

# National Indoor Active Recreation and Sport Facilities Strategy Supporting Document

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## Disclaimer

In preparing this strategy it has been necessary to make a number of assumptions on the basis of the information supplied to Global Leisure Group Limited in the course of investigations for this strategy. The recommended actions contained in this strategy are subject to uncertainty and variation depending on evolving events but have been conscientiously prepared based on consultation feedback and an understanding of trends in facility provision.

The authors did not carry out an audit or verification of the information supplied during the preparation of this strategy, unless otherwise stated in the strategy. Whilst due care was taken during enquiries, Global Leisure Group Limited does not take any responsibility for any errors nor mis-statements in the strategy arising from information supplied to the authors during the preparation of this strategy.

## GST

All dollar amounts in report are GST exclusive unless otherwise stated.

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# 1. Return on Investment

## 1.1 Social return on investment

Investment in appropriate facilities in the right locations will enable improved physical activity levels and improve the quality of the participant experience leading to increased utilisation and sustainability of facilities.

For further information, see: [The value of play, active recreation and sport for local government](#)

## 1.2 Economic return on investment

In 2017 research showed that the economic value of the wider sport and recreation sector is estimated at \$4.9 billion per annum, which equates to a 2.3 percent contribution to our GDP.

For further information, see: [The economic value of sport and outdoor recreation to NZ](#)

For further information, see: [Better Business Case](#)

# 2. New Zealand Spaces and Places Framework

Sport NZ is very aware of how important it is to have the right spaces and places in the right locations with facilities that meet community needs and enable quality experiences. To achieve this, there is a continued need for robust planning and decision-making about resources and investment in fit-for-purpose facilities and active environments.

The [New Zealand Spaces and Places Framework 2024](#) has 10 Principles to guide all those involved in planning, developing, funding, and managing facilities and an overview of the seven stages in the lifecycle of spaces and places.

The aim is to ensure facilities are well-used, sustainable, and universally accessible and seen as good value investment by those who fund their development and ongoing maintenance and use.

The principles within the framework, whilst expressed as individual principles, do not work in isolation – they overlap and are interconnected.

## PRINCIPLES

### Te Tiriti o Waitangi informed approach

#### Intent:

The mana of Te Tiriti o Waitangi is recognised when providing strategic guidance and planning, developing, and operating facilities and active environments.

Sport NZ recognises that each organisation may have different methods of applying Te Tiriti o Waitangi (for example, article-based) and acknowledge their mana motuhake (authority) in doing so.

#### Key considerations:

##### Mana Ōrite – Partnership

- Grow enduring relationships with mana whenua and relevant Māori organisations (Māori sport authorities, health organisations, commercial entities).
- Establish and agree the kaupapa (challenge you are seeking to solve) or the 'why' at the beginning of any planning process or project with all partners.

##### Mana Māori – Protection

- Ensure appropriate use of mātauranga Māori (traditional Māori knowledge) and mahi toi (Māori artwork) within the development of a plan or project.
- Mana whenua will guide what appropriate use of their knowledge looks like.

##### Mana Taurite – Participation

- Ensure that space is allowed for mana whenua involvement throughout the entire process and they are kept informed. Mana whenua involvement could include but is not limited to inclusion of cultural narrative, kaitiakitanga (environmental sustainability practices), commercial and employment opportunities, resource consent processes, spaces for Māori-based activity, and enabling by Māori, for Māori.

### Meeting an identified need

#### Intent:

An evidence-based approach to identifying need ensures fit-for-purpose solutions.

#### Key considerations:

##### Gain a deep understanding of the needs and priorities (rather than the wants)

- Be inclusive of all potential users. Consider the surrounding and wider community, emerging and established sports and activities (including non-sport), and the needs of tamariki and different/priority groups (for example, Māori, women and girls, rangatahi, disabled people, ethnic groups, and rainbow communities).
- Take into consideration who potential future users may be and their potential needs.

##### Explore all options to meet needs identified

- Are there non-capital solutions, such as changing the way you deliver your activities, or making use of existing assets such as school tennis courts for hockey, streets as play spaces, or playing junior sports across courts or fields?
- Are there potential collaborators or partners?
- Can we better use the wider network and connections?
- Can we re-purpose or improve what we already have if necessary?

##### Strategic alignment of potential solution

- Proposed projects should align to national and regional plans and guidelines.
- Ensure those with the highest needs are a priority.

## PRINCIPLES

### Inclusive

#### Intent:

Valuing diverse groups by developing safe, welcoming, and collaborative environments where everyone can participate and thrive.

#### Key considerations:

##### Equitable opportunities regardless of age and stage, ability, ethnicity, gender or income

- Clearly set out a commitment to achieving inclusion in the project strategy and brief.
- Apply universal design principles so that the design, activation, and operation of the facility or environment supports and enables use by everyone.
- Prioritise inclusion of amenities and operational approaches that support equitable access. For example, gender-neutral and family accessible changing facilities, discrete workout areas, targeted programming, quiet spaces, safe well-lit carparks, and friendly, well-trained staff.
- Ensure equity in the provision of quality facilities and environments to cater for different geographic and socio-economic communities.
- Consider what's needed to support intergenerational whānau participation in physical activity. For example, for outdoor spaces include lighting, seating, water, shade, shelter, level access, toilets/changing facilities, and accessible active transport connections.

##### Enabling social connections

- Incorporate spaces to practice manaakitanga and facilitate gathering and social interaction.
- Enhance the connection between indoor and outdoor spaces visually and making it welcoming to traverse through, linger or take part in informal activities.

### Accessible

#### Intent:

Truly accessible environments are created that enable the entire community to access and use a facility or space with dignity.

#### Key considerations:

##### Facilities are accessible for everyone

- Complement universal design with accessible design to ensure accessibility and use by everybody regardless of their ability. For example, step-free access to the facility main entrance so people of all abilities, as well as those pushing pushchairs and prams, can access and enter the building.
- Design above the [NZ Building Code Standard 4121](#), which is not adequate to meet many disabled people's access needs. For example, designing for sports-wheelchairs with larger dimensions and providing additional space in accessible changing rooms for caregivers and whānau.
- Use expert and 'lived experience' advice to identify simple interventions that can make a big difference to users with different needs, for example, disability consultants and local advisory groups.
- Address the 'whole-of-journey experience', starting with information, wayfinding, transport connections, and getting into and around and experiencing and exiting a space or place.

##### Affordability for the end-user

- Evaluate upfront how affordable the facilities or spaces will be for the intended user and what changes you can make to ensure greater affordability.

##### Accessible delivery model

- Ensure provision models (centralised, hub and spoke, locally or regionally distributed) are accessible and fit-for-purpose for the intended use. For example, a centralised model may be convenient and sustainable for deliverers but might not meet the needs of entry level participants who want lower cost, more welcoming spaces that are easier to get to.
- Think about accessibility for both members and casual users. For example, booking and access system, and pay-to-play.

## PRINCIPLES

### Co-design

#### Intent:

Communities and hapori<sup>1</sup> are involved in the planning, design, and operations of facilities and active environments so that their needs are met.

#### Key considerations:

##### Good practice when co-designing

- Co-design with mana whenua as determined by them (iwi, hapū, whānau), capturing their perspective and embracing the cultural narrative provided.
- Engage key people or organisations with connections and expertise to support community-led and co-design engagement processes.
- Co-design with the intended end-user, those with current lived experience, to ensure their needs are met. Support this with the right technical and operational advice.
- Think about what stages of the project life stage (if not all stages) are appropriate for co-design or locally led development, dependent on the type of project.

##### Responding to community-led approaches

- Be open to alternative community-led approaches (embracing social license) and fostering innovation.
- Provide resources to support community-led approaches to be successful.
- Support the community to clearly articulate the 'need' and appropriate solution.

### Environmental sustainability

#### Intent:

Facilities and active environments are developed and operated in a more environmentally sustainable way over their lifetime.

#### Key considerations:

##### Taking a holistic view

- Develop an environmental sustainability vision at the outset to guide decision making throughout the project's life.
- Enhance connections with the surrounding natural environment and protect and enhance the natural ecology/biodiversity, strengthening the relationship between tangata and whenua.
- Support mana whenua reconnecting to historic sites, protecting and enhancing these.
- Review whole of life costs to ensure environmentally sustainable operations (that is, materials, energy sources, digitisation, or renewals).
- The location of new facilities and spaces should consider climate resilience and be integrated into active and public transport routes and co-located with other facilities if possible.

##### Changing the approach to how we develop spaces and places

- Rather than build new, can we improve or redevelop an existing facility, to meet community needs?
- Review options to attain a low carbon footprint when redeveloping or building a new facility or space. Consider need, size, materials, waste, water, sharing of facilities/optimising use, and energy use to minimise embodied carbon.
- Establish baseline data and monitor over time.

<sup>1</sup> Kinship group, family, society, community

## PRINCIPLES

### Partnering and collaboration

#### Intent:

Partnerships and collaboration lead to well-used facilities and active environments that maximise the return (social and financial) on investment.

#### Key considerations:

##### Potential for partnerships and collaborations at the outset

- Seek opportunities to co-locate/integrate facilities in one locale, for example, pool, library, health centre, transport facilities, and civic infrastructure.
- Explore partnership opportunities before building standalone and/or single-use facilities and spaces.
- Explore partnerships with neighbouring Territorial Authorities (TAs).
- Facilitate multi-use or shared facilities to meet the needs of the expected primary users, yet flexible enough to cater to a variety of uses now and in the future (but not developed to try and fill all provision gaps – ‘multi-useless!’)
- Seek greater access to existing school and kura facilities and spaces and identify potential school/community partnership opportunities for new or expanded facilities.
- Look to where you can collaborate to access spaces used for other purposes as spaces for physical activity such as marae, RSAs, and community centres.

### Connected

#### Intent:

Networks of connected and complementary facilities and active environments creating physical activity opportunities and connected communities (rural and urban).

#### Key considerations:

##### Potential for strengthening wider connections

- What is the integration potential of the facility with existing and planned transport routes, urban or rural developments, health, education, cultural, and civic infrastructure?
- Where can you improve the connections to wider spaces and places (local commuting, parks, open space, town centres, marae, kura, schools) when selecting sites or redeveloping ‘brownfields’?

##### Potential for strengthening local connections

- Look at connections within neighbourhoods and streets as an opportunity for play and active recreation, integrating them as an ‘everywhere activity’.
- Strengthen connections between local clubs and the community through small community facilities and spaces at the local level. For example, bowling clubs that act as a social facility for the local community, where people volunteer and do a variety of activities.
- Is there active, safe and accessible transport (walking, cycling, public, and wheel sport) access enabling independent travel for everyone?
- Are there opportunities to connect with and enhance local economic activities, such as the connection between walking and cycle trail developments, local businesses, and economic development agencies?



## PRINCIPLES

### Financial sustainability

#### Intent:

Financially sustainable and viable facilities and active environments over the lifetime of the asset.

#### Key considerations:

##### Account for whole of life costs at the outset

- Model whole of life costs for all solution options to understand the long-term financial impacts and funding requirements before proceeding.
- Ensure all on-going operational costs are considered including compliance, amenity maintenance (for example, carparks and access roads), and renewals.

##### Multiple approaches to improving financial sustainability

- Appropriate scale of development to address the need whether this be in the hierarchy of provision (international to local) or the size of the catchment. For example, Ākau Tangi sports centre in Kilbirnie, Wellington is complemented by a range of local school facilities and recreation centres dispersed across Wellington City.
- Appropriate and efficient governance and operating models that optimise utilisation.
- Additional revenue streams such as gyms, cafes, laundromats, coffee carts, or other concessions.
- Consider multi-use, flexible facilities that can optimise use.
- Alternative funding models and potential partnerships such as offsetting operational costs through funders who support equity of access.

### Future-proofed

#### Intent:

Facilities and active environments can easily adapt to changing circumstances and emerging trends over time.

#### Key considerations:

##### Designing flexible, expandable, and adaptable spaces that can respond to future demand

- Consider how people will use spaces and places in the future and plan accordingly such as acquiring enough land for later development, building in design redundancy (for example, removable walls) and providing flexible spaces where use can easily change. Examples where use may change include:
  - tracks originally built for recreation are now being used as major commute routes.
  - facilities with the ability to expand to deliver future major events.
- Plan for use of open space and parks to assist in flood management, heat reduction, and increasing the carbon sink such as creating water catchment areas, and native plantings.
- Can greater digital connectedness be supported in the future?

##### Developing a robust network

- Locate, design, and operate spaces and places to be more climate resilient to sea level rise and extreme weather events, such as storms, heatwaves, and heavy rainfall.
- Assess whether there is a complementary mix of facilities in the network ranging from entry to advanced level, local facilities, school facilities, marae, and active environments for everyday use.

## Bringing the Framework to Life

The seven stages in the lifecycle of a facility are:

### 1. Identify the challenge

Take the time to interrogate the challenge or opportunity.

### 2. Proof of need

Confirm the need within the network.

Approach the needs analysis relative to the scale of the project.

### 3. Proof of viability

Critically analyse options to evaluate feasibility.

This is a gateway decision point to proceed to design or not.

### 4. Design

Be innovative about alternative solutions.

This is a gateway decision point to proceed to build or not.

### 5. Build

Construction of facility or active environment.

### 6. Operate

Manage and maintain the facility or space to ensure it delivers an ongoing quality experience.

### 7. Improve

Evaluate performance of the facility or space against the project vision and outcomes including feedback from users.

The greatest impact on strategic outcomes is made in the **Identify the challenge, Proof of need, Proof of viability, and Improve** stages of the lifecycle.

## 3. A Te Tiriti o Waitangi-Informed Approach to Spaces & Places Provision for Physical Activity

### 3.1 Guidance: Te Tiriti o Waitangi-informed approach to indoor active recreation and sport facility provision

Embedding a mātauranga Māori approach into the process for planning, developing, operating, and improving<sup>2</sup> indoor active recreation and sport facility facilities is a shift away from a long-standing western approach into an approach grounded in cultural narrative and lessons of the land. If done well, indoor active recreation and sport facilities for physical activity can help realise the aspirations of mana whenua for their land and subsequently improved wellbeing outcomes for their people.

#### Framework to guide practice

Sport NZ's Futures Thinking<sup>3</sup> outlines five pou or characteristics of a preferred bicultural future, these align to the key principles that will guide a Te Tiriti o Waitangi-informed approach to spaces and places provision. This guidance will assist enablers and providers of indoor facilities to give effect to the key principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. The pou provide a framework to guide practice, an explanation of each one, key indicators of success, and recommendations for and/or examples of application, which are outlined below.

#### Pou/Principle: Mana Māori – Giving Effect to the Treaty

Description	In Practice
<p>Mana ōrite (partnership), mana Māori (protection), and mana Taurite (participation) are the key principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and thus correlate with the phases of planning, developing, operating, and improving spaces and places with Māori.</p> <p>Evidence of success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• projects undertaken in genuine partnership</li> <li>• tangata whenua determine their involvement</li> <li>• te reo Māori, tikanga, taonga, and mātauranga Māori are promoted</li> <li>• Māori workforce are supported to participate and succeed 'as Māori'</li> <li>• social, economic, and/or environmental aspirations of tangata whenua are evident in the kaupapa.</li> </ul>	<p>Engage early (when the facility challenge is first identified) with the right people, noting in the early stages of a project the preferred site may be unknown and therefore the appropriate mana whenua relationships will also be unknown in this instance. A good first connection is the local government Iwi Liaison or equivalent role.</p> <p>The kaupapa (the 'why' or challenge you are seeking to solve) is agreed with all partners from the outset and drives decision-making throughout, likely determining the involvement of mana whenua.</p> <p>Examples of application across project phases may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cultural expertise is included within the project planning team and governance structure</li> <li>• project team are culturally inducted to the site</li> <li>• integration of tikanga within the project team</li> <li>• mana whenua bless the site and name the facility</li> <li>• kaupapa Māori physical activity spaces (that is, ki-o-rahi court markings)</li> <li>• integration of tangata whenua narratives and values into the design.</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> [The New Zealand Sporting Facilities Framework | Sport New Zealand - Ihi Aotearoa \(sportnz.org.nz\)](https://sportnz.org.nz)

<sup>3</sup> [Preferred Future 5 Characteristics | Sport New Zealand - Ihi Aotearoa \(sportnz.org.nz\)](https://sportnz.org.nz)

### Pou/Principle: Mana Taurite – A Just Society

Description	In Practice
<p>A values-based, inclusive, and equitable approach to spaces and places provision.</p> <p>Evidence of success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spaces and places are developed with tangata whenua and are inclusive of and consider all ages, genders, cultures, and abilities</li> <li>consideration is given to equitable access for those that face the most barriers (that is, cost and location).</li> </ul>	<p>Mana whenua cultural expertise is recognised and valued in the same way as other technical project expertise.</p> <p>Examples of application across project phases may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>commercial activities and procurement practices consider opportunities for mana whenua</li> <li>inclusive procurement practices</li> <li>user subsidies for those facing the most barriers considered concurrently with planning and development</li> <li>training and employment pathways for rangatahi</li> <li>co-design process with mana whenua working as part of design team in new projects.</li> </ul>

### Pou/Principle: Mana Tangata – Empowered Communities

Description	In Practice
<p>Locally led solutions to facility challenges that create a complementary network of spaces and places in response to community need. Allowing for integrated actions across agencies/communities and collaborative, high trust working models with clear roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>Evidence of success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>communities working collaboratively for a greater good, focussed on the agreed kaupapa</li> <li>all parties feel trusted and empowered to contribute, communication is transparent</li> <li>design and operation of the space is whānau/community-centred, responsive to the need, and can flex to respond to change</li> <li>expertise and resources are shared and optimised</li> <li>evaluation is used to continually improve.</li> </ul>	<p>Mana whenua are engaged with early to assess the need and agree the kaupapa, this will determine how the project progresses and succeeds (as per Mana Māori).</p> <p>Facilities are co-designed throughout the planning, construction, operation, and improvement phases with mana whenua, rangatahi, older adults, disabled people, and other key user groups including sports codes to ensure spaces feel safe, accessible, and owned by all users.</p> <p>Examples of application across project phases may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spaces to practice manaakitanga (gathering and connecting, pōwhiri, and the sharing of kai) considered in the design</li> <li>universal design and culturally inclusive practices are incorporated as standard</li> <li>application of toi throughout the development including the building façade.</li> </ul>

## Pou/Principle: Oranga Taiao, Oranga Tangata – Our Relationship with the Environment

Description	In Practice
<p>The intrinsic connection between the natural environment and wellbeing. The relationship between tangata and whenua is strengthened or restored and the environment is protected and enhanced.</p> <p>Evidence of success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facility providers are focussed on being the guardians and protectors of the land and its history</li> <li>• experiences in the natural environment are accessible for all</li> <li>• people live in neighbourhoods that enable physical activity as part of daily life.</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental sustainability and climate resiliency are project drivers considered early in the planning stages (ie energy, water, materials, design, habitats, access, location, connections, and operational practices).</p> <p>Environmental impacts are monitored in real time over the course of the facility life and used to inform future decisions and improvements.</p> <p>Reconnection of mana whenua to historic sites.</p> <p>Examples of application across project phases may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sites of significance to mana whenua are protected and enhanced, the associated narratives are shared with the wider public to grow cultural competency</li> <li>• sustainable energy sources and construction practices</li> <li>• restoration, enhancement, and protection of natural habitats</li> <li>• climate resiliency and active transport connections are prioritised in site selection process.</li> </ul>

## Pou/Principle: Mauri Ora – Wellbeing

Description	In Practice
<p>A heightened state of physical, mental, emotional, spiritual, and cultural wellbeing achieved through physical activity.</p> <p>Evidence of success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increased Māori participation in physical activity offerings, including being supported to participate 'authentically as Māori'</li> <li>• informal, social, and intergenerational opportunities to be active are provided</li> <li>• societal wellbeing is prioritised in facility planning decision-making</li> <li>• barriers to being active are identified and reduced.</li> </ul>	<p>Flexible, multi-use spaces for play, active recreation, and sport.</p> <p>Spaces where all ages, abilities, genders, and ethnicities feel welcome and safe.</p> <p>Places to 'gather' are prioritised acknowledging social connection as an enabler of physical activity and wellbeing.</p> <p>A workforce that understands the importance of physical activity for wellbeing and is also supported to be active.</p> <p>Programming that is responsive to community needs.</p> <p>Examples of application across project phases may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilities that are easily accessed by safe active or public transport routes, particularly for schools/kura</li> <li>• facility workforce undertake cultural competency training specific to the site and embed tikanga into facility operation</li> <li>• authentically 'as Māori' activity leaders and activity offerings (that is ki-o-rahi, kapa haka).</li> </ul>

## Glossary

**Mātauranga Māori** - traditions, values, concepts, philosophies, world views and understandings derived from uniquely Māori cultural points of view and knowledge.

**Tikanga** - the customary system of Māori values and practices that have developed over time and are deeply embedded in the social context.

**Taonga** - intangible treasures and/or prized possessions - applied to anything considered to be of value including socially or culturally valuable objects, resources, phenomenon, ideas and techniques.

**Kaupapa** - topic, policy, matter for discussion, plan, purpose, scheme, proposal, agenda, subject, programme, theme, issue, initiative.

**Tangata whenua** - indigenous people - people born of the whenua, that is, of the placenta and of the land where the people's ancestors have lived and where their placenta are buried.

**Mana whenua** - territorial rights, power from the land, authority over land or territory, jurisdiction over land or territory - power associated with possession and occupation of tribal land. The tribe's history and legends are based in the lands they have occupied over generations and the land provides the sustenance for the people and to provide hospitality for guests.

**Rangatahi** - to be young, younger generation, youth, not limited to a specific age bracket.

**Toi** - Māori arts and crafts, inclusive of traditional historical knowledge of customs and storytelling in the practice of Māori arts and crafts.

**Mana** - prestige, authority, influence, status, charisma - mana is a quality, energy harnessed and expressed in activities through acts of generosity and wisdom.

**Mana enhancing** - further improving the quality, value, or extent of people, places and objects.

**As Māori** - Authentic and culturally appropriate empowerment of Māori to participate as themselves (as Māori).

**Ki-o-rahi** - a traditional ball game - played with a small round flax ball called a kī. Two teams of seven players, kaioma and taniwha, play on a circular field divided into zones, and score points by touching the pou (boundary markers) and hitting a central tupu, or target. The game is played with varying rules (for example, number of people, size of field, and tag ripping rules) depending on the geographic area it is played in. It is played for four quarters or two halves of a set time, teams' alternate roles of kīoma and taniwha at half or quarter time.

**Kapa haka** - Māori cultural performing arts.

**Whānau** - extended family, family group, a familiar term of address to several people - the primary economic unit of traditional Māori society. In the modern context the term is sometimes used to include friends who may not have any kinship ties to other members.

**Manaakitanga** - hospitality, kindness, generosity, support - the process of showing respect, generosity and care for others.

**Pōwhiri** - invitation, rituals of encounter, welcome ceremony on a marae, welcome.

**Tangata** - person or individual.

**Whenua** - Land, country, nation, state, ground, territory, domain, placenta, afterbirth.

## 4. Sport NZ's Spaces and Places

### Environmental Sustainability Guidelines

Sport NZ has developed [guidelines](#) to help sports and recreation organisations navigate the range of issues relating to environmental sustainability that affect spaces and places for play, active recreation and sport in Aotearoa New Zealand.

There is a need to improve the performance of spaces and places to reduce negative environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions, and to create spaces and places that are fit for the future.

Four key sustainability concepts are conveyed in these guidelines:

- Sustainability First/Whole of Life/Needs Assessment/Context.

These concepts are accompanied by a four stage Project Checklist:

- Project Concept and Planning/Design/Construction/Operations.

A Needs Assessment can significantly affect the sustainability outcomes of a project by ensuring options other than a new facility are considered first. Options include:

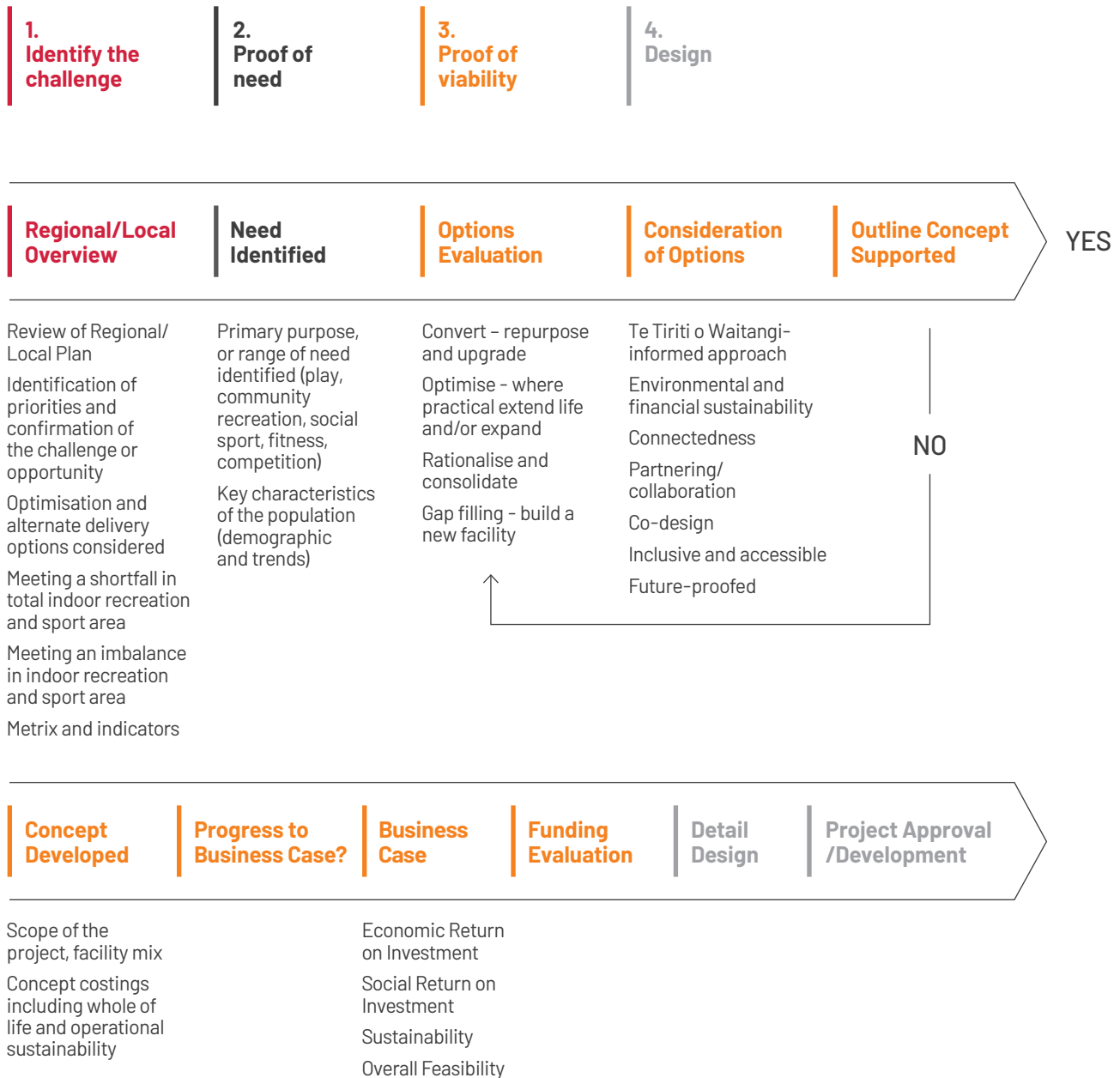
1. co-locate with nearby community facilities
2. refurbish the organisation's existing facility
3. re-purpose another existing facility
4. build new if there are no other adequate solutions.

There are many initiatives that can be undertaken to improve the environmental sustainability of a facility. Examples include:

- developing a facility that exceeds building regulations in terms of its thermal performance
- biophysical site conditions, that is, understanding the project's specific climate and environmental context
- highly energy efficient plant, for example, heat recovery
- use of photovoltaics (solar power)
- use of low carbon materials, for example, wood
- consideration of the supply chain for building materials
- low energy fittings
- habitat integration – that is, understanding the project's place in the wider ecological context
- landscape management ie sprays, and mowing.

## 5. Decision Making Process

Central to all decision making on indoor facilities should be a network based approach to ensure that investment is targeted to address the greatest areas of need and achieve the maximum community benefit. When considered in the context of this strategy, the process provides a pathway for good decision making, utilising the New Zealand Spaces and Places Framework:





## Roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders

### Territorial Authorities

- Recognise its role as a primary provider of indoor active recreation and sport spaces.
- Develop indoor active recreation and sport facility plans that reflect their local communities and the strategy in partnership with their Regional Sports Trust (RST) and neighbouring districts.
- Coordinate with community facility owners, Ministry of Education (MoE) and School Boards of Trustees to provide a mix of indoor active recreation and sport facilities across the network.
- Engage with community partners and stakeholders.
- Work with the Regional Sports Organisations (RSOs)/ Regional Recreation Organisations (RROs) and National Sports Organisations (NSOs)/National Recreation Organisations (NROs) to understand their needs.
- Advocate for the need to provide for play.
- Lead the preparation of needs analysis, gap and demographic assessments.
- Lead the preparation of feasibility studies and resultant business cases and work closely with community partners and stakeholders, RSO/RRO and NSO/NRO when relevant.
- Understand key measures of success including:
  - participation levels
  - financial sustainability (using benchmarks to provide a 10-year period to determine operational subsidy or surplus).
- Work with the project stakeholders to determine priorities and objectives for the facility including consideration of:
  - what is the purpose of the facility
  - what is the service mix required to meet community demands
  - identify the right site including consideration of land values, access, strategic planning policy, climate resiliency and location
  - impact on other facilities in the network
  - impact on the natural environment.

### School Boards of Trustees

- Recognise its role as a provider of indoor active recreation and sport facilities within communities.
- Work with the TA to take a network approach to facility provision.
- Formalise community access agreements with TA and/or specific community user groups.
- Formalise partnership agreements for potential investment, management and use.

### Sport NZ

- Provide leadership, guidance and advice throughout the planning process.
- Provide benchmarks and information against which proposals can be measured.

- Assess business case submissions against funding criteria.
- Remain strategic in the consideration of all new proposals as they relate to the strategy.
- Provide peer review service for facility provision planning and design.
- Advocate to MoE for consistent approach for community access to school facilities.

### Regional Sports Trust

- Lead/support development of indoor active recreation and sport facility plans that reflect local communities and the strategy in partnership with the TAs.
- Provide leadership, guidance and advice throughout the planning process.
- Activate the physical activity and recreation users to provide input to planning.
- Provide support to RSOs, RROs, sporting clubs and associations.

### Local community users (groups and individuals) and advisory groups/organisations

- Key informants for the purpose/s the facility will serve, they are often the silent majority but are the voice of the local community users as well as ensuring the facility is accessible and inclusive.
- Ensure inputs are provided for the wide range of community users, including disabled people and rainbow communities.

### National Sporting and Recreation Organisations

- Undertake strategic planning for the sport and engage with the TAs and this strategy.
- Ensure consistency with NSO/NRO planning (a consistent voice from the sport).
- Assist in the co-ordination of initial investigations and engagement between the RSO/RRO, and Sport Clubs and Associations to analyse the feasibility of the project.
- Provide advice on technical and design details to meet sport code requirements where relevant.

### Regional Sporting and Recreation Organisations

- Provide support to sporting clubs and associations.
- Identify and articulate their issues to the NSO/NRO and TA.
- Ensure consistency with NSO/NRO strategic planning.
- Proactively engage with all stakeholders.

### Sporting Clubs, Associations, Community and Recreation Organisations

- Focus on delivering their sports or activity.
- Identify and articulate their issues to RSO, RRO and TA.
- Assess the plans of the NSO, NRO, TA and this strategy.
- Consideration and engagement with other organisations/ activities who require similar facilities.

## 6. Case Studies

These case studies provide examples of multi-use facilities using adapted or converted buildings to meet community need. They demonstrate the different types of provision for their catchments and financial implications.

### 6.1 Case Study 1 Motueka Recreation Centre

Opened by the then Minister of Sport, Hon Mike Moore in 1987, the Motueka Recreation Centre is “where it all happens”.

Located at Old Wharf Rd, Motueka.

#### Purpose

The Motueka Recreation Centre is managed by Sport Tasman since 1999 on behalf of the Tasman District Council and is a community facility that aims to provide something for everyone.

The diverse facility contains a roller-skating rink, fitness centre, sports stadium, indoor climbing wall, outdoor netball courts, meeting space and two martial art dojos. There is also a cinema located within the building, which is privately managed.

#### Network view

The Centre is one of a network of five community physical activity hubs which are situated throughout the Tasman district, the others being found at Takaka, Murchison, Upper Moutere and Richmond.

The Motueka Recreation Centre is the largest of these providing a range of sport and recreation opportunities and hosts several community organisations including netball, judo, karate, sport climbing, and aikido as well as a physiotherapist. Schools utilise the facility for a range of activities, after-school programmes and local sports clubs hire the facility for training and competition.



#### Description

The Centre was redeveloped into a recreation facility from its original purpose as an apple packhouse in 1987.

Facilities include:

##### Skating rink

30m x 19.5m with circumference wall, surrounding area provides spectator space. Previously a concrete floor, now covered with chip board.

##### Main sports hall

41.5m x 25.8m wooden floor. Offers two under-sized basketball courts, a full-sized netball court and three volleyball courts. Tasman's only indoor public climbing wall at north end of hall with six auto belays.

##### Fitness gym

The well-appointed gym provides 24/7 access to members.

##### Judo/Aikido dojo

7.6m x 31.2m.

##### Karate dojo

9m x 24.7m.

##### Netball courts

Five outdoor netball courts.

##### Netball office

10.4m x 5.7m. Motueka Netball Centre's operations hub adjacent to five outdoor courts at north end of the Centre.



## Catchment area

General catchment area includes Motueka township which has a population of approximately 8,320 with the adjacent Riwaka catchment another 620 people.

The area has an ageing population with the 65+ population projected to be around 30% by 2033. Motueka population is made up of:

- 1,260 (15.1%) 0-14 yr old
- 950 (11.4%) 15-24 yr old
- 3,850 (46.3%) 25-64 yr old
- 2,260 (27.2%) 65+ yrs.

Motueka covers 13.66km<sup>2</sup>. Its population density is around 611/km<sup>2</sup>.

## Current utilisation

Skating rink: Used not only for skating but also badminton and pickleball, as well as an event venue having hosted events including Rugby World Cup Fan Zone, gala dinners, and boxing events.

### Programmes/activities provided at Motueka Recreation Centre

- community recreation programmes
- after-school sports programmes
- gym
- roller skating
- indoor rock climbing
- Judo/Karate/Aikido/Ju Jit Su
- roller hockey
- roller derby
- Motivate Fitness
- Motueka Climbing Club
- Motueka netball centre.

<https://www.facebook.com/motueka.recreationcentre/>

## Fees

Fitness membership	Standard	Standard 24/7	Student	
			60+	60+ 24/7
Casual	\$10		\$8	
1 month	\$60	\$70	\$55	\$65
3 months	\$170	\$200	\$150	\$180
6 months	\$290	\$350	\$260	\$320
1 year	\$450	\$500	\$400	\$460
2 week		\$40		
10 concession card	\$80			\$70

### Active recreation programmes - Term 2, 2023

Public Skating	\$5 entry/\$8 entry and hire
Drop-in Badminton	\$5/\$2 racket hire
Drop-in Pickleball	\$5
Drop-in Basketball	\$4
Sit n Be Fit	\$5
Move to Music	\$4
Drop-in Clip and Climb	\$8
Drop-in Volleyball	\$4



## Revenue streams

2022/23:

- Tasman District Council (TDC) (operational grant) - \$83000 (17.5%).
- User charges/courts hire fees: \$69400 = 14.6% of income.
- Tenant leases – differ depending on facility use and frequency. Paid on a monthly basis. Annual income = \$27000 (5.6% of income)
- Fitness gym at the facility which generates around \$150k annually (32.6%).
- Roller skating and rock-climbing sessions - \$36.000(7.6%).
- Programme funding (TDC) \$23000pa (4.9%).
- Signage sponsorship - \$2,400pa (0.5%)
- Summer event contracts from both council and local reserve trust to deliver several community events.

Gym income is most significant revenue stream and essentially covers deficits from the general facility management and the community recreation budgets.

## Expenditure

Facility opex (of total operating expenditure):

- Staffing = 64%
- Cleaning = 4%
- Electricity = 5.4%
- Gym gear lease = 3.5%
- Programme expenses = 2.3%
- Depreciation = 5.75%
- Communications = 1.5%.

No revenue subsidy received other than operational grant from TDC.

Significant caution expressed about drawing conclusions from the operating costs as many different approaches are taken with depreciation and central council operational costs and recharges.

## Capital investment

This facility is now 35 years old. It was originally an apple packhouse converted into a sports centre. No capex figures have been supplied.

## Key messages

- Community focused, repurposed facility.
- Affordable programmes targeted at the local community (targeted programme funding).
- Multipurpose/multi-use spaces.
- Reliance on operational subsidy and commercial incomes cross subsidy.

## 6.2 Case Study 2 Edgar Centre, Dunedin

### Purpose

The Edgar Centre is a multi-use indoor community sports and events facility. It is primarily an indoor sports centre, where 21 sports courts can cater to a large array of sports. The large regional organisations that use it for organised sport are netball, basketball, volleyball, futsal, tennis, and table tennis. With its large scale area it has many other uses, ranging from rugby trainings to kids' birthday parties.

The Centre also hosts large events ranging from home shows, gala dinners to Otago Schools' Polyfestival.

### Network view

The Edgar Centre has a dual purpose as the regional indoor venue and local community participation hub.

The Edgar Centre is operated by an independent trust board called the Dunedin Indoor Sports Venues Trust Board.

There is a funding agreement with the Dunedin City Council (DCC) who own the building.

The Trust pay the DCC rent for the building, and receive a funding grant from the Council's Parks and Recreation Department by meeting key agreed targets.



### Description

The key components of the success of the Edgar Centre are:

- Size – 21 indoor courts and 5 indoor cricket lanes.
- 9 wooden courts, 12 artificial turf courts.
- 21 x Netball courts, 7 Basketball courts, 9 Volleyball courts, 14 tennis courts.

Dividing space

- All courts (apart from the three in the Arena) have surround nets that allow multiple sports to be played beside each other at any one time.
- Lighting – each court has its own LED lighting.
- The courts can be divided to allow for wider spaces, for example, a soccer or rugby training (two court bays), or larger areas for other larger activities.

The building was once a large woolstore (from the 1970s) and repurposed in the early 1990s when the opportunity arose. The More FM Arena was built in 2005 to the side of the building. The large poles holding up the roof were in the ideal positions to allow a netball court (and a tennis court) to fit. The pole widths are 18m. The width of the building allowed two courts to be placed end on end being over 70m wide.

The original large sports hall is 14,400m<sup>2</sup>, the Arena is 2400m<sup>2</sup>.

A two-storey amenities building was built in 1996 to house the reception, administration offices, toilets, and changing rooms. Two large function rooms alongside a commercial kitchen and bar are housed on the first floor, which get a lot of use.

The Edgar Centre runs their own food and beverage department as an addition to the Centre's revenue.

## Catchment area

The Edgar Centre serves a large percentage of the population of the wider Dunedin area.

- School students are major entrants along with adults (65%/35%).
- Pre-schoolers and senior citizens also have programmes specific to them in the Centre.
- It is host to many regional tournaments, and some national tournaments.
- The wide range of activities appeal to many ethnicities.



## Current utilisation

The Edgar Centre does not run many programmes directly and operates as a venue for hire for various sports bodies who host many competitions within the Centre.

Annual visitor numbers declined significantly during the Covid-19 lockdowns; however they are recovering with almost 200,000 users in 2022/23.

Entry numbers	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Netball	64,375	63,260	63,106	58,824	64,231	34,780	38,111	36,770	53,913
Basketball	34,184	42,250	45,690	37,033	31,227	24,820	27,637	30,717	42,850
Futsal	46,634	57,760	67,578	58,081	56,381	32,687	34,075	29,940	43,920
Tennis	9,746	10,650	11,920	10,203	12,340	12,593	15,816	12,782	14,212
Other Sports	22,735	31,000	30,677	29,663	28,498	21,005	22,978	18,707	25,747
Volleyball	8,178	10,616	11,708	10,804	13,405	12,984	10,568	11,664	19,217
Totals	185,852	215,536	230,679	204,608	206,082	138,869	149,185	140,580	199,859

Limited programmes include:

- A weekly programme for senior citizens called “Keenagers” which includes, table tennis, tennis, and recently yoga. The Centre supplies the equipment and the participants pay \$4 each, and they also gather at the end of their one hour session to sit together for morning tea. This is a good use of an off-peak time and encouraging active movement for older citizens. 50+ people attend table tennis weekly.
- “Wiggly Wednesday” for pre-schoolers, which includes a bouncy castle, toddlers play equipment, and a bike course. Parents/caregivers support their children or sit and chat with other parents/caregivers. Entry is \$3 a child.

While hosting events can impact on the sports programmes, the centre tries to be mindful of allowing sports users to have priority. The Centre rarely impacts on the number of weeks a sport can run, and with advanced notice the sports bodies can adapt their dates to still offer the same number of weeks, or finishing times on a certain day can be adapted (for example, extending end-times).

The growth of a certain sport is identified as a challenge as the centre is often completely full on certain afternoons (after school) and nights. To accommodate these growing sports (for example, school volleyball) other practices or non-competition activity misses out. This is identified as a big change over time - with more competitions (organised sport) taking court times, the “casual” user is less likely to get courts at their favoured times or at all.

Historically, events are organised to fall between seasons, particularly the large winter sports season. More events are held in February and March and September to November. Winter sports season runs from April to August. But over the years the summer sports hosted have grown (volleyball and futsal) and a historical event (in the Arena) that fitted well into the Centre calendar is now impacting on their competitions at times.

The More FM Arena is also Dunedin’s major indoor venue for NBL B-ball and ANZ Netball matches. The respective leagues, with Sky TV rights, now prevent the centre pushing most of these into a Saturday night time-slot to preserve interrupting daily sport. The league now needs games featured on Sky TV five nights of the week.

## Hireage fees

The Edgar Centre originated with a per head entry charge (Adult/Child).

Casual Hire (bookings are per hour).

Adult – Tennis \$9, all sports \$5.

Child – Tennis \$4.50, all sport \$2.50.

Action Cards are available to provide discounted rates for multiple bookings up to 30% off the casual rates. In addition, there is a discounted 6 and 12 month membership.

The Centre also has a per court rate: \$45 wooden court, and \$35 turf court.



Revenue	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Netball	\$192,940	\$209,914	\$186,187	\$186,187	\$189,620	\$117,909	\$197,163	\$145,012	\$164,316
Basketball	\$101,217	\$102,679	\$90,343	\$90,343	\$94,860	\$68,596	\$125,440	\$124,687	\$135,654
Futsal	\$78,517	\$89,485	\$85,510	\$85,510	\$80,339	\$72,297	\$93,160	\$66,220	\$79,127
Tennis	\$58,902	\$60,879	\$65,223	\$65,223	\$71,105	\$63,457	\$74,489	\$68,605	\$76,331
Other sports	\$89,297	\$98,347	\$92,089	\$92,800	\$106,559	\$86,116	\$96,242	\$63,473	\$89,520
Volleyball	\$16,640	\$23,883	\$26,518	\$25,807	\$27,809	\$24,029	\$32,361	\$28,476	\$52,378

## Expenditure

Total income in 2023 was \$2.085m. This included:

- Community sports activity: \$597,000 (29%)
- Dunedin City Council: \$840,000 (40%)
- Events income: \$174,000 (8%)
- Bar and catering: \$144,000 (7%)
- Sponsorship: \$105,000 (5%).

The annual operating cost in 2023 was approximately \$1.925m (including depreciation). Main expenditure includes:

- Staffing costs: \$665,000 (35%)
- Rent: \$588,000 (31%)
- Depreciation: \$213,000 (11%)
- Heat, power: \$118,000 (6%).

## Capital investment

The centre is in the 29th year of operation. The building changed ownership to the DCC in the early 2000's when the Edgar Sports Centre changed from an incorporated society to a charitable Trust. The DCC owns the building, and the Edgar Centre is responsible for all capital maintenance or replacement internally – including the wooden courts, turf court, surround netting, lighting, equipment and fixtures and fittings.

## 6.3 Case Study 3 Pukekohe Netball Centre

The Centre was established in 1946. Two courts were covered in 2016 and a further two covered in 2020. The centre is managed by Executive Committee with a Centre Manager.

### Purpose

The primary purpose of Pukekohe Netball Centre is playing of community netball. Pukekohe Netball Centre also hires the building for a variety of community purposes.

### Network view

The netball centre is the largest outdoor netball facility in the Franklin district.

### Description

There are 15 playing courts, four of which are covered and one show court with a grandstand. Twelve of the courts are rubberised and plans are in place to rubberise the final three.

The Centre has a two-story building including a large meeting room, full kitchen, two office areas, toilets and control room. Downstairs is club team/lounge area, officials' meeting room, full kitchen, two storage areas and First Aid room. The main building was constructed in 2001.

The building, courts surface, and canopies are owned and maintained by Pukekohe Netball Centre on land leased from Auckland Council.

### Catchment area

The catchment area covers a large geographical area including Te Kauwhata, Onewhero, Maramarua, Pukekawa, Tuakau, Waiuku, through to Papakura/Karaka boundaries with a population of approximately 60,000.

- 13,200 (22%) 0-14 yr old
- 18,000 (30%) 15-39 yr old
- 19,800 (33%) 40-64 yr old
- 9,000 (15%) 65+ yrs.

Approximately 45% of the population are female, aged 5 -40 years.





## Current utilisation

Pukekohe Netball Centre hosts a variety of netball competitions throughout the year, including a main winter competition that runs from January to August. Fun Ferns starts with players aged five years, and social netball in October to December, resulting in year-round utilisation for netball.

In addition, the Centre provides a range of netball clinics, programmes, and courses to upskill players, umpires and coaches.

The Centre is utilised most days of the week with other community use of the facilities including:

- the down-stairs rooms are used twice a week by Middlemore Hospital who deliver better breathing clinics – this involves indoor exercise and the covered courts for outdoor exercise programmes.
- Red Cross use the main lounge for first aid courses 3-4 times a week
- an embroidery group use the downstairs area weekly
- the building is used for other one-off meetings by other groups
- emergency Civil Defence venue.

Centre management indicated that ensuring the facility is well utilised by other community groups is a key focus area.

## Hireage fees

Hireage fees are set at an affordable community level however no details were available at the time of finalising this report. The facility is well-utilised and the high level of community use has enabled the Centre to maintain netball fees at an affordable level over a number of years.

Revenue streams total revenue in 2022 was \$375,000. This included:

- \$190,000 from netball registration
- \$60,000 from complex hire
- \$40,000 sponsorship
- \$25,000 food/beverage.

## Expenditure

Total expenditure was \$307,000 in 2022. This included:

- \$131,000 for operations (includes repairs and maintenance of \$30,000)
- \$90,000 administration (includes wages)
- \$60,000 in depreciation
- \$25,000 in insurances, rates, etc
- \$6,000 services power and water.

## Capital investment

The centre has been developed on an ongoing basis with significant capital investment including:

- 2001: Main building - \$1,000,000
- 2004: 11 courts rubbersided - \$630,000
- 2008: Four additional courts built - \$600,000
- 2016: Covered 2 courts - \$460,000
- 2020 - Covered 2 courts - \$460,000
- 2023: Rubbersied 1 court - \$50,000.

## Keys messages

- District netball centre with community use.
- Multipurpose/multi-use spaces.
- Alternative income streams supporting sustainable operation.



## 7. Availability for the Community Full Time Equivalent Approach

Table 1 - Full Time Equivalent (FTE) assumption based on community availability

Availability	Description	FTE assumption for the national strategy
<b>Available for community access/use</b>	<p>A facility is considered available if there is a track record of casual public availability and/or has a booking system that is open to bookings by the community during core demand hours each week and possible community programming on offer. Examples of an available facility would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• council/community venues plus school facilities with a formal community use agreement/partnership</li> <li>• a school facility with established track record of enabling community availability beyond the school community</li> <li>• an events centre that allows regular community/club use.</li> </ul>	<p>Included as available. FTE capacity determined by FTE descriptions.</p>
<b>Not available for community access/use</b>	<p>A facility is considered not available to the community if there is limited/no regular community access during core demand hours each week of operation. Examples would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a school facility allows some community access – but is not available to the wider community or not on a regular basis each week of operation. It may allow occasional access such as for one-off events or some training via an informal arrangement made through a connection/personal relationship at the school</li> <li>• a venue that only allows occasional access such as a one off tournaments or events.</li> </ul>	<p>Not included as available for community access.</p>

Table 2 - FTE assumption based on court type

<b>Indoor Court Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>FTE Assumption</b>
<b>Council/Public Facility</b>	A facility which is fully available for community recreation and multi-sport.	1
<b>School Court (public availability)</b>	A school-based facility which has formal community availability outside school hours on a regular/weekly basis beyond the school community.	0.25
<b>School Court (no availability)</b>	A school-based facility where there is no/occasional informal availability.	0
<b>Single Code Court</b>	A venue that was developed primarily for a specific code (for example, Badminton x 4, Table Tennis x 10, Tennis x 1, Netball x 1).	1
<b>Event Centre Court</b>	A venue that has a primary purpose as an events centre and can accommodate a wide range of sporting and non-sporting events.  Note: Event centres known to have no or occasional availability for community active recreation and sport use are assigned 0 FTE.	0.5

## 8. Indoor Active Recreation and Sport Facility Level Definitions

### 8.1 Hierarchy

#### Local/sub-district

A local active recreation and sport space which often facilitates people's introduction to participation in indoor (or under cover outdoors) physical activity. It primarily serves a town and its surrounding areas or suburb or two only of a large town or city, it may be a single court facility, or it may have more than one court indoors and/or outdoors covered.

#### District/city/sub-regional (Auckland Local Board)

An indoor court facility and/or covered outdoor court facility with the ability to draw significant numbers of recreational users/whānau and sport participants/teams/competitors from a whole district, several Auckland local board areas or across adjacent TA boundaries for either competition or training purposes.

It will likely have more than one court compliant with sport code requirements (if not, dispensation may be required to host sub-regional events) and likely have additional spaces for meeting and active recreation activities not requiring use of an indoor court.

#### Regional

A facility with the ability to draw significant numbers of recreational users/whānau, sport participants/teams/competitors from a whole region or across adjacent regional boundaries for a variety of purposes including play, exercise, competition or training purposes. An indoor facility with the ability to host inter-regional and internal regional competitions and /or serves as a regional high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes. It will have more than one court compliant with code requirements. It will likely have additional spaces for meeting and active recreation activities not requiring use of an indoor court.

#### National (International)

An indoor facility with the ability to host national and inter-regional representative competitions and/or to serve as a national high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes. A facility with the ability to host international competitions/events (between nations). It will have multiple compliant courts to meet individual code requirements and/or a show court for one off events.

### 8.2 Types of facility integration

#### Co-located

Two or more separate types of facilities developed on a site but have separate entrances, and/or administration areas and operate independently.

#### Integrated

Two or more facilities developed in a connected building with a common entrance and administration area, each type of facility has its own defined area and/or there are multiple spaces flexibly designed to accommodate different activities.

#### Multi-use

Multi-use space is designed for a similar group of activities that use a type of space, for example, court sports, recreational gymnastics and martial arts.

#### Multi-purpose

Multi-purpose space is designed to be used by a range of differing activities, for example, meetings, martial arts, arts and crafts, exercise classes, and local level sport.

## 9. Demand Calculation

Conversion of Sport NZ sport data from 'Active NZ Sports and Activities tables 2021' (participation rates for individual sports) into a current combined national court participation rate.

This required factoring in those who self-reported participating at different frequencies (that is, weekly versus annually) in order to establish a standardised overall estimate of use within one consistent timeframe.

Apply the participation rate to regional and national demographic data and conversion into an overall demand estimates (total number of people who have a high likelihood to participate in court based sports).

ActiveXchange integrates actual player/membership data from national sports on an ongoing basis, such as Basketball NZ. This enables configuration and validation of a conversion ratio between sample survey participants results > actual participation counts > and importantly forecast for the overall demand.

Forecast demand uses a segmentation model approach (Experian Mosaic data) to find population lookalikes who have a high propensity to undertake similar participation behaviours. This calculation removes the supply variable, so as to also include unmet demand that may exist due to accessibility, capacity and quality factors related to the existing supply of facilities.

Use of the Sport NZ Facilities Planning Tool (FPT) database to provide an up to date estimate on nationwide court supply (factoring in access restrictions to estimate 'full time equivalents' (FTEs).

Participation (usage) capacity per court was estimated using international benchmarks and cross-checked against ActiveXchange's integrated data on actual sport levels of use of single sites/courts when assessing the higher rates of use per court being achieved currently.

The supply was then assessed alongside the overall forecast demand levels to reach a per capita level of current provision and provide a gap assessment estimate.

## 10. Indicators to Support Regional and Local Analysis

Demand analysis indicates demand for one indoor court space per 7,800 population. However, the demand benchmark number should not be accepted at face value.

A detailed assessment is required at a sub-national level to quantify gaps and consider options/approaches to meet the demand.

### 10.1 Provision benchmarking ratios approach

The approach to the active recreation and sport space provision ratio has been influenced by two factors:

- the nature (and associated limitations and risks) of the available data on the current supply held in Sport NZ's Facilities Planning Tool (FPT)
- the market demand analysis to consider the character of the catchment territory and its resident population.

#### 10.1.1 Caveats

The above provision metric provides an initial overview of the overall demand for active recreation and sport space provision. It is important to highlight that this provision metric should not be used in isolation and is a starting point in considering the overall supply and demand of facilities. Further detailed data collection and analysis as part of regional/city/district level planning is needed. This will improve the accuracy of the national benchmark ratio (held in the national FPT database) and applying the benchmark ratio used for regional/city/district decision making. Additional factors should be considered including:

- detailed audit of the current provision to verify purpose and accessibility to ensure an accurate assessment of capacity
- catchment areas, travel times and accessibility to facilities
- population demographics and participation trends to identify additional regional/local variances
- the range and suitability of facilities to meet a wide range of the types of activities demanded within the community.

### 10.2 Determination of a regional/district/local provision solution

The determination of the actual mix or balance of active recreation and sport spaces needed in the network is a judgement needing to be made at a regional/city/district level. This would be based on the character of the catchment territory and its resident population plus current supply, market demand analysis and expressed needs from community engagement.

It is recommended that the suite of indicators in this strategy, or a selection of those most relevant to the territory, are used to then inform the judgements about the quantity of the different types of space to be provided in the future. This will also reflect the regional/city/district market demand and the expressed needs.

#### Urban/rural demand parameters

Current participation data and data science from ActiveXchange clearly highlight there are only marginal differences in the demand profile for active recreation and sport activities between urban and rural contexts. While the approach to the quantum of demand for facilities per 1,000 population is considered the same regardless of urban or rural context, it is essential that a second level of analysis is undertaken. This will provide a more nuanced approach to realistic provision and enable more informed decisions to be taken about current and future provision in the network and the utilisation levels of these facilities.

### 10.3 Indicators to support regional/district/local analysis

A nationally standardised menu of indicators for regional and local analysis is proposed to provide greater consistency and comparability between territories. The indicators are:

Table 3 - Standardised menu of indicators for regional and local analysis

Local factor	Impact
<b>Current supply</b>	What is the total facility supply serving the identified catchment population? This includes all facilities, public, education, community owned and private within the overall catchment and facilities within neighbouring TA areas where the catchment overlaps.
<b>Local validation of FTE capacity based on use</b>	The strategy provides a regional audit of available courts by type of court, but the specific levels of court availability and for what type of use needs to be determined for each court facility.
<b>One-way travel time (geographic accessibility)</b>	Is the catchment area sparsely populated with long travel times? Does the long travel time create a significant barrier to accessing facilities? Are additional facilities required?
<b>Total catchment population</b>	<p>What is the total population within the catchment of the facility?</p> <p><b>Proportion/total tamariki and rangatahi in catchment population</b></p> <p>Is there a difference in total number or percentage of tamariki and rangatahi population within the catchment compared to the national average (current and projected in 2023 and 2048)? Is this sufficient difference to provide an increase in demand?</p> <p><b>Proportion/total 65+ in catchment population</b></p> <p>Is there a difference in total number or percentage of 65+ population within the catchment compared to the national average (current and projected in 2023 and 2048)? How is the 65+ population projected to change? How will this impact on demand?</p> <p><b>Deprivation level of catchment population</b></p> <p>What is the level of deprivation in the catchment population? What percentage of the catchment population live in high deprivation areas? Increased deprivation can create increased barriers to participation including affordability and access.</p> <p><b>Ethnicity of catchment population</b></p> <p>Different participation rates in different ethnic groups can impact on the potential demand for facilities and ensuring that there are appropriate provision to meet community needs.</p>
<b>Current diversity of offerings/opportunities present in market (for participating in indoor active recreation and sport)</b>	Is there a diverse range of opportunities at the current time? Does this match the range of activities identified? Can existing facilities be modified to provide increased diversity of provision or are additional facilities (potentially leading to over supply) required?
<b>Current participation in active recreation and sport (penetration rates of core sports)</b>	Are current participation rates significantly different to the national participation rates? Is there a high level of participation locally for a core sports code?
<b>Future participation in active recreation and sport (whānau, recreation, age appropriate, programmed activity)</b>	What are the local priorities for investment in provision? How do these align to local community priorities and community outcomes?

## 10.4 Implications of local indicators

Care will be required for local planning using the local indicators. The national demand and area guidance provides a context for localised planning. Should analysis of the local indicators result in more than the one active recreation and sport space per 7,800 population demand level, it could create a range of unfavourable implications. As an example, if the one-way travel time is set as 10 minutes in urban areas it will determine a higher number of facilities and each of these will serve a smaller population, with the results:

- over provision of facilities to meet demand
- facilities are not able to be utilised to their full potential/capacity
- higher level of capital investment required to provide additional facilities
- higher level of operational subsidy required due to over provision of facilities to meet demand.



## 11. Regional/Local Analysis Example

### 11.1 Regional application – region X with three districts

- Regional population of 200,000.
- The total indoor active recreation and sport facilities across the region is identified as 28 FTE. (1 per/7,142 residents).
- Face value suggest sufficient facilities to meet demand.

### 11.2 High level analysis of the region X districts

Table 4 provides an example of the necessity of district (city and community board) level analysis.

Table 4 – Region X district high level analysis

District 1:	District 2:	District 3:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of 25,000</li> <li>• Includes 5 school courts (3 with community access).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of 50,000</li> <li>• Includes 2 FTE council courts, 15 school courts (5 with community access).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population of 125,000 (includes a city of 80,000)</li> <li>• Includes 21 indoor council court facilities, 23 school courts (12 with community access)</li> <li>• 12 of the indoor courts are located in a central Events venue in the main city.</li> </ul>

There is every likelihood that a region will have district level differences. These need to be understood and considered at the local level to understand the provision picture. The next layer of indicators should then be analysed and planning based on localised considerations.

### 11.3 Implications of some of the indicators for planning

Additional layers of information that planning for this region and district will need to consider:

#### District 1

- 3 school courts equivalent to 1 FTE. Based on National Audit data.
- District population of 25,000 (1 court per 25,000)
  - Town 1 - 11,000
  - Town 2 - 8,000
  - Town 3 - 6,000.
- Large geographical area, with a mountain range splitting Town 2 from the rest of the district.
- Town 1 - 1 school court (0.5 FTE based on analysis of actual use).
- Town 2 - 1 school court (0.75 FTE based on analysis of actual use).
- Town 3 - 1 school court (0.75 FTE based on analysis of actual use).

#### District 2

- 2 community and 5 school courts equivalent to 3.5 FTE. Based on National Audit data.
- District population of 50,000 (1 court per 14,285).
- Large geographical area, with a number of small towns.

Detailed local audit identifies a further 3 school courts being used by the community. The actual FTE is calculated to be 6 FTE as all facilities are used extensively by the community.

#### District 3

- 21 FTE and 14 school courts equivalent to 24.5 FTE. Based on National Audit data.
- District population of 125,000 (1 court per 5,102).
- Detailed local audit identifies 12 Event Centre courts are not available for community sport due to the number of sporting and non-sporting events. The actual FTE is calculated to be 12.5 FTE.
- Actual demand benchmark is 1 to 10,000.

These factors all influence what the supply requirements might be:

- there is not enough available active recreation and sport space
- being rural may cause drive time barriers.

#### Additional indicators

- Demographic profile for each town over time (proportion tamariki and rangatahi, proportion 65+, ethnicity profile, deprivation level etc. of catchment population).
- The cross-regional indoor network.
- Current activity offerings/opportunities.
- Current participation in indoor activities.
- Future participation in indoor activities.

### 11.4 Summary of region X example

The information provided in this example suggests:

#### District 1

Overall benchmark analysis indicates an under provision in the district with 1 court per 12,500 people. All towns indicate an under provision of indoor active recreation and sport space.

#### District 2

Overall benchmark analysis indicates 1 court per 8,333 indicating slight shortfall. Good geographical distribution of courts within the population.

#### District 3

Overall benchmark analysis indicates 1 court per 10,000 people. However, these courts are concentrated in the main population centre resulting in limited access to facilities across the district.

Deeper research and analysis will provide a clearer picture of what the future supply needs will be.

## 12. Indoor Court Sports Facility Specifications

Each sport or discipline of a sport has very detailed specification requirements that are designed by the international sporting body for official competition. When considering the design of an active recreation and sport facility, the source specification from the international sporting body is to be used.

This strategy has identified the key parameters to be considered as an initial guide for concept design. Any detailed design **must reference the international sporting body specifications** if the facility is to be used for official competition and the relevant national sporting organisation engaged to provide advice and validate the final design compliance.

### 12.1 Basketball

Table 5 - Key dimensions/quantities/services for regional and higher indoor sport

Specification attribute	International Basketball Federation (FIBA) international (2 teams)	Non-FIBA international (2 teams)	Tournament
Preferred number of courts at venue	2	2	Two
Minimum number of courts	1	1	Ideally
Length of court	28m	28m	No
Width of court	15m	15m	YES
Safety run-off zone requirement	2m	2m	No
Signage space for depth of signage at base	1.5m	1.5m	Yes, if being livestreamed
Team bench areas	Yes 2	Yes 2	No
Score bench area	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes
Total dimensions per court (playing court+run-off+signage+other)	35x22x7.0m	35x22x7.0m	32.1x19.1x7.0m
Playing surface (floor type)	FIBA Level 1 Wooden	FIBA Level 1 Wooden	Wooden floor
Goals (anchored or inserted into floor or free standing)	Free standing	Free standing	Any
Lighting (LUX level)	1700- 2000	1700-2000	1500
Sound system	Yes	Yes	Yes
Power- backup	Must have a backup power source	Must have a backup power source	No
Scoreboards and shot clocks	FIBA Level 1 plus matching shotclocks	FIBA Level 1 plus matching shotclocks	Any
Venue heating/ventilation (HVAC/mechanical, other)	Yes. AC	Yes. AC	HVAC
Disabled - truly accessible venue	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spectator provision	+3000	3000	Any
Finals/feature court spectator seating capacity	+3000	3000	1000
Seating type (individual seats with backs or bleacher)	Individual seats with backs (recommended not essential)	Individual seats with backs (recommended not essential)	Any
Other court spectator seating capacity	0	0	Any
Number of public toilets (unisex/ gender neutral, disabled accessible)	As required by the venue building code	As required by the venue building code	Any
Public food facilities	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Ancillary spaces/services</b>			
Number of team change rooms	2	2	2
Number of change rooms for officials	2	2	1
Officials lounge	1	1	1

Specification attribute	FIBA international (2 teams)	Non-FIBA international (2 teams)	Tournament
Drug testing room	1	1	N/A
Medical/First-aid facilities	1	1	N/A
Hot and cold recovery	Yes	Yes	N/A
Media/communications facilities during games	Yes	Yes	N/A
Media/communications facilities post-game press conference	Yes	Yes	N/A
Sound and MC desk	Yes	Yes	Yes
Event administration office/green room	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional meeting rooms	Yes	Yes	Yes
Corporate/VIP function room/s	Yes	Yes	N/A
Private/VIP catering	Yes	Yes	N/A
Accessible by public transport	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bus parking	Yes	Yes	Yes
Car parking	Yes	Yes	Yes
Airport with Air NZ services nearby	Yes	Yes	Yes

## 12.2 Netball

Table 6 - Key dimensions/quantities/services for regional and higher indoor sport

Specification attribute	International	National	Zonal/ federation/ South - North Island	Inter-regional
Preferred number of courts at venue	1 Court + warm up area for team substitutions	1 Court + warm up area for team substitutions	Dependant on size of competition	4 Match courts and 2-3 warm up courts
Minimum number of courts	1 Court + warm up area for team substitutions	1 Court + warm up area for team substitutions	Dependant on size of competition	4 Match courts and 2-3 warm up courts
Length of court	30.5m	30.5m	30.5m	30.5m
Width of court	15.25m	15.25m	15.25m	15.25m
Safety run-off zone requirement	3.05m	3.05m	3.05m	3.05m
Signage space for depth of signage at base	0.5m	0.5m	0.5m	0.5m
Team bench areas	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m	1.5m
Score bench area	1.5m in team bench area	1.5m in team bench area	If used 1.5m in team bench area	1.5m in team bench area
Total dimensions per court (playing court+run-off+signage+other)	37.6 x 24	37.6 x 24		37.6 x 24
Playing surface (floor type)	Sprung wooden flooring Natural light timber preferred No permanent branding	Sprung wooden flooring Natural light timber preferred No permanent branding	Sprung wooden flooring Natural light timber preferred No permanent branding	Sprung wooden flooring Natural light timber preferred No permanent branding
Goals (anchored or inserted into floor or free standing)	Sunken goal posts with nets 3.05m high	Sunken goal posts with nets 3.05m high	Sunken goal posts with nets 3.05m high	Sunken goal posts with nets 3.05m high

Specification attribute	International	National	Zonal/ federation/ South - North Island	Inter-regional
Lighting (LUX level)	1,100 lux for TV	1,100 lux for TV	N/A	1,100 lux for TV
Sound system	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable
Scoreboards	Electronic score board visible to players and spectators	Electronic score board visible to players and spectators	Not a requirement	Electronic score board visible to players and spectators
Venue heating/ventilation (HVAC/mechanical, other)	Heating and cooling for Arena and BOH rooms	Heating and cooling for Arena and BOH rooms		Heating and cooling for Arena and BOH rooms
Disabled - truly accessible venue	Y	Y	Y	Y
Spectator provision	Natural light timber preferred	Yes	N/A	
Finals/feature court spectator seating capacity	Negotiable depending on expected interest	Round Robin 1,500 Semi finals 3,000 Finals 3,000	N/A	Round robin and semi finals negotiable Finals 500
Seating type (individual seats with backs or bleacher)	Individual, numbered seats with backs	Individual, numbered seats with backs	N/A	Bleacher or higher
Other court spectator seating capacity	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable	Negotiable
Number of public toilets (unisex/gender neutral, disabled accessible)	Venue dependent based on capacity	Venue dependent based on capacity	Venue dependent based on capacity	Venue dependent based on capacity
Public food facilities	Y	Y		Y
<b>Ancillary spaces/services</b>				
Number of team change rooms	4	4	4	4
Number of change rooms for officials	2	2	Venue dependent based on capacity	2
Officials lounge	Y	Y	Y	Y
Drug testing room	Y	Y	N	Y
Medical/First-aid facilities	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hot and cold recovery	Y	Y	Not a requirement	Y
Media/communications facilities during games	Y	Y	Not a requirement	N
Media/communications facilities post-game press conference	Y	Y	Not a requirement	N
Sound and MC desk	Y	Y	Not a requirement	Y
Event administration office/green room	Y	Y	Y	Y
Additional meeting rooms	Y	Y	Y	Y
Corporate/VIP function room/s	Y	Y	Not a requirement	Y
Private/VIP catering	Y	Y	Not a requirement	Y
Accessible by public transport	Preferred	Preferred	Not a requirement	Preferred
Bus parking	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred
Car parking	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred
Airport with Air NZ services nearby	Preferred	Preferred	Not a requirement	Preferred

## 12.3 Volleyball

Table 7 - Key dimensions/quantities/services for regional and higher indoor sport

Specification attribute	International	National	Zonal/ federation/ South - North Island	Inter-regional
Preferred number of courts at venue	4	16	8	6
Minimum number of courts	2	12	6	4
Length of court	18m	18m	18m	18m
Width of court	9m	9m	9m	9m
Safety run-off zone requirement	5m	5m	4m	3m
Signage space for depth of signage at base	1m	1m	1m	1m
Team bench areas	6m x 2m	6m x 1m	6m x 1m	6m x 1m
Score bench area	2m x 2m	2m x 2m	2m x 2m	2m x 2m
Total dimensions per court (playing court+run-off+signage+other)				
Playing surface (floor type)	Taraflex, on sprung wood	Sprung wood	Sprung wood	Sprung wood
Net systemposts (inserted into floor)	Floor inserts	Floors insets	Floor inserts	Floor inserts
Lighting (LUX level)	Ideally 1500 Lux	Ideally 1500 Lux	Ideally 1500 Lux	Ideally 1500 Lux
Sound system	Y	Y		
Scoreboards	Y	Y		
Venue heating/ventilation (HVAC/mechanical, other)	Y	Y		
Disabled - truly accessible venue	Y	Y		
Spectator provision				
Finals/feature court spectator seating capacity	2000	2000	1000	500
Seating type (individual seats with backs or bleacher)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Other court spectator seating capacity	Y	Y	Y	Y
Seating type (individual seats with backs or bleacher)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Number of public toilets (unisex/gender neutral, disabled accessible)	10-20	5-20	5-10	1-5
Public food facilities	Y	Y	Y	If possible
Ancillary spaces/services				
Number of team change rooms	4	8	4	4
Number of change rooms for officials	2	2	2	2
Officials lounge	1	1	1	1
Drug testing room	1	1	1	1
Medical/First-aid facilities	1	1	1	1
Hot and cold recovery	Y	Y	N	N
Media/communications facilities during games	Y	Y	N	N
Media/communications facilities post-game press conference	Y	Y	N	N
Sound and MC desk	Y	Y	N	N
Event administration office/green room	Y	Y	Y	Y
Additional meeting rooms	Y	Y	N	N
Corporate/VIP function room/s	Y	Y	N	N
Private/VIP catering	Y	maybe	N	N
Accessible by public transport	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bus parking	Y	Y	Y	Y
Car parking	Y	Y	Y	Y
Airport with Air NZ services nearby	N	N	N	N

## 12.4 Boxing

Table 8 – Key dimensions/quantities/services for regional and higher indoor sport

Specification attribute	International	National	Zonal/ federation/ South - North Island	Inter-regional
Preferred number of courts at venue			1	
Minimum number of courts			1	
Length of court			16-24 square feet	
Width of court			16-24 square feet	
Safety run-off zone requirement	No safety run off zone required however 14 square metres is required for the field of play which includes the ring and judges and official area.			
Signage space for depth of signage at base				
Team bench areas	2-3 seats in red and blue corner respectively			
Score bench area	3-5 judges per bout distributed around the ring. Official table along one side where Dr, supervisor, timekeeper, announcer and assistants sit			
Total dimensions per court (playing court+run-off+signage+other)				
Playing Surface (floor type)	Padded canvas mat in the ring			
Net systemposts (inserted into floor)	4 corner posts – one red and blue in opposite corners, two neutral corners.			
Lighting (LUX level)	x	x	x	x
Sound system	x	x	x	x
Scoreboards				
Venue heating/ventilation (HVAC/mechanical, other)				
Disabled - truly accessible venue				
Spectator provision				
Finals/feature court spectator seating capacity		1500	1500	1500
Seating type (individual seats with backs or bleacher)		either	either	either
Other court spectator seating capacity				
Seating type (individual seats with backs or bleacher)				
Number of public toilets (unisex/gender neutral, disabled accessible)	Male, female and unisex. Wheelchair access mandatory			
Public food facilities				
Ancillary spaces/services				
Number of team change rooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two rooms - 9m square for weigh in and medical</li> <li>Two large change areas - male and female</li> <li>Two separate warm up areas - approx.16m of area</li> <li>Male and female separate toilets</li> </ul>			
Number of change rooms for officials	Not required but preferable			
Officials lounge	Not required but preferable			
Drug testing room	1			
Medical/First Aid facilities	Must have a Dr on site and ringside			
Hot and cold recovery				
Media/communications facilities during games	Announcer is ringside			
Media/communications facilities post-game press conference				
Sound and MC desk	Ringside announcer			
Event administration office/green room	Admin room not required, however space is necessary in venue for this			
Additional meeting rooms	For AGMs			
Corporate/VIP function room/s	Kitchen facilities required for official's food preparation			
Private/VIP catering				
Accessible by public transport				
Bus parking				
Car parking	Y	Y	Y	Y
Airport with Air NZ services nearby	N	N	N	N

## 12.5 Other codes:

The links below provide the base guidance.

### **Badminton**

[Specifications for International Standard Facilities](#)

### **Climbing**

[Climbing wall requirements](#)

### **Futsal**

[Guide to Matchday](#)

[Futsal Facilities Guide](#)

[FIFA Futsal Laws of the Game](#)

### **Karate**

Identified majority of indoor courts suitable for event pack in.

### **Judo**

Identified majority of indoor courts suitable for event pack in.

### **Tae-kwon do**

Identified majority of indoor courts suitable for event pack in.

### **Wrestling**

Identified majority of indoor courts suitable for event pack in.



## 13. Key Themes from Stakeholder Engagement

### 13.1 The key themes

- Importance of an approach that is multicultural, gender diverse and inclusive of disabled people.
- Dignity in access to facilities from arrival to departure. This means truly accessible design and delivery of this using the Universal Access best practice rather than minimum building code standards.
- Appropriate standard of provision for the context of the facility and its designed use. Greater engagement of users at all key points in the specification, design and facility delivery journey.
- Affordability for the user, cost of access to larger 'regional' or higher-level facilities, especially for events is often prohibitive for smaller sports. Often forced to use alternative facilities.

#### 13.1.1 Disabled people feedback

- Limited or no consultation occurs with disabled people agencies in design journey. This results in many new facilities not fully fit-for-purpose.
- Delighted to be consulted for 2023 strategy.
- Access with dignity - universal design is a philosophical approach - need the "lived disability experience voice" and technical skill resource collaborating.
- Building above code and standard is critical to achieve 'truly accessible'.
- Auckland is a region with both the greatest challenges and opportunities to make a difference.
- Community level participation - it is okay to adapt the activity to fit the space.
- Familiarity is critical - loyal to venue that delivers what they need.
- National network approach.
- At least one facility compliant with disabled people's needs in the country for national events.
- Suitable and enough change facilities to deal with large numbers of physically disabled athletes at an event.

#### 13.1.2 National Sports Organisations feedback

- Auckland is a region the greatest challenges.
- Limited engagement - only consulted at needs/specification phase of development journey. Results in many new facilities not fully fit-for-purpose.
- Availability for events leading to 'main trunking' approach by some due to affordability/workability (for example, air access, accommodation capacity).
- Availability to venues at affordable cost and timing to operate effectively.
- Domination of basketball, netball and lesser extent volleyball in 2013 strategy. Some others not even mentioned. Delighted to be engaged in 2023 process.
- **Access to court time** for smaller codes at times that suit their participants is a big issue, traditional dominance of basketball, then netball added and now futsal (fastest growing indoor sport).
- **Growth in social** community participation (leagues, modules, event days).
- **Growth in modified formats** of sport (for example, Futsal, now Pickleball) adding more pressure on indoor facilities.
- **Shift in facility standards** by some NSOs to make sport more accessible, for example, basketball outdoor and covered, not wood floor (Hoops in Schools, Hoops in Parks).
- Some looking at strategies to remedy **supply and demand gap, summer opportunity** but many facilities need cooling/ventilation.
- NSOs see need for **more focus on spaces and places** but lack resource.
- Futsal looking at adding **more regional/zonal events** as more affordable/accessible for more participants.
- Emergence of **more commercial facilities**, indoor netball, football and cricket, now badminton as well.

#### 13.1.3 Local Government feedback

- Wellbeing/health and wellness focus.
- Recreation and play bigger contributors than sport.
- Sport is organisation based and has stronger advocacy voice.
- However, recreation and play are now focus.
- More nuanced level of provision metrics and a clear matrix to inform decision-making wanted in strategy.

## 14. Active Recreation and Sport Facility Audit

The indoor court facility information extracted in 2023 from the FPT was analysed by region and the analysis tables are available as presented in Table 9.

### *Table 9 - Regional indoor court audit analysis tables*

[Auckland Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)

[Bay of Plenty Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)

[Canterbury/West Coast Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)

[Gisborne Tairāwhiti Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)

[Hawkes Bay Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)

[Manawatū Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)

[Northland Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)

[Otago Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)

[Southland Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)

[Taranaki Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)

[Tasman Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)

[Waikato Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)

[Wellington Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)

[Whanganui Region Indoor Court Audit Analysis 2023](#)



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