


GYMSPORTS NATIONAL FACILITY STRATEGY

Gymnastics NEW ZEALAND

VISITOR SOLUTIONS

INFORMATION:

Document Reference:	Gymsports National Facility Strategy
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Version:	Final
Date:	November, 2017
Next Review:	November, 2020

DISCLAIMER:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Gymnastics NZ would like to thank and recognise the following organisations for their support, input and contribution in developing this document;

FORWARD.

Through its Community Sport Strategy and High Performance Sports Strategy, Sport New Zealand wants more New Zealanders to have a lifelong love of participating in community sport and to produce more winners on the worlds sporting stage.

Sport New Zealand aspires to develop and sustain a world leading sport system within which facilities for sport play a critical role in providing a quality experience for participants.

Together with National Sporting Organisations, Sport New Zealand actively supports the need for better, and more informed, decision making for our future community and high performance sporting spaces and places. A focus on a coordinated and collaborative approach for planning brings together sports clubs, funders, local and central government partners.

The drivers for taking this approach can be one or more of the following:

- The desire of funders to invest wisely in facility development projects that will make the most positive impact
- An ageing network of facilities needing refurbishment, repurposing or replacement
- Changing demographics within a community, such as an increase or decrease in the population.
- Changing participation trends requiring new types of facilities, new use of an existing facility and or responding to participation growth, necessitating additional or repurposed provision.
- Rising expectations of individual users and community groups
- A growing acknowledgement that there is a hierarchy of facilities – international, national, regional, sub-regional and community to avoid unnecessary duplication.
- The risks inherent in focussing on the wants, rather than addressing the real needs across the hierarchy of facilities.

Gymnastics New Zealand, along with its regional and local member organisations, are to be commended for developing this comprehensive strategic view of future facility needs and projects that will enable the sport to be sustained and grow.

Geoff Barry
General Manager, Community Sport
for Sport New Zealand

SPORT
NEW ZEALAND

CONTENTS.

1. INTRODUCTION.

GYMSPORTS DEVELOPS IMPORTANT FUNDAMENTAL MOVEMENT SKILLS THAT FORM THE BUILDING BLOCKS FOR ALL SPORTS AND ACTIVE PASTIMES

Gymsports is a collective of gymnastic codes that includes aerobics, artistic gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics, and trampoline. Each code has specific facility requirements.

Gymsports within New Zealand has a flat hierarchy; this provides a direct link from the clubs (and participants) to the national body. The national office has regional relationship managers and support staff who service the member clubs. There are no regional sports organisations within the code.

There is a strong focus on developing fundamental movement skills with pre-schoolers and young primary aged participants, who have the opportunity to progress or transition through, or onto other gymsports codes. Gymsports is often seen as one of three "foundation" sports within the New Zealand sports system, providing the requisite skill base for participants to competently tackle other sports and activities due to the base they have developed.

STRATEGY PURPOSE

The purpose of the Gymsports National Facility Strategy is to provide a high-level strategic framework for national facilities planning. It is designed to provide direction on what should be done and crucially, what should not be done. The Strategy is designed to focus thinking on gymsports facilities at a national network wide level.

STRATEGY OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this strategy are to:

1. Define the hierarchical network of 'fit-for-purpose' gymsports facilities.
2. Identify and recommend a network of accessible and sustainable facilities that meet community and gymsports needs.
3. Provide recommendations to maximise facility access and utilisation.

SUCCESS MEASURES

We will know we have achieved success when our facilities:

1. Are financially sustainable.
2. No longer have significant capacity issues.
3. Are 'fit for purpose' and conducive to gymsports activity.
4. Are used by a range of participants regardless of club affiliations.
5. Facilitate the progression of gymnasts as they move through the sport.
6. Are accessible to a majority of the New Zealand population.
7. Have engagement and investment from key stakeholders and funders.
8. Have requirements and specifications which are commonly known and understood.

USING THIS STRATEGY

Like all national level Strategies, especially those involving complex sports such as gymsports, additional more detailed planning will be required at community and club level. The Strategy should not be seen as a replacement for this detailed focused research, analysis and planning. Feasibility and business case analysis will also be required on all potential facility projects.

It is envisaged that a series of regional Strategies will also be developed in key regions. These will provide additional more detailed direction on gymsports facility requirements.

Given the Strategy is trying to examine issues based on available evidence at a national network-wide level, some specific club aspirations may not align. This national Strategy should also be seen as a living document and will require updating at least every three years.

METHODOLOGY

The information summarised in this Strategy was collected using a mix of survey, consultation, and secondary data sources. This triangulated approach provided the best means to get the most comprehensive data coverage possible with the available resources. The specific approaches used are briefly summarised below:

PRIMARY FACILITY SURVEY

A general inventory survey was developed with Gymnastics NZ for distribution to the affiliated gymsport clubs to identify what facilities were available, what their regional roles were, and what their associated needs or issues were. To maximise the survey response a range of follow-up processes were implemented. This built upon past surveys conducted by Gymnastics New Zealand in 2010 and 2013.

CONSULTATION

Ongoing consultation was conducted with Gymnastics NZ. This was undertaken to define the investigation scope, to review responses and to identify gaps and priorities for follow up. In some cases specific approaches were also made to some groups to provide additional post-survey information.

SECONDARY DATA

A secondary data review was undertaken within the scope of the project brief to identify available strategic, planning and reference documents. Current gymsport-related strategies, plans and long-term plan documents were reviewed for relevant data as part of this process. Secondary data was also sourced where gaps in the inventory database were identified.

DATABASE

All of this information was compiled into a database resource. The survey results provide the primary database, which was refined and added to by using existing Gymnastics NZ data. This data will be updated and used in the future for facility planning.

ANALYSIS

All of the data collected during the earlier stages were analysed and summarised to assist in developing the Strategy.

LIMITATIONS

The Strategy is based on available data at the time of writing. Given the reliance on secondary data and primary data from third parties, it is likely that some data omissions do exist. However, the Strategy represents the most comprehensive gymsports facility data source currently available.

This Strategy does not replace the need for additional focused planning and analysis at the regional, local and specific facility levels.

2. KEY PRINCIPLES.

EIGHT KEY PRINCIPLES UNDERPIN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY AND THE DESIRE FOR A COMPLEMENTARY NETWORK OF FACILITIES.

The key principles underpinning this Strategy are summarised as:

ACCESSIBILITY

An integrated network of facilities that is accessible to people wishing to participate in gymsports. Accessibility must be balanced with the need to achieve long-term sustainability, both at a network and individual facility level.

SUSTAINABILITY

The network of facilities and the individual facilities themselves need to be sustainable in order to maximise gymsports benefits. Sustainability means well-utilised gymsports facilities, each with strong governance and management; entities that are able to meet their operational costs (while having robust asset management planning including covering depreciation, renewals and maintenance).

HOLISTIC LIFESTYLE MODELLING

Our existing and planned gymsports facilities need to be appropriately maintained throughout their projected lifespan to ensure they deliver benefit to those in the sport and wider communities. All new facilities should have lifecycle maintenance models established prior to any development to inform operational plans and building material selection. Additional up-front investment in quality materials can have a strong impact on facility sustainability through lower regular maintenance costs and a decreased renewal frequency.

FOCUSED USE

Gymsports has unique facility needs associated with equipment-placement and health and safety requirements. Outside of junior level recreational participation, this is clearly a constraint on gymsports' ability to operate within shared-use facilities without having dedicated space or good storage/set-up provisions. Multisport facility models are therefore often not a viable option for many levels of gymsports participation.

PARTNERSHIPS

Gymsports clubs must play to their strengths and avoid unnecessary duplication of facilities with neighbouring gymsports clubs. Working together with partners from within the gymsports community (and externally) to share resources and facilities will become increasingly important in order to optimise the network and maintain its sustainability. The gymsports community needs to be aware of how facilities fit within national and regional hierarchies.

ADAPTABILITY / FUNCTIONALITY

Sports trends and demographics are changing. What we need from a facility today is not necessarily what we will need in the future. Given that the lifespan of our typical sports facilities can be up to fifty years, it is important that they be as adaptable and functional as possible.

OPTIMISATION OF EXISTING ASSETS

Where a proven need exists and a cost benefits analysis (which includes consideration of operational costs) dictates it is warranted, then existing assets should be optimised / refurbished. Considerable attention should be given to the projected size of the participating age population within each facility's catchment.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Social, sporting and economic return on every capital investment needs to be considered carefully as each investment comes with an opportunity cost. As capital funding is limited, an investment in one project will likely mean others do not proceed. It is important that the sporting return on the funded project delivers as much or more than any project it displaces.

3. FACILITY CHALLENGES.

THE NETWORK OF FACILITIES FACES MANY CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY OTHER SPORTS, BUT HAS SOME UNIQUE ONLY TO GYMSPORTS.

The gymsports facility network faces a number of challenges which include:

FUNDING

The capital and operational grant environment is becoming increasingly constrained at both the national and regional level. The majority of capital projects will face competition for funding, and if projects are successfully developed, will have fewer opportunities to gain operational grants. Gymsports also has the added disadvantages of not being well understood by many funders and also being unable to easily align with favoured facility trends such as shared use / multi-sport (due to health and safety and equipment requirements).

GYMSPORTS SPACE AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Specialist equipment is required in all but purely recreational activity, which in large, is very time-consuming and labour intensive to set-up and pack-down. Health and safety requirements also dictate that certain equipment must be utilised under the supervision of trained coaches. This equipment must be carefully set-up and be secured when not in supervised use. These unique constraints limit gymsports' ability to share spaces in the same way that an indoor sports court facility can be shared by multiple codes.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS

Gymsports faces a very rapidly changing population distribution and demographic profile. Some of the metropolitan areas are experiencing rapid growth in gymsports core participating-age cohorts (5-15 years), a trend which is projected to continue although in a reducing number of increasingly localised areas as time passes. However, other, mainly provincial areas are projected to see their participating-age populations decline and almost halve in some areas over the next 25 years. These fluctuations will have significant ramifications on both facility requirements and sustainability.

MEMBERS AND PARTICIPATION TRENDS

In recent years gymsports membership and casual participation numbers have both been trending up nationally. Between 2013 and 2015 casual participation increased from 151,000 to 193,000 nationally, while between 2012 and 2016 membership increased from approximately 25,000 to 38,500 nationally. These trends are placing pressure on facilities in certain geographic areas.

MAINTAINING ASSETS, FACILITY SUSTAINABILITY AND SERVICE LEVELS

Gymsports assets are provided by a range of entities including, territorial authorities, charitable trusts, the Ministry of Education (via schools), and community groups and clubs. Maintaining aging assets, current service levels and facility sustainability is likely to become increasingly difficult in some geographic locations, especially for areas with decreasing and / or aging populations.

In some instances complying with building code and compliance requirements, meeting earthquake standards, and avoiding functional obsolescence will also be very real challenges. Duplication and underutilisation of gymsports facilities will become increasingly unaffordable over time; thus some rationalisation will be required. New or non-traditional sources of facility provision will need to be considered.

The ability to secure appropriate funding levels (from various sources) for ongoing maintenance and operations is a challenge. Often funding for upgrades and new capital developments is easier to obtain than funding for ongoing operations. This contributes to the overall sustainability issues for many facilities.

LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

In many locations securing long-term sustainable commercial leases is becoming more difficult for gymsports clubs. The growth in demand for commercial and industrial space in provincial and urban centres is pushing up prices and making commercial leases increasingly unsustainable.

CHANGING SPORT PARTICIPATION PREFERENCES

Sports participation preferences are constantly changing (as illustrated by the rise of 'pay for play' sport and increasing 'casualisation'). As community needs change, future gymsports facilities will need to be more adaptable and resilient to allow for new and changing demands. This is especially the case for facilities at the more local and district levels in provincial areas where demographic changes are likely to be most challenging for gymsports. The facility network will need to adapt to change and be more flexible to allow for more facility optimisation and partnership arrangements.

IMPROVING COLLABORATIVE APPROACHES

Historical decision-making in respect of new or replacement facilities has often been undertaken on an ad-hoc basis. Population growth in certain areas and the desire to replace or refurbish existing aging facilities (particularly in areas with an aging and/or decreasing population) will place demands on capital funding budgets. It will become increasingly important for all stakeholders to work collaboratively to improve delivery of gymsports facilities.

The education network is an important part of the solution to providing sustainable gymsports facilities in local communities. School partnerships are becoming increasingly important and are supported by the Ministry of Education's Community and Shared Use Principles Policy.

LEGISLATIVE CHALLENGES

The new Health and Safety at Work Act came into effect on 4 April 2016. Although the risks to participants engaged in sport and recreation activities are unchanged as a result of the legislation, there is an increased focus to take all practicable steps to ensure the safety of participants. Gymsports facilities by their very nature contain a range of equipment that can, if not used correctly under supervision, present risks.

ACCESS TO SHARED FACILITIES

At times access to shared facilities can become difficult, especially when membership increases. It is sometimes difficult to increase the hours of use as facility owners juggle the demands of other users with those of gymsports.

4. OVERVIEW OF GYMSPORTS.

109 CLUBS OPERATE AND DELIVER GYMSPORTS OUTCOMES USING A MULTITUDE OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND DELIVERY METHODS.

Some key points identified include:

- Clubs are numerous and widespread across New Zealand
- Few clubs own or manage the facilities they use, with a wide variety of owning and managing organisations that they must deal with
- Over 40% only have temporary use of the facilities they use, with challenges in equipment use and access times in particular
- A wide range of Gymnastics NZ and non-gymsports activities are provided
- Membership is increasing in around 60% of clubs, with less than 5% declining, suggesting good demand (and potential latent demand).

CLUB FACILITY NUMBERS

The spectrum of the existing gymsports facility network is vast with a large variety of ownership, management and use models. There is also a wide spectrum in terms of the distribution, age and conditions of the existing facilities.

Based on information received[1] there were around 109 Gymnastics NZ Clubs across the country, and around 130 individual venues used by these clubs. Table 4.1 outlines total club and venue numbers by region.[2]

Table 4.1: Distribution of Gymsports Clubs/Facilities (surveys - 2010, 2013, 2015 and secondary information)

Region	Number of clubs	Number of venues used
Auckland	21	24
Bay of Plenty	7	7
Canterbury	11	13
East Coast	2	1
Hawkes Bay	5	5
Manawatu	3	4
Marlborough	2	2
Nelson	4	6
Northland	7	11
Otago	11	12
Southland	4	2
Taranaki	3	4
Waikato	14	16
Wellington	12	13
West Coast	2	2

[1] Based on three surveys in 2010, 2013 and 2015, along with Gymnastics NZ information and online checking. We acknowledge these are approximate figures at the current time and that these can be expected to change with groups and venues starting up or closing down – as has occurred during the preparation of this report (e.g. Dunedin Gymnastics Academy – Willis St Venue – now replaced).

[2] Derived from 2015 survey information combined with supplementary information from past Gymnastics NZ surveys and key informant data. The 2015 Survey included responses from 82 gymsports clubs (75% of all known) relating to 98 individual gymsports venues (76% of all known). Some variation in table totals can be anticipated due to the composite sources and variable response rates.

Eleven clubs had multiple established full-time venues and Table 4.2 lists those clubs and their venue numbers. It is acknowledged that some more temporary-use or programme-specific venues were not documented in survey responses, or in other information beyond the clubs involved.

Table 4.2: Clubs reporting for multiple sites

Club	Number of sites
GymKids	5
Active Attitude	4
North Harbour Gymnastics	4
Xtreme Rhythmix	4
Dunedin Gymnastics Academy	3
Piako Gymnastics Club	4
Christchurch School of Gymnastics	2
Gymnastica Gym Club	2
Manawatu GymSports	2
Nelson Rhythmic Gymnastics Club	2
Onslow Gymnastics Club	2
Bay of Islands Gymnastic Club	2

Source: 2015 Survey and Gymnastics NZ data.

In addition, it was also apparent that in some areas the same venue was used by multiple clubs for their activities. (e.g. North Harbour Event Centre (Auckland), TriStar Gymnastics Centre (Auckland), Electrinet Sports Centre (Gisborne); Mitre 10 Rangiora Fitness Centre (Canterbury); Army Drill Hall (Oamaru); Caledonian Gymnasium (Otago); Gore High School Gymnasium (Southland),

OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

Only a small proportion of gymsports clubs owned the facilities they operated in. Table 4.3 summarises the ownership status of the 130 gymsports venues used by clubs (with some clubs using multiple facilities and others sharing). Only 16% were owned by the clubs themselves. Facility ownership was spread over a diversity of owning groups, dominated by schools (27%) and private community trusts/organisations (22%). Even local authorities only accounted for 18% of ownership. This highlights the importance of the education sector in the current facility service mix for gymsports.

The types of facilities accessed and utilised reflect the challenges identified in Section 3.0. It suggests a high degree of exploration and customisation is likely to be required to meet facility needs.

Table 4.3: Gymsports facility ownership (surveys - 2010, 2013, 2015 and secondary information)

Club	Number	%
School	35	27
Community Trust / Organisation	28	22
Local Council	24	18
Your Club	21	16
Private Company	19	15
Other	3	2
	130	100

In terms of facility management there was also a similarly low proportion that were managed and run by gymsports clubs. Table 4.4 summarises facility management where only 34% of facilities used for gymsports were managed by clubs. Schools were again important (26%), along with private community trusts/organisations (19%). Again, a key feature was the diversity of management sources, again suggesting no simple one-size-fits-all solution.

Table 4.4: Gymsports facility management (surveys - 2010, 2013, 2015 and secondary information)

	Number	%
Your Club	42	34
School	32	26
Community Trust / Organisation	24	19
Local Council	14	11
Private Company	8	6
Other	4	3
	124	100

The variety of ownership and management characteristics for gymsports facilities is also reflected in the types of buildings being used. Table 4.5 summarises club responses to a question where they were asked which description best fitted their facility. Converted commercial/industrial buildings (often warehouses) were the highest building type represented (28%), followed by School Halls and Gyms combined (24%); purpose-built gymsports facilities (21%) and Community halls (15%).

Table 4.5: What description best fits your gymsports facility? (from 2015 Survey)

	Number	%
Community Hall	14	15
Converted commercial / industrial building	26	28
Multi-use recreational facility	12	13
Purpose built gymsports facility	20	21
School Gym	14	15
School Hall	8	9
Other - Write in	3	3
	97	100

Given the non-controlling status of most gymsports clubs with the types facilities they used, it is not surprising that almost half (43%) had only temporary use arrangements for those facilities (Table 4.6). In those cases, the Clubs were largely renting space in shared-use facilities for fixed time-slots, requiring them to have to set-up and then pack-down their equipment for each use period. Gymsports codes in the main are not simply walk-on and then walk-off uses of gym spaces, unlike most gym-based sport and recreation activities. Virtually all gymsports codes require some form of equipment provision on the floors. The extent of setting up and removal tasks will vary significantly depending on the codes and level of activity involved.

Table 4.6: Equipment use at Gymsports Venues (surveys - 2010, 2013, 2015 and secondary information)

	Number	%
Permanent - can leave gear in place	75	57
Temporary - requires pack-in and pack-out	56	43
	131	100

GYMSPORTS ACTIVITIES

Gymsports clubs generally provided a wide variety of sport and recreation activities to their members. However, they also contributed to the delivery of many other services to the wider community of casual users and other recreational activity groups. These activities and services comprised delivery of specific Gymnastics NZ disciplines (Figure 4.1); Gymnastics NZ programmes (Figure 4.2); and Non-Gymnastics NZ programmes and other activities (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.1: Gymnastics NZ Disciplines (surveys- 2010, 2013, 2015 and secondary information - 130 facilities)

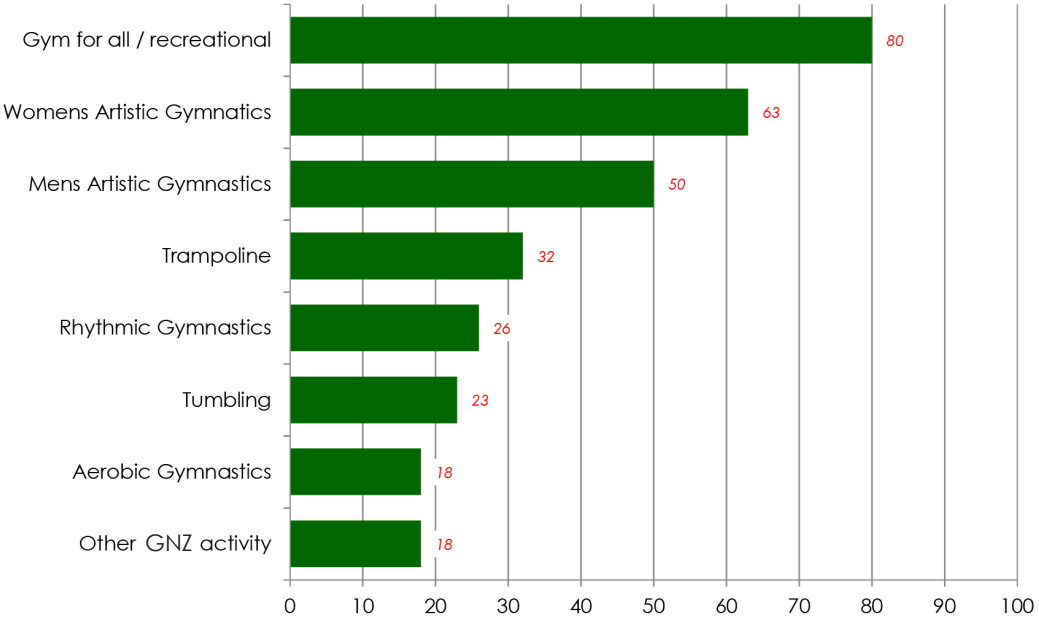
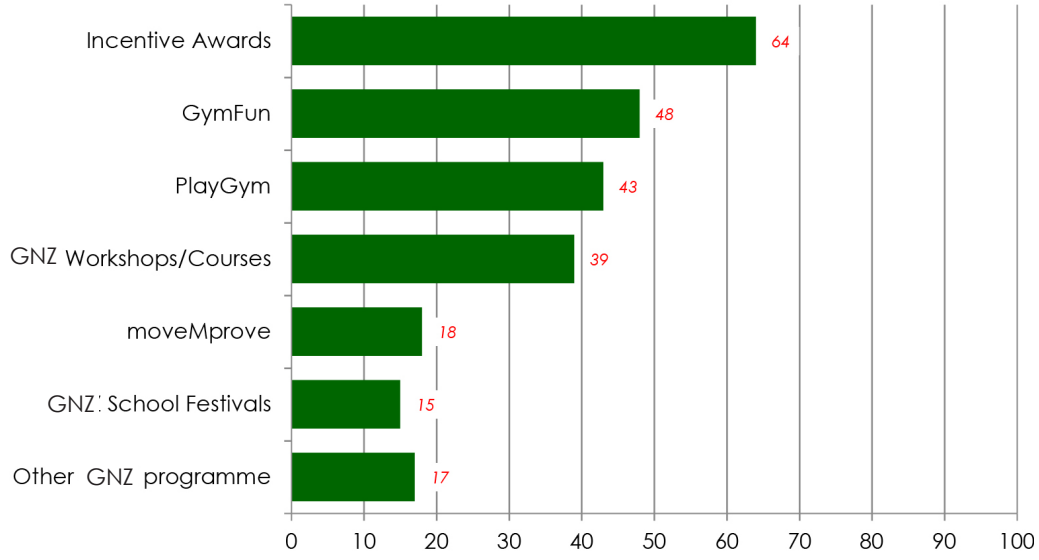
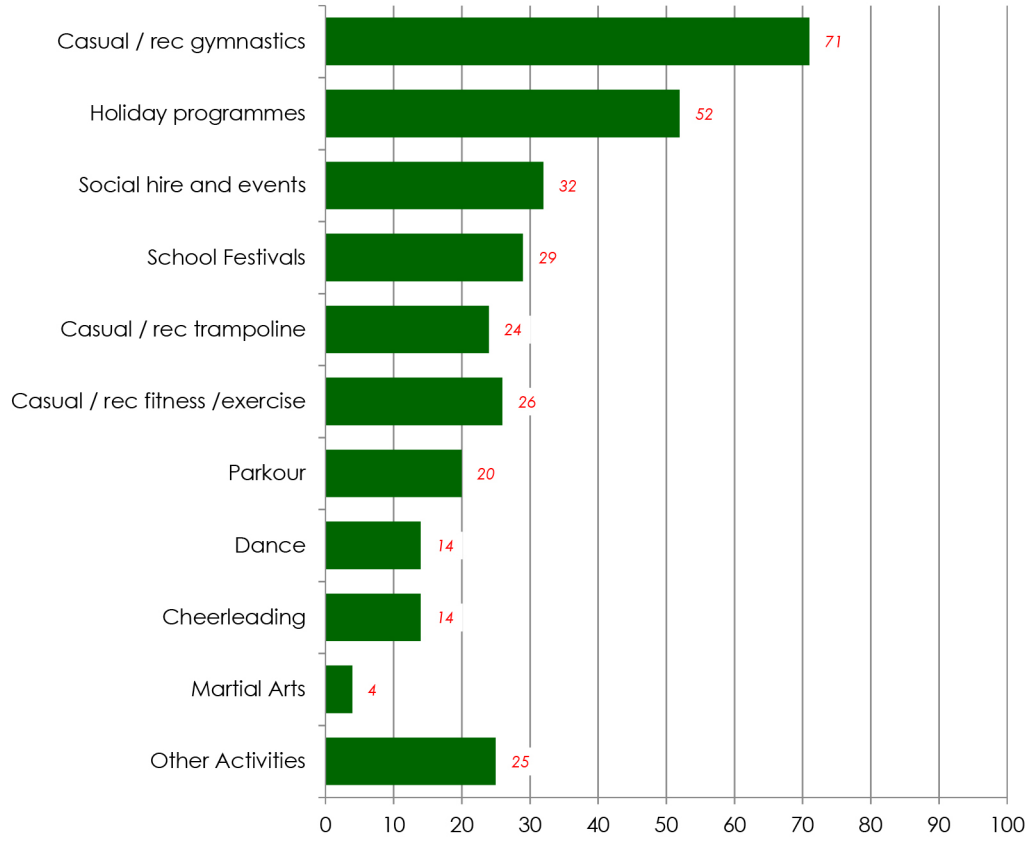


Figure 4.2: Gymnastics NZ Programmes (surveys - 2010, 2013, 2015 and secondary information - 130 facilities)



These first two figures illustrate the more defined official Gymnastics NZ activity range, which relates to the pathway for gymsports competition and development. However, from an operational club perspective many of the Non-Gymnastics NZ activities undertaken (Figure 4.3) can represent supplementary actvities of considerable importance to club sustainability and growth. These can be areas where additional revenue, marketing and social benefits can be generated for the member clubs. In some cases they may also represent potential new directions for gymnastics-based activities that might offer new opportunities for gymsports to engage with a wider range of population age-groups and interest-groups.

Figure 4.3: Gymnastics NZ Activities (surveys - 2010, 2013, 2015 and secondary information - 130 facilities)



GYMSPORTS MEMBERSHIPS AND TRENDS

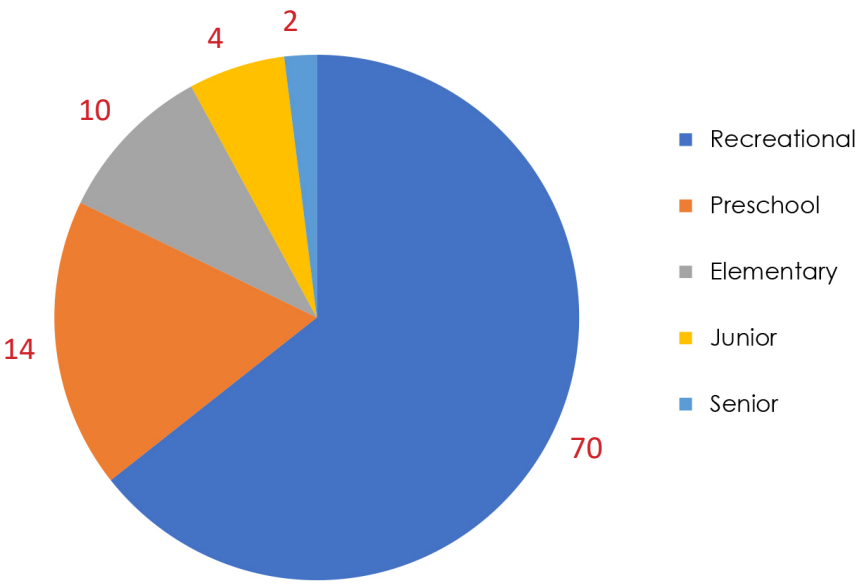
When gymsports membership data are aggregated by province (based on survey numbers and Gymnastics NZ figures to 2016) it illustrates that all areas have trended up between 2012 and 2016, many significantly (Table 4.7). Available data also indicate casual participation has trended up nationally between 2013 and 2015 (from approximately 152,000 to 193,000).

Table 4.7: Regional Gymsports Membership Between 2012 and 2016

Province	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	change	% change
Auckland	8,092	8,833	9,457	10,016	10,802	*2,710*	*33*
Canterbury	3,628	3,693	4,093	4,691	5,438	*1,810*	*50*
Waikato	2,103	2,224	2,490	2,733	3,089	*986*	*47*
Otago	1,275	1,516	1,730	1,835	2,120	*845*	*66*
Taranaki	630	712	628	700	662	*32*	*5*
West Coast	139	246	202	243	337	*198*	*142*
Gisborne / East Coast	223	238	259	230	286	*63*	*28*
Bay of Plenty	1,548	1,924	2,016	2,187	2,455	*907*	*59*
Southland	451	458	499	541	619	*168*	*37*
Northland	951	1,266	1,763	1,921	2,224	*1,273*	*134*
Nelson / Marlborough / Tasman	725	1,051	830	898	1,065	*340*	*47*
Manawatu - Wanganui	636	844	919	898	1,171	*535*	*84*
Hawkes Bay	988	1,156	1,283	1,288	1,376	*388*	*39*
Wellington	3,838	4,109	4,555	4,769	6,913	*3,075*	*80*
Total	**25,227**	**28,270**	**30,724**	**32,950**	**38,557**	***13,330***	***53***

Data from Gymnastics NZ provides the most recent indication of annual membership composition (2016) (Figure 4.4)

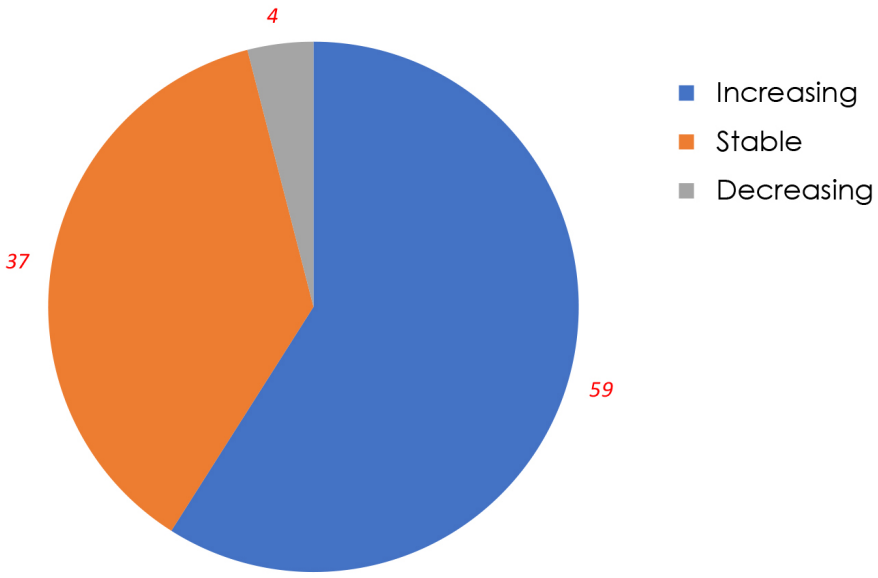
Figure 4.4: 'Annual' Membership Composition Type



The 2015 survey asked each individual club to indicate its core membership trends over the last 5 years (up to 2015). Figure 4.5 summarises club responses. These were quite positive overall with almost 60% indicating their numbers were increasing, and a further 36% that they were stable. Less than 5% indicated decreasing numbers.

Here it should be noted that many of those responding that said they had increasing or stable numbers, noted in comments that they had high demand. In some cases they were constrained in taking on more members. As is noted later in Section 6 'Facility Issues' the physical capacities of their facilities, or of having sufficient access times to their facilities were often key constraining factors. The high proportion of responses indicating increasing membership, along with these expressions of facility-constrained demand, suggest there is considerable potential to release more demand if facility capacity and accessibility can be enhanced.

Figure 4.5: Reported membership Number Trends in recent years (2015 Survey)



5. PARTICIPATION PROJECTIONS.

NATIONALLY THE GROWTH OF THE BASELINE YOUTH POPULATION IS GOING TO BE LOW (4%), IMPACTING ON THE MAIN POPULATION CATCHMENT FOR GYMSPORTS PARTICIPATION.

GYMSPORTS MEMBERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION TRENDS IN MANY AREAS HAVE ILLUSTRATED SUSTAINED GROWTH OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS, EVEN IN AREAS WITH LOW TO NEGATIVE YOUTH POPULATION GROWTH

THERE ARE SUGGESTIONS THAT THERE ARE LATENT DEMANDS FOR GYMSPORT ACTIVITIES THAT CAN BE RELEASED BY NEW INITIATIVES SUCH AS FACILITY DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAMME DELIVERY.

The predominant participating gymsports age group (0-15 years), projections for this age group and the characteristics of gymsports participants are a key factor in potential future participation levels.

The key points raised in this section based on current projections are as follows:

- Most parts of New Zealand will not experience a growth in the youth population, with actual decline in most areas.
- Population-driven membership growth can only be expected in Auckland and some parts of Canterbury.
- Beyond this and for clubs elsewhere, there is need to generate higher levels of participation or new modes of activity drawing on a wider range of the population to sustain club activities and facility use.
- There are indications some clubs have been achieving such an increase in market share in recent years, demonstrating the demand is there if it can be released.

NATIONAL OVERALL AGE-GROUP PROJECTIONS

A simple plot of projected future numbers in broad age-group categories illustrates the main challenge facing future gymsports participation (Table 5.1, Figure 5.1). This is due to the low-growth projection for numbers aged under 15 and the higher growth projections for older people, most particularly those over 65 years. In the 30 years from 2013 to 2043 the number of youth aged under 15 is projected to grow by only around 38,000 nationally (around 4%). Over the same period, those over 65 are projected to increase by over 700,000 (around 114%). At a high-level, this indicates that the base catchment population for gymsports participants will have very little growth in coming years.

Figure 5.1: National age-group population projections (1996 to 2043 data)

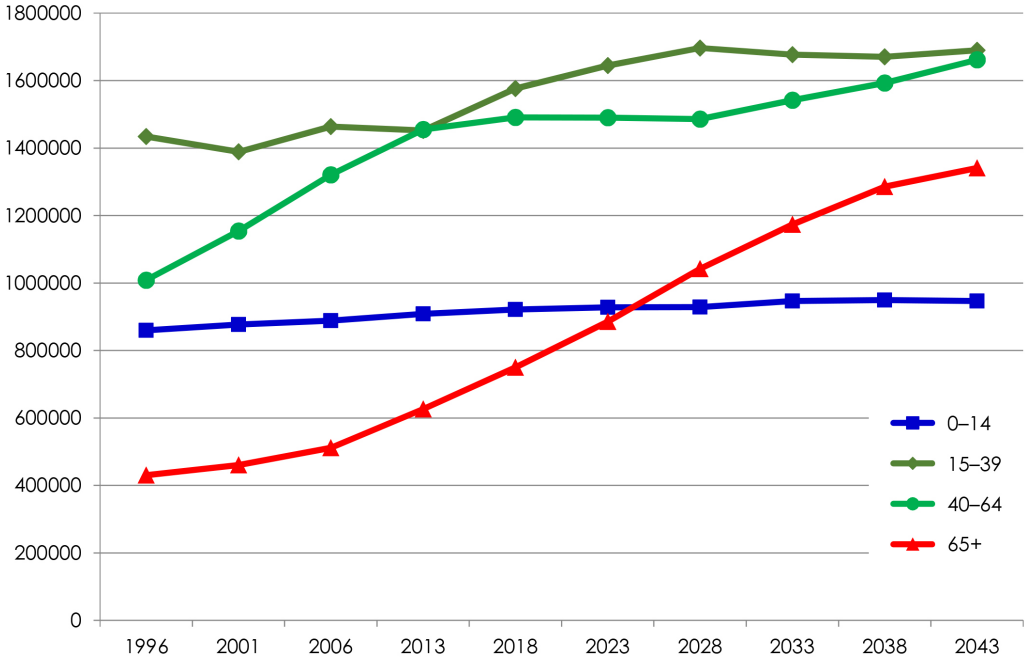


Table 5.1: National age-group population projections (2013-2043 data)

	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	change	% change
0-14	908,800	921,300	927,900	928,300	946,500	949,500	946,700	37,900	4
15-39	1,452,300	1,576,700	1,644,800	1,696,700	1,676,700	1,670,700	1,689,700	237,400	16
40-64	1,455,000	1,490,700	1,490,500	1,485,900	1,541,800	1,593,100	1,661,700	206,700	14
65+	626,000	749,800	885,600	1,042,000	1,173,200	1,285,800	1,341,000	715,000	114
Total NZ	4,442,100	4,738,400	4,948,800	5,152,900	5,338,300	5,499,100	5,639,000	1,196,900	27

Source: Statistics NZ Population projections, medium series

An additional key variable is the distribution of projected age-group population growth around different parts of New Zealand. This is addressed in following sections with a focus on the typical 'participating-age' population group for gymsports aged between 5 and 15 years. This particular 'participating-age' has been identified by Gymnastics NZ as the predominant catchment group for most gymsports activities. This targeted approach has been used - rather than the more usual projections of total populations - as it is more customised and activity-specific. Additional summary content related to the preschool age-group (0-5yrs) is also provided given its significance to participant recruitment in to the gymsports sector.

REGIONAL 'PARTICIPATING-AGE' GROUP PROJECTIONS

Firstly, the projected future size of the participating-age population in different parts of New Zealand is summarised by Region in Table 5.2[3]. This shows projected participating-age populations for the 30 years from 2013 to 2043. The main features of the regional level projections to 2043 are:

- Significant level of growth in the Auckland Region (22.6%),
- Moderate growth in Canterbury (10.5%),
- Lower level growth in the Waikato Region (1.8%),
- Decline in all other Regions.

[3] Corresponding projections for the preschool-age population (0-4yrs) are made in Table 5.4

References to more localised projections at the Territorial Authority level within each Region are also made in Table 5.3. The main features of the territorial authority level projections to 2043 are:

- Almost all of Auckland Council's 21 Local Board Areas are projected to have participating-age population growth, with only two projecting decline,
- Some of these Local Board Areas are projected to have very strong growth, particularly Rodney (>100%), and Papakura, Franklin, Upper Harbour and Maungakiekie-Tamaki (>50%),
- Outside of Auckland, similar levels of participating-age growth (>50%) are only projected for Queenstown Lakes District and Selwyn District, with Tauranga City, Hamilton City and Ashburton District all only at a lower level (around 25%),
- Outside of Auckland, only Waimakariri District has over 10% growth projected (12%),
- Of the remaining 59 Districts and Cities, only 9 have projected growth (between 1-10%), with the remaining 50 all projected to have participating-age population decline.

Table 5.2: Projected participating age (5-15yrs). Populations by Region

Region	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	change	% change
Auckland	201,640	212,610	212,580	218,520	235,970	244,960	247,110	*45,470*	*23*
Canterbury	70,000	75,760	76,100	74,710	75,970	76,770	77,330	*7,330*	*10*
Waikato	60,780	63,910	63,490	61,950	62,770	62,520	61,890	*1,110*	*2*
Otago	23,830	24,880	24,990	24,220	24,130	24,000	23,900	*70*	*0*
Taranaki	15,780	16,690	16,820	16,340	16,270	16,010	15,770	*-10*	*0*
West Coast	4,110	4,310	4,330	4,140	4,050	3,890	3,720	*-390*	*-9*
Bay of Plenty	40,550	41,160	40,320	39,320	39,810	39,920	39,500	*-1,050*	*-3*
Northland	24,260	25,090	24,860	24,040	24,040	23,640	23,020	*-1,240*	*-5*
Gisborne	7,810	7,910	7,600	7,210	7,070	6,810	6,500	*-1,310*	*-17*
Southland	13,110	13,480	13,030	12,450	12,260	11,860	11,430	*-1,680*	*-13*
Nelson / Marlborough / Tasman	18,330	18,790	17,990	17,070	16,900	16,650	16,380	*-1,950*	*-11*
Hawkes Bay	22,950	23,360	22,930	21,910	21,560	20,950	20,140	*-2,810*	*-12*
Manawatu - Wanganui	31,420	31,650	30,880	29,660	29,420	28,640	27,470	*-3,950*	*-13*
Wellington	62,220	62,860	60,940	58,980	59,370	58,900	57,580	*-4,640*	*-7*
New Zealand	596,840	622,510	616,910	610,590	629,650	635,560	631,780	*34,940*	*6*

Source: Statistics New Zealand Population Projections (2013 base), Medium Series

These projections suggest that except for most of Auckland, and a few other growth areas across the rest of New Zealand, many gymsports clubs may be in locations where their traditional participating-age population catchments will be decreasing. Planning for future investment and programming will need to capture a greater proportion of the population than at present if current use levels (and trends) are to be sustained. Most clubs must generate new uses and users. Only a minority will be able to rely on general population growth to sustain or grow current numbers doing current activities.

This same analysis was undertaken for the pre-school age population due to its significance as a start-up group for gymsports activity. These are also arranged by region and then in order of growth (Table 5.4). This identified that the same trends found for the participating age group above also applied to the preschool age group. The main distinction was that the trends of decline in most areas were virtually always all more pronounced than with the participating-age populations in the same areas. The preschool-age growth rate only slightly exceeded the participating-age growth rate in a few Districts (e.g. Franklin, Rodney, Selwyn, Waimakariri). This indicates that the rate-of-replacement by new generations is not projected to be sustained for youth populations in virtually all areas apart from in Auckland, Canterbury and the Waikato.

Table 5.3: Regional participating-age (5-15yrs) population projections

Region	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	change	% change	Localised Variations - Territorial Authority / Local Board Level
Auckland	201,640	212,610	212,580	218,520	235,970	244,960	247,110	*45,470*	*23.0*	Growth in all Board Areas except for notable declines in Manurewa, Waitakere (around 20%) and to a lesser extent in Howick. Highest growth in Rodney (113%). Strong growth (>50%) also in Franklin, Waitemata, Upper Harbour, Maungakiekie-Tamaki, and Papakura.
Canterbury	70,000	75,760	76,100	74,710	75,970	76,770	77,330	*7,330*	*10.0*	Strong growth (>50%) in Selwyn District (52%), and to a lesser extent in Ashburton (23%) and Waimakairiri (12%). Low to negative elsewhere (Christchurch City -4%), with notable decline in Kaikoura (around 9%)
Waikato	60,780	63,910	63,490	61,950	62,770	62,520	61,890	*1,110*	*2.0*	Growth only in Hamilton (25%) and Waikato (8%). All other Districts have decline, with more notable decline (>20%) in Waitomo, South Waikato, Hauraki, and Thames-Coromandel.
Otago	23,830	24,880	24,990	24,220	24,130	24,000	23,900	*70*	*0.0*	Strong growth in Queenstown Lakes (53%), with slight growth in Waitaki (2%). Other Districts have slight decline (around -5%), with only Clutha having more notable decline (>20%).
Taranaki	15,780	16,690	16,820	16,340	16,270	16,010	15,770	*-10*	*0.0*	Slight growth in New Plymouth (7%), with decline in Stratford (14%) and South Taranaki (-10%).
Bay of Plenty	40,550	41,160	40,320	39,320	39,810	39,920	39,500	*-1,050*	*-3.0*	Growth only in Tauranga (25%) with some decline in Western Bay (-3%). All other Districts have notable decline (>20%), particularly in Kawerau (-45%) and Opotiki (-39%).
Northland	24,260	25,090	24,860	24,040	24,040	23,640	23,020	*-1,240*	*-5.0*	Slight growth in Whangarei (3%), but decline in Kaipara (-18%) and Far North (-12%).
Gisborne	7,810	7,910	7,600	7,210	7,070	6,810	6,500	*-1,310*	*-17.0*	Decline in all Districts, particularly Wairoa (-29%), and to a lesser extent Gisborne (-17%).
Southland	13,110	13,480	13,030	12,450	12,260	11,860	11,430	*-1,680*	*-13.0*	Decline in all Districts, particularly Gore (-26%), and to a lesser extent Invercargill (-14%) and Southland (-6%).
Nelson / Marlborough / Tasman	18,330	18,790	17,990	17,070	16,900	16,650	16,380	*-1,950*	*-11.0*	Decline in all Districts, particularly Tasman (-16%) and to a lesser extent in Nelson and Marlborough (-8%).
Hawkes Bay	22,950	23,360	22,930	21,910	21,560	20,950	20,140	*-2,810*	*-12.0*	Decline in all Districts, particularly Central Hawkes Bay (-24%) and to a lesser extent in Napier and Hastings (-10%)
Manawatu - Wanganui	31,420	31,650	30,880	29,660	29,420	28,640	27,470	*-3,950*	*-13.0*	Decline in all areas except Palmerston North (4%). Apart from Manawatu (-8%), notable decline (>20%) in all

Region	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	change	% change	Localised Variations - Territorial Authority / Local Board Level
										other Districts, particularly Ruapehu (-40%), Rangitikei and Horowhenua (-26%).
Wellington	62,220	62,860	60,940	58,980	59,370	58,900	57,580	*-4,640*	*-7.0*	Only slight growth in Wellington (5%) and Kapiti Coast (2%), with decline in all other Districts. More notable decline in Lower Hutt (-23%), and to a lesser extent Masterton (-18%), Porirua (-16%) and South Wairarapa (-14%).
West Coast	4,100	4,310	4,330	4,140	4,050	3,890	3,720	*-390*	*-9.0*	Slight growth in Buller (1%) with moderate decline in Westland (-15%) and Grey (-13%)
New Zealand	596,840	622,510	616,910	610,590	629,650	635,560	631,780	*34,940*	*6.0*	

Table 5.4: Regional preschool-Age (0-4yrs) population projections

Region	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	change	% change	Localised Variations - Territorial Authority / Local Board Level
Auckland	109,860	107,550	118,160	124,890	126,950	126,880	128,370	*18,510*	*16.8*	Growth in all Board Areas but notable declines in Manurewa, Waitakere (>20%) and to a lesser extent in Howick and Kaipatiki. Highest growth in Rodney (135%). Strong growth (>50%) also in Franklin, Great Barrier, Upper Harbour and Papakura.
Bay of Plenty	19,870	18,720	18,950	19,210	19,060	18,790	18,700	*-1,170*	*-5.9*	Growth only in Tauranga (21%) with some decline in Western Bay (-9%). All other Districts have notable decline (>20%), particularly in Kawerau (-50%) and Opotiki (-44%).
Canterbury	35,710	35,010	35,690	36,260	36,500	36,820	37,500	*1,790*	*5.0*	Strong growth (>50%) in Selwyn District (57%), and to a lesser extent Waimakariri (18%) and Ashburton (8%). Low to negative elsewhere (Christchurch City -2%), with notable decline in Timaru and Kaikoura (both over 10%).
Gisborne	3,880	3,560	3,510	3,410	3.250	3,110	3,030	*-850*	*-21.9*	Decline in all Districts, particularly Wairoa (-36%) and to a lesser extent Gisborne (-22%).
Hawkes Bay	11,600	10,820	10,700	10,490	10.090	9,700	9,470	*-2,130*	*-18.4*	Decline in all Districts, particularly Central Hawkes Bay (-32%) and to a lesser extent in Napier (-17%) and Hastings (-15%).
Manawatu / Wanganui	16,130	15,010	14,970	14,780	14,210	13,620	13,280	*-2,850*	*-17.7*	Decline in all areas, although lower in Palmerston North (-2%) and Manawatu (-14%). More notable decline (>20%) in all other Districts, particuarly Ruapehu (-44%), Rangitikei (-32%) and Horowhenua (-29%).

Region	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	change	% change	Localised Variations - Territorial Authority / Local Board Level
Nelson / Marlborough / Tasman	8,660	7,930	7,860	7,760	7,630	7,490	7,420	*-1,240*	*-14.3*	All Districts decline, particulary Tasman and Nelson (-16%), lesser in Marlborough (-11%).
Northland	12,180	11,370	11,430	11,370	11,050	10,740	10,650	*-1,530*	*-12.6*	All Districts decline, lower in Whangarei (-5%). More notable (>20%) in Kaipara, Far North.
Otago	12,300	11,700	11,660	11,610	11,530	11,520	11,600	*-700*	*-5.7*	Growth only in Queenstown Lakes (22%), with little change in Waitaki (-5%). Moderate decline elsewhere (around -10%), only Clutha having notable decline (>20%).
Southland	6,710	6,260	6,240	6,090	5,850	5,660	5,590	*-1,120*	*-16.7*	All Districts decline, particuarly Gore (-31%), lesser in Invercargill (-18%), Southland (-8%).
Taranaki	8,290	7,890	7,920	7,830	7,660	7,600	7,700	*-590*	*-7.1*	Little change in New Plymouth (-1%), decline in Stratford (-21%), South Taranaki (-19%).
Waikato	31,730	29,950	30,660	30,780	30,410	30,160	30,320	*-1,410*	*-4.4*	Slight growth only in Hamilton (11%) and Waikato (10%). All other Districts have decline, with more notable decline (>20%) in Waitomo, South Waikato, Hauraki, Thames-Coromandel, Otorohanga and Taupo.
Wellington	32,770	30,860	31,150	31,250	30,700	29,940	29,460	*-3,310*	*-10.1*	Only slight growth in Wellington (4%), with decline in all other Districts. More notable decline in Masterton (-25%), Lower Hutt (-20%) and to a lesser extent Porirua (-19%).
West Coast	2,210	2,070	2,050	1,990	1,890	1,820	1,820	*-390*	*-17.6*	Decline in all Districts, more notable decline (>20%) in Grey (-22%) and Westland (-20%).
New Zealand	311,930	298,740	310,970	317,740	316,820	313,900	314,920	*2,990*	*1.0*	

BASELINE MEMBERSHIP PROJECTIONS (FROM BASELINE POPULATION CATCHMENT PROJECTIONS ONLY)

To estimate future regional-level member numbers, 'baseline capture rates' for regional gymsports membership were calculated. These capture rates based on population (without the benefits of specific interventions), represented the percentage of the current 5-15 year participating-age group population who were gymsports club members in 2016. These 2016 capture rates were then extrapolated to the future projections for those participating-age populations. Table 5.5 summarises projected member totals at 2043 below.

These projections represent an indicator of what might be expected in the future if current baseline participating-age levels remain at the same relative levels as they are today. All else being equal, the membership pattern will follow the overall pattern established for participating-ages (Sections 5.1, 5.2)

Table 5.5: Summary Baseline Membership Projection Totals (ordered from positive to negative **numeric** change)

Region	Current Membership (2016 base*)	Projected Membership (2043)	Membership Change (2016-2043)	% Change (baseline projected) (2016-2043)
Auckland	10,802	13,759	*2,957.3*	*27.4*
Canterbury	5,438	6,259	*821.1*	*15.1*
Waikato	3,089	3,297	*207.9*	*6.7*
Northland	2,224	2,318	*93.7*	*4.2*
Otago	2,120	2,180	*60.4*	*2.8*
Bay of Plenty	2,455	2,481	*25.6*	*1.0*
Taranaki	662	684	*21.9*	*3.3*
West Coast	337	312	*-24.7*	*-7.3*
Gisborne	286	256	*-29.9*	*-10.5*
Southland	619	555	*-64.2*	*-10.4*
Nelson / Marlborough / Tasman	1,065	987	*-78.3*	*-7.3*
Manawatu - Wanganui	1,171	1,063	*-108.4*	*-9.3*
Hawkes Bay	1,376	1,259	*-117.3*	*-8.5*
Wellington	6,913	6,563	*-350.4*	*-5.1*
New Zealand	38,557	42,468	*3,911.5*	*10.1*

* 2016 base Membership estimates are based on survey results and revisions from Gymnastics NZ. All other columns are derived from extrapolations from the baseline projected population estimates.

This indicative view suggests that based on maintaining current member proportions in the participating-age group, and the projected populations changes for that group, clubs in Auckland and Canterbury could expect to experience some growth, while clubs elsewhere could expect to experience more challenges in sustaining their numbers.

ALLOWING FOR CHANGING GYMSPORTS MEMBERSHIP TRENDS

While acknowledging the baseline population trends, it is important to understand that localised factors / trends / initiatives can influence and often exceed these base estimates.

Clubs in negative growth areas from Table 5.5 will have increasingly smaller pools of potential participants, therefore cannot rely on natural population growth alone. However, the numeric scales of these projected changes are small and decline could be overcome through small increases in current capture rates (as is already evident – refer Table 4.7). This will require generation of higher relative levels of participation in gymsports than currently exist. This may relate to the continuation of membership growth, or through particular initiatives, such as: enhancing facility capacity in some cases where unmet latent demands are identified (such as waiting lists); or it may relate to the suitability of activities, programmes and their timing to meet market interest and demand (including new market development).

As is illustrated in table 4.7, most areas in New Zealand are showing membership trends above the percentage of participating-age population increase. This indicates that certain clubs are exceeding past membership capture rates and increasing their market share, due to factors such as good governance, management, and service/programme delivery. For specific cases, more detailed analysis on specific membership trends, projections, and programme/service offerings will need to be conducted in individual feasibility studies and business cases.

6. CURRENT STATE AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES

82 OF 109 CLUBS (77%) RATE THEIR FACILITIES AS NOT CURRENTLY MEETING OR PROVIDING FOR THEIR MEMBER/COMMUNITY NEEDS.

THE AVERAGE SIZE OF GYMSPORTS FACILITIES IS 663M², PROVIDING A RANGE OF CAPACITY PER MEMBER FROM 100M² DOWN TO ONLY 0.4M². ANYTHING LESS THAN 2.5M² IS AN INDICATOR OF SIGNIFICANT CAPACITY PRESSURE ON CLUBS.

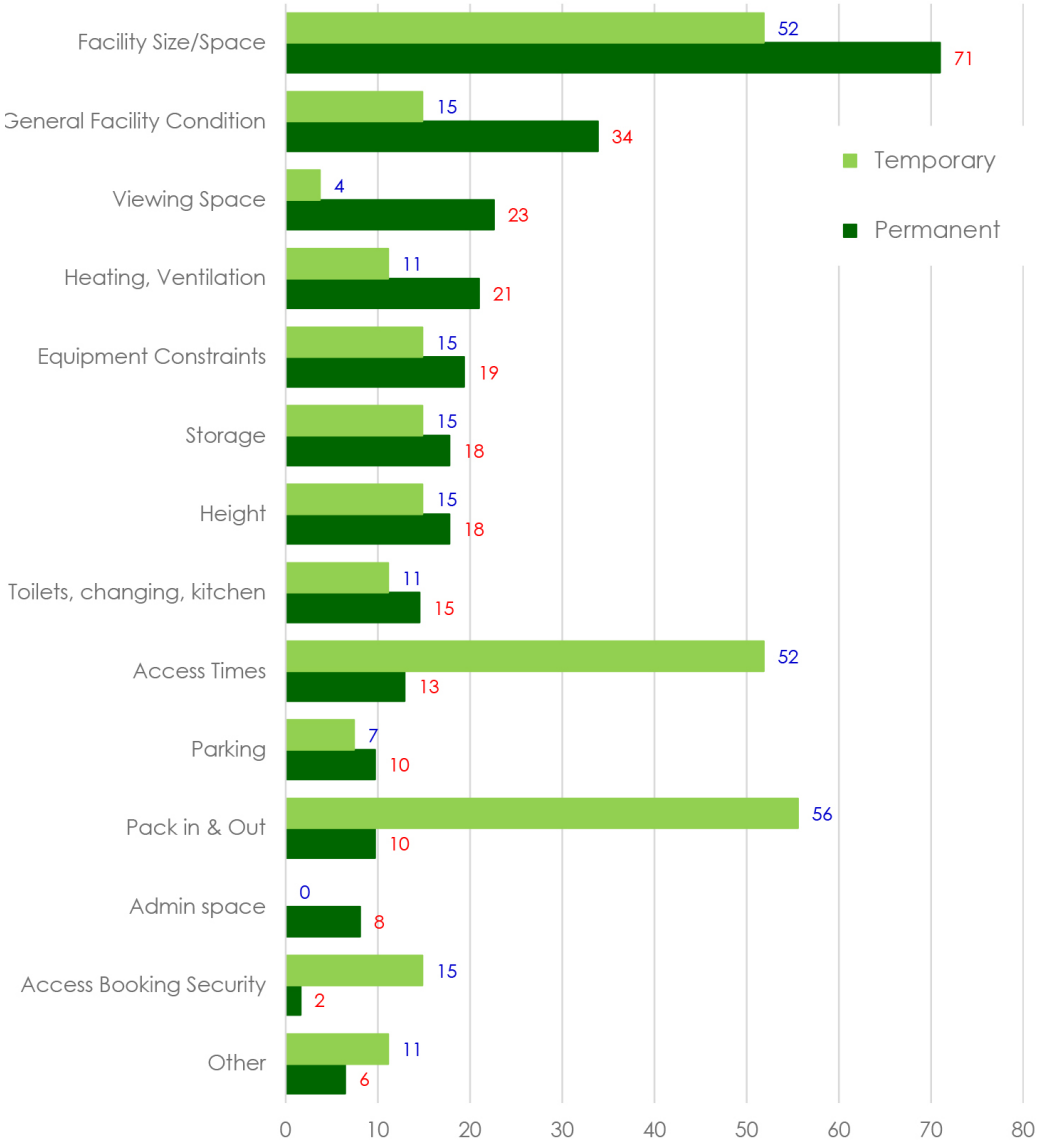
THE MAIN FACILITY ISSUES ENCOUNTERED BY CLUBS INCLUDE: CAPACITY, LIMITED ACCESSIBILITY, SET-UP/PACK DOWN AND THE PHYSICAL CONDITION.

CURRENT STATE OF EXISTING GYMSPORTS FACILITIES

The existing gymsports network is varied; ranging from modern purpose built through to aging repurposed facilities. The gymsports club survey identified that clubs perceived their existing facility/venue arrangement did not meet member needs in 82 cases (allowing for multi-venue clubs). Only 36 cases were stated where clubs indicated their facility did meet member needs.

Dominant issues varied between clubs depending on whether they had permanent or temporary (pack in pack out) facility use. For clubs using permanent facilities (permanent equipment setup) size was the main constraint. For clubs using facilities on a temporary basis the main constraints were the requirement to pack in and pack out equipment and securing access times. Size was also an issue for clubs with temporary facility use (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Facility attributes that did not meet needs (number of responses)



The ages of 75 different facilities used for gymsports across New Zealand were reported. The median age of these buildings fell within the 1970s. Only 18 of these facilities (24%) were built since 2000.

Overall, 65% of respondents reported their facilities as being in good condition (although sometimes subject to particular use issues). A further 22% indicated that some minor repair or upgrade was required. These were usually related to repairing minor problems, such as leaks or upgrading facility condition or layout to address specific use issues.

The remaining 11% indicated more major repair or upgrade work was required. This related to needs for more major repairs, such as earthquake strengthening, or the desire for more extensive overall facility upgrading.

Overall 39 facilities were reported as having had recently undertaken refurbishments. These ranged from minor repairs and maintenance through to major upgrades. A further 30% reported they had no upgrade plans. Approximately 22% stated they had plans in development for facility upgrades, or were shifting to new facility arrangements. The remaining 9% indicated particular things they would like, or made a general statement that some work was required.

FACILITY SIZE AND CAPACITY

The average size across all 124 facilities investigated (by survey and non-survey means) was 663m^2 with an 8m peak stud height. Capacity ratios nationally ranged between 100 and 0.4m^2 per member (Table 6.1). ***Clearly ratios can only be used as a general indicator as factors such as facility time allocations, membership composition (preschool and school age members proportions), disciplines/equipment (type and configuration) and facility quality also play key roles.***

However, in general terms[4] less than 2.5m^2 per member is likely to indicate capacity pressure, while less than 1m^2 is likely to be an indicator of extreme capacity pressure. It is also likely that membership and/or programmed activities are being restricted when capacity ratios are below 2.5m^2/person (although this is still dependent on many other factors such as the disciplines/gymsports codes offered and membership composition).

The membership data used in Table 6.1 are derived from Gymnastics NZ 2016 annual membership data. The remaining data was obtained from surveys completed by each club.

In addition to general capacity ratios (m^2/member) other factors will influence facility capacity and should be taken into consideration. These factors include the models of utilisation each club applies. For example, some clubs may only have limited access to space for a set time per week, while others will own a facility and have longer access time. These types of factors should also be taken into consideration (see Gymsports Facility Guide).

Table 6.1: Facility Considerations – capacity, access, utilisation and condition.

	Capacity			Access / Utilisation		Facility condition issues[5]
Club Name (including multiple facility sites)	Member Numbers (summary estimate.)*	Activity Floor Area (est. m^2)	Capacity Ratio (m^2/person)	Set up / pack down	Access Issues with Time[6]	
Auckland						
Icon Trampoline Inc	10	1,000	**100**	No		Yes
Xtreme Rhythmix (@ Diocesan School for Girls)	7	450	**64.3**	Yes		Yes
Shore Rhythmic Gymnastics Club Inc	18	300	**16.6**	Yes		Yes
Howick Rhythmics Incorporated	55	600	**10.9**	Yes		No
Waiheke Gymnastics Club	53	500	**9.4**	Yes		No
North Harbour Gymnastics (@ Orewa Hall)	148	1,200	**8.1**	Yes		No
Xtreme Rhythmix (@Mt Roskill Grammar)	19	450	**23.4**	Yes		
Triple A Aerobics Academy of Sport & Fitness	36	200	**5.5**	No		Yes
North Harbour Gymnastics (@ Glamorgan School)	59	300	**5.1**	Yes		Yes
Extreme Trampoline (currently located at Icon Trampoline)	95	430	**4.5**	No		No
Mahurangi GymSports Inc.	166	700	**4.2**	No	Yes	Yes
Xtreme Rhythmix (@Sacred Heart College)	80	450	**5.6**	Yes	Yes	Yes

[4] Based on 2016 survey feedback from clubs nationally.
[5] As reported in survey results.
[6] Those reporting in survey results that they had constraints from access times were largely a subset of those having temporary pack in/out setups.

Club Name (including multiple facility sites)	Capacity			Access / Utilisation		Facility condition issues[5]
	Member Numbers (summary estimate.)*	Activity Floor Area (est. m²)	Capacity Ratio (m²/person)	Set up / pack down	Access Issues with Time[6]	
Counties Manukau Gymnastics	1,110	4,000	**3.6**	No		Yes
Te Puru Gymnastic Club	115	400	**3.5**	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aspire Aerobix	49	150	**3.1**	No		Yes
GymCity Papatoetoe	290	530	**1.8**	Yes		Yes
Tri Star Gymnastics	1,674	3,000	**1.8**	No		No
North Shore Trampoline	245	400	**1.6**	No	Yes	Yes
Waitakere Gymnastics	581	750	**1.3**	No		Yes
North Harbour Gymnastics (@ Hibiscus Coast)	442	500	**1.1**	No		Yes
Howick Gymnastic Club	897	870	**1.0**	No		Yes
Howick Gymnastic Club - Soul 2 Sole	9	450	**50**			
Franklin GymSports Inc.	645	600	**0.9**	No		Yes
Xtreme Rhythmix (@North Shore Events Centre)	83	144	**1.7**	No		Yes
Eastern Suburbs Gymnastics Club	1,192	700	**0.6**	No		Yes
North Harbour Gymnastics (@ North Shore Events Centre)	2,300	900	**0.4**	No	-	Yes
GymKids (@Leys Institute, Ponsonby) (@Waimaukau Primary School) (@Hobsonville Workspace) (@Pt Chevalier Primary School) (@Te Atatu Intermediate School)	414	-	**-**	-		-
Bay of Plenty						
Waihi Gymnastics Club	25	540	**21**	Yes		No
Opotiki Gymnastic Club	38	300	**7.9**	Yes		No
EBOP Gymnastics Club	159	520	**3.3**	No		No
Te Puke GymSport Incorporated	273	700	**2.6**	No		Yes
ARGOS GymSport	868	1,450	**1.7**	No		Yes
Mid-Island Gym Sports	492	800	**1.6**	No		Yes
Impact GymSport Academy	579	600	**1.0**	No		Yes
Bay Aerobics	21	-	**-**	-		-
Canterbury						
Ice Trampoline and Tumbling Sports	40	800	**20**	No		No
Diva Rhythmic Club	23	250	**10.9**	Yes		No
Waimate Gymnastics Club	49	240	**4.9**	Yes		No
Pioneer Recreation (Stadium)	412	2,150	**5.2**	Yes		No
South Canterbury GymSports	192	1,000	**5.2**	No		Yes

Club Name (including multiple facility sites)	Capacity			Access / Utilisation		Facility condition issues[5]
	Member Numbers (summary estimate.)*	Activity Floor Area (est. m²)	Capacity Ratio (m²/person)	Set up / pack down	Access Issues with Time[6]	
Timaru Gymnastics Club Inc.	108	400	**3.7**	Yes		
Delta Rhythmic Gymnastics Club	38	140	**3.7**	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Melton Gymnastics Club	106	150	**1.4**	Yes	Yes	Yes
Christchurch School of Gymnastics - Impact Alpha	788	974	**1.2**	No		Yes
Rangiora Gymnastics Club	430	500	**1.2**	No	Yes	Yes
Ashburton Gymnastics	197	230	**1.7**	Yes		No
Christchurch School of Gymnastics – QEII	1,673	1891	**1.1**	No		Yes
Olympia Gymnastic Sports	1,252	750	**0.6**	No		Yes
Olympia Gymnastic Sports - Te Wero site	112	800	**7.1**	No		
Olympia Ashburton Rhythmic Gymnastics	18	300	**16.6**	Yes	Yes	
East Coast						
Eastland Port Gisborne Trampoline Club	30	1,500	**50**	No		Yes
Gisborne Gymnastics Club	256	1,500	**5.9**	No		Yes
Hawkes Bay						
Ricochet Trampoline Club	33	325	**9.8**	No		No
Central Gymnastics Club	64	290	**4.5**	Yes		No
Hastings Gymnastics	339	1,000	**2.9**	No	Yes	No
Taradale Gymnastics Club	207	350	**1.7**	Yes		No
Omni Gymnastic Centre	733	800	**1.1**	No		Yes
Manawatu - Wanganui						
Manawatu GymSports (@ Downing St)	60	440	**7.3**	No		Yes
Taihape GymSports	52	240	**4.6**	No		Yes
Manawatu GymSports (@ Freyburg High School)	539	1400	**2.6**	Yes		No
Wanganui Boys & Girls Gym Club	520	1,200	**2.3**	No		Yes
Nelson / Marlborough						
Club Garin Rhythmic Gymnastics	30	900	**30**	Yes		
Nelson Rhythmic Gymnastics (@ Nelson Girls College)	25	690	**27.6**	Yes	Yes	No
Nelson Rhythmic Gymnastics (@ Salisbury Girls College)	17	400	**23.5**	Yes	Yes	No
Kaikoura Gymnastics Club	53	400	**7.5**	Yes	Yes	No
Blenheim Gymnastics Club Inc	361	900	**2.5**	No		No
Gymnastics Nelson	579	530	**0.9**	No		No

Club Name (including multiple facility sites)	Capacity			Access / Utilisation		Facility condition issues[5]
	Member Numbers (summary estimate.)*	Activity Floor Area (est. m²)	Capacity Ratio (m²/person)	Set up / pack down	Access Issues with Time[6]	
Northland						
Active Attitude (@ Bream Bay College)	39	375	**9.6**	Yes		No
Active Attitude (@Mangakahia)	61	500	**8.2**	Yes		No
Kaitaia Gymnastics	144	850	**5.9**	No		No
Active Attitude (@Dargaville)	61	350	**5.7**	Yes		No
Kerikeri Gymnastics Club	221	1,000	**4.5**	No		Yes
Fantastic Gymnastics	132	400	**3.0**	Yes		No
Gymnastics Otamatea	137	345	**2.5**	Yes		No
Bay of Islands	94	190	**2.0**	No		Yes
Whangarei Academy of Gymnastics	941	1,600	**1.7**	No		No
Active Attitude (@Whangarei)	394	686	**1.7**	No		Yes
Otago						
SITE Trampoline Club	8	230	**28.8**	No		
Balclutha Gymnastics Club	120	3,000	**25.0**	Yes		No
Dunedin Gymnastic Academy (@ Caledonian)	61	600	**9.8**	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greater Green Island Rhythmic Gymnastics	50	600	**12**	Yes		Yes
Alexandra Gymnastic Club	51	300	**5.9**	No		No
College Street Gymnastics Club	47	200	**4.3**	No		Yes
Pathfinders Gymnastics	69	230	**3.3**	Yes		No
St Bernadettes	128	345	**2.7**	No		Yes
Saints Trampoline Club Inc.	55	120	**2.2**	Yes		No
Dunedin Gymnastic Academy (@ Otaki St*)	367	561	**1.5**	No		
Dunedin Gymnastic Academy (@ Vogel St)	590	600	**1.0**	No		Yes
Queenstown Gymnastics Club	212	120	**0.6**	No	Yes	Yes
Aspiring GymSports	314	219	**0.7**	No		No
Cromwell Gymnastics Club	48	-	**-**	-	-	-
Southland						
Gore Trampoline and Tumbling	22	640	**29**	Yes		
Flite Trampolining (@Te Anau)	50	700	**14**	No		No
Gore Gymnastics Club	95	640	**6.8**	Yes		
Invercargill Gymnastic Club	452	400	**0.9**	No		Yes

Club Name (including multiple facility sites)	Capacity			Access / Utilisation		Facility condition issues[5]
	Member Numbers (summary estimate.)*	Activity Floor Area (est. m²)	Capacity Ratio (m²/person)	Set up / pack down	Access Issues with Time[6]	
Taranaki						
St John's GymSports	107	500	**4.7**	No		Yes
Waitara GymSports	145	550	**3.8**	No		Yes
Gymnastica Gym Club (@New Plymouth Girls High)	135	250	**1.8**	No	Yes	Yes
Gymnastica Gym Club (@Devon St)	275	380	**1.4**	No		Yes
Waikato						
Piako Gymnastics Club (@Te Aroha)	90	300	**3.3**	No	No	No
Coromandel Gymnastics Club	39	400	**10.3**	Yes	Yes	Yes
Matamata Gymnastic Club	69	630	**9.1**	No		No
South Waikato GymSport	67	500	**7.5**	No		No
Huntly Gymnastics Club	130	900	**6.9**	No		Yes
Thames Gym Sports Inc	75	450	**6**	Yes	Yes	No
Spiralz Rhythmic of Hamilton	68	400	**5.9**	Yes		Yes
Piako Gymnastics Club (@Tahuna Hall)	20	400	**20**			Yes
Mercury Bay Gymnastics Club	8.2	450	**5.5**	No	Yes	No
Whangamata Gymnastic Club	98	460	**4.7**	Yes		Yes
Piako Gymnastics Club (@Bible Church, Morrinsville)	111	400	**3.6**	Yes		
Piako Gymnastics Club (@ Morrinsville College)	141	400	**2.8**	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mt Tauhara Gymnastics Club	295	630	**2.1**	No		No
Cambridge Gymnastics Club	219	440	**2.0**	Yes		No
Cambridge Gymnastics Club - Kio Kio School	60	450	**7.5**	Yes		
Te Awamutu GymSports	324	600	**1.8**	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turn and Gymnastic Circle	182	140	**0.8**	No		Yes
Hamilton City GymSports	1,105	850	**0.8**	No		Yes
Wellington						
Pandas School of Gymnastics	54	530	**9.8**	No		Yes
Levin GymSports	144	1,200	**8.3**	Yes	Yes	No
Onslow Gymnastic Club (@ Onslow College)	111	450	**4.0**	Yes	Yes	No
Waikanae Gymnastic Club	143	480	**3.4**	Yes		No
Rimutaka GymSports	474	1,400	**3.0**	Yes		No
Onslow Gymnastic Club (@ Khandallah School)	87	250	**2.9**	Yes		No

Club Name (including multiple facility sites)	Capacity			Access / Utilisation		Facility condition issues[5]
	Member Numbers (summary estimate.)*	Activity Floor Area (est. m²)	Capacity Ratio (m²/person)	Set up / pack down	Access Issues with Time[6]	
Elements Rhythmic Gymnastics	137	389	**2.8**	Yes		
Porirua GymSports	343	800	**2.3**	Yes		No
Capital GymSports	1,203	900	**0.7**	No		Yes
Kapiti Gym Sports	628	660	**1.0**	No		Yes
Twisters Tawa Gymnastics Club (@Bigair facility)	54	-	**-**	-		-
Harbour City GymSports	556	430	**0.8**	No		Yes
Hutt Valley GymSports	901	550	**0.6**	No		Yes
Bigair GymSports	2078	900	**0.4**	No		No
West Coast						
Greymouth Gymnastics Club	165	375	**2.3**	Yes		Yes
Hokitika Gymnastics	172	300	**1.7**	No		Yes

*'Condition impact' responses were based primarily on 2015 survey data, with indicative data from 2013 being used for non-responses in 2015. A few figures are missing for some non-responding clubs across all surveys

PLANNED GYMSPORTS FACILITIES

As a direct result of the facility issues identified by the clubs, there are 47 clubs proposing to develop new gymsports facilities, or upgrades to existing facilities. The level of planning for the proposed facility developments varies from having funding secured and construction underway, through to clubs wishing to undertake feasibility planning to understand the viability of potential projects. Table 6.2 identifies by each region the number of proposed facility developments.

Table 6.2 Projects Planned or Underway in 2016

	Planned Facility Projects		No Survey Data	Total
	No	Yes		
Auckland	15	10	2	27
Bay of Plenty		5	2	7
Canterbury	4	6	4	14
East Coast	1		1	2
Hawkes Bay		1	4	5
Manawatu	3	1		4
Marlborough	1		1	2
Nelson	2	1	1	4
Northland	3	2	6	11
Otago	2	5	7	14
Southland	1	1	3	5
Taranaki	1	2	1	4
Waikato	8	7	1	16
Wellington	5	5	3	13
West Coast	1	1		2
Total	**47**	**47**	**36**	**130**

7. GYMSPORTS FACILITY APPROACH.

ADOPTING A HIERARCHY OF FACILITIES ENSURES THAT A NETWORK OF FACILITIES IS PROVIDED TO MEET FUTURE DEMAND, IN A STRUCTURED WAY AND THAT AVOIDS DUPLICATION.

NATIONAL FACILITY HIERARCHY

Adopting a hierarchy approach to the gymsports future network is essential if the best use of available capital and operational resources is to be achieved. Gymsports also needs to ensure participants have an opportunity to progress through the more specialist facilities as they become more skilled and advanced in the sport.

At the top of the hierarchy are the international facilities. These facilities are of a size that can accommodate international events. Facilities at the national level are capable of accommodating national level events (but potentially not international ones) (Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1). These facilities are hired on an as required basis by gymsports and are not gymsports specific. International and national stadia will be considered in line with the event host application process.

The facilities capable of accommodating national and international events are either already in place, or are in development. These facilities are therefore not the focus of this strategy.

The next level in the hierarchy are the regional hub facilities (Figure 7.1), which are capable of accommodating year-round training at a more advanced level, whilst still maintaining a community focus and hosting regional events (Table 7.1). Below the regional hubs are the sub regional hub facilities. Both the regional and sub regional hubs are gymsports specific facilities. That is specialist gymsports facilities which enable apparatus to be permanently set-up. These facilities can be accessed by a cross section of participants (from multiple clubs).

Regional hub facilities will be larger than sub regional hub facilities and have a greater range and number of apparatus permanently set up. These categories are detailed further in Table 7.1.

Community facilities are the base level in the hierarchy (Figure 7.1). These facilities play a vital role as they are the most numerous and are focused in most instances on training recreational and younger participants. For many participants, they are the gateway into gymsports.

Community facilities may utilise multi use venues such as school halls (non-gymsports focused facilities which are shared with other codes). Packing in and out equipment is acceptable in community facilities. However, when need and sustainability allows, gymsports specific facilities with a small selection of permanent apparatus may be possible (Table 7.1).

Facility provision needs to take account of the differences between larger metropolitan cities, cities, provincial towns and rural areas. The hierarchy needs to consider a variety of factors such as catchment size, population dynamics, travel times, venue and venue-type availability, coach and volunteer availability, and the presence of other gymsports facilities. For these reasons, not all areas will have regional hub facilities. In some locations, sub regional hub facilities will be the highest-level facility. Other areas may have community facilities and a regional hub, without the need for the middle tier of sub regional facilities (Figure 7.2).

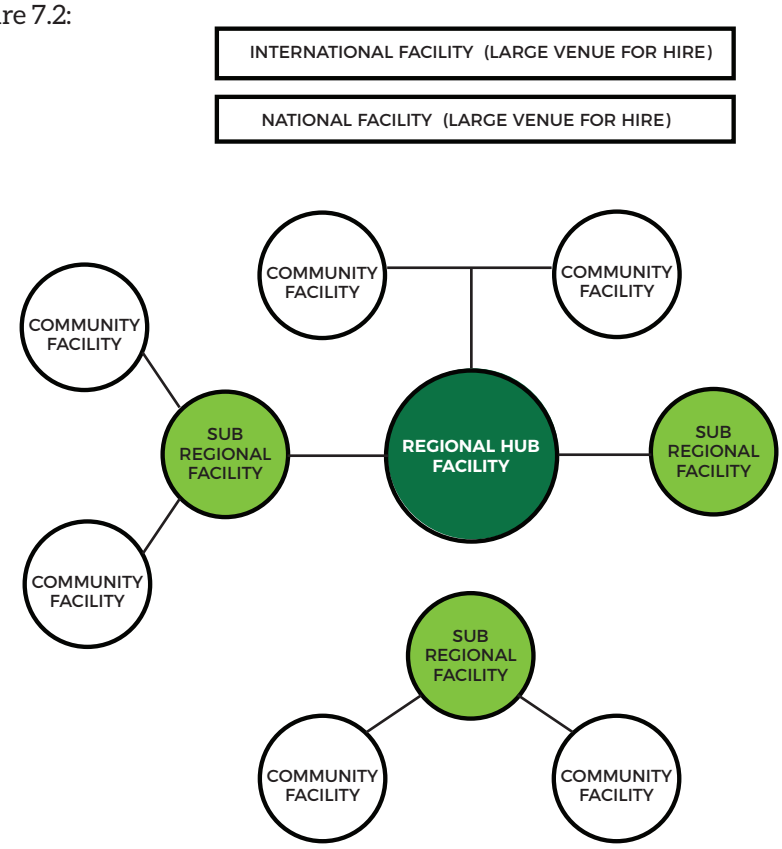
The National Facility Strategy will apply the facility hierarchy based on identified needs, physical and geographic specifications, and the desire to develop a complementary network.

Figure 7.1: Gymsports National Facility Hierarchy

NETWORK FLEXIBILITY

It is important that the facility network has the flexibility to account for regional variations. In some locations participants using community level facilities may have direct access to a regional hub facility (for example, to access particular apparatus that is not available within a community level facility) because the population cannot support a sub-regional hub (Figure 7.2). In other instances, gymnasts who use community facilities may utilise sub-regional hubs and not regional hubs, because of factors such as extended travel times. In these locations, sub-regional hubs may be the highest level of gymsports facility (Figure 7.2). In essence a gymnast who may be aligned to a specific club should still have facilitated access to more specialist apparatus in sub-regional or regional hubs on a booking basis (without having to change clubs). However, over time, as a participant advances in gymsports, specific pathways will develop.

Figure 7.2:



PATHWAYS

The national facility hierarchy is based on the concept of gymsports pathways, as participants access more specialist facilities. For many[7] this will require progressing from community facilities to sub regional facilities and then onto regional hubs. The gymnast will be able to access a wider range of training and apparatus opportunities as they progress.

PARTNERSHIPS

Developing the optimal facility hierarchy and network can often best be achieved through partnerships. The need for international and national level facilities has largely already been addressed. However, work in the areas of regional hubs, sub regional hubs and community facilities is still required. Achieving improvements will be dependent on the development of strong partnerships between gymsports and external organisations, both in terms of capital development and operational agreements. Partnerships will also be required within gymsports, particularly between clubs, so that access to regional and sub regional hubs can be facilitated.

Table 7.1: Facility Hierarchy Definitions

International / National Stadia	
Focus	• International and national events.
Activity/Use	• Infrequent gymsports use for event based activity only – single use hire (set-up and pack-down) • Hosting national events for all gymsports codes at one stadium (aerobics, artistic, rhythmic and trampoline). • Hosting national events for individual gymsports codes. • Hosting international events for individual gymsports codes.
Specifications	**International Events** • Sufficient spatial parameters to meet international event standards (see Gymsports Facility Guide for specifications). • Proximity to an international airport, access to public transport and sufficient accommodation. • International gymsports events require the use of stadia. • Adequate provision of seating to meet guidelines for the nature of the event. **National Events** • Sufficient spatial parameters to meet national and/or international event standards (See Gymsports Facility Guide for specifications). • Proximity to a major domestic airport and sufficient accommodation. • National events consisting of all gymsports codes need to utilise large indoor stadia (single use hire – set-up and pack-down). • National events consisting of single or multiple gymsports codes can utilise dedicated regional gymsports facilities or stadia. • Adequate provision of seating to meet guidelines for the nature of the event.
Level of Provision	• There is already sufficient stadia provision in urban areas nationally which meet national and international specifications.
Regional Hub Facility	
Focus	• Regional events and training purposes.
Activity/Use	• Predominately used for training purposes for multiple gymsports codes. • The majority of use meets community and recreational level outcomes. • Ability to service and support athletes/programmes at all levels (in particular meeting the requirements for senior and high performance pathway athletes/programmes) within the region. • Ability to host regional gymsports events, and in some cases national events (for specific gymsports codes). • Accessible to other gymsports clubs within the surrounding region – identified as a 'hub' facility.
Specifications	• Urban area with a population above 50,000 (a city) and a regional catchment population of above 150,000. Participant numbers must be sufficient to support sustainability. • Supports multiple gymsports codes within the facility.

[7] Those not based at regional hubs.

	• The facility is dedicated for gymsports purposes, with all apparatus and equipment set-up permanently. • Long-term security in the tenure of the facility • Sufficient spatial parameters to effectively cater for the respective gymsports codes (see Gymsports Facility Guide).
Level of Provision	• Refer to section 8 to see provision requirements nationally. • Regional Gymsports Facility Plans will outline the provision for regional hub facilities in main urban areas.
Comments	• Not all regions require a regional hub facility due to factors such as demographics, participation, geographic location and existing facility infrastructure. Regions without a regional hub facility will be served by 'sub regional facilities'. • Majority of the activity delivered in regional hub facilities meet community level outcomes.
Sub-Regional Hub Facility	
Focus	• Training purposes and local events
Activity/Use	• Primarily utilised for training purposes. • Cater for athletes and clubs from the surrounding area/district. • Majority of the activity delivered meet community and recreational level outcomes. • Supports programmes through to a senior competitive level (not including high performance pathway athletes). • Can service single or multiple gymsports codes. • Ability to host club competitions/events (depending on facility capacity and location/access to regional facilities).
Specifications	**Rural Areas** • A facility which services a geographic area crossing multiple territorial authority boundaries. And/or; • A facility in a rural area with a catchment population above 30,000 and is greater than one hour's travel from a regional or sub regional facility. • Important Note: these criteria apply to rural areas only. **Urban Areas** • Inside urban areas, sub-regional hubs must align with Regional Facility Plans. **All Areas** • Facilities are dedicated for gymsports activity - all apparatus and equipment is set-up permanently. Or at a minimum (particularly in rural settings) provide permanent access to a section of a facility - 'fixed' apparatus must be set-up permanently - with sufficient storage for remaining apparatus/equipment. • Long-term security in the tenure of the facility • Sufficient floor space to effectively cater for the respective codes and level of activity (see Gymsports Facility Guide).
Level of Provision	• Refer to section 8 to see provision requirements nationally. • An aspirational objective in the longer term is to have sufficient provision to enable 80% of participants to travel no more than 45 minutes to access a sub-regional facility.
Comments	• Participants may still be required to access some training apparatus in regional hub facilities. • Where sub-regional hub facilities already exist, or are in or near development, they will remain in the network. • In shared facilities gymsports must have high levels of access. • Majority of the activity delivered in sub-regional hub facilities meet community level outcomes.
Community Facility	
Focus	• Training facilities which service the immediate community. • Create reach, accessibility and exposure to the sport.
Activity/Use	• Training (primarily recreational and/or junior competitive) • Can serve as a satellite venue for sub regional and regional hub facilities. • One gymsports code is generally provided. • Is not required to be a gymsports specific facility (common facilities will include community and school halls). • A reduced amount and adaptive apparatus is acceptable.

Specifications	• No minimum population thresholds – service local communities where there is a demand for services. • No requirement for apparatus to be permanently set up (pack in and pack out is acceptable). However, sufficient storage is desirable for containing apparatus/equipment when not being utilised. • Permanent gymsports facilities are not required (but are preferred when proven to be financially sustainable and well-utilised throughout the day). Sufficient floor space to effectively cater for the respective codes and level of activity (see Gymsports Facility Guide). • Sufficient access on a weekly basis to sustain gymsports training.
Comments	• Participants will be required to access certain apparatus in regional and/or sub-regional facilities (particularly as they advance in skill level). • Where access to venues can be gained and complementary to existing facilities.

Note 1: For facility specifications see facility guide.
Note 2: Regardless of meeting the specifications / criteria all facilities should only be developed if they have sufficient participants and are demonstrated to be financially sustainable.

Table 7.2: Facility Type Summary

Facility Type	Participation				Gymsports Codes		Catchment Area (population)		
	Rec.	Jnr.	Snr.	HP	Single	Multiple	<30k	>30k - <150k	>150k
International / National					√	√		√	√
Regional	√	√	√	√		√			√
Sub-Regional	√	√	√		√	√		√	
Community	√	√			√	√	√		
	Events				Location		Equipment Set-Up		
	Local	Reg.	Nat.	Int.	Rural	City	Set-up	In-part	Perm.
International / National			√	√		√	√		
Regional	√	√	√			√			√
Sub-Regional	√				√	√		√	√
Community	√				√	√	√	√	

8. FACILITY NEEDS AND GAPS IN PROVISION.

CAPACITY AND ACCESS TO 'FIT-FOR-PURPOSE' FACILITIES IMPACTS THE ABILITY TO GROW PARTICIPATION AND TO PROVIDE QUALITY EXPERIENCES

FACILITY NEEDS

A large number of gymsports facilities are not meeting the needs of the sport. A number of facilities are either over or near capacity, which is limiting the growth of membership and the delivery of the sport. The distribution of appropriately sized facilities that are fit for purpose also needs to be addressed. In certain areas there is a potential oversupply or undersupply of gymsports facilities relative to current and future core participant populations (0-15 years).

A number of the facilities within the existing gymsports network are within facilities that are leased or owned by third parties (such as schools, councils, trusts and commercial landlords) meaning that facility tenure is not necessarily guaranteed long-term. Instances of leases not being renewed or lease rates increasing to an unstainable level have meant a number of clubs are currently looking for alternative venues. This scenario has the potential to increase in the future.

In many areas, current membership levels may not be sustainable. In areas where the membership is projected to decrease (based on current capture rates and cohort projections) localised facility demand is likely to decline. Clubs in these areas will need to make sure they do not take on facilities that are unsustainable for them to maintain in the longer term. These clubs will either have to increase their capture rate within a smaller declining target age cohort (of 0-15 year olds) in order to hold or grow current membership numbers, or become flexible in how facilities are used to deliver gymsports. For example, amalgamation of clubs, developing secondary revenue streams and forming partnerships.

In other predominantly metropolitan / urban areas, projections suggest there will be increased membership, and in turn, facility demand. As a result, the large number of planned facilities being proposed by the clubs will need to address the existing set of facility challenges.

A continued ad hoc development of facilities which are developed at the wrong scale in the wrong place will not provide the optimum solutions to meet the needs of gymsports nationally. There is a strong need to align the future facility developments to a hierarchy and model of facility provision that provides for a sustainable future (both capex and operationally).

Note: many of the localised facility issues outlined in this section cannot be addressed at the national facility strategy level. It will be necessary to address such issues in regional facility plans and in specific facility needs and options studies, feasibility studies, and when undertaking business case analysis.

THE OPTIMAL NETWORK

The existing network of gymsports facilities at all facility levels is illustrated in Map 8.1. Applying a 30-minute drive time around the facilities illustrates the degree of coverage the network has at a high level. Most of the population has access to some form of gymsports facility.

Applying a regional and sub regional facility hierarchy over the existing facility network changes the coverage patterns (Map 8.3). Based on drive times of 90 minutes for regional

hub facilities, and 45 minutes for sub-regional facilities, certain areas lack coverage.

The main gaps are outlined in Table 8.1. A combination of approaches to meet gaps will likely be required. This will include the optimisation of existing facilities and in some instances the development of new facilities.

Table 8.1: Regional and Sub Regional Facility Gaps

Regional Hub Gaps	Sub-Regional Hub Gaps
Whangarei	Kerikeri (small)
Auckland – North Shore	Auckland
Tauranga	Waikato
Hamilton	Napier / Hastings
Palmerston North	New Plymouth
Wellington	Manawatu
Christchurch (earthquake damaged)	Wellington
Dunedin	Nelson / Blenheim
	Canterbury
	Queenstown / Wanaka
	Invercargill

Based on available data, ten regional hub facilities and approximately sixteen sub-regional facilities are required nationally to establish an optimal network[8] (Map 8.3). Regional hubs will be capable of accommodating more than one gymsports code.

Regional plans in areas such as Auckland, Canterbury, Waikato and Wellington together with detailed feasibility analysis will determine the precise location of these facilities. Satellite community level facilities will act as feeders into the regional and sub regional hubs.

In Auckland three regional hubs are required due to population and participant projection modelling (Map 8.3). In Canterbury one, potentially two, regional hubs may be required due to earthquake damage of existing facilities.

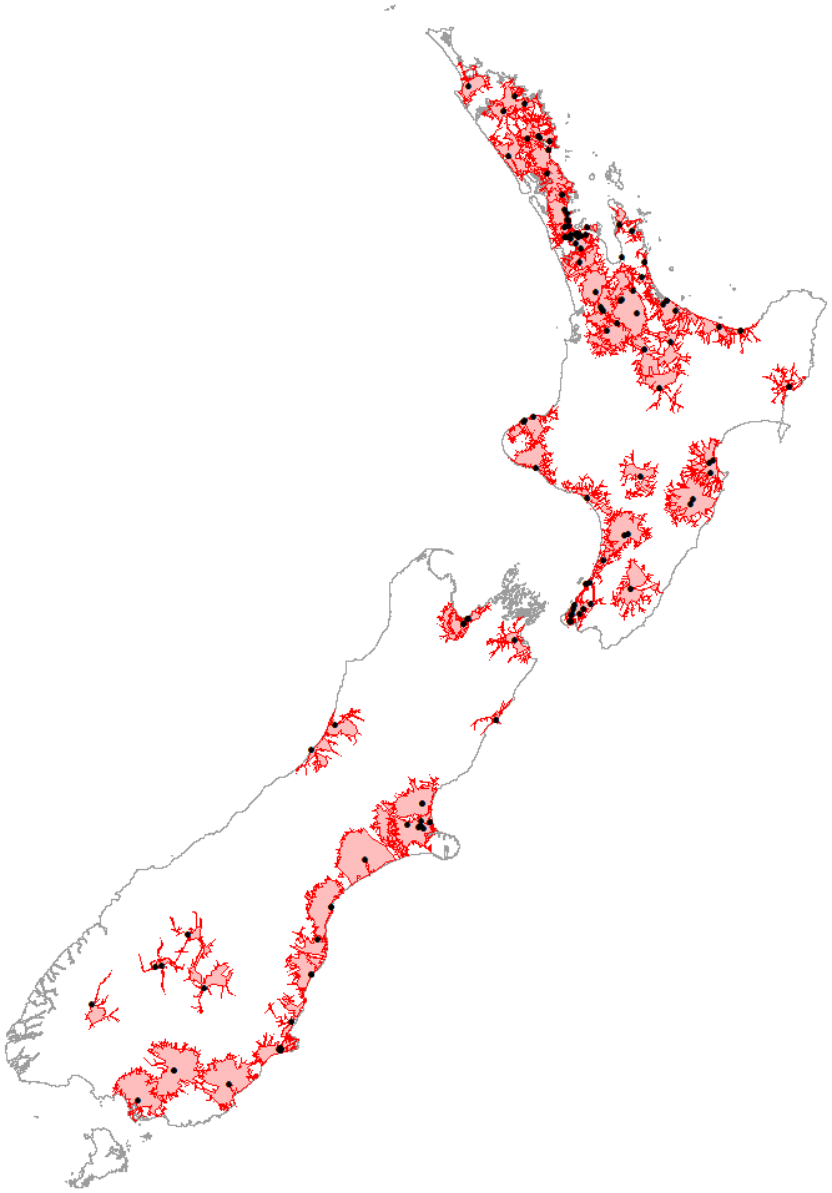
Gaps at the community level are only identifiable based on localised needs data. Where community level facility gaps are identified through localised needs analysis and regional planning, existing non-specialist facilities such as community and school halls are likely to remain the most acceptable facility solution.

RATIONALISATION - CHANGE IN FACILITY PROVISION

An optimal network must also take into consideration the demand for facilities. In some locations demographic projections indicate that the participating-age cohort (0-15 yrs) may decline. In these locations it is likely that facility requirements may also need to adjust over time. This may mean unsustainable single use facilities are rationalised in favour of shared facilities. Localised options analysis should be used to inform these changes if they are required.

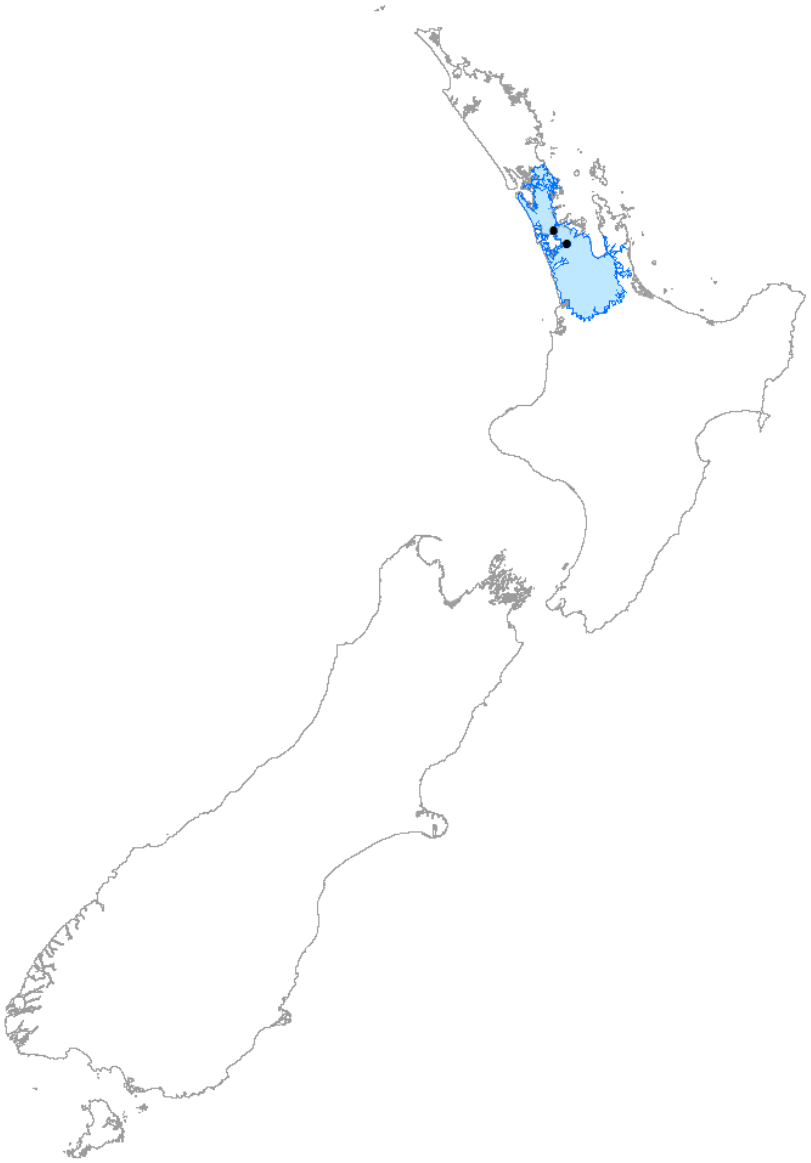
[8] This network provides the optimal coverage based on drive times of 90 minutes for regional hub facilities and 45 minutes for sub-regional facilities.

Map 8.1: **Existing Network** – All Facility Levels – 30-minute drive time catchments



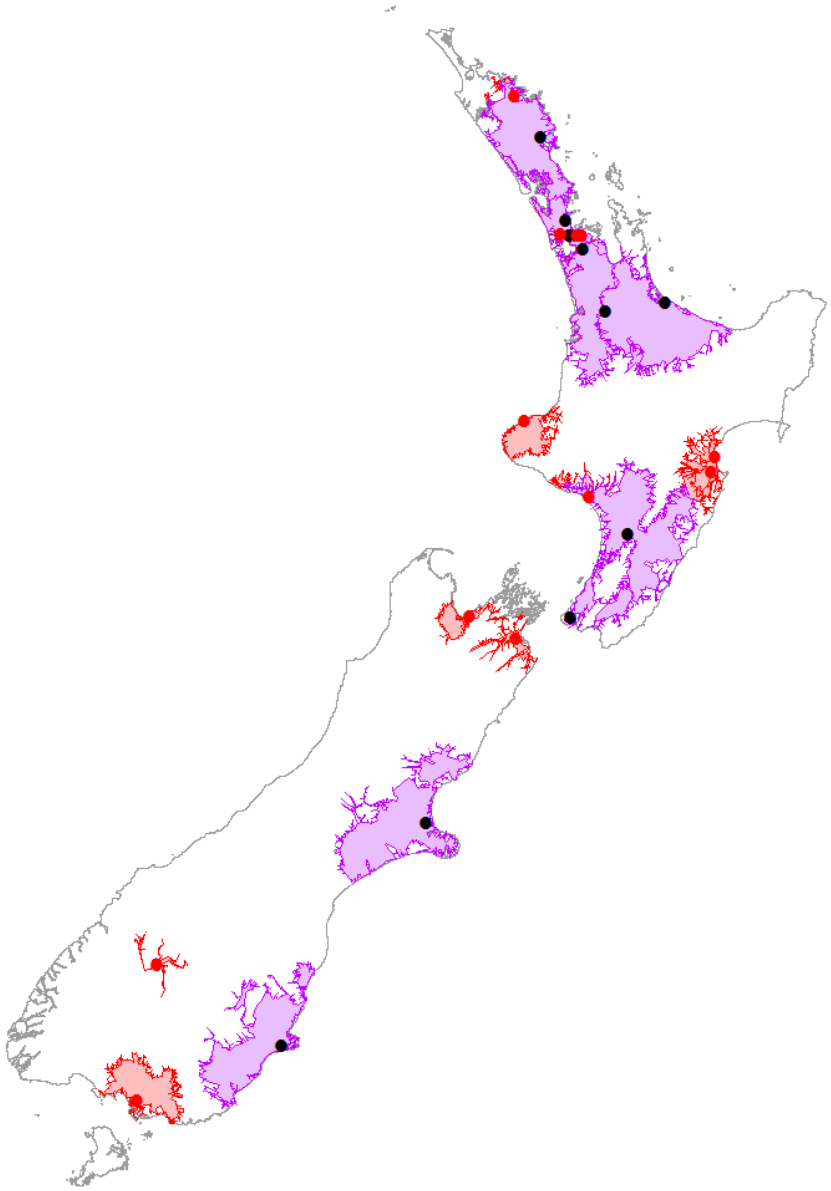
Note: Existing gymsports facilities with 30-minute drive times from each facility indicated.

Map 8.2: **Existing Network** - Regional Facilities. – 90-minute drive time catchments.



Notes:
1. Existing gymsports regional facilities with 90-minute drive times from each facility indicated.
2. The Christchurch regional facility is excluded as it requires a post-earthquake rebuild.
3. Regional facilities are determined by the strategy facility criteria

Map 8.3: **Optimal** Future Network – Regional and Sub-Regional Hubs – 90 and 45-minute drive times catchments respectively.



Notes:

1. Proposed Regional (black dot) and Sub-regional (red dot) gymsports facility network with 90 (purple catchment) and 45-minute (red catchment) drive times from each respective facility indicated.
2. Community level facilities are essential to our network. They have been excluded from this for illustrative purposes only. See Map 8.1 for an understanding of the role of community level facilities in the network.

9. STRATEGIC APPROACH - ACHIEVING THE OPTIMAL NETWORK.

Table 9.1 Proposed National and Regional Strategic Approaches

General Approaches to be Implemented Nationally
1. Negotiate access and use agreements so that clubs / participants can have access to regional and sub regional hubs within the network. Future capital funding grants should build shared use of facilities into their grant agreements. 2. Work proactively with key stakeholders such as Councils and the MOE / Schools to explore long term use / lease agreements and facility partnership approaches to secure quality gymsports access to facilities. 3. Maintain existing facilities in line with asset and maintenance plans. 4. Monitor and review existing facility utilisation and quality to ensure gymsports is nurtured. 5. Prior to any major renewals or upgrades, undertake a needs and options assessment to determine the costs and benefits of alternative facility delivery models (such as those outlined in this strategy). 6. Undertake a feasibility and business case analysis prior to developing any new facilities / refurbishments. 7. Review and monitor the sustainability of community facilities. If required investigate changing the facility delivery approach. This will involve exploring the applicability of the different delivery models.

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
Northland	**Regional Facilities** • Whangarei Academy of Gymnastics facility. **Sub-Regional Facilities** • Kerikeri Gymnastics Club facility. **Community Facilities** • Bream Bay College (Active Attitude). • Dargaville Dalmatian Hall (Active Attitude). • Mangakahia Sports Complex (Active Attitude). • Whangarei Centre (Active Attitude). • Fantastic Gymnastics facility. • Gymnastics Otamatea facility. • Bay of Islands Gymnastic Club Kaikohe facility. • Kaitaia Gymnastics facility. • Bay of Islands Gymnastics Club Opua facility.	**Participation** • 5 of the 10 responding clubs/ venues reported increasing membership while the other 5 were stable. • Looking forward however the 'participating-age' catchment population (5-15yrs) is projected to decline across the region overall by around 1,200 (5%) from 24,260 (2013) to 23,030 (2043). • This projected decline was particularly apparent for the Kaipara (-18%) and Far North (-13%) Districts, while Whangarei had a very slight projected growth (3%). • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs) is projected to decline across the region overall by around 1,530 (13%) from 12,180 (2013) to 10,650 (2043). • This projected decline was particularly apparent for the Kaipara (-24%) and Far North (-20%) Districts, and to a lesser extent in Whangarei (-5%). • All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 2,224 today[9], Northland club membership	**Northland requires a regional hub facility in Whangarei, a sub-regional hub in Kerikeri and the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery.** **Specifically:** 1. Explore developing a regional hub in Whangarei (potentially via optimising the Whangarei Academy of Gymnastics facility). 2. Complete developing a small sub-regional hub in Kerikeri for the Far North (already under development). 3. Designate all other facilities as community facilities. 4. Review and monitor the sustainability of community facilities. If required investigate changing the facility delivery approach. This will involve exploring the applicability of the different delivery models.

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
		by 2043 is projected to be around 2,318 – representing growth of 94 (4.2%) • All else being equal, any regional membership increase is likely to be focussed on parts of Whangarei, or any other more localised areas of Northland with sufficient volumes and growth rates in the key participating-age ranges. **Facility stock** • 5 of the 11 clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (45%). • 4 of the 7 responding clubs/venues (out of 11) reported their facility didn't meet their needs. • 2 of the 5 responding clubs/venues (out of 11) reported their facility had capacity/ quality issues. • 4 of the 5 responding clubs/venues (out of 11) reported they had greater facility planning and development intentions (80%). • 1 club/venue indicated its venues/facilities have hosted up to regional-level events.	
Auckland	**Regional Facilities** • Tri Star Gymnastics facility • Counties Manukau Gymnastics facility. **Sub-Regional Facilities** • North Harbour Gymnastics - North Shore Events Centre (including Xtreme rhythmix). **Community Facilities** • Aspire Aerobix facility. • Eastern Suburbs Gymnastics Club facility. • Extreme Trampoline facility. • Franklin GymSports Inc facility. • GymCity Papatoetoe facility. • Howick Gymnastic Club facility (including Soul 2 Sole Movement Studio). • Howick Rhythmics Incorporated facility. • Icon Trampoline Inc. facility (Note: This facility may perform sub regional	**Participation** • Of the 25 clubs/venues responding, around half reported increasing numbers, 10 staying stable and 3 decreasing. • Looking forward the 'participating-age' catchment population (5-15yrs) is projected to increase across the region overall by around 45,000 (23%) from 201,640 (2013) to 247,110 (2043) • Higher participating-age growth is projected for most Local Board areas, particularly for Rodney (113%); Papakura (76%); Franklin (69%); Waitemata (63%) and Maungakiekie-Tamaki (60%). Only the Waitakere Ranges (-23%) and Manurewa (-17%) Board Areas have projected participating-age population declines. • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs) is projected to increase across the region overall by around 18,510 (17%) from	**Auckland requires a regional hub facility on the North Shore, a series of additional sub-regional hubs and the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery.** **Specifically:** 1. Develop a Regional Gymsports Plan. 2. Explore developing a regional hub on the North Shore to complement the existing regional hubs (Tri Star and Counties Manukau Gymnastics Facilities). 3. Explore developing sub-regional hubs in the north, east, south and west of the city.

[9] Estimates for all Regions are based on responding clubs and past survey responses to GNZ. Any updated membership numbers can be projected to give a new total as required)

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
	functions). • Mahurangi GymSports Inc. facility. • Hibiscus Coast Centre (North Harbour Gymnastics). • Glamorgan School (North Harbour Gymnastics Centre). • Orewa Hall (North Harbour Gymnastics Centre) • North Shore Trampoline facility. • Shore Rhythmic Gymnastics Club Inc. facility. • Te Puru facility (Te Puru Gymnastics Club). • Triple A Aerobics Academy of Sport and Fitness facility. • Waiheke Gymnastics Club facility. • Waitakere Gymnastics facility. • Diocesan School for Girls (Xtreme rhythmix). • Sacred Heart College (Xtreme Rhythmix).	109,860 (2013) to 128,370 (2043) • This preschool-age growth covers most Board Areas except for declines in Manurewa, Waitakere, Howick and Kaipatiki. The highest growth is in Rodney (135%), with strong growth (>50%) also in Franklin, Great Barrier, Upper Harbour and Papakura. • Rodney and Franklin are the only areas with higher preschool-age group growth than participating-age growth – indicating longer term recruitment sustainability. • All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 10,802 today, Auckland club membership by 2043 is projected to be around 13,759 – representing an increase of around 2,957 (27.4%). • All else being equal, any regional membership increase is likely to be most focussed on those areas of Auckland projected to receive higher future population growth generally (intensification or greenfields) and with sufficient volumes and growth rates in the key participating-age ranges. **Facility stock** • 17 of the 27 clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (63%) • 17 of the 26 responding clubs/venues reported their facility didn't meet their needs (65%) • 19 of the 24 responding clubs/venues (out of 27) reported their facility had capacity/ quality issues (79%) • 14 of the 25 responding clubs/venues reported they had greater facility planning and development intentions (56%).	
Waikato	**Regional Facilities** • There are currently no regional facilities in the Waikato.	**Participation** • 12 of the 15 responding clubs/venues reported increasing member numbers and 3 were stable. • Looking forward the participating-	**The Waikato requires a regional hub facility in Hamilton, a series of additional sub-regional hubs and the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery.**

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
	Sub-Regional Facilities • Hamilton City Gymsports facility. **Community Facilities** • Piako Gymnastics Club facility. • Cambridge Gymnastics Club facility. • Coromandel Gymnastics Club facility. • Huntly Gymnastics Club facility. • Matamata Gymnastic Club facility. • Mercury Bay Gymnastics Club facility. • Mt Tauhara Gymnastics Club facility. • Bible Church, Morrinsville (Piako Gymnastics Club). • Morrinsville College (Piako Gymnastics Club). • South Waikato GymSport facility. • Spiralz Rhythmic of Hamilton facility. • Te Awamutu GymSports facility. • Thames Gym Sports Inc facility. • Tokoroa Gymnastic Club facility. • Turn and Gymnastic Circle facility. • Whangamata Gymnastic Club facility.	age population (5-15yrs) is projected to increase across the region overall by around 1,100 (2%) from 60,780 (2013) to 61,890 (2043). • However, higher participating-age growth is projected only for Hamilton (25%), with all other Territorial Authority areas being projected for notable decline, apart from slight growth in Waikato District (8%). • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs) is projected to decline across the region overall by around 1,410 (4%) from 31,370 (2013) to 30,320 (2043). • Preschool-age growth is only projected in Hamilton (11%) and Waikato (10%). All other Districts have declines, particularly Waitomo, South Waikato, Hauraki, Thames-Coromandel, Otorohanga and Taupo. • All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 3,089 today, Waikato club membership by 2043 is projected to be around 3,297 – representing only an increase of 208 (6.7%). • Any regional membership increase is likely to be focussed on those areas of Hamilton projected to receive higher future population growth generally (intensification or greenfields), or any other more localised areas of the Waikato with sufficient volumes and growth rates in the key participating-age ranges. **Facility stock** • 7 of the 17 clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (44%). • 9 of the 16 responding clubs/venues reported their facility didn't meet their needs (56%). • 10 of the 15 responding clubs/venues reported their facility had capacity/ quality issues (66%). • 8 of the 14 responding clubs/venues reported they had greater planning and	**Specifically:** 1. Develop a Regional Gymsports Plan for the Waikato. 2. Explore developing a regional hub in Hamilton. 3. Explore developing sub-regional hubs in key areas of demand (which support a sustainable facility network). 4. Review and monitor the sustainability of community facilities. If required, investigate changing the facility delivery approach. This will involve exploring the applicability of the different delivery models.

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
Gisborne/ East Coast	**Regional Facilities** • There are currently no regional facilities in the Gisborne/East Coast. **Sub-Regional Facilities** • There are currently no sub-regional facilities in the Gisborne/East Coast. **Community Facilities** • Eastland Port Gisborne Trampoline Club facility. • Gisborne Gymnastics Club facility.	**Participation** • The one responding club/venue reported decreasing numbers. • Looking forward the participating-age catchment population (5-15yrs) is projected to decline across the region overall by around 1,300 (17%) from 7,810 (2013) to 6,500 (2043). • The population is centred on Gisborne and it is projected to have notable participating-age decline (17%). A much higher decline is projected in the Wairoa District (-29%). • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs) is projected to decline across the region overall by around 850 (-22%) from 3,880 (2013) to 3,030 (2043). • This preschool-age decline covers all Districts, particularly Wairoa (-36%) and to a lesser extent Gisborne (-22%). • All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 286 today, Gisborne/East Coast club membership by 2043 is projected to be around 256– representing a decline of 30 (-10.5%). **Facility stock** • All of the clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (100%) • The 2 responding clubs/venues reported their facility didn't meet their needs (100%) • 1 of the 2 responding clubs/venues reported their facility had capacity/quality issues. • 1 of the 2 responding clubs/venues reported they had greater planning and development intentions.	**Gisborne/ East Coast require the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery.** **Specifically:** 1. Review and monitor the sustainability of facilities. If required, investigate changing the facility delivery approach. This will involve exploring the applicability of different delivery models. 2. No new gymsports specific standalone facilities should be developed (without having first comprehensively established the need and long-term viability).
Bay of Plenty	**Regional Facilities** • There are currently no regional facilities in the Bay of Plenty. **Sub-Regional Facilities** • ARGOS GymSport facility. • Impact GymSport Academy facility. • Mid-Island Gym Sports facility.	**Participation** • 1 of the 5 responding clubs/venues reported increasing numbers, with the other 3 remaining stable. • Looking forward the 'participating-age' catchment population (5-15yrs) is projected to decline across the region overall by around 1,050 (3%) from 40,550 (2013) to 39,500 (2043).	**The Bay of Plenty requires a regional hub facility in Greater Tauranga and the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery.** **Specifically:** 1. Explore developing a regional hub in Greater Tauranga.*

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
	Community Facilities • EBOP Gymnastics Club facility. • Opotiki Gymnastics Club facility. • Te Puke GymSport facility. • Waihi Gymnastics Club facility.	• Higher participating-age growth is projected only for Tauranga (25%), with most other Territorial Authority areas being projected for notable decline including Kawerau (-46%), Opotiki (-39%), Whakatane (-26%) and Rotorua (-24%). Western Bay of Plenty has only slight projected decline (-3%). • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs) is projected to decline across the region overall by around 1,170 (-6%) from 19,870 (2013) to 18,700 (2043). • Preschool-age growth is only projected in Tauranga (21%) with minor decline in Western Bay (-9%). All other Districts have notable decline (>20%), particularly in Kawerau (-50%) and Opotiki (-44%). • All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 2,455 today, Bay of Plenty club membership by 2043 is projected to be around 2,481 – an increase of 26 (1%) • Any regional membership increase is likely to be most focussed on projected growth areas in Tauranga. **Facility stock** • 5 of the 7 clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (71%). • 4 of the 6 responding clubs/venues reported their facility didn't meet their needs (66%). • 4 of the 5 responding clubs/venues (out of 7) reported their facility had capacity/ quality issues (80%). • 5 of the 6 responding clubs/venues reported they had greater planning and development intentions (83%).	2. Review and monitor the sustainability of community facilities. If required, investigate changing the facility delivery approach. This will involve exploring the applicability of the different delivery models. * For the purpose of the strategy, Greater Tauranga includes the Tauranga City Council boundary zone and the surrounding periphery
Hawkes Bay	**Regional Facilities** • There are currently no regional facilities in the Hawkes Bay. **Sub-Regional Facilities** • Omni Gymnastic Centre • Hastings Gymnastics facility.	**Participation** • The single responding club/venue reported increasing numbers. • Looking forward, however, the participating-age catchment population (5-15yrs) is projected to decline across the region overall by around 2,810 (12%) from 22,950 (2013) to 20,140 (2043).	**The Hawkes Bay requires two functional sub-regional hub facilities, one in Napier and one in Hastings, and the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery.**

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
	Community Facilities • Central Gymnastics Club facility. • Ricochet Trampoline Club facility. • Taradale Gymnastics Club facility.	• Higher participating-age decline is projected for Central Hawkes Bay (-24%), Napier (-10%) and Hastings (-10%) to a lesser extent. • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs) is projected to decline across the region overall by around 2,130 (18%) from 11,600 (2013) to 9,470 (2043). • Preschool-age decline covers all Districts, particularly Central Hawkes Bay (-32%) and to a lesser extent in Napier (-17%) and Hastings (-15%). • All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 1,376 today, Hawkes Bay club membership by 2043 is projected to be around 1,259 – representing a decline of 117 (-8.5%). **Facility stock** • 3 of the 5 clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (60%) • The 2 responding clubs/venues (out of 5) reported their facility didn't meet their needs. • 1 responding club/venue reported their facility had capacity/quality issues. • 1 of the 5 responding clubs/venues reported they had greater planning and development intentions.	**Specifically:** 1. Explore optimising (where required) two sub-regional hubs one in Napier and one in Hastings (Omni Gymnastics Centre and Hastings Gymnastics Centre facilities). 2. Review and monitor the sustainability of community facilities. If required investigate changing the facility delivery approach. This will involve exploring the applicability of the different delivery models.
Taranaki	**Regional Facilities** • There are currently no regional facilities in Taranaki. **Sub-Regional Facilities** • Gymnastics Waitara Facility (Clifton Park -recently completed) **Community Facilities** • Gymnastica Gym Club Devon St facility. • New Plymouth Girls High Gymnastica Gym Club). • St John's GymSport facility. • Waitara GymSports facility.	**Participation** • 2 of the 3 responding clubs/venues reported increasing membership with 1 stating they were stable. • Looking forward, however, the participating-age catchment population (5-15yrs) is projected to decline very slightly across the region overall (-1%) from 15,780 (2013) to 15,770 (2043). • Only slight participating-age growth is projected for New Plymouth (7%), with higher decline projected for South Taranaki (-15%) and Stratford (-10%). • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs) is projected to decline across the region overall by around 590 (-7%) from 8,290 (2013) to 7,700 (2043).	**Taranaki requires a sub-regional hub facility in New Plymouth and the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery.** **Specifically:** 1. Explore developing a sub-regional hub in New Plymouth (potentially optimising Gymnastica Gym Club facility). 2. Review and monitor the sustainability of community facilities. If required, investigate changing the facility delivery approach. This will involve exploring the applicability of different delivery models.

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
		• While preschool-age numbers are largely unchanged in New Plymouth (-1%), greater declines are projected in Stratford (-21%) and South Taranaki (-19%). • All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 662 today, Taranaki club membership by 2043 is projected to be around 684. That is stable. • Any regional membership increase is likely to be focused on any new projected growth areas emerging in New Plymouth. **Facility stock** • All of the 5 clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (100%). • All of the 4 responding clubs/venues reported their facility didn't meet their needs (100%) • All of the 4 responding clubs/venues reported their facility had capacity/ quality issues (100%) • 3 of the 4 responding clubs/venues reported they had greater planning and development intentions (75%).	
Manawatu - Wanganui	**Regional Facilities** • There are currently no regional facilities in Manawatu /Wanganui **Sub-Regional Facilities** • Wanganui Boys & Girls Gym Club facility. **Community Facilities** • Manawatu GymSports Downing St facility. • Freyburg High School (Manawatu GymSports) • Taihape GymSports facility.	**Participation** • 1 of the 4 responding clubs/venues reported increasing members, with 3 being stable. • Looking forward, however, the participating-age catchment population (5-15yrs) is projected to decline across the region by around 4,000 (-3%) from 31,420 (2013) to 27,470 (2043). • Participating-age increase is only projected for Palmerston North (4%), with progressively higher decline projected in Manawatu (-8%) and Wanganui (-19%), with all other Districts having well over 20% decline. • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs) is projected to decline across the region overall by around 2,850 (-18%) from 16,130 (2013) to 13,280 (2043). • Preschool-age decline covers all areas,	**Manawatu-Wanganui requires a regional hub and a sub-regional hub facility in Palmerston North or Wanganui, and the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery.** **Specifically:** 1. Explore developing a regional hub and a sub-regional hub in either Wanganui or Palmerston North (Wanganui Boys and Girls Gym Club facility and Manawatu Gymsports facility -Palmerston North). 2. Review and monitor the sustainability of community facilities. If required investigate changing the facility delivery approach. This will involve exploring the applicability of different delivery models.

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
		although lower in Palmerston North (-2%) and Manawatu (-14%). More notable decline (>20%) in all other Districts, particularly Ruapehu (-44%), Rangitikei (-32%) and Horowhenua (-29%). • All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 1,171 today, Manawatu-Wanganui club membership by 2043 is projected to be around 1,063 – representing a decline of 108 (-9.3%). • Any regional membership increase is likely to be mostly focussed on any projected growth areas in Palmerston North. **Facility stock** • 3 of the 5 clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (60%). • 3 of the 4 responding clubs/venues reported their facility didn't meet their needs (75%). • 3 of the 4 responding clubs/venues reported their facility had capacity/quality issues (75%). • 1 of the 4 responding clubs/venues reported they had greater planning and development intentions (25%).	
Wellington	**Regional Facilities** • There are currently no regional facilities in Wellington. **Sub-Regional Facilities** • Rimutaka Gymsports facility. • Capital Gymsports facility. • Bigair Gymsports facility. • Harbour City Gymsports facility. • Hutt Valley Gymsports facility. **Community Facilities** • Mandy's Gymnastic Club facility. • Kapiti Gym Sports facility. • Levin Gymsports facility. • Khandallah School (Onslow Gymnastic Club). • Onslow College (Onslow Gymnastic Club).	**Participation** • 7 of the 10 responding clubs/venues reporting increasing numbers, with 3 remaining stable. • Looking forward however the 'participating-age' catchment population (5-15yrs) is projected to decline across the region by around 4,600 (-7%) from 62,220 (2013) to 57,580 (2043). • Participating-age increase is only projected for Wellington City (5%) and the Kapiti Coast (2%), with progressively higher decline projected in Carterton (-2%); Upper Hutt (-8%); South Wairarapa (-14%); Porirua (-16%); Masterton (-18%) and Lower Hutt (-23%). • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs) is projected to decline across the region	**Wellington requires a regional hub facility, the optimisation of a selected number of sub-regional hubs and the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery.** **Specifically:** 1. Develop a Regional Gymsports Plan. 2. Explore developing a regional hub in Wellington. 3. Explore optimising sub-regional hubs in key areas of demand.

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
	• Pandas School of Gymnastics facility. • Porirua GymSports facility. • Waikanae Gymnastic Club facility	overall by around 3,310 (-10%) from 32770 (2013) to 29,460 (2043). • Preschool-age growth is only projected in Wellington (4%), with decline in all other Districts, and more notably in Masterton (-25%), Lower Hutt (-20%) and Porirua (-19%). • All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 6,913 today, Wellington club membership by 2043 is projected to be around 6,563 –a decline of 350 (-5.1%). • Any regional membership increase is likely to most focus on any projected growth areas in Wellington, or any other localised areas in the Region with sufficient volumes and growth rates in the key participating-age ranges. **Facility stock** • 9 of the 13 clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (69%). • 7 of the 12 responding clubs/venues reported their facility didn't meet their needs (58%). • 5 of the 9 responding clubs/venues (out of 13) reported their facility had capacity/ quality issues (55%). • 7 of the 10 responding clubs/venues (out of 13) reported they had greater planning and development intentions (70%). • 2 clubs/venues indicated their venues/ facilities have hosted up to regional-level events.	
Nelson/ Marlborough/ Tasman	**Regional Facilities** • There are currently no regional facilities in Nelson/ Marlborough/Tasman. **Sub-Regional Facilities** • Blenheim Gymnastics Club Inc. facility. • Gymnastics Nelson facility. **Community Facilities** • Club Garin Rhythmic Gymnastics facility. • Kaikoura Gymnastics Club facility.	**Participation** • No member number trends were reported from clubs/venues. • Looking forward the participating-age catchment population (5-15yrs) is projected to decline across the region by around 1,900 (-11%) from 18,330 (2013) to 16,380 (2043). • Participating-age decline is projected for Marlborough (-7%); Nelson (-8%) and Tasman (-16%). • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs)	**Nelson/ Marlborough/Tasman require optimised sub-regional hub facilities in Nelson and Blenheim and the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery.** **Specifically:** 1. Explore optimising sub-regional hubs in Nelson and Blenheim (Gymnastics Nelson and Blenheim Gymnastics Club facilities). 2. Review and monitor the sustainability

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
	• Nelson College for Girls (Nelson Rhythmic Gymnastics Club). • Salisbury Girls College (Nelson Rhythmic Gymnastics Club).	is projected to decline across the region overall by around 1,240 (-14%) from 8,660 (2013) to 7,420 (2043). • Preschool-age decline covers all Districts, particularly Tasman and Nelson (-16%) and to a lesser extent Marlborough (-11%). • All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 1,065 today, Nelson/ Marlborough/Tasman club membership by 2043 is projected to be around 987 – a decline of 78 (-7.3%). **Facility stock** • 2 of the 4 clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (34%). • All of the 4 responding clubs/venues reported their facility didn't meet their needs (100%). • Despite this none of the 3 responding clubs/venues (out of 4) reported their facility had capacity or quality issues (0%). • 2 of the 3 responding clubs/venues (out of 6) reported they had greater planning and development intentions (66%).	of community facilities. If required, investigate changing the facility delivery approach. This will involve exploring the applicability of the different delivery models.
Canterbury	**Regional Facilities** • Christchurch School of Gymnastics – QEII facility (Damaged in earthquake). **Sub-Regional Facilities** • South Canterbury Gymsports. • Christchurch School of Gymnastics - Impact Alpha facility. • Olympia Gymnastic Sports facility **Community Facilities** • Ashburton Gymnastic Club facility. • Delta Rhythmic Gymnastics Club Inc facility. • Diva Rhythmic Club facility. • Ice Trampoline and Tumbling Sports facility (Note: This facility may perform sub regional functions). • Pioneer Recreation Stadium. • Rangiora Gymnastics Club facility.	**Participation** • 10 of the 11 responding clubs/venues reported increasing members, with 1 being stable. • Looking forward the participating-age catchment (5-15yrs) is projected to increase across the region by around 7,300 (10%) from 70,000 (2013) to 77,330 (2043) • Strong increase is projected for Selwyn (52%), and to a lesser extent Ashburton (23%); Waimakariri (12%); Huruni (8%) and Christchurch (4%). Only minor declines are indicated in other Districts. • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs) is projected to increase across the region overall by around 1,790 (5%) from 35,710 (2013) to 37,500 (2043). • Preschool-age growth is strong (>50%) in Selwyn District (57%), and to a lesser	**Canterbury requires a regional hub facility, a selected number of sub-regional hubs and the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery** **Specifically:** 1. Develop a Regional Gymsports Plan. 2. Explore developing one, or potentially two, regional hubs in Christchurch. 3. Explore developing / optimising sub-regional hubs in key areas of demand in and surrounding Christchurch (such as in areas such as Lincoln / Rolleston).

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
	• Timaru Gymnastics Club Inc facility. • Waimate Gymnastics Club facility. • West Melton Gymnastics Club facility.	extent Waimakariri (18%) and Ashburton (8%). Low to negative elsewhere (Christchurch City -2%), with notable decline in Timaru and Kaikoura (both >10%). • Selwyn and Waimakariri are the only areas with higher preschool-age group growth than participating-age growth – indicating longer-term recruitment sustainability. • All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 5,438 today, Canterbury club membership by 2043 is projected to be around 6,259 – a decline of 821 (15.1%). **Facility stock** • 6 of the 14 clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (43%). • 10 of the 14 responding clubs/venues reported their facility didn't meet their needs (71%). • 8 of the 11 responding clubs/venues (out of 14) reported their facility had capacity or quality issues (73%). • 8 of the 11 responding clubs/venues reported they had greater planning and development intentions (72%). • 1 club/venue indicated its venues/ facilities have hosted up to national-level events, with 2 others having hosted up to regional-level events.	
West Coast	**Regional Facilities** • There are currently no regional facilities on the West Coast. **Sub-Regional Facilities** • There are currently no sub-regional facilities on the West Coast. **Community Facilities** • Greymouth Gymnastic Club facility. • Hokitika Gymnastic Club facility.	**Participation** • 1 of the 2 responding clubs/venues reported increasing numbers while the other was stable. • Looking forward, however, the participating-age catchment population (5-15yrs) is projected to decline across the region by around 390 (10%) from 4,110 (2013) to 3,720 (2043). • Higher participating-age decline is projected particularly for Westland (-15%) and Greymouth (-13%), while slight growth is projected for Buller (1%). • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs)	**The West Coast requires the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery.** **Specifically:** 1. Review and monitor the sustainability of community facilities. If required investigate changing the facility delivery approach. This will involve exploring the applicability of the different delivery models.

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
		is projected to decline across the region overall by around 390 (-18%) from 2,210 (2013) to 1,820 (2043). • Preschool-age decline covers all Districts, with more notable decline (>20%) in Grey (-22%) and Westland (-20%). • All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 337 today, West Coast club membership by 2043 is projected to be around 312 – a decline of 25 (-7.3%). **Facility stock** • 1 of the 2 clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (50%). • All of the responding clubs/venues reported their facility didn't meet their needs and had capacity/quality issues. • Both responding clubs/venues reported they had greater planning and development intentions (100%).	
Otago	**Regional Facilities** • There are currently no regional facilities in Otago. **Sub-Regional Facilities** • There are currently no sub-regional facilities in Otago. **Community Facilities** • Alexandra Gymnastic Club facility. • Aspiring GymSports facility. • Balclutha Gymnastics Club facility. • College Street Gymnastics Club facility. • Caledonian Gym (Dunedin Gymnastic Academy) • Dunedin Gymnastic Academy (Vogel St facility). • Waikouaiti Events Centre (Dunedin Gymnastic Academy– in recess). • Dunedin Gymnastic Academy (Otaki St facility – Willis St recently closed due to asbestos). • Greater Green Island Rhythmic Gymnastics Club facility. • Pathfinders Gymnastics facility. • Queenstown Gymnastics Club facility.	**Participation** • 1 of the 2 responding clubs/venues reported increasing numbers while the other was stable. • Looking forward, however, the participating-age catchment population (5-15yrs) is projected to slightly increase across the region (0.3%) from 23,830 (2013) to 23,900 (2043). • Strong increase is projected for Queenstown-Lakes (53%), and to a much lesser extent Waitaki (2%). Projected decline is higher in Clutha (-21%), with lower rates for Dunedin (-8%) and Central Otago (-5%). Only minor declines are indicated in other Districts. • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs) is projected to decline across the region overall by around 700 (6%) from 12,300 (2013) to 11,600 (2043). • Preschool-age growth is only projected in Queenstown Lakes (22%), with little change in Waitaki (-5%). All other Districts have moderate decline (around -10%), with only Clutha having a more	**Otago requires a regional hub facility, a selected number of sub-regional hubs and the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery.** **Specifically:** 1. Explore developing a regional hub in Dunedin. 2. Explore developing a sub-regional hub in Central Otago. 3. Review and monitor the sustainability of community facilities. If required, investigate changing the facility delivery approach. This will involve exploring the applicability of the different delivery models.

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
	• Saints Trampoline Club Inc. facility. • SITE Trampoline Club facility. • St Bernadettes facility.	notable decline (>20%). • All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 2,120 today, Otago club membership by 2043 is projected to be around 2,180 – an increase of 60 (2.8%). • Any regional membership increase is likely to most focussed on any projected growth areas in Queenstown Lakes or Dunedin. **Facility stock** • 8 of the 15 clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (53%). • 10 of the 14 responding clubs/venues reported their facility didn't meet their needs (71%). • 6 of the 8 responding clubs/venues (out of 11) reported their facility had capacity or quality issues (75%). • 7 of the 10 responding clubs/venues reported they had greater planning and development intentions (70%). • 2 clubs/venues indicated their venues/ facilities have hosted up to regional-level events.	
Southland	**Regional Facilities** • There are currently no regional facilities in Southland. **Sub-Regional Facilities** • There are currently no sub-regional facilities in Southland. **Community Facilities** • Flite Trampolining Te Anau facility. • Gore Gymnastics Club facility. • Gore Trampoline and Tumbling facility. (Gore and Districts) • Invercargill Gymnastic Club facility.	**Participation** • 1 of the 4 responding clubs/venues reported increasing members, while 3 were stable. • Looking forward, however, the participating-age catchment population (5-15yrs) is projected to decline across the region by around 1,700 (-13%) from 13,110 (2013) to 11,430 (2043). • Projected decline is higher in Gore (-26%), with lower rates for Invercargill (-14%) and Southland (-6%). • The preschool-age population (0-4yrs) is projected to decline across the region overall by around 1,120 (17%) from 6,710 (2013) to 5,590 (2043). • Preschool-age decline covers all Districts, particularly Gore (-31%), and to a lesser extent in Invercargill (-18%) and Southland (-8%).	**Southland requires a small sub-regional hub facility in Invercargill and the retention of a viable network of community facilities to support delivery.** **Specifically:** 1. Explore developing a small sub regional hub in Invercargill (Invercargill Gymnastic Club facility). 2. Review and monitor the sustainability of community facilities. If required investigate changing the facility delivery approach. This will involve exploring the applicability of different delivery models.

Region	Current Gymsports Facilities	Regional Key Consideration	Strategic Facility Approach
		• All else being equal, based on an estimated membership of around 619 today, Southland club membership by 2043 is projected to be around 555 – a decline of 64 (-10.4%) **Facility stock** • 1 of the 3 clubs/venues had permanent equipment setups (33%). • 2 of the 3 responding clubs/venues (out of 5) reported their facility didn't meet their needs (66%). • 1 of the 2 responding clubs/venues (out of 5) reported their facility had capacity/ quality (50%). • 2 of the 3 responding clubs/venues reported they had greater planning and development intentions (66%). • 1 club/venue indicated its venues/ facilities have hosted up to regional-level events.	

10. PRIORITISATION AND IMPLEMENTATION.

Table 10.1 outlines the proposed strategy priority approaches between years 1-3. Although many approaches are listed, they are geographically dispersed and likely to draw on a wide range of funding streams and resources (Table 9.1). It is recommended that these priorities are reviewed every 24 months.

Table 10.1: Proposed priority approaches between years 1-3.

Years	Proposed Approaches	Rationale	Who
Ongoing Activity			
1-3 (Ongoing)	• Work proactively with key stakeholders such as Councils and the MOE / Schools to explore long-term use / lease agreements and facility partnership approaches to secure quality gymsports access to facilities.	• Delivers benefits to the gymsports network nationally (regardless of population size and location). • Improves 'grass roots' facility provision. • Develops case examples / best practice that can be shared nationally. • Potentially has lower capital cost implications.	Gymnastics NZ, partners and clubs.
1-3 (Ongoing)	• Review and monitor the sustainability of community facilities. If required investigate changing the facility delivery approach. This will involve exploring the applicability of the different delivery models.	• Delivers benefits to the gymsports network nationally (regardless of population size and location). • Improves 'grass roots' facility provision. • Develops case examples / best practice that can be shared nationally. • Potentially has lower capital and operational cost implications.	Gymnastics NZ, partners and clubs.
Planning			
1	• Develop Regional Gymsports Plans in Canterbury, Waikato, Wellington and Auckland.	• The Canterbury facility network was impacted in the earthquakes and via subsequent geographic population changes. Demand is also increasing. • Hamilton and Auckland have high population growth in specific areas and subsequent facility demand. • Wellington has a solid population base and demand but lacks a regional facility plan.	Gymnastics NZ partners and clubs.
Facility Projects[10]			
1-3	• Explore developing a regional hub on Auckland's North Shore to complement the existing regional hubs (Tri Star and Counties Manukau Gymnastics Facilities).	• Auckland has high population growth on the North Shore and subsequent facility demand. • The Auckland facility network would be complemented. • This facility is likely to have a more significant impact on increased gymsports participation and utilised by multiple gymsports clubs • Main existing facility on the North Shore is at capacity.	Gymnastics NZ, partners and clubs.

[10] Note: Pre-development - run the proposal through the facility planning process.

Years	Proposed Approaches	Rationale	Who
1-3	• Explore developing sub-regional hubs in the north, east, south and west of Auckland City.	• Auckland has high population growth and subsequent facility demand. • The Auckland facility network would be complemented with sub regional feeder facilities. • These facilities are likely to address current capacity issues and meet identified geographic gaps in provision - resulting in enhanced levels of participation.	Gymnastics NZ, partner clubs.
1-3	• Explore developing a Waikato regional hub in Hamilton.	• Hamilton has high population growth and subsequent facility demand. • The Waikato requires a regional hub in the largest population centre. • This facility will likely reduce current capacity issues and significantly impact gymsports participation.	Gymnastics NZ, partner clubs.
1-3	• Explore developing a regional hub in Greater Tauranga.	• Tauranga is identified as an area of high population growth with significant demand placed on the existing infrastructure. • The Bay of Plenty requires a regional hub in the largest population centre. • Contribute significantly to the number of participants engaging in the sport.	Gymnastics NZ, partner clubs.
1-3	• Explore developing a regional hub in Greater Wellington.	• Wellington requires a regional hub to service the region's facility network. • Reduce the capacity issues experienced across the network and increase the number of participants actively involved.	Gymnastics NZ, partner clubs.
1-3	• Explore developing a regional hub in Christchurch.	• Christchurch has high facility demand post the earthquakes. • Existing facilities have been damaged and need replacement. • Canterbury requires a regional hub in the largest population centre to service the network. • Significant impact on the number of participants accessing gymsports activity.	Gymnastics NZ, partner clubs.
1-3	• Explore developing / optimising sub-regional hubs in key areas of demand in and surrounding Christchurch (such as in areas like Lincoln / Rolleston).	• Existing facilities have been damaged. • The population geography has altered significantly post the quakes. • Canterbury requires sub-regional hubs to complement the identified regional hub. • Large population base and high gymsports activity in the area.	Gymnastics NZ, partner clubs.
1-3	• Explore developing a regional hub in Dunedin.	• Dunedin requires a regional hub to service the region's facility network. • Rationalising multiple existing venues and improving the physical conditions for undertaking activity. • Significant opportunities for increasing community engagement in gymsports programmes.	Gymnastics NZ, partner clubs.
1-3	• Explore developing a sub-regional hub in Central Otago.	• Queenstown has high population growth and subsequent facility demand. • The Otago facility network would be complemented with sub-regional feeder facilities. • Servicing a large and growing catchment	Gymnastics NZ, partner clubs.

Years	Proposed Approaches	Rationale	Who
		will impact on the number actively participating in gymsports. • Impact on gymsports activity when existing facility in Queenstown ceases its current operations. • Significant capacity constraints with existing facility footprints.	

OTHER PROJECTS

Proposed approaches outlined in each regional section of table 9.1 can be undertaken at any time so long as they do not undermine the implementation of the approaches outlined in the first 1-3 year implementation cycle above (Table 10.1). Undermining could include such things as diverting funding or other resources away from a priority approach (project).

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community level facilities are considered vital to our network. It remains essential that local community facilities are maintained and established for the sustainability of gymsports. To alleviate capacity issues in the interim period, clubs/providers could consider opening satellite venues (in existing buildings) to offer programme delivery and to increase community reach (see Gymsports Facility Guide).