

Netball New Zealand Facilities Strategy



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Section 1 Introduction

Netball New Zealand's strategic plan outlines eight key challenges that need to be addressed to deliver on our mission and realise our vision. They are:

The Game

1. The Changing Face of Netball
2. High Performance Alignment and Delivery
3. The International Game

The People

4. Attracting Quality People
5. Professional Landscape

The Business

6. Physical Infrastructure (Courts and Facilities)
7. Financial Sustainability
8. Netball Delivery Model.

The main challenge with the physical infrastructure is looking into the future and ensuring physical infrastructure is available to enable netball to remain accessible, affordable and well maintained. There needs to be meaningful and consistent dialogue with Councils, Ministry of Education and Government from Netball New Zealand, the Regions and Centres in relation to the development and maintenance of infrastructure.

To address this challenge the Goal is to work with regions and centres to develop a 40 year blueprint for infrastructure requirements for Netball in New Zealand so that we can educate and influence Government and Councils to meet the game's future needs.

These goals have high-level specific initiatives with 6.1 focused on the needs analysis and development of facilities.

'6.1 Conduct a thorough needs analysis and develop a 40 year blueprint for the development of netball facilities'.

This strategy will contribute towards this initiative by identifying community need, some of the key challenges and a strategic direction for the future.

1.1 Overview

This strategy provides a framework for the development of netball facilities in New Zealand at the regional and local community levels.

The framework enables clubs, Regions, Netball New Zealand, Territorial Authorities and other partners to:

- Identify current demand for netball.
- Consider changing population demographics and to identify the potential future demand for netball.
- Prioritise future investment to ensure that the right facilities are provided, in the right locations and for the right reasons.

This strategy focuses on the demand for grass roots participation and identifies that the demand for access to netball courts has a direct relationship with the range of activities offered and the participation numbers within many centres. The strategy will help to answer the following questions:

- What facilities are needed?
- Where are the priority areas?
- How might the facilities be provided?

The strategy will identify current and future gaps in provision; however it does not identify specific sites, centres or local geographical areas where the priorities lie. Developing this detail at a local level will be the next stage in implementing the project. This summary strategy document provides an outline of the current and future demand, with additional detailed analysis contained within the Netball NZ Facility Strategy Supporting Documentation.

Section 2 Context

There are over 138,000 registered netball players, 80% of whom are under 19, and over 13,500 teams in New Zealand. Participation in netball has been growing since 2000 with a 13.2% increase in playing numbers compared to a 10.8% increase in the population over the same period. The growth of netball has not however been uniform, with an increase in social teams and summer netball, while the numbers of registered teams has remained the same.

Netball appeals to a wide range of ages, however for the purposes of this strategy document the main active population (the age group which represents the majority of netball players) has been defined as female between 5 and 30 years old. Participation in netball varies across the country; for example for every 1,000 people within the active population (female aged between 5 and 30) there are a total of 35.6 netball teams in the Eastern Region compared to 12.9 teams from the same active population in Counties Manukau, see Table 1. Participation is affected by many factors, two of which are the quality and availability.

Table 1 Participation Rates (Teams per 1,000 population)

	Active Pop	All Teams	Winter Only	Senior	Secondary School	Year 7 - 8	Future / Fun Ferns	Social / summer
Netball North	75,470	19.1	18.5	3.5	4.8	4.0	5.7	1.1
Auckland Waitakere	117,340	13.8	12.1	1.4	3.6	2.0	3.3	3.4
Counties Manukau	88,280	12.9	11.4	2.1	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.5
Waikato	65,880	21.8	20.6	4.5	4.6	4.1	7.3	1.4
Bay of Plenty	44,000	20.5	18.8	2.9	3.5	3.7	6.8	3.8
Eastern	33,420	35.6	25.2	6.8	8.1	5.5	12.7	2.5
Western	57,150	15.3	19.8	3.4	3.0	3.0	4.6	1.3
Wellington	82,530	18.0	16.3	2.8	4.0	3.9	5.6	1.7
Tasman	20,690	26.1	23.6	5.2	6.4	4.9	6.8	2.7
Canterbury	93,600	17.3	16.0	3.7	4.5	3.6	3.6	2.0
Otago	31,155	24.6	20.8	3.6	6.4	4.1	6.7	3.7
Southland	16,935	32.8	32.8	6.0	7.8	6.1	9.3	3.5
Total	726,450	18.6	17.2	3.2	4.3	3.5	5.4	2.3

* Note. Participation rates are based on teams per 1,000 population of the identified age range within the region.

2.1 Current Facility Provision

There are 90 netball centres nationally ranging in size from 3 to 40 courts. The majority of these centres have developed through partnerships with local councils. They are often different in nature and have evolved to meet the particular local need. A survey of all netball centres undertaken as part of the strategy development identified a number of characteristics and issues.

Table 2 **Characteristics and Issues**

Facility Issue	Characteristics and Issues
Outdoor Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total 648 courts identified at netball centres. • 55% of all courts are floodlit, with 22% of centres being fully floodlit, while 13% had no floodlights. • 22% of centres use additional outdoor courts (at other venues outside the centre). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A total of 43 additional courts identified. 71% of which are on school sites and 21% of which are Council owned.
Indoor Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72% of centres use or have access to an indoor court. • 152 indoor courts have been identified, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 66% are in multi-purpose venues / recreation centres ○ 14% are in schools ○ 9% with (predominantly) netball centres.
Ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Councils play a role in the majority of netball facilities • 50% of centres are owned and maintained by the centre (majority on land leased from the council). • 30% of centres are Council owned and maintained. • Schools have an important role to play with 12% of facilities owned and maintained by schools.
Summer Netball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 84% of netball centres have some (or all) netball courts available over the summer. • 72% of centres use the netball courts over summer and 39% of centres consider that there is additional demand for more netball over the summer.
Condition of Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67% of centres have concerns over the condition of their courts in particularly maintenance, the quality of surface and provision of appropriate run off areas • 48% of centres have concerns over the condition of their ancillary facilities (changing, control room etc).
Access to Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36% of centres consider that they do not have sufficient outdoor courts to meet demand. • 56% of centres consider that they do not have sufficient indoor courts to meet demand.

* Note: based on 64 surveys returned.

While there are many issues that affect the overall provision of netball facilities these issues also result in a number of challenges that can impact on the number, type and quality of the netball facilities available.

Table 3 Challenges Facing Netball

Challenge Facing Netball	Impact on Netball
Participation Trends.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of senior / adult teams are remaining steady with an increasing demand for social netball. • Different trends in different areas, for example, in some region’s clubs are under pressure and turning away U19 - U21 players while other regions are struggling to have a competitive U21 team.
Increased Social Netball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been an increase in demand for social and summer netball. This has been influenced by a number of factors including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Players want to play with a group of friends or don’t want the commitment of a full season ○ Just want to turn up and play and prefer to pay and play rather than help to organise, coach etc. • This increasing social play increases the pressure on centres to find umpires and volunteers. • There is the potential to increase opportunities for social play but netball needs to ensure it provides the ‘product’ people want, when they want it. • Numbers of social teams and players are not always collected and/or provided to the Region / NNZ. This results in an under estimation of the overall participation in netball.
Demand for Indoor Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for indoor netball is increasing. As more teams start to compete indoors there is an increasing demand and expectation to train indoors. • Moving indoors has a significant impact on the way people play netball (flexibility over play times, days of the week and increased costs are some factors to be considered).
Facility Utilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of centres identified that they are operating at or near capacity at traditional times. • Some centres have adapted playing times around local conditions e.g. splitting the season or playing on different days of the week. However, even after fully utilising the facility across the week a number of centres are operating at / above capacity. • Spreading play across the week has an impact on the volunteers and mid week play is often restricted by the lack of floodlights and impact on club training. • There is a significant difference in the utilisation levels of courts and user expectations.
Potential Conflict Between Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some regions identify that centres are competing for players, with better players often considered to have moved to the larger centres with some of the smaller centres struggling to field sufficient teams. • Players / schools will often travel to where they perceive the best competition is being run. • This is often adhoc and there is often limited co-ordination between centres. Greater coordination across the region and centres could potentially reduce administration and provide stronger competition.

Unaffiliated Play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some regions and centres identify significant levels of unaffiliated netball is played outside of the regional structure (Auckland, Waitakere, North Shore, Dunedin). • Unaffiliated competitions are usually school or social based competitions (some with 70+ teams). The key drivers behind these unofficial competitions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited capacity within the centres to accommodate additional teams ○ Desire by teams / schools to play locally to reduce travel ○ Timing of competitions (do not clash with other activities). • There is potential for more unofficial competitions to become established unless netball is adaptable to meet the needs of these players (when, where and how they want to play).
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The level of these impacts on netball and netball centres varies across the Country. It is necessary to prioritise projects and strategic need where activity dictates the investment, not vice versa, because:

- Sufficient financial resources are unlikely to be available to meet all the identified facility needs of the sport
- Resources will not be available to allow every centre to be improved, upgraded and extended within the timeframe of this Facilities Strategy
- It provides the maximum benefit and targets resources to areas of the sport or location where there is the most need.

Further details on strategic priorities for investment are highlighted in Section 4.

Section 3 What facilities are needed?

3.1 Current Position

To project future netball demand and facility implications it is necessary to identify the current and future participation in, and demand for netball. Section 2 highlights that demand for netball varies significantly across the country; while this is clearly an important factor in assessing the demand for netball identifying how this demand can be met by the netball centres is critical.

When this demand is considered in terms of how many teams are playing at a centre compared to the number of courts available (Table 4) a wide range of facility utilisation can be seen. This ranges from 1.9 teams per court up to 34.1 teams per court.

Table 4 Facility Utilisation

Region	Range of Teams Per Court	Average Teams Per Court
Netball North	6.3 to 30.2	16.3
Auckland Waitakere	23.2 to 23.5	26.7
Counties Manukau	5.3 to 22.4	12.7
Waikato	5.0 to 21/3	11.5
Bay of Plenty	6.2 to 15.8	10.7
Eastern	2.8 to 26.6	15.6
Western	4.5 to 20.0	13.3
Wellington	9.3 to 34.1	19.0
Tasman	3.1 to 13.0	11.3
Canterbury	2.6 to 16.9	13.0
Otago	8.0 to 17.5	14.1
Southland	1.9 to 20.9	11.5
Total		13.6

There are very different perceptions around the level of court utilisation, the survey of netball centres identified that the highest number of teams per court where a centre considers there are sufficient courts is 21.4 and the lowest number of teams per court where a centre considers that there are not sufficient courts is 5.0.

While one solution does not fit all, analysis of the utilisation of a netball centre indicates that a centre operating with over 30 teams per court can be considered to be at or above capacity. While a netball centre with fewer than 30 teams per court has potential spare capacity and could be more efficiently used through a more flexible utilisation of the facility across the week.

Analysis of the National Facility Strategy and the region's netball centres indicates that:

- A centre can no longer accommodate all games on a Saturday and is required to play competitions across the week, when there is an average of approximately 20 winter based teams per court.
- A centre can be considered to be running at or near capacity when there is an average of over 30 winter based teams per court.

3.2 Future Demand

Demand for netball is changing. There are many factors that influence this change including:

- Changing demand for netball within the population through the implementation of successful coaching and netball development programmes.
- Changing demographics.
 - Population growth.
 - Increased ethnic diversity (growth of immigrants from non netball backgrounds).
 - Aging population.
- Changing trends towards shorter games and social competitions.

Projected Changes to Active Population

Changing demographics have the potential to significantly impact on the numbers of people playing netball. The national population is projected to increase significantly over coming years; however the rate of population change varies significantly across the country. When this is combined with an aging population, while there is projected to be a significant increase in participation in some areas, others are likely to see a decline in both the active population and participation.

Table 4 Projected Change to Active Population

	2006	2011	2021	2031
Netball North	75,470	78,360	81,510	83,430
Auckland Waitakere	117,340	120,900	124,620	130,240
Counties Manukau	88,280	94,060	105,290	114,470
Waikato	65,880	66,200	65,710	63,940
Bay of Plenty	44,000	44,640	45,630	45,420
Eastern	33,420	32,590	30,870	28,400
Western	57,150	55,350	51,930	47,600
Wellington	82,530	82,590	80,360	78,040
Tasman	20,690	20,360	19,820	18,880
Canterbury	93,600	93,870	96,360	94,920
Otago	31,155	31,100	29,845	29,175
Southland	16,935	16,070	14,655	13,305
Total	726,450	736,090	746,600	747,820

Source: National Statistics website. 2010

In considering population change it is important to consider that the rate of change can vary significantly both within a region as well as between regions. Table 6 highlights that population growth is often focused on a relatively small geographical part of the region while other areas are projected to decline.

Table 5 Projected Changes in Active Population

	Change in Active population within the Council administrative areas
Netball North	Growth in North Shore City, Rodney District. Whangarei static, other Council areas declining.
Auckland Waitakere	Growth in Auckland City and Waitakere City.
Counties Manukau	Growth across all areas, most significant in Manukau City.
Waikato	Growth in Hamilton City, Waikato District and Waipa District. All other Council areas declining
Bay of Plenty	Growth in Tauranga City. Western Bay of Plenty District static. All other Council areas declining.
Eastern	All Council administrative areas declining.
Western	Growth in Palmerston North City. Manuwatu District static. All other Council areas declining.
Wellington	Growth in Wellington City and Kapiti Coast District. All other Council areas declining.
Tasman	Growth in Tasman District. All other Council areas declining.
Canterbury	Slight growth in Waimakariri and Selwyn Districts, Christchurch City. Static or declining in other Council areas.
Otago	Slight growth in Queenstown District and Central Otago District. Population declining in other Council areas
Southland	Slight growth in Queenstown District, decline in all other Council areas.

The changing demographical will have a significant impact in the potential number of netball players and teams in the future. For example, nationally, it projected that overall there will be a slight increase in the number of netball teams from 12,516 in 2010 to 12,655 in 2021. However this is projected to decrease slightly to 12,533 in 2031.

While the overall number of teams nationally is projected to remain relatively consistent some of the regions are projected to see significant changes, for example Netball North is projected to increase from 1,397 in 2010 to 1,544 in 2031, while Southland is projected to decrease from 555 teams to 436. Within each region it is important to consider that projected changes are likely to vary across the region, for example in North Harbour the majority of growth is projected to be within North Shore City and Rodney District, while others areas are likely to be static or declining.

Table 6 Projected Changes in Team Numbers

	Current Teams	Teams per 1,000 active pop	Projected Teams by 2021 (Change from 2010)	Projected Teams by 2031 (Change from 2010)
Netball North	1,397	18.5	1,509 (+112)	1,544 (+147)
Auckland Waitakere	1,421	12.1	1,509 (+88)	1,577 (+156)
Counties Manukau	1,002	11.4	1,195 (+193)	1,299 (+297)
Waikato	1,356	20.6	1,353 (-3)	1,316 (-40)
Bay of Plenty	826	18.8	857 (+31)	853 (+27)
Eastern	843	25.2	779 (-64)	716 (-127)
Western	1,134	19.8	1,030 (-104)	945 (-189)
Wellington	1,343	16.3	1,308 (-35)	1,270 (-73)
Tasman	488	23.6	467 (-21)	445 (-43)
Canterbury	1,502	16.0	1,546 (+44)	1,523 (+21)
Otago	649	20.8	622 (-27)	608 (-41)
Southland	555	32.8	480 (-75)	436 (-119)
Total	12,516	17.2	12,655 (+139)	12,532 (+16)

* The active population are considered to be those aged between 5 and 30 years old.

3.3 A Network Approach

When reviewing facility requirements, it is important to understand the relationship between the activity that takes place at the centre and the facilities to which the centre has access to. The range of facilities will be driven by the activities that take place e.g. ‘if we do Y then we need X’. The range of facilities should be developed on a network approach to fully utilise a wide range of facilities within the community, Figure 1. A netball centre is considered to be:

- A central administration and competition base, with netball having primacy of use during the netball season.
- A central netball venue supported by a cluster of other community facilities.
- Flexible to meet the local community needs and access to other netball facilities within the local community.
- Having access /use of indoor courts.

In considering the development of each Centre within the region Figure 1 sets out the range of possibilities, some of which will be more appropriate for some Centres than others depending on the needs of the individual centres. Developing satellite Centres may be done to meet

an identified local need and care should be taken to ensure that there are resources available to manage them effectively while maintaining connection with, and where appropriate, transition to and use of other facilities.

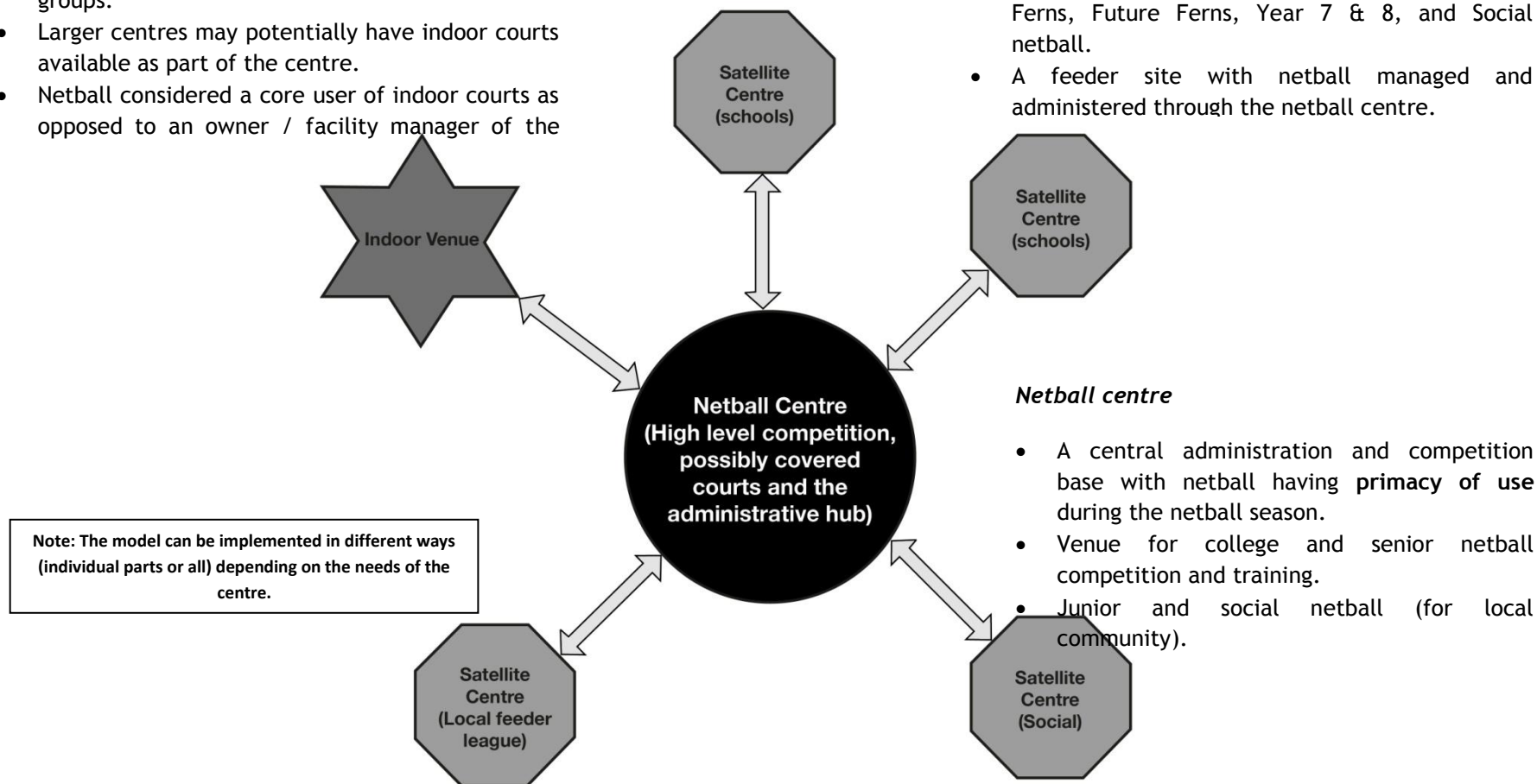
Figure 1 A Netball Centre - A Network Approach

Indoor Courts

- Multi sport venues (e.g. recreation centre, school) with netball as one of the core user groups.
- Larger centres may potentially have indoor courts available as part of the centre.
- Netball considered a core user of indoor courts as opposed to an owner / facility manager of the

Satellite Centre

- Community based courts (e.g. school or recreation centre) providing opportunities for Fun Ferns, Future Ferns, Year 7 & 8, and Social netball.
- A feeder site with netball managed and administered through the netball centre.



Netball centre

- A central administration and competition base with netball having **primacy of use** during the netball season.
- Venue for college and senior netball competition and training.
- Junior and social netball (for local community).

3.3.1 Satellite Centres

Where there is sufficient demand for netball satellite centres are considered an integral part of a netball centre. These are likely to focus on the provision of junior and intermediate school competitions, social competitions or feeder league and be located close to the local communities on schools sites, or other community courts.

Satellite centres should not be considered as independent netball centres, but as an integral part of the main centre which should provide the administrative base.

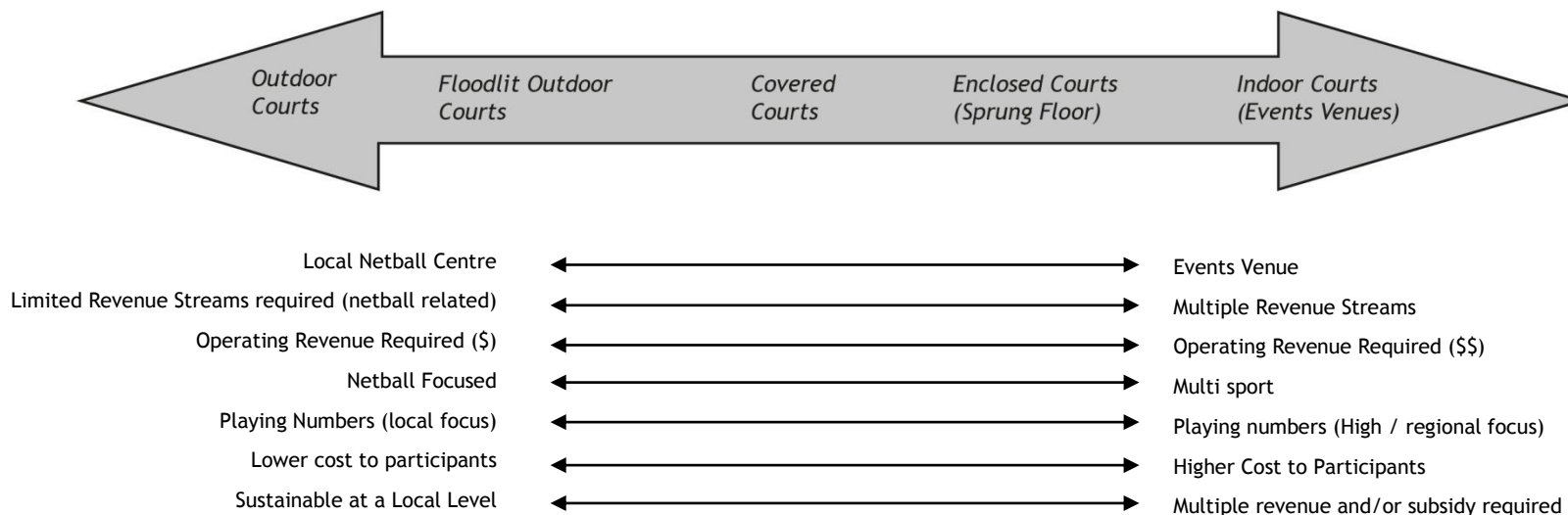
3.3.2 Indoor Venues

All regions require access to indoor venues. However both the capital and ongoing revenue cost of such facilities is such that the development of dedicated indoor netball courts at a netball centre is likely to create an unsustainable financial burden on individual centres. Indoor courts should be identified as part of the network approach, they are however likely to be multipurpose sporting or events centres with netball as a core user.

In developing courts there is a spectrum of facilities that should be considered, from outdoor courts through to indoor courts / events venues. In deciding the most appropriate type of indoor facility to be developed detailed consideration needed to be given maximizing the usage of other community facilities and ensuring the ongoing sustainability of the centre.

Figure 2

Spectrum of Facilities



Section 4 Priorities for investment

The first stage in the prioritisation of investment is the identification of the local need as identified in Section 3. To meet these priorities, four key strategies are identified:

- Strategy 1 A network approach to netball centre development.
- Strategy 2 A strong and unified voice for netball facility development.
- Strategy 3 Centre development priority matrix.
- Strategy 4 The mix of indoor, covered and outdoor courts.

Strategy	Strategic Initiatives
1 A network approach to netball centre development	1.1 That Netball New Zealand work with the regions and centres to develop a region wide ‘blueprint’ for netball facility development within the region to identify priorities and areas of greatest need. 1.2 Work to ensure that each region should have access to at least one indoor multi court venue with a minimum of two courts. 1.3 Work to ensure that each region can host their premier competition indoors.

Strategy	Strategic Initiatives
<p>2 A Strong and Unified Voice for Netball Facility Development</p>	<p>2.1 That NNZ and Regions engage with Territorial Authorities / Councils to raise awareness of the Facility Strategy and the network based approach.</p> <p>2.2 That NNZ engage with Territorial Authorities/Councils to ensure that NNZ and the Region are identified as key consultees on any indoor facility development.</p> <p>2.3 That NNZ and Regions support the Centres to raise awareness of maintenance issues with courts and ancillary facilities.</p> <p>2.4 Schools and Colleges are used by a number of centres to provide access to both indoor and outdoor courts and are centrally located within their community. School and College age students make up just over 70% of all active netball participants. For partnerships with education to be maximised it is essential that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That NNZ engages with SPARC and the Ministry of Education to ensure that future facility planning proactively takes account of the facility requirements of community netball. • That Regions and Centres engage with local schools and proactively seek to establish partnerships in areas of need. <p>2.5 That NNZ and the Regions actively work with the TAs and potential funders within the identified areas of growth to raise awareness of the long term facility implications.</p> <p>2.6 That NNZ develops netball centre technical guidelines for netball centres, local councils and schools. Guidelines to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court surfaces • Floodlighting • Maintenance • Court markings • Covering courts • Minimum indoor facility specifications • Ancillary facilities (control room, changing rooms etc). <p>2.7 That NNZ work with SPARC and other indoor codes to develop minimum sport stadium guidelines to be promoted to the Ministry of Education to guide future school sport facility development.</p>

Strategy	Strategic Initiatives
3 Centre development priority matrix¹	3.1 The future netball centre facility developments consider a matrix of solutions based on level of use and potential future growth in participation. Criteria to be considered include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance • Floodlighting • Covered courts • Satellite centres • New build.
4 The Mix of Indoor, Covered and Outdoor Courts²	4.1 That the optimal netball provision be provided by a mix of outdoor, covered and indoor courts. The mix between types of courts is determined by local factors including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current and future demand for courts • Weather • Access to indoor courts • Affordability.

¹ Further details of the Centre Development Priority Matrix are included as Appendix A.

² Further details of the proposed roles, advantages and disadvantages are included as Appendix B.

Section 5 How might they be delivered?

The investment required to implement the recommendations of this Facility Strategy will depend on funding, expertise, knowledge, skills and experience of a range of people involved in the sport. At present this level of investment is not readily available, therefore this section focuses on the role of different organisations in implementing this Facilities Strategy.

The role of different organisations

The implementation of this Facilities Strategy will be assisted by:

Netball New Zealand:

- to provide advice and guidance to the Regions, in general and on specific projects, on all aspects of facility development and technical issues.
- to assist the Regions and act as facilitator, identifying and bringing together potential partners to enable the development of schemes.
- to support the Regions to develop the Regional 'blueprint' for facilities.
- to evaluate facility proposals and advise TAs and funding bodies to ensure that they meet the strategic objectives of the strategy
- to review the progress made in delivering the facilities strategy.

Regions:

- to act as the first point of contact for all centres on facility development opportunities.
- to lead the development of a Regional 'blueprint' for facilities.

The role of netball centres:

- to develop facilities in accordance with the facilities strategy where appropriate.
- to link with appropriate partners to ensure value for money and the best-fit facility is implemented.
- to liaise closely with the Region and NNZ on all potential facility developments.

Local authorities:

- to acknowledge the aspirations of the Netball New Zealand in developing facilities for netball.
- to engage with Netball New Zealand and the local region at an early stage as part of any facility development process to ensure that local netball facility developments are appropriate and in line with the facility strategy.
- to engage with Netball New Zealand and the local region to develop the Regional 'blueprint' for facilities.
- to engage with Netball New Zealand to ensure input on all major netball facility developments.

SPARC:

- to advocate to MOE, TAs and funding bodies to ensure that potential facility developments align with the strategy and that Netball New Zealand is consulted as part of any facility development process.

APPENDIX A Netball Centre Development Priority Matrix

Teams per Court	Projected Increase in Teams in Local Area	Projected Decrease in Teams in Local Area
Under 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance • Explore greater collaboration between centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance • Explore greater collaboration between centres
11 - 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance • Explore greater collaboration between centres • Floodlighting • Utilisation across the week • Covering courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance • Explore greater collaboration between centres
16 - 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance • Floodlighting • Utilisation across the week • Satellite sites. • Covering courts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance • Floodlighting • Explore greater collaboration between centres • Utilisation across the week • Covering courts
Over 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance • Floodlighting • Utilisation across the week • Developing satellite centres • Covering courts • Expansion / new courts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance • Floodlighting • Utilisation across the week • Covering courts • Satellite sites.

APPENDIX B Role of Indoor, Covered and Outdoor Courts

Indoor Courts

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not weather dependant. • Provides consistent quality of experience. • Meets increasing user expectations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually multisport • Netball 'core', but not 'primary' user. • Community netball usually 'bumped' first in favour of other bookings. • Competition for access - difficult to increase level of usage once established. • Increased costs.
<p>Primary Use: Premier competition. Improved quality experience for community and social netball where available.</p>	

Covered Courts

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominately netball (netball has unlimited access across the week) • Some protection from weather increases potential hours of use. • Improves quality of experience. • Remains in the 'control' of netball. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased capital cost • Not ideal for Premier competition (Does not enable wooden sprung floors).
<p>Primary Use: Community based competitive and social netball.</p>	

Outdoor Courts

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominately netball (netball has unlimited access across the week) • Lower operating, maintenance and refurbishment costs • Substantial existing stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather dependant • Can be used for other sporting activities in summer.
<p>Primary Use: Community based competitive and social netball</p>	