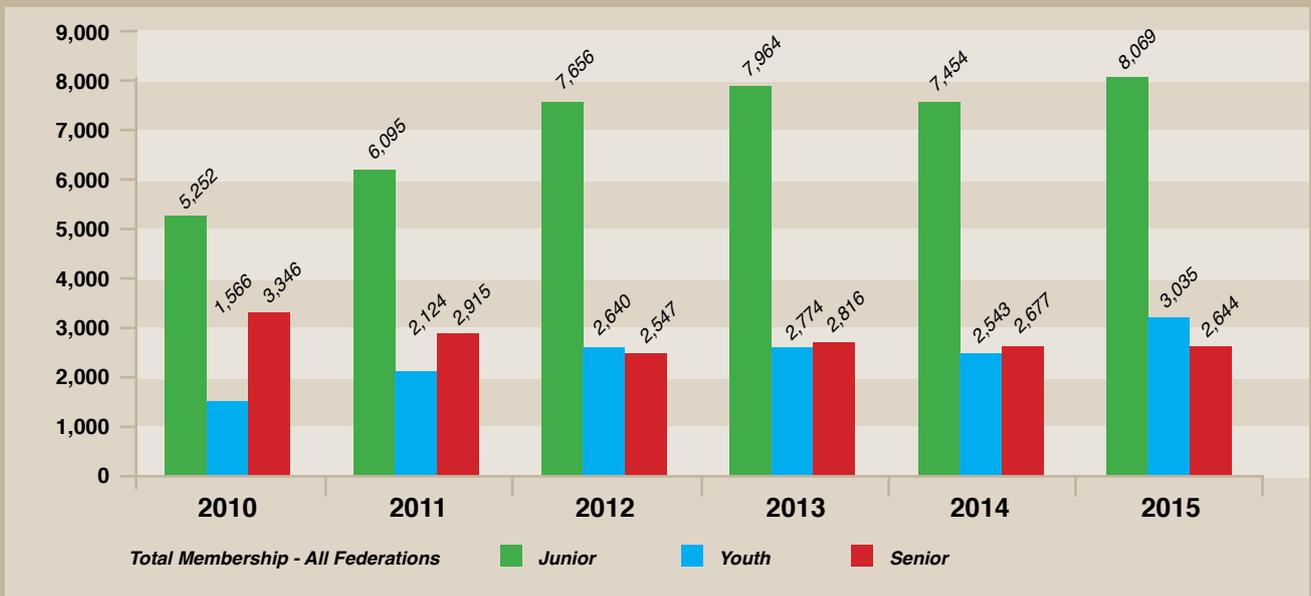


Figure A4.8: Membership by Age (Waikato Bay of Plenty Football Federation)

### MEMBERSHIP BY GENDER

As with the majority of categories discussed above, male and female participation rates have also increased during five of the last six years (see Figure A4.9). Following the downwards trend seen in all categories between 2013 and 2014, male participation rates reached their peak in 2015 with 10,489. Although female membership increased between 2010 and 2013, analysis shows this growth has been small in this Federation.



Figure A4.9: Membership by Gender (Waikato Bay of Plenty Football Federation)

# Appendix D Federation Profiles & Trends

## GENDER DATA *cont...*

### CENTRAL FOOTBALL FEDERATION



#### OVERALL MEMBERSHIP

With the exception of 2012 when there was a slight decrease of 243 participants, overall membership in the Central Football Federation has increased every year (see Figure A4.10). While the growth experienced between the 2010/2011 seasons and 2013/2014 was low (+159 and +5 respectively), the increases between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015 were much more pronounced at 769 and 452 respectively.

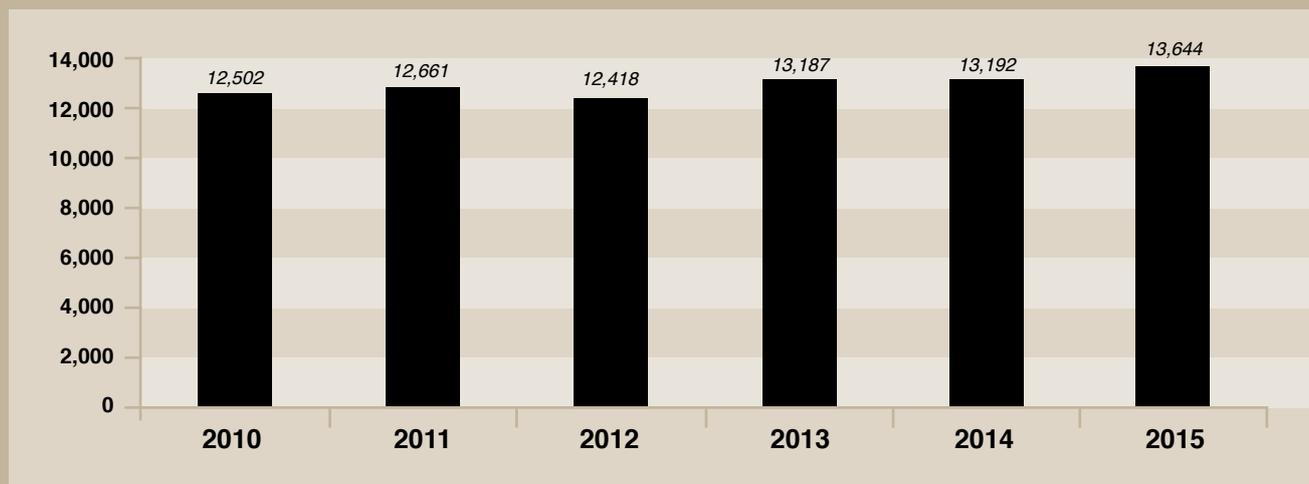


Figure A4.10: Overall Membership (Central Football Federation)

#### MEMBERSHIP BY AGE

Following fairly small decreases in junior membership in the 2011 and 2012 seasons (450 and 291 respectively), participation rates for the youngest players within this Federation have slowly risen during the last three seasons (239, 216 and 334 respectively – see Figure A4.11). Youth membership on the other hand experienced minimal growth between 2010 and 2013 with increases ranging from 496 between the 2010 to 2011 seasons and 142 between the 2011 to 2012 seasons. Although membership in this grade has trended downwards during the most recent seasons, this decrease has been extremely low (10 and 7 players respectively). Senior membership by comparison has subscribed to a pattern of an increase followed by a decrease and so forth in successive years. These differences however have been minimal (i.e. around 200 or less).

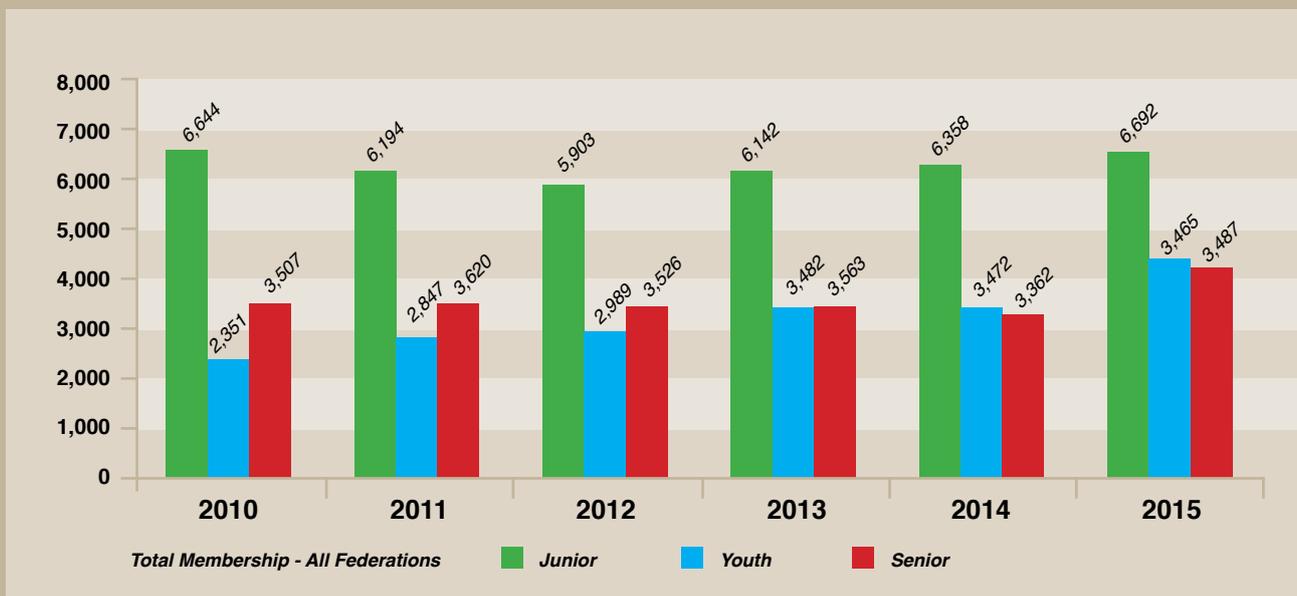


Figure A4.11: Membership by Age (Central Football Federation)

## MEMBERSHIP BY GENDER

Male membership figures in the Central Football Federation have also followed the increase followed by a decrease, pattern evident in the senior membership category (see Figure A4.12). These differences have also been minimal in most years with the exception being the increase seen between 2012 and 2013 when there was medium level growth of 731 male participants. The trend in female membership has been similar to the pattern of initial decreases seen in 2011 and 2012 at the junior level followed by small increases in successive seasons. The current 2015 season has the highest female membership of the six years under review with 3,928 or an increase of 191 participants.



Figure A4.12: Membership by Gender (Central Football Federation)

# Appendix D Federation Profiles & Trends

## GENDER DATA *cont...*

### CAPITAL FOOTBALL FEDERATION



#### OVERALL MEMBERSHIP

Following medium level growth in 2011 (+590) and peak of 13,710 players in 2012 (+784), overall membership in the Capital Football Federation decreased during the following two seasons by 670 (2013) and 131 (2014) – (see Figure A4.13). Recorded membership in the current season indicates that this downward trend has marginally reversed with an additional 18 new members.

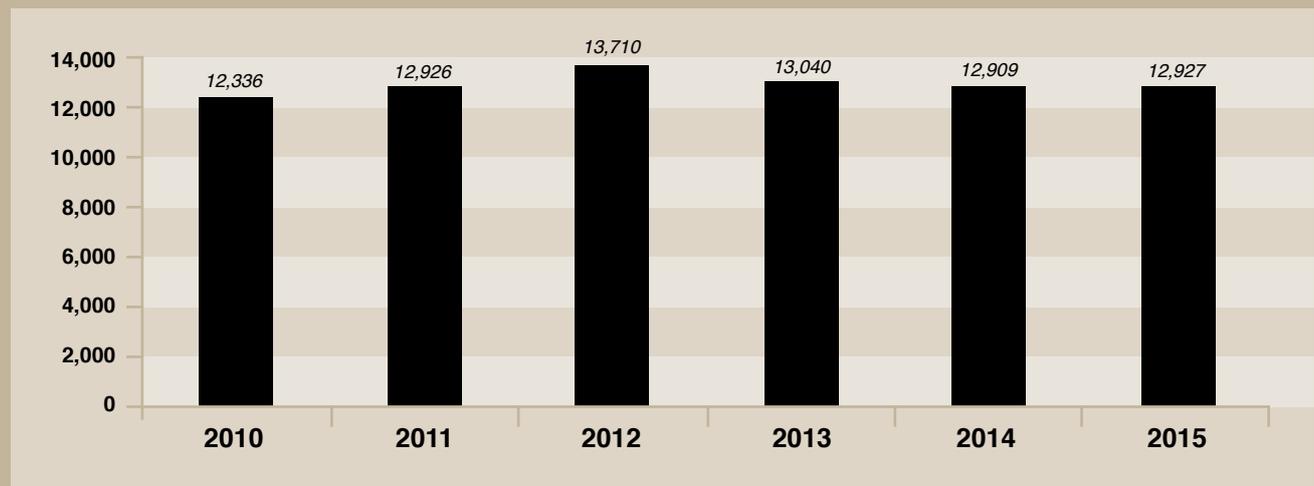


Figure A4.13: Overall Membership (Capital Football Federation)

#### MEMBERSHIP BY AGE

Junior membership has been fluctuating since 2010 with the pattern being a decrease followed by a sizable increase followed by a decrease (see Figure A4.14). Although membership marginally dipped again in 2014 (i.e. three less players), 2015 has seen a small, yet clear increase of 252 new members at junior grade level. Participation by youth players has remained fairly consistent with either very small increases or decreases since the 2011 season. 2015 has seen a small increase of 54 new youth members in this Federation. Senior membership by comparison has experienced steady, but fairly small decreases in membership numbers since 2011. The current 2015 season with 4,352 senior players is the lowest membership figures have been for this grade during the six years under review.

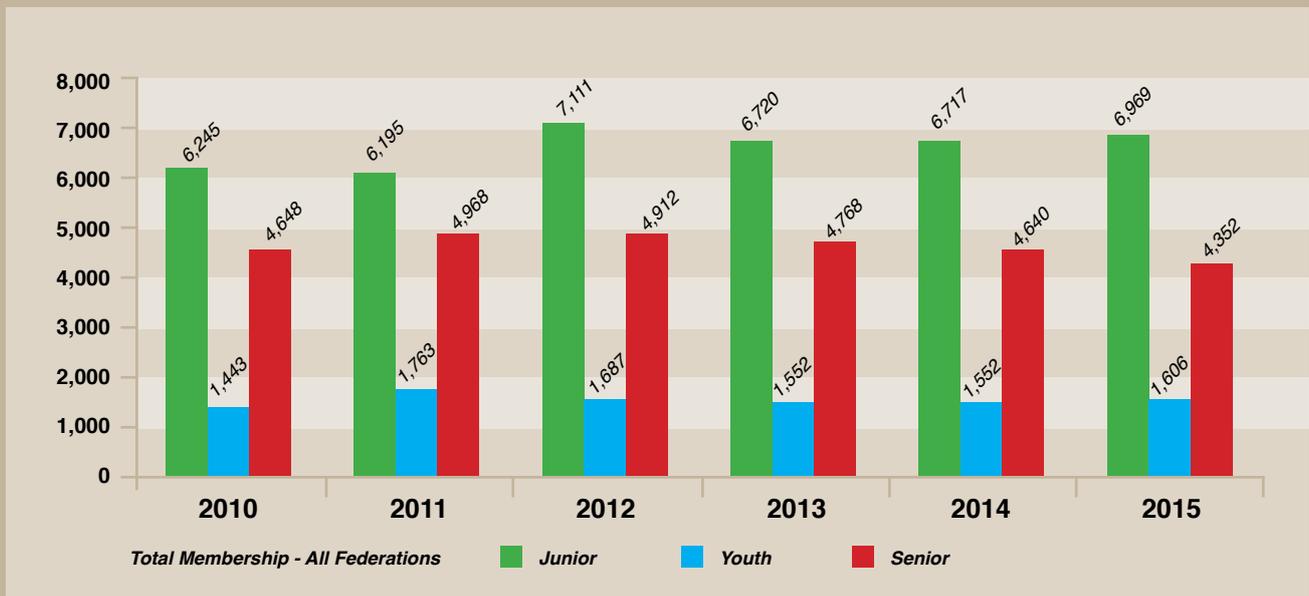


Figure A4.14: Membership by Age (Capital Football Federation)

### MEMBERSHIP BY GENDER

Like overall membership, male membership has followed the same trend of medium level growth in 2011 and peak in 2012 followed by two subsequent decreases and a slight rise in the current season (see Figure A4.15). Alternatively female membership has enjoyed a slight increase in 2011 (+124) immediately followed by a marginal decrease (-66) and subsequent increases of +157 in 2013 and +47 in 2014. However rather than seeing an increase in participation in the current season like their male peers, there were 183 less female members at clubs in this Federation in 2015.



Figure A4.15: Membership by Gender (Capital Football Federation)

# Appendix D Federation Profiles & Trends

## GENDER DATA *cont...*

### MAINLAND FOOTBALL FEDERATION



#### OVERALL MEMBERSHIP

Overall membership has notably fluctuated within the Mainland Football Federation between 2010 and the current 2015 season. None of the medium level membership increases or decreases experienced in this region have been greater or less than 800 participants. Arguably these regular changes in participation figures are likely to have been caused by challenges relating to the 2010 and 2011 Christchurch earthquakes. It is however encouraging that the 2015 season has the second highest overall membership for this Federation during the period under review.

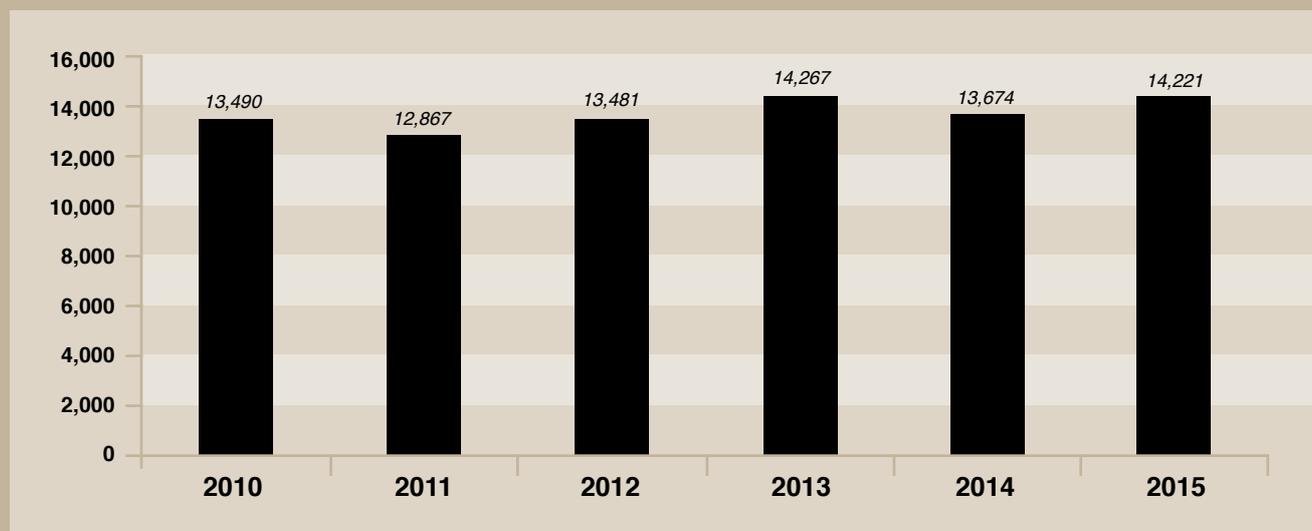


Figure A4.16: Overall Membership (Mainland Football Federation)

#### MEMBERSHIP BY AGE

Participation at the junior level hardly changed between 2010 and 2012. Interestingly, the year following the 2011 Christchurch earthquake only saw an extremely minimal decrease of 14 junior memberships. Instead, 2013 was the season that witnessed the most pronounced drop in junior memberships (-600). The following 2014 and 2015 seasons respectively saw a medium level increase of 790 new players and high level increase of 1,530 players.

Youth membership in this Federation on the other hand peaked in 2013 with 5,145 players, but unlike their junior counterparts, participation at this level has trended downwards during the last two seasons. Similarly, senior membership has also been decreasing with 2015 having the lowest number of participants at this level (i.e. 3,435). Again, the decline in participation amongst older players may have been caused by long term impacts associated with the Christchurch earthquakes.

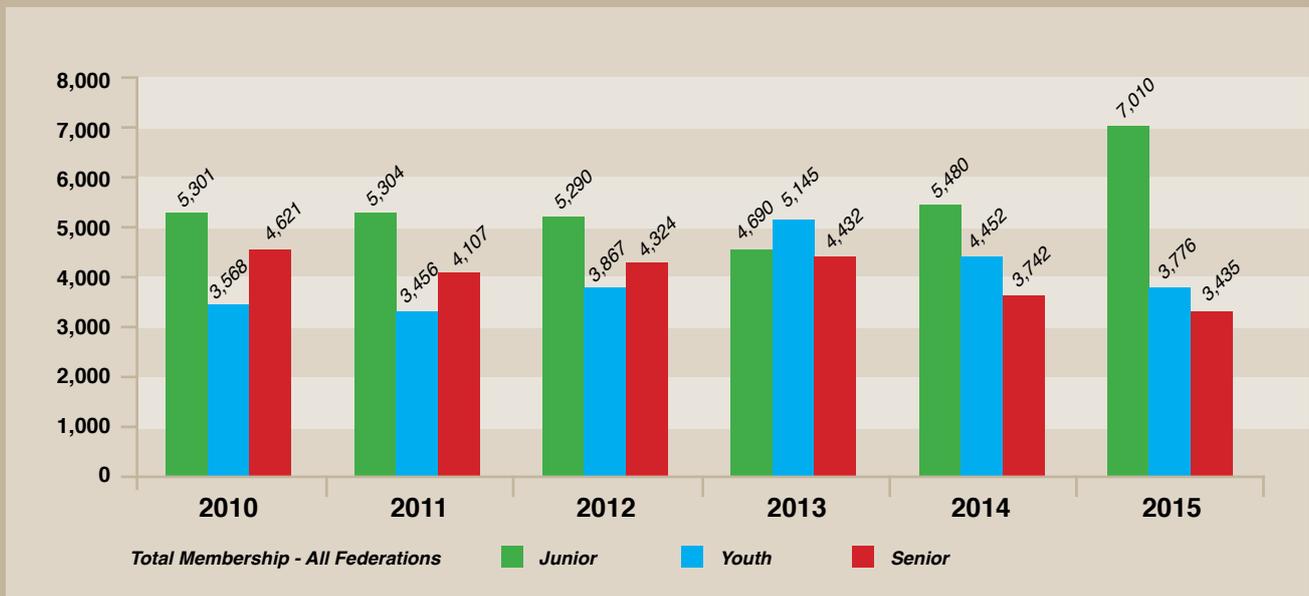


Figure A4.17: Membership by Age (Mainland Football Federation)

### MEMBERSHIP BY GENDER

Like overall membership, male membership has also fluctuated during the period under review. While 2011 saw the lowest number of male participants, subsequent years have had more players with a minimal decrease in 2014 (11,611) followed by the highest number of members during the current season (12,185). Female membership on the other hand has trended downwards with minimal decreases during the majority of years. The exception was 2013 when female participation rose by 317 additional players to 2,124.

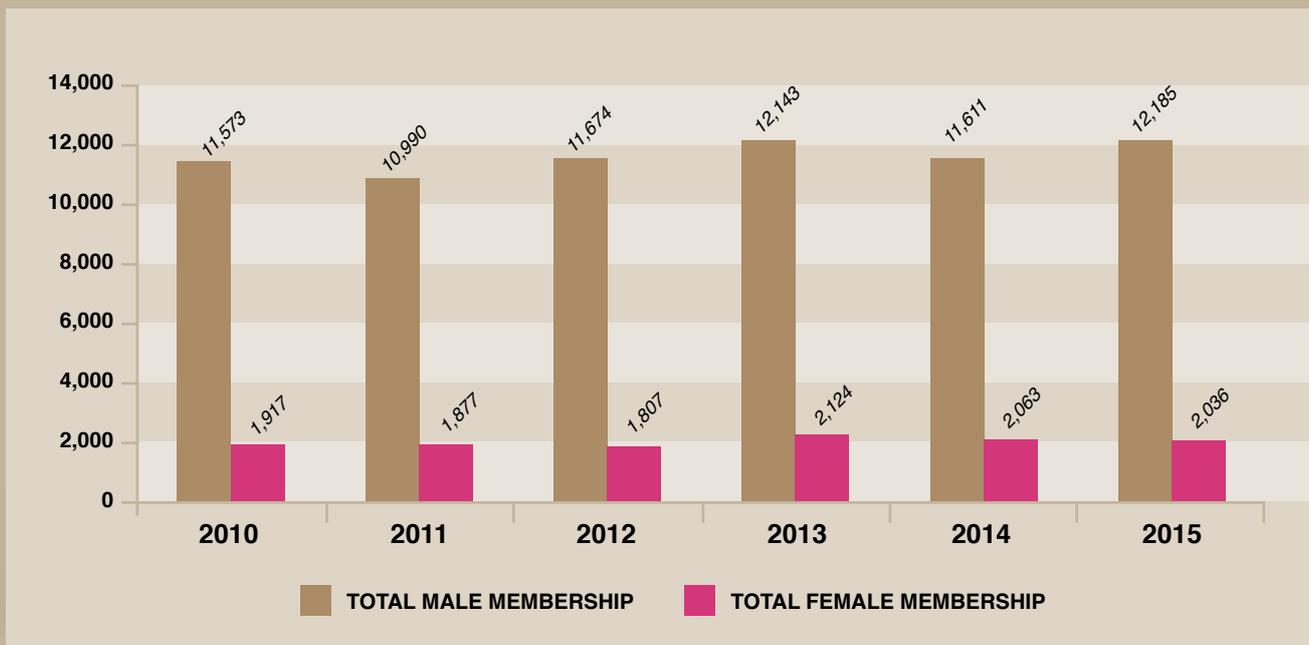


Figure A4.18: Membership by Gender (Mainland Football Federation)

## GENDER DATA *cont...*

### FOOTBALL SOUTH FEDERATION



#### OVERALL MEMBERSHIP

Overall membership in this Federation during the last six years has been characterised by very high increases and decreases (see Figure A4.19). The addition of 2,324 new members in 2013 was significant and this trend of upward growth has continued into the current season which saw the highest number of members (8,261).

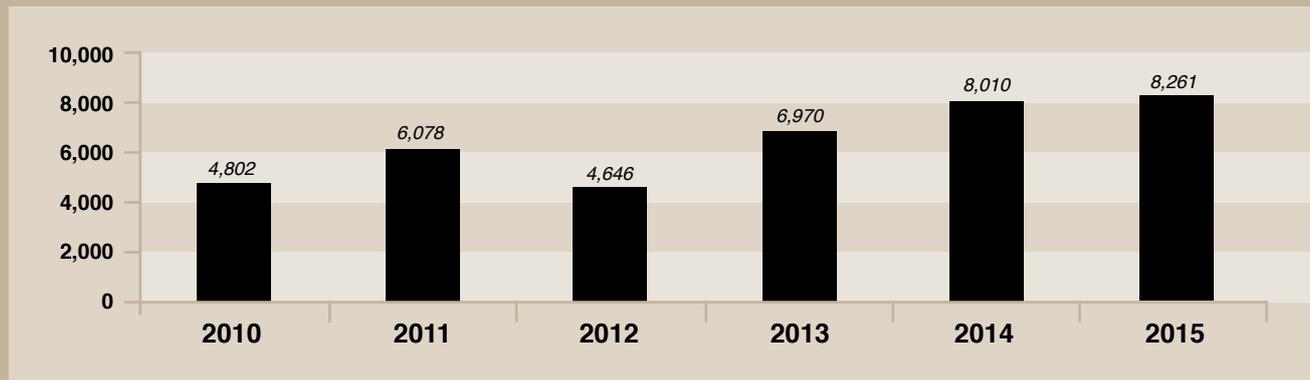


Figure A4.19: Overall Membership (Football South Federation)

#### MEMBERSHIP BY AGE

Junior membership experienced a significant drop in 2012, falling from 2,519 in 2011 to only 629 players the following year (see Figure A4.20). Importantly, participation at this level notably improved in 2013 and 2014 with respective increases of 1,592 and 1,382 being recorded. There was a very small decrease of 69 between 2014 and the current season. By comparison, changes in youth and senior membership have been much less pronounced. Both of these categories have primarily experienced low level growth since 2010 with a reasonably small decrease in player numbers in 2014.

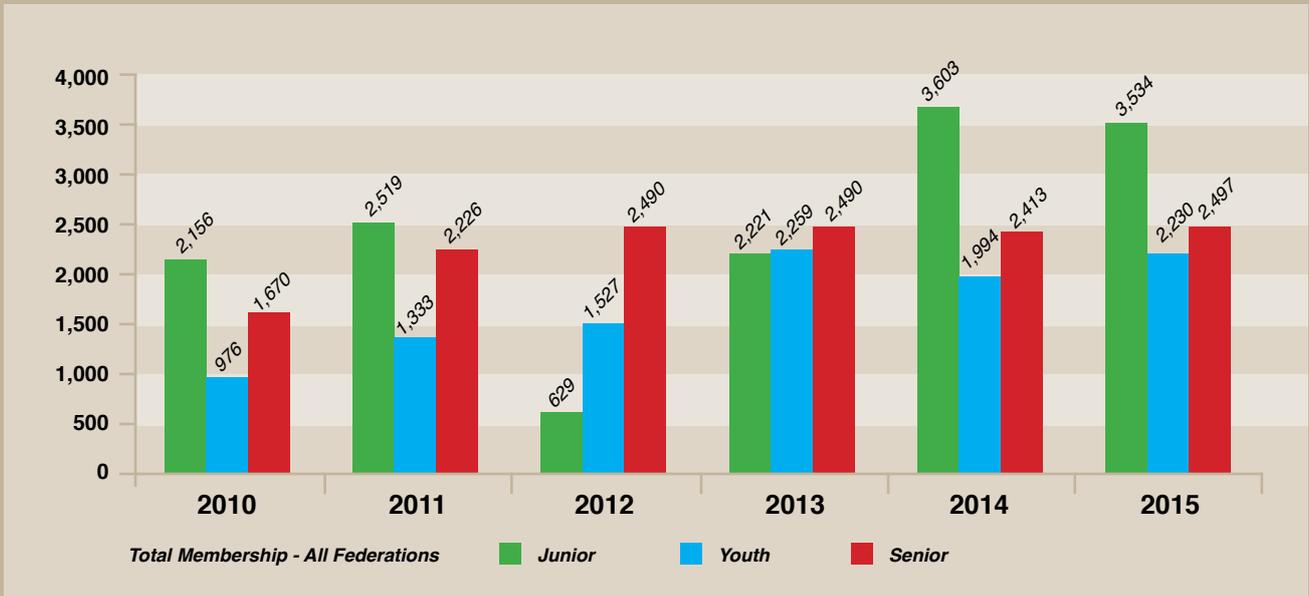


Figure A4.20: Membership by Age (Football South Federation)

### MEMBERSHIP BY GENDER

Figure A4.21 below indicates that male membership dropped substantially between 2011 and 2012 with 1,659 less male participants at clubs in this Federation. When considered in relation to the analysis above, it is possible to conclude that the significant drop seen between these years was the result of there being notably less male juniors playing football in this region of New Zealand in 2012. Encouragingly, this did not become a trend. Female membership on the other hand has followed a very different trajectory. Instead of a pattern where there was an increase followed a decrease followed by three successive increases, female participation has enjoyed small but consistent growth year-on-year. The current season saw a very marginal drop where there were 68 less female players than the previous year.



Figure 1.21: Membership by Gender (Football South Federation)

# Appendix E Case Studies

## HOME OF FOOTBALL CASE STUDIES

### VALENTINE SPORTS PARK (NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA)

#### OVERALL MEMBERSHIP

In 2012 the Football NSW Board voted to redevelop Valentine Sports Park in Glenwood, NSW in Sydney’s North-West region in order to “modernise existing facilities and provide a football asset that benefits the community on a social and commercial level” (Football NSW Annual Report, 2014). At this time the venue was comprised of five full-sized grass fields, two small grandstands facing Fields 1 and 2, an indoor sports hall, accommodation block and office building. Valentine Sports Park subsequently reopened in March 2015 at an overall cost of \$22 million (AUS). Football NSW received a total of \$8 million in external funding for this project. While it is the headquarters for Football NSW, it is also positioned as the “Home of Football”.

#### KEY FEATURES



*Football field at Valentine Sports Park*



*Futsal and multi-purpose indoor centre*

TYPE OF FACILITY	FEATURES
3 x turf playing fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All aligned to FIFA specifications</li> <li>• Lighting</li> <li>• Player recovery and warm up rooms available</li> </ul>
2 x synthetic playing fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All aligned to FIFA specifications</li> <li>• Lighting</li> <li>• Player recovery and warm up rooms available</li> </ul>
2 x high level training fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lighting</li> </ul>
1 x “showpiece” field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 lux lighting (meeting Australian semi-professional standards)</li> </ul>
Futsal and multi-purpose indoor centre*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International full size FIFA approved futsal court with timber sprung floor (also multi-purpose usage)</li> <li>• Grandstand seating for spectators</li> <li>• Modern scoreboard</li> <li>• Player facilities</li> <li>• Use by basketball, netball, volleyball (and other codes requiring indoor facilities)</li> <li>• May also be hired for conferences, seminars, formal dinners, social functions, product launches</li> <li>• Approx. capacity: cocktail – 1,000, theatre – 1,000, banquet – 800, cabaret – 700, classroom – 600</li> </ul>

TYPE OF FACILITY	FEATURES
<b>Home of Football</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main grandstand with 500 seat capacity</li> <li>• Football NSW administration headquarters</li> <li>• 6 x player changing rooms (with toilets/showers)</li> <li>• Education centre</li> <li>• Meeting rooms</li> <li>• Canteen</li> </ul>
<b>Café and Dining Room*</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located above the indoor centre</li> <li>• Approx. capacity: cocktail – 400, theatre – 400, banquet – 300, cabaret – 200, classroom – 150</li> <li>• Available for dining, seminars, social functions, networking events, workshops, conferences, etc.</li> <li>• Offers accommodation and approx. 3 meals per day</li> <li>• Wall mounted LCDs</li> <li>• Views of futsal court via custom glass windows</li> <li>• On-site café serves coffee, snacks, fresh food and full meals</li> </ul>
<b>Conferencing and Functions (Futsalroos Room)*</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available for corporate training sessions, tuition lessons, seminars, team building/workshops, social groups, committee meetings or cocktail functions</li> <li>• Audio video and other media platforms available</li> <li>• Approx. capacity: cocktail – 300, theatre – 300, banquet – 150, classroom – 100, cabaret – 100</li> <li>• Room may be configured for multiple users</li> </ul>
<b>Accommodation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity for approx. 200 guests</li> <li>• 58 on-site rooms (38 double bunk rooms = 4 x guests and 20 twin share rooms)</li> <li>• Range of bedding configurations available</li> <li>• All rooms provide a private self-contained bathroom, flat screen TV, bar fridge, tea/coffee making facilities and air conditioning</li> <li>• 3 x breakout rooms are available for meetings or leisure purposes (each includes 60" plasma TV, DVD player, Playstation console, free WIFI and whiteboard)</li> </ul>
<b>Other Facilities</b>	<p>Also equipped to deliver users the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Team analytics</li> <li>• Coaching programmes</li> <li>• Tournament management</li> <li>• Travel and accommodation packaging</li> <li>• Football clothing and sports equipment</li> <li>• Access to sports medical support</li> <li>• Free parking on-site</li> </ul>

*\*Wheelchair access is available*

## KEY LEARNINGS

- Spent significant time planning and factoring in redevelopment period (two years).
- Ability to generate revenue via a range of multi-use/multi-sport spaces at venue.
- Also caters for other round ball sports such as basketball, netball and volleyball.
- Facility reflects growing popularity of football in New South Wales (and Australia).
- Estimated that over 200,000 people will visit the venue annually for different activities.

# Appendix E Case Studies

## HOME OF FOOTBALL CASE STUDIES *cont...*

### **NATIONAL SOCCER DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA)**

#### **OVERALL MEMBERSHIP**

The Vancouver Whitecaps Football Club formed a joint partnership with the University of British Columbia (“UBC”) and British Columbia government in 2012 to redevelop and also build a number of shared football facilities located in Vancouver, Canada. When completed, the facilities will be collectively known as the new National Soccer Development Centre (“NSDC”). They will be based on multiple university campuses and primarily comprised of two previously constructed artificial turf fields at Simon Fraser University and two artificial turf fields and three grass fields at UBC. The main facility will be located at UBC’s Thunderbird Park.

#### **CAPITAL COST OF PROJECT**

The total estimated capital cost of this project is \$22 million (CAD) with the costs split between the three partners as follows: Vancouver Whitecaps FC - \$8.789 million, BC government - \$11.6 million and UBC Properties which is providing the land the Centre is being built on. There is also a provision in the partnership agreement for the Whitecaps FC to request an addition \$3 million from the BC government in approximately 10 years’ time for costs towards artificial turf resurfacing.

#### **NSDC CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT**

Unlike the previous Australian case study, the NSDC is currently under construction and started in June 2015 with an anticipated completion date prior to the 2017 Major League Soccer preseason. The new Centre will have a state-of-the-art 35,000 square foot clubhouse which has been designed by Acton Ostry Architects, as well as washrooms, changing rooms, classrooms and multi-use spaces. In addition to the grass and artificial fields, the NSDC will provide a training base for a wide range of teams including the Whitecaps FC men’s, Girls Elite REX, residency teams and UBC’s soccer teams. It will also serve as the West Coast base for Canada’s men’s, women’s and youth national teams.

Construction of the playing fields commenced in August 2014. Two further natural grass upgrades are underway following the completion of the initial two natural grass field upgrades and successful completion of the upgrade to an existing artificial turf. On-site fencing will remain in place until 2017 when all reseeding should be completed. Construction of the clubhouse should be finished by December 2016. Planning work to determine locations for short term parking, pick-ups/drop off, footpaths and a plaza is ongoing.

#### **KEY LEARNINGS**

- Partnerships between the key partners have provided a very strong foundation for capital funding, strategic location/site optimisation and future development.
- The NSDC will provide a home for the Whitecaps FC, UBC’s soccer teams and Canada’s men’s, women’s and youth national teams.
- The Whitecaps FC and UBC aim to cover all annual operating costs of the Centre.
- The NSDC will seek to engage up to 30,000 community players or approximately 30% of all youth players registered in the BC province.
- The NSDC will enable Vancouver to pitch for and subsequently host major sporting events.



**Plate 3: Proposed field layout for the NSDC**



**Plate 4: Lord and Buck Field upgrades completed for the NSDC**

# Appendix E Case Studies

## FUTSAL CASE STUDIES

### BEACH HAVEN SPORTS CENTRE (BEACH HAVEN, AUCKLAND)

#### OVERVIEW

In 2011 a consortium of sports clubs and organisations started working together to maximise the potential of Shepherd's Park in Beach Haven on Auckland's North Shore. This consortium was comprised of Birkenhead United AFC, Beach Haven Bowling Club, Beach Haven Tennis Club, Beach Haven Sports Centre, Shepherd's Park Management Group, Birkenhead Northcote Glenfield Community Trust and Harbour Sport.

In addition to identifying challenges relating to cricket wickets, field conditions and availability, lighting, accessibility and parking, the consortium also wished to form a strong partnership with Council and if possible move towards a centralized hub or multi-sports model. A number of short-term goals to improve their inter-club communications and develop strategic plans were developed in order to realise long-term aspirations. Around this time, several clubs that had been run as privately contracted facilities for approximately 10 years came back into the Council network and joined the consortium.

#### PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The Kaipatiki Local Board contributed approximately \$200,000 towards costs of replacing the existing tennis courts with a new, multi-sport surface, as well as drainage, fencing and equipment. The new surface installed by TigerTurf in 2015 is able to accommodate tennis, hockey and futsal and has a 5mm pad beneath the playing surface "to provide longer lasting cushioning, absorb impact from falls and to avoid stress on joints".<sup>1</sup> TigerTurf also addressed pre-existing drainage issues during the court renovation process, as well as installing appropriate fencing to suit codes such as futsal (i.e. height-related needs). Volunteers from the sports clubs also contributed their time and labour to help pull up the old turf. The cost-savings from this were used to buy new equipment, including futsal goals.

Squash NZ who also joined the project contributed computer software which could be reconfigured to address outdoor court needs for multiple code usage, member administration, facilitate pay-for-play access and floodlight automation. This has helped the Centre become fully automated when required. Although staff do not have to be on-site at all times, a part-time Centre manager was employed by Council to oversee the resurfacing project, implement the new booking service and ensure the activation of the new facilities went smoothly.

#### USER GROUPS AND ACTIVITIES

A wide range of sport codes use the Beach Haven Sports Centre for their activities and programmes which are available to members and the wider community, including local schools. In addition to the core codes of football, tennis, squash, futsal and hockey, the Centre and its fields and facilities are also used for cricket, rugby 7s, touch and frisbee. Racketlon also utilises the space for its racket-based events which are comprised of a combination of tennis, table tennis, squash and badminton. After school coaching and programmes for children and young people from local schools (e.g. Chelsea Primary School and Kauri Park School) are also available at the Centre.



*Beach Haven Sports Centre, tennis courts (source: [www.aucklandleisure.co.nz](http://www.aucklandleisure.co.nz) website)*

<sup>1</sup> [www.tigerturf.com/nz](http://www.tigerturf.com/nz)

TYPE OF FACILITY	FEATURES
4 x artificial grass turf tennis courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Court markings for tennis, futsal and hockey</li> <li>• Approx. 2,177m<sup>2</sup> area</li> <li>• Available on a first come first served basis for free if no paid court hireage is scheduled</li> <li>• Paid bookings ensure court time, floodlighting, toilet and changing room access</li> </ul>
2 x futsal courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 2015 futsal programme available on-site for junior player development (Birkenhead United AFC)</li> <li>• Used by senior players from Birkenhead United AFC</li> <li>• Senior, premier and social leagues also available</li> </ul>
3 x indoor squash courts and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initially available to club members only</li> <li>• 24-hour access (dependent on type of participant's club membership)</li> <li>• TV and video facilities available</li> </ul>
1 x large multi-sport training space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available to codes including hockey, football, touch, volleyball, etc.</li> </ul>
4 x outdoor sports fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available for football, cricket, touch, rugby 7s, frisbee related activities</li> </ul>
Other facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public toilets available at top of the grass bank at the back of the outdoor courts</li> <li>• Court bookings can be made from two on-site computer kiosks</li> <li>• Playground</li> </ul>



*Beach Haven Sports Centre, futsal courts (source: Birkenhead Futsal Facebook page)*

## KEY LEARNINGS

- The partnership between Council and the consortium of sports clubs and other local organisations laid a very strong platform and mutual benefits for development of this multi-sport centre on Auckland's North Shore.
- The Kaipatiki Local Board made a significant contribution of about \$200,000 to help towards the redevelopment of Shepherds Park. The total cost of the redevelopment was approximately \$234,000.
- Volunteers provided their time to help with cost savings to divert financial resources to purchasing sports equipment (approximately \$10,000 saved this way).
- Squash NZ's computer software was reconfigured to provide a new online system that all Centre clubs/users can benefit from.
- Key sports representatives involved in the consortium acknowledge that what has worked extremely well for their clubs in establishing this multi-sport facility may not work for all sports clubs.
- Open mindedness and making concessions has been a key to ensuring multiple codes are able to share court space on-site.
- Sports clubs' identities are not necessarily compromised by the multi-sports model. This model also represents an opportunity to ensure facilities are extremely well used all year round regardless of weather conditions.

# Appendix E Case Studies

## FUTSAL CASE STUDIES *cont...*

### **WARKWORTH FUTSAL PROJECT (WARKWORTH, AUCKLAND)**

#### **OVERVIEW**

In early 2015 the NZ Football Futsal Development Manager and the local Warkworth community contacted Northern Football Federation (“NFF”) to let them know that the Warkworth bowls club had vacated their facility. Although the site’s hall was being hired out during the week, it appeared that the outdoor area of this facility was not being utilised.

NFF, who are affiliated to New Zealand Football, have a strategy of establishing or upgrading facilities into futsal centres or hubs. Underpinning this strategy is the goal of targeting the extended community within the surrounding region to engage and encourage new participants to play futsal. The provision of additional facilities to help ease problems associated with limited field availability depending on seasonal usage or poor weather conditions is another important aspect of this strategy.

#### **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

The vacant Warkworth bowls site presented NFF with a great opportunity to set up some junior and youth futsal leagues at an existing facility as per the aforementioned strategy. They subsequently lodged a request with Auckland Council to obtain permission to paint futsal lines with temporary paint to ensure a better playing experience for participants in this initial establishment phase.



*Warkworth Futsal Project, temporary court painting (source: Northern Football Federation)*

NFF are currently under an Auckland Council venue hire contract which means they are adhering to the general terms and conditions associated with an “Auckland Council Community Facilities” contract. The Federation have also offered the facility and goals to the Warkworth Football Club but ultimately control all the leagues that run on-site during the on and off seasons.

The next phase in project implementation is to obtain funding for 2016 which will assist with painting costs and purchase of netting to limit the number of balls being kicked over the sides of the court on to the main road or potential property damage (i.e. to windows). Acquiring funding to pay for a part-time local futsal coordinator to promote the sport and leagues to local schools, clubs and wider community is another primary goal. Once the netting issue has been addressed and a sponsor secured, the futsal leagues will be opened up to older age groups.



***Warkworth Futsal Project, temporary court painting completed (source: Northern Football Federation)***

# Appendix E Case Studies

## ALTERNATIVE FOOTBALL TRAINING VENUE

### **BRIDGE PARK TENNIS CLUB AND ONEHUNGA MANGERE UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB (BRIDGE PARK - MANGERE, AUCKLAND)**

A partnership has been formed between Bridge Park Tennis Club (“BPTC”) and Onehunga Mangere United Football Club. This partnership is based on the football club utilising the tennis club’s artificial courts for training for both the junior and senior football club teams. The football club utilise both the artificial courts and the clubhouse facilities. A short term arrangement is currently in place between the two clubs where the football club trains at the tennis club on Monday through to Thursday nights of the week.

The main training fields for the football club at Swanson Park fields were under renovation and therefore were not available for use. The Swanson Park fields are now back in operation and is still a strong potential for a long term partnership to continue and for some level of junior and senior football training to occur at the tennis facility in Mangere Bridge.



*Onehunga Mangere United Football Club training at BPTC (source: Visitor Solutions site visit)*



*Onehunga Mangere United Football Club training at BPTC (source: Visitor Solutions site visit)*

## SHARED FACILITIES

### CAMBRIDGE FOOTBALL CLUB (WAIBOP)

Cambridge is an example of a community-based Waikato club that shares its facilities with other groups, and makes good use of other community facilities.

Cambridge Football Club shares their facilities with a number of other users which include regional and national football purposes. The grounds are used all-year for football, with winter football followed by 5-a-side summer leagues for 300+ adults, and a junior programme.

The Cambridge Football Club makes the grounds available for local school sports days and the annual holding of the regional Special Olympics. Over summer, the clubrooms are made available to teams visiting Lake Karapiro for national rowing regattas and the waka ama national sprint championships.

The Cambridge Football Club has a strong partnership with its neighbouring athletics club. This has enabled the football club to establish a pitch inside the athletics track, and for the club to use the athletic pitch and changing facilities when demand on grounds is high.

Cambridge's efforts to integrate with its community has led to it winning Trustpower's Supreme Award for Community Service in 2014, and the Waipa Sports Club of the Year in 2014 and 2015. These awards and the awareness of Cambridge's efforts in the community have helped build a strong relationship with local schools and, in particular, the Waipa District Council which has supported the club's expansion and regards it as a model club.

Cambridge Football Club is also a finalist for 2015 'Club of The Year' Award at the Waikato Regional Sports Awards scheduled to be held on 28 January 2016



# Appendix F Strategy Progress Made Since 2010

STRATEGY 1: PROVIDING ADDITIONAL CAPACITY IN THE PRIORITY AREAS	PROGRESS/ACHIEVEMENTS - 2010-2015
<p>1.1 That New Zealand Football identifies resources to support the implementation of the strategy with responsibility to oversee facility development issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not within the 2010-2014 period</li> <li>• Now have staff working on overseeing the implementation of the strategy</li> </ul>
<p>1.2 That New Zealand Football partners with the Federations and the Councils to develop a plan for Local Football Centres within the identified priority areas. Local Football Centres should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have football as the primary year round user.</li> <li>• Have artificial turf field(s).</li> <li>• Be a base for junior football and football training.</li> <li>• Consider co-location with schools to maximise day time usage.</li> <li>• Where possible enable multi-sport usage when not utilised for football.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of Federations have undertaken planning and consultation with relevant local authorities to progress local football centres.</li> <li>• This has been undertaken by the Federation only, and not as a partnership with New Zealand Football.</li> </ul>
<p>1.3 That New Zealand Football acts as a facilitator to develop a Local Football Centre pilot in a priority area and develop processes and good practice guidelines to assist in future developments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has not occurred at this stage of the strategy.</li> </ul>
<p>1.4 New Zealand Football and the Federations to work with Councils to develop a local action plan to meet the current and future shortfall. The action plan should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrading existing fields, including installing training lights</li> <li>• Developing partnerships with schools.</li> <li>• Identifying the local priority areas for the development of sand carpet and artificial turf fields.</li> <li>• Establishing dedicated Local Football Centres.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has not occurred at this stage of the strategy</li> </ul>
<p>1.5 The Councils identified as being priority areas should undertake a detailed Sports Field Assessment for all winter codes utilising the Sports Field Model process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of Federations have advanced the 'supply and demand' of sports fields with their relevant local authorities.</li> <li>• The implementation of these has resulted in an increase in the quality and quantity of sports fields.</li> </ul>
STRATEGY 2: DEVELOPING A HOME OF FOOTBALL*	PROGRESS/ACHIEVEMENTS - 2010-2015
<p>2.1 New Zealand Football and Federations work with Councils to support the development of a 'Home of Football' within each Federation area. A 'Home of Football' should have a dual role as a Local Football Centre.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of Federations have undertaken planning and consultation with their relevant local authorities to progress their 'Home of Football'.</li> </ul>
<p>2.2 The Federations should prepare a detailed development plan for a 'home of football'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of Federations have undertaken planning and consultation with their relevant local authorities to progress their 'Home of Football'.</li> </ul>

<b>STRATEGY 3: IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND CAPACITY OF THE EXISTING FIELDS IN ALL AREAS</b>	<b>PROGRESS/ACHIEVEMENTS - 2010-2015</b>
3.1 The priority for field upgrades should be to increase the capacity and utilisation of fields as opposed to developing a high quality surface reserved for premier competition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of Federations have advanced the 'supply and demand' of sports fields with their relevant local authorities.</li> <li>• The implementation of these has resulted in an increase in the quality and quantity of sports fields.</li> </ul>
3.2 New Zealand Football to develop Football field guidelines based on best practice field development, maintenance and marking for TA's and clubs to follow. Guidelines should include advice on the suitability and cost / benefit analysis of different surfaces and consideration of wider facility and RMA implications of field developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This action has not been advanced.</li> </ul>
3.3 The Federations to work with Councils to improve the level of field maintenance and increase the capacity of the existing field network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of Federations have advanced the 'supply and demand' of sports fields with their relevant local authorities.</li> </ul>
3.4 The Federations and Councils to identify fields with potential to withstand additional training and to install training lights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of these has resulted in an increase in the quality and quantity of sports fields.</li> </ul>
3.5 New Zealand Football and the Federations to support the clubs to raise awareness of field maintenance issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Zealand Football and the Federations have jointly submitted to the local authorities LTTP process regarding this issue.</li> </ul>
3.6 That the Federations, in partnership with Councils and Clubs, undertake an audit of all football fields to identify actual field capacity (for competition and training).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of Federations have advanced the 'supply and demand' of sports fields with their relevant local authorities.</li> <li>• The implementation of these has resulted in an increase in the quality and quantity of sports fields.</li> </ul>
3.7 That the Councils, Federations and Clubs engage with local schools and proactively seek to establish partnerships in areas of need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of Councils, clubs and Federations have progressed school partnerships.</li> </ul>
<b>STRATEGY 4: IMPROVING INFORMATION AND CO-ORDINATION</b>	<b>PROGRESS/ACHIEVEMENTS - 2010-2015</b>
4.1 That New Zealand Football and the Federations raise awareness of the facility strategy and the long term facility implications for the development of the game.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has not been advanced significantly at this stage of the strategy.</li> </ul>
4.2 New Zealand Football and the Federations actively work with the TAs and potential funders within the priority areas to raise awareness of the long term facility implications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has not been advanced significantly at this stage of the strategy.</li> </ul>
4.3 Sport NZ and New Zealand Football engage with the MOE to ensure that future facility planning proactively takes account of the field requirements of school and community football.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has not been advanced significantly at this stage of the strategy.</li> </ul>



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