



GYMSPORTS FACILITY GUIDE

Gymnastics NEW ZEALAND

VISITOR SOLUTIONS

1. FACILITY PLANNING AND EVALUATION PROCESS.

FACILITY PLANNING

Following a facility planning process enables proponents of a proposed development to test its viability in logical stages. It also enables all proponents to understand the perspectives of key project enablers (such as Gymnastics NZ, Sport NZ, Regional Sports Trusts and funders) early in the process prior to any concept design work being undertaken.

The Gymsports National Facility Strategy has adopted a series of criteria to ensure a robust, transparent and fair process in determining the types of facilities which are likely to be required, and/or the development priority given to different facilities. The purpose of these criteria is to ensure all projects are evaluated in a structured way.

The criteria outlined below should be considered at all levels of this evaluation and decision making process. However, at the initial evaluation stage/s, level one criteria should assume prominence, while other levels of criteria would be considered in more detail should a proposal progress.

The evaluation criteria are as follows.

Level One / Gateway Criteria:

- The degree of alignment a facility or proposed facility has with the Gymsports National Facility Strategy, regional and local plans and strategies.
- The degree to which any existing or proposed facility matches the projected needs of the community within its core catchment area.
- The track record and ability of the proponent organisation. This can be assessed through an independent review of an organisation's governance, management, operations (including financial viability), and membership levels.[1]

Level Two Criteria:

- The potential for operational and/or capital partnerships between multiple stakeholders (where applicable).
- The degree to which a facility or proposed facility complements (avoids duplication) / optimises the existing or proposed facility network.
- The degree to which demand exceeds supply (once all existing facilities are being run at an optimal operational level) and the facility or proposed facility is capable of meeting the identified gap.
- The degree to which the existing or proposed facility is operationally sustainable (taking a whole of lifecycle approach which looks at operational and maintenance costs throughout the facility's life).
- The return on investment (measured in terms of community benefit) that the facility, or proposed facility, can generate.
- The ability of the facility, or proposed facility, to reflect international and national best practice in its location, design and subsequent operation.
- Realistic/achievable – considering local and national funding landscape (capital and operational) while meeting the above points.

[1] Note: many Regional Sport Trusts are able to undertake these types of assessments for clubs and Gymnastics NZ.

THE PROCESS

A proposed facility investment decision-making process framework has been developed to assist collaboration between facility development proponents and the organisations required to assist potential implementation ("implementers"). The process is envisaged to involve Gymnastics NZ, community funders, territorial authorities, education providers, regional sports organisations, clubs, and acting in a collaborative manner to ensure facilities reflect the needs of their communities, while also fitting within a national and regional network of facilities.

This process is not intended to replace the legislative requirements and decision-making processes of individual stakeholders.

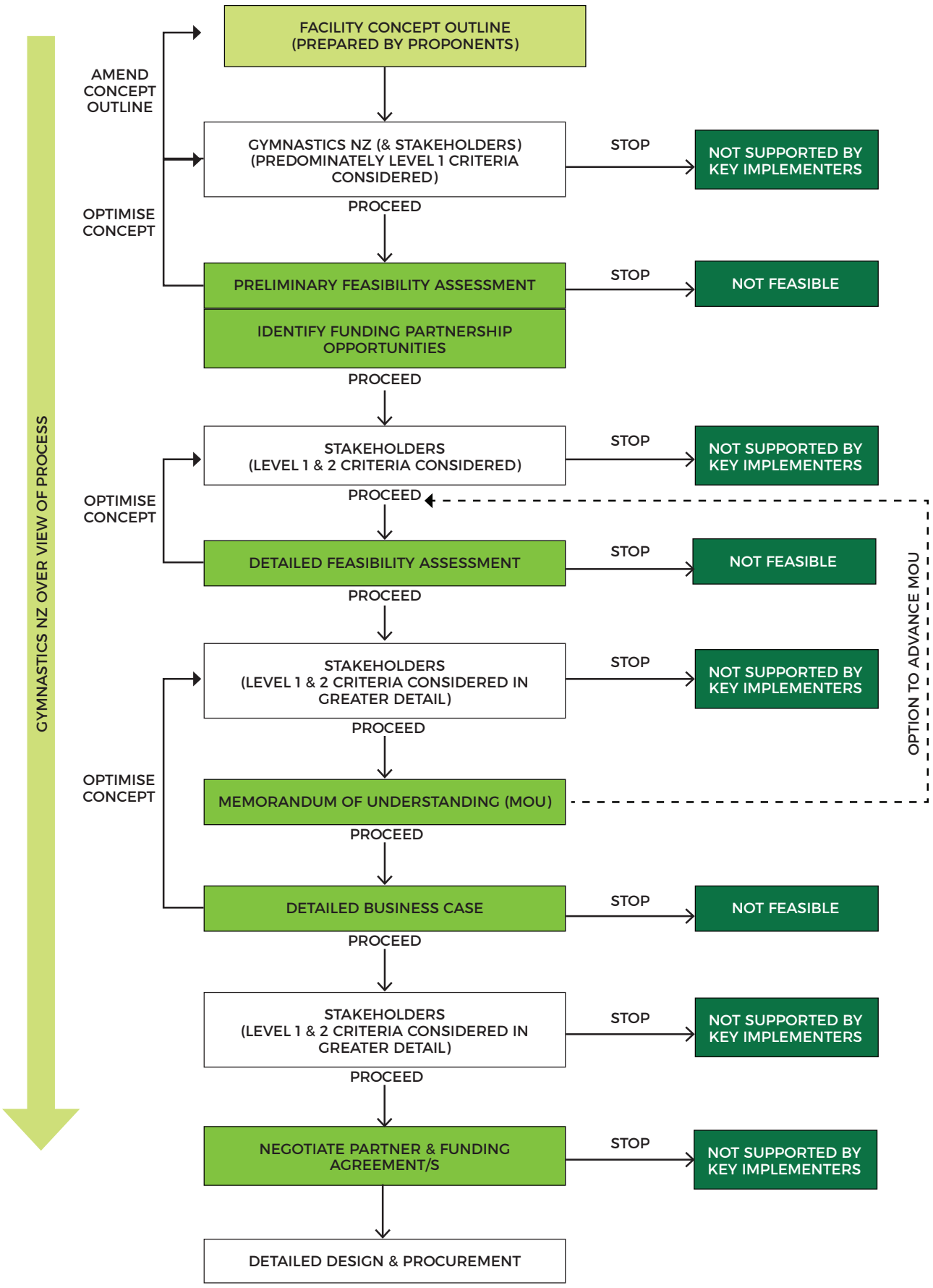
All proposed facilities, whether new build or redevelopments, should go through this process. However, the scale of the proposed project and its likely ongoing operational costs will dictate how detailed the analysis in each stage of the process will need to be. For some smaller projects the process can likely be truncated. For example, a small, community level facility development proposal may require less detailed analysis than a Regional or Sub regional level facility development proposal. Gymnastics NZ, as the process facilitator, will be able to provide guidance on this.

The process has six key work stages which are punctuated by phases for stakeholder review. At each of these review stages, stakeholders may choose to suggest ways the facility concept could be optimised, suggest proceeding to the next work stage (if the facility concept is considered feasible), or even decide to decline or withdraw their support. The decline or withdrawal of support by certain stakeholders may not necessarily terminate a project. However, it may require the project to be reconceptualised.

The process is designed to reduce time and cost for both project proponents and potential stakeholders by only requiring the minimum amount of work to be undertaken at each stage to inform the next stakeholder review stage.

Important: *The process will require the proponent of a proposal to complete or commission certain forms of analysis. In the first instance, the 'concept outline' is a simple description on one A4 sheet of paper of what is being proposed (no concept designs should be included). Guidelines of what is required in preliminary and detailed feasibility assessments and business cases can be obtained from Gymnastics NZ when the proponent provides the concept outline.*

PROCESS



Note: In addition to Gymnastics NZ, other stakeholders may include other Gymsports Clubs, Local Authorities, Regional Sports Trusts, Charitable Funders, Sport NZ, other National and Regional Sports Organisations, Schools, and the MOE

Table 1.1: Process Steps and Descriptions

Step	Outline	Contact for Advice
Facility Concept Outline	Simple one page template outlining proposed project (see following template).	• Gymnastics NZ.
Preliminary Feasibility Assessment	A high-level feasibility study designed to test the proposed facility developments viability. For some smaller capital projects this will be sufficient analysis, while for larger projects further analysis will be required.	• Gymnastics NZ, • Sport NZ, • Regional Sports Trust, • Lottery Grants Board, • Local council.
Detailed Feasibility Assessment	A study designed to test the proposed facility developments viability in detail. For some capital projects this will be sufficient analysis, while for larger projects a detailed business case is required.	• Gymnastics NZ, • Sport NZ, • Regional Sports Trust, • Lottery Grants Board, • Local council.
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	Non-binding agreement which sets out each party's understanding of an agreed approach or line of action.	• Gymnastics NZ, • Sport NZ, • Regional Sports Trust, • Lottery Grants Board, • Local council.
Detailed Business Case	Document capturing the reasoning for a project and its financial viability.	• Gymnastics NZ, • Sport NZ, • Regional Sports Trust, • Local council.
Partner funding agreements	Legal agreements setting out each partner's legal obligations and rights.	• Lawyer.

Table 1.2: Concept Outline Template

Gymnastics NZ - Facility Concept Outline Template
Organisation proposing the facility development:
Representative completing this template: Name: Role: Contact Phone Number: Email:
Description of proposed facility development (please describe what you are seeking to develop – size, estimated cost, type of building etc).
What needs (such as resolving capacity issues) will this proposed facility development meet if it is developed (please describe who would benefit and how. Outline the membership of any organisations that would benefit from the project).
Describe how your proposed facility aligns with the Gymsports National Facility Strategy and regional and local plans and strategies (such as those of a Regional Sports Trust or Council).
Describe how your organisation is governed and managed.
Describe capacity and utilisation levels in your existing facility. Consider the following: ***Time Utilisation*** *- calculate the number of hours the club has access to its existing facility and then calculate the number of hours members use it. Convert this to a percentage. For example, of an available 10 hours in a hired community hall facility a club may use 8 hours or 80% time utilisation.* | | a. Number of hours the facility is accessible | | | b. Number of hours used for gymsports activity | | % | c. Venue utilisation (a /b) | ***Space Utilisation*** *– draw a floor plan and describe the different 'use zones' (including apparatus) within the facility and how they are used at different times. Describe how many members / groups can safely use each 'zone' (space) in an hour.*
Please attach your organisations past two years of financial accounts.

2. POTENTIAL FACILITY MODELS.

Future models for sports delivery and facility ownership will need to reflect the constraints and opportunities present in different geographic areas. Factors such as property values, the availability of capital grants, population characteristics, and the availability of partners will all vary depending on the location. No one model will fit all circumstances. The following models should therefore be seen as example approaches that can be considered to meet identified facility needs.

MODEL 1: SOLE USE FACILITY AND LAND OWNED BY A CLUB

This model involves a gymsports specific facility being established on land owned by the gymsports entity. It is now likely to be most applicable to regional, sub regional or community facilities outside of the main metropolitan areas (where land prices are now likely to be prohibitive), or in instances where a club has capital (such as from insurance pay-outs or investments). The potential pros and cons of this approach are outlined in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Sole Use Facility and Land Owned by a Club

Pros	Cons
The club owns an asset (which has a real market value).	The cost of establishing the facility is higher as there is a land cost (as well as a facility development cost).
A mortgage can potentially be entered into which spreads the cost of the development out (greater flexibility).	The facility has ongoing operational costs which can fluctuate over time (especially if a mortgage is entered into).
No pack away of apparatus is required.	Capital is required for the development.
Greater control exists over the club/s operational model (programming).	If the development required a mortgage the facility could be lost should the entity not be able to meet ongoing repayments.
The facility has the potential to be purpose built (or to be modified).	Site availability may be limited.

MODEL 2: SOLE USE FACILITY OWNED BY A CLUB ON LEASED COUNCIL LAND (USUALLY A RESERVE)

Under this model a gymsports specific facility is established on land owned by a Council. This leased land is most often a Council Reserve. It is likely to be applicable to all facility levels. The utilisation of Reserve land is particularly popular in metropolitan areas (where commercial land prices can be prohibitive). The potential pros and cons of the approach are outlined in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Sole Use Facility Owned by a Club on Leased Land (normally Reserve)

Pros	Cons
The cost of establishment is lower as there is no land cost.	The club owns a facility asset which has limited or no real market value (particularly if the land is leased from Council which will likely restrict any commercial use).
No pack away of apparatus is required.	Capital is required for the development.
Greater control over the club/s operational model (programming).	A mortgage cannot be entered into so any development is restricted to charitable grant funding (less flexibility).
The facility has the potential to be purpose built (or to be modified).	The facility has an ongoing operational cost.

MODEL 3: SOLE USE FACILITY ON PRIVATE LAND LEASED (NORMALLY A WAREHOUSE)

Under this model a gymsports specific facility is established in a commercially leased facility (normally a warehouse). Increasingly it is likely to be applicable to sub regional or community level facilities outside major metropolitan areas (given commercial lease rates are increasing). The potential pros and cons of the approach are outlined in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Sole Use Facility on Private Land Leased (normally a Warehouse)

Pros	Cons
The cost of establishment is lower as there is no land and only fit out costs.	Potentially higher operational cost due to the commercial lease.
No pack away of apparatus is required.	The club does not own an asset.
Greater control over the club/s operational model (programming).	Lack of long-term security beyond the terms of the lease.
The club has greater freedom to move if required.	Some fit out options may not be feasible due to cost / benefit issues.
Depending on the terms of the lease and the lease rates paid, this approach may carry lower risks in some areas of the country (predominantly provincial areas).	Finding the ideal space is often problematic (commercial warehouses are often too small or too large). Location maybe prohibitive to members.
	Clubs can become 'locked in' to leases that prove unfavourable either financially or operationally. (However, in the longer-term they may have more flexibility).

MODEL 4: SHARED FACILITY - PACK IN AND PACK OUT / AWAY (SCHOOL OR COMMUNITY HALL)

Under this model gymsports uses a shared facility (normally a recreation centre or school hall) and packs out or away apparatus. It is likely to be applicable to community level facilities only (when a regional or sub regional facility is accessible). The potential pros and cons of the approach are outlined in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Shared Facility - pack in and pack out /away (school or community hall).

Pros	Cons
The cost of establishment is lower as there are no land or facility development costs (only apparatus costs).	Limited control over the club/s operational model (programming). For example, only certain hours may be available for hire.
Lower operational cost due to hourly hire rates.	Pack away or pack out of apparatus is required.
The club has greater freedom to move if required.	Lack of long-term security beyond a hire agreement (if one exists).
Potential access to large groups of 'participating-age' participants in schools or using a shared facility, with better incidental exposure, marketing, recruitment and retention potential.	Often on site storage space is still required. Risks to the equipment from non-gymsports users of the facility. Equipment may deteriorate when being stored.
	Limited specialist equipment / fit out options are feasible (under most arrangements).
	The club does not own an asset.

MODEL 5: SCHOOL / COUNCIL PARTNERSHIP WITH CLUB (SPECIALIST GYMSPORTS "BOLT-ON"

Under this model gymsports uses a shared facility space (normally a recreation centre or school hall) in conjunction with a specialist gym facility 'bolt-on' (Figure 2.1). The club packs out or away apparatus from the shared facility space, but has specialist apparatus permanently set up in the 'bolt-on' facility. It is likely to be applicable to sub-regional and community facilities (in certain circumstances). The potential pros and cons of the approach are outlined in Table 2.5.

Figure 2.1 School / Council Partnership with Club (specialist gymsports "bolt-on")

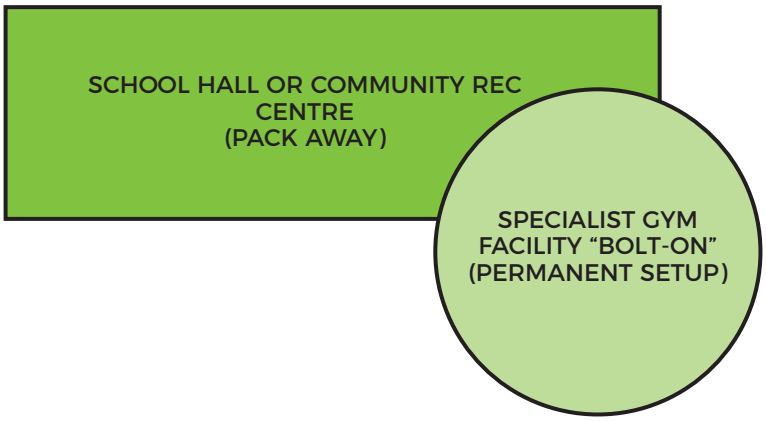


Table 2.5 School / Council Partnership with Club (specialist Gymsports "bolt-on")

Pros	Cons
The cost of establishment is lower as there is no land cost and use is being made of an existing facility.	Pack away is still required for some apparatus.
Would allow permanent set up of some essential gymsports apparatus.	The club does not own an asset (with a real market value).
Likely to be better able to negotiate a stronger partnering agreement (longer-term security for the gymsports club).	Requires a willing partner (school or council).
Lower operational cost due to hourly hire rates for shared space.	Requires significant planning and work developing partnering agreements.
Greater apparatus / fit out options are feasible (under most arrangements).	
More likely to appeal to funders (shared use / multi-use).	
The approach could be scaled to accommodate different clubs / facility requirements.	
Potential access to large groups of 'participating-age' participants in schools or using a shared facility, with better incidental exposure, marketing, recruitment and retention potential.	

MODEL 6: LOCAL DISPERSED HYBRID NETWORK MODEL (MEMBERS MOVE AROUND DIFFERENT LOCAL FACILITIES) - COULD INCLUDE COMPONENTS OF ALL EARLIER MODELS.

Under this model a gymsports club uses a mix of facilities (ranging from Models 1-5) to gain access to a wider range of apparatus (Figure 2.2). This approach is likely to be applicable to community level clubs (when other facilities are accessible). The potential pros and cons of the approach are outlined in Table 2.6.

Figure 2.2: Local dispersed hybrid network model.

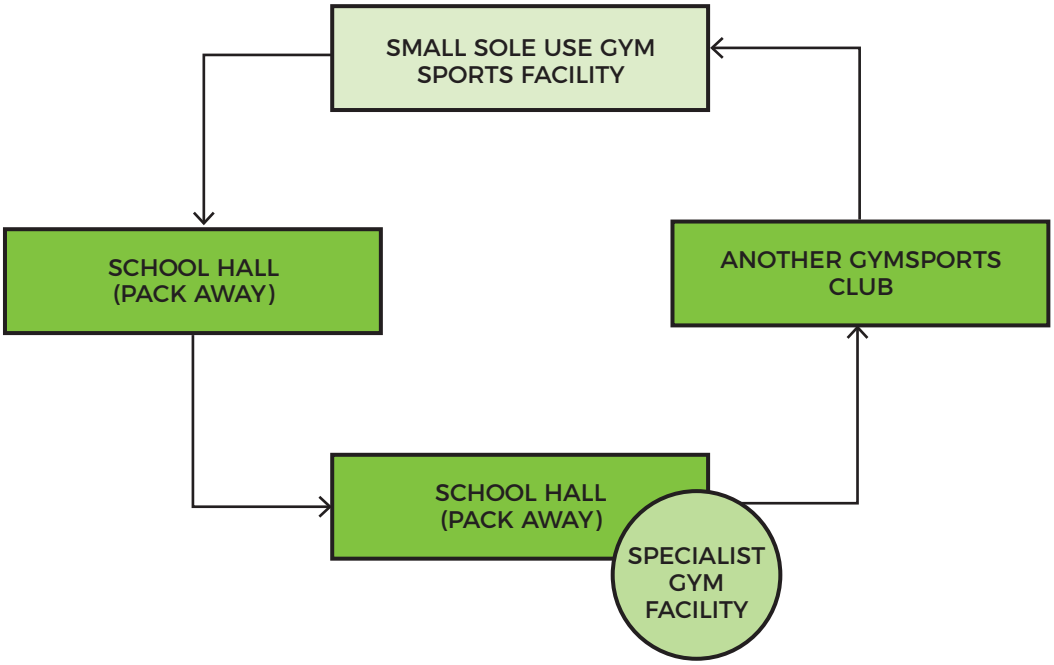


Table 2.6: Local dispersed hybrid network model.

Pros	Cons
The capital cost of establishing access to a cross section of apparatus is potentially lower.	Still contains many of the cons of earlier models. While access to specialist apparatus may be increased, it may also be less continuous or sufficiently regular for development.
Makes the best use of capital expenditure by reducing duplication across the local facility network.	Would be more complicated operationally (dispersed club / consortium of clubs would likely require travel for members / coaches / volunteers).
More likely to appeal to funders.	May be harder to market to capture and retain new entrants due to accessibility variations (travel times, locations, programme times, and keeping up to date with venue changes).
Potentially better marketing exposure to the pre-school and participating-age populations for recruitment and retention into certain disciplines in 'local' areas.	

MODEL 7: HUB AND SPOKE (SATELLITE) MODEL.

Under this model a club has a local hub and a series of smaller satellite facilities. These hub and spoke facilities are more likely to be facilities which are hired on a regular basis once a week, or are leased on a more permanent basis. The hub facility may be owned by the club (although it could also be on a longer-term lease).

Figure 2.3 Hub and spoke (satellite) model

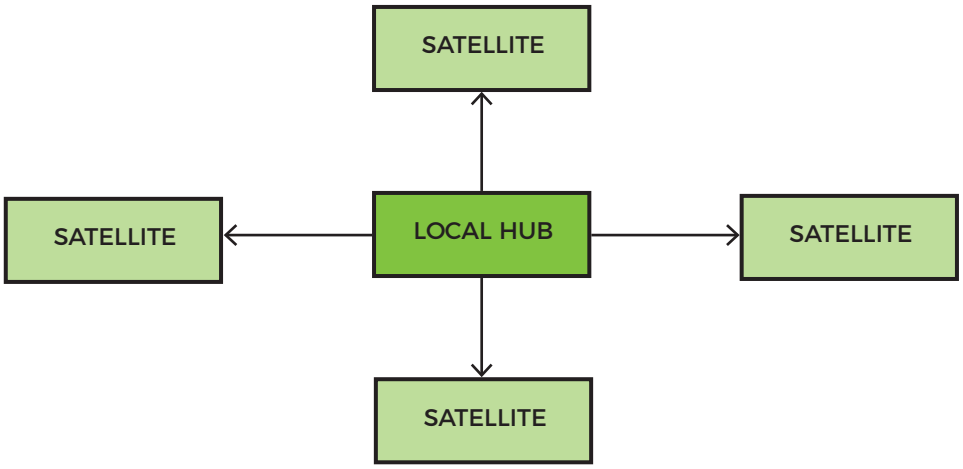


Table 2.7: Hub and spoke (satellite) model pros and cons

Pros	Cons
The club can expand and contract as demand dictates.	Limited control over the club's satellites' operational model (programming). For example, only certain hours may be available for hire.
The model may allow a club to test demand (via a series of satellite facilities) prior to committing to any further capital development of a hub facility.	Pack away or pack out of apparatus is required in satellites (and potentially the hub if it is not owned or on a long-term lease).
The model may be more responsive to meeting immediate demands since capital development of a hub will likely take longer than arranging to hire or lease satellite facilities.	Lack of long-term security over the satellites beyond a hire agreement (if one exists).
	Often on-site storage space is still required in satellites. Risks to the equipment from non-gymsport users of the facility.
	Limited specialist equipment / fit out options within satellites are feasible (under most arrangements).

LEGAL ENTITIES.

There are multiple types of legal entities that could be utilised when implementing the above models. These could include trusts, charitable companies, limited liability companies, or incorporated societies. Each structure has its own pros and cons in any given situation. Often charitable trusts for example, are established for fundraising purposes in a facility development context, or as an umbrella entity in multi-sport developments. However, other entities may be as equally as appropriate. The entity selected will be heavily determined by factors such as the parties involved, the site or building being procured/developed, and the scale of the development. It is important that independent legal advice is sought.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3. DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS

REGIONAL HUB FACILITIES

Regional hub facilities are defined as per Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Regional hub facility definition.

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. • 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 (Section 4).
Level of Provision	• Refer to section 8 of the National Gymsports Facility Strategy 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.

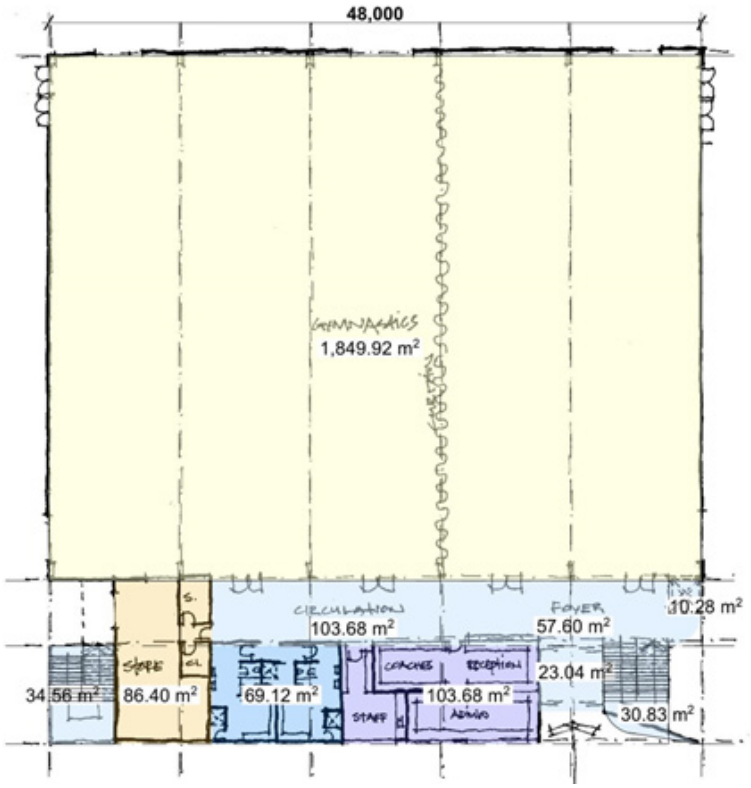
REGIONAL HUB FACILITIES - INDICATIVE UPPER SIZE

Firstly, the optimal size of a facility will need to be determined during the project's feasibility stage, and during the building design process. The plans outlined should be seen as being near the upper size limits. The Facility Footprint Guide (Section 4) provides an indicative guide to apparatus and space.

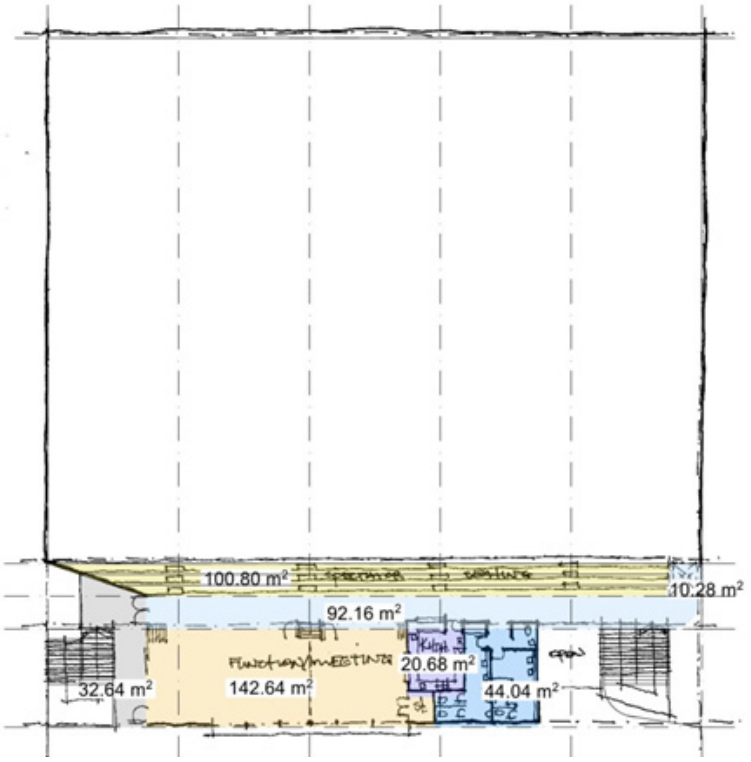
Design considerations include:

1. The facility must cater to all levels of training so good acoustics and the ability to separate space is likely to be important. With the use of good design and modern acoustic materials this does not necessarily require two separate spaces (two separate gymsports halls).

2. A single larger space which can be divided is likely to be more flexible / functional for training and smaller events.
3. A good design should enable cost effective future expansion. For example, the main gymsports hall should enable additional steel portals to facilitate expansion.
4. The main gymsports hall can be constructed of lighter weight, more industrial materials, to reduce costs.
5. Upper viewing and meeting areas can always be fitted out or constructed in stages to reduce stage one building costs.



INDICATIVE GROUND FLOOR PLAN



INDICATIVE FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SUB-REGIONAL FACILITIES

Sub-regional hub facilities are defined as per Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Sub-Regional hub facility definition.

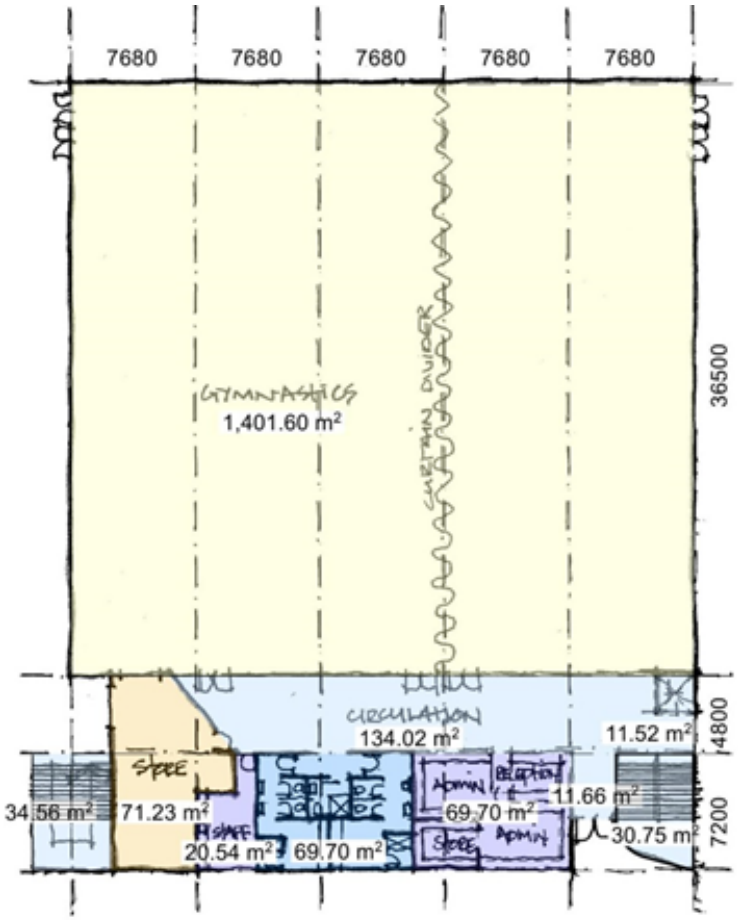
Focus	• Training purposes and local events
Activity/Use	• Primarily utilised for training purposes. • Cater for athletes and clubs from the surrounding area/ district. • Majority of the activity delivered meet community and recreational level outcomes. • Supports programmes through to a senior competitive 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 (Section 4).
Level of Provision	• Refer to section 8 of the National Gymsports Facility Strategy 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.

SUB-REGIONAL HUB FACILITIES - INDICATIVE UPPER SIZE

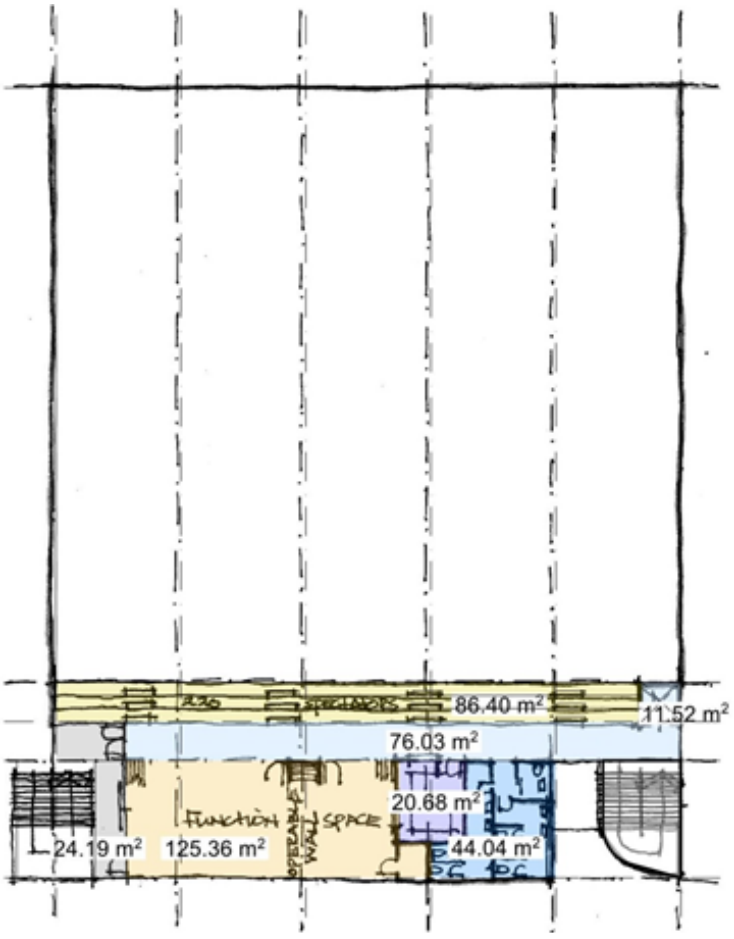
Firstly, the optimal size of a facility will need to be determined during the project's feasibility stage, and during the building design process. The plans outlined should be seen as being near the upper size limits. The Facility Footprint Guide (Section 4) provides an indicative guide to apparatus and space. Design considerations include:

Sub-Regional Hub Design Considerations:

1. A sub-regional hub will be smaller than a regional hub facility. The sub-regional facility should be cognisant of the facilities / apparatus offered in regional hubs and not unnecessarily duplicate.
2. Very simple designs borrowing from industrial architecture (and construction materials) are likely to be the most cost effective.



INDICATIVE GROUND FLOOR PLAN



INDICATIVE FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities are defined as per Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Community facility definition.

Focus	• Training facilities which service the immediate community.
Activity/Use	• Create reach, accessibility and exposure to the sport. • 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 (Section 4). • 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).

Community facilities will come in all shapes and sizes and are likely not to be gymsports specific designs. Most community facilities will be simple multi-use buildings. Gymsports users may need to be flexible and adjust their activity to the available space. The Facility Footprint Guide (Section 4) provides an indicative guide to apparatus and space.

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS IN 2016

In 2016, the capital development costs associated with developing main active gymnastics hall spaces range between $1,800 per m^2 (for industrial warehouse style construction) and $3,000 per m^2 (for precast concrete panel construction / lined building). Support spaces (offices, toilets etc.) are ranging between $2,500 and $3,500 per m^2 (depending on construction type).

OPERATIONAL COSTS

Operational costs will differ between facilities depending on how they are operated. However, it should be remembered that design and construction material selection will impact on the long-term costs of operating a facility.

Passive heating and cooling features incorporated into the design will reduce costs, as will passive lighting. The selection of construction material and fittings will also impact on maintenance costs in the medium to long-term. Factors such as these need to be considered during the scoping of the facility (feasibility and business case stages) and in the design process.

PARTNERSHIPS / USERS

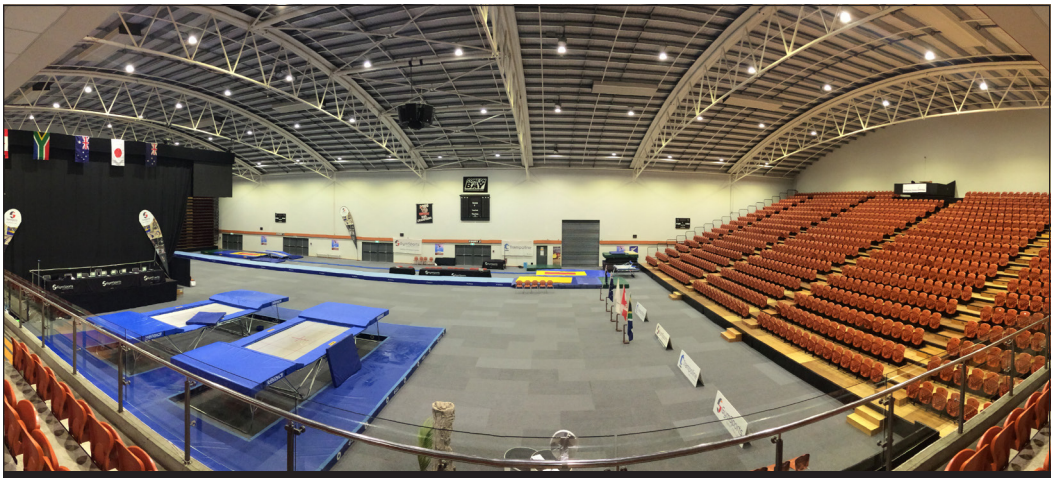
Gymsports facilities (except for some community level facilities) are predominately single-space/dedicated use areas due to their intense utilisation and specialised equipment (with associated health and safety considerations). It is preferred, where financial sustainability and full utilisation justifies it, that community facilities are also single-use (gymsport specific).

Gymsports provides a unique cross-training opportunity for other sports and user groups through the wide range of physical fitness and movement qualities that gymsports can

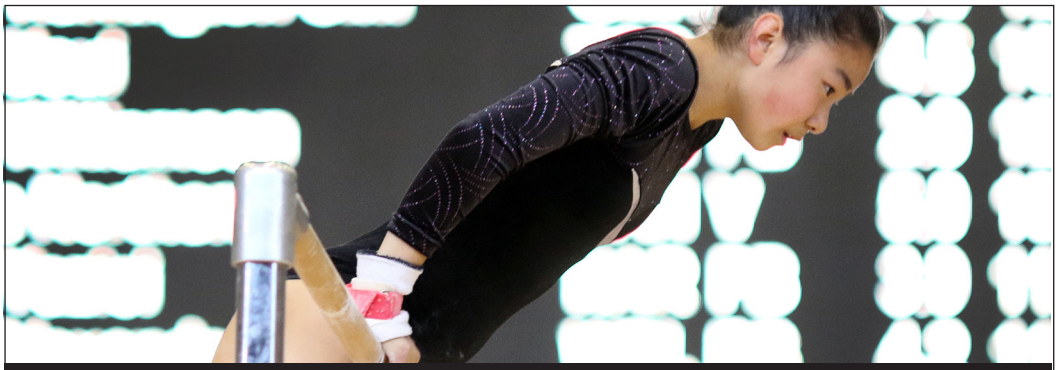
develop. This is enhanced through the configuration and access to specialised equipment available in gymsports facilities. The following activities and user groups can effectively utilise gymsports facilities, including but not limited to:

- Schools
- Preschools
- Disability groups – i.e. Halberg Disability Sport Foundation programmes
- Martial arts groups
- Cheerleading groups
- Dance groups
- Yoga/pilates
- Stunt training
- Diving training
- Mountain climbing
- Street gym related movement groups – parkour, capoiera
- Skateboarding and snowsports groups
- Indoor adventure based learning
- Circus schools
- 'Uniform' groups – Scouts, Guides, Brigades
- Exercise science and pedagogy researchers
- Corporate/sport/school team building activities
- Teacher training in physical education
- Community programmes
- Cross-code training/development – for example: athletics and rugby

4. FACILITY FOOTPRINT GUIDE



Facility Footprint Guide - Events Based (all gymsports codes)	
International and National Stadia	
Event Areas	**Requirements**
Apparatus areas	As per FIG standard
Spectator seating	As per FIG standard
Ancillary areas	As per FIG standard
Parking	As per FIG standard
FIG event requirements vary depending on the type and level of the event being hosted (refer to FIG event hosting documentation).	



Facility Footprint Guide - Gym-for-All (recreational) and Artistic Gymnastics		
Regional Hub Facility		
Equipment	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Floor area • Recreational • Competitive • Stretching/dance area	√ √	
Vault	√	
Foam Pit Area	√	
Trampoline	√	

Women's Artistic Gymnastics	Essential	Desirable
Uneven Bars	✓	
Beams	✓	
Men's Artistic Gymnastics	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Pommel Horse	✓	
Rings	✓	
Parallel Bars	✓	
High Bar	✓	
Facility Footprint (activity space only)	Dependent on user numbers and apparatus configuration (amount and layout). This will be determined through the feasibility and business case processes.	
Circa	1,400m²	1,900m²
Indicative active hall floor space only. Capital Build Cost (2016) **(not including GST, 15% professional fees, consents, site specific costs etc.)**	Low: $2,520,000 High: $4,200,000	Low: $3,420,000 High: $5,700,000
Height (minimum requirement)	8 metres	8 metres
Sub-Regional Hub Facility		
Equipment	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Floor area • Recreational • Competitive • Stretching/dance area	✓	✓ ✓
Vault	✓	
Foam Pit Area		✓
Trampoline	✓	
Women's Artistic Gymnastics	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Uneven Bars	✓	
Beams	✓	
Men's Artistic Gymnastics	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Pommel Horse	✓	
Rings	✓	
Parallel Bars	✓	
High Bar	✓	
Facility Footprint (activity space only)	Dependent on user numbers and apparatus configuration (amount and layout). This will be determined through the feasibility and business case processes.	
Circa	800m²	1,400m²
Indicative active hall floor space only. Capital Build Cost (2016) **(not including GST, 15% professional fees, consents, site specific costs etc.)**	Low: $1,440,000 High: $2,400,000	Low: $2,520,000 High: $4,200,000
Height (minimum requirement)	6.5 metres	8 metres

Community Facility		
Facility Footprint (activity space only)	Dependent on user numbers and apparatus configuration (amount and layout). This will be determined through the feasibility and business case processes.	
Circa	350m² +	400m²
Indicative Capital Cost (2016) **(not including ancillaries)**	Low: $630,000 High: $1,050,000	Low: $720,000 High: $1,200,000
Storage Space (full set-up and pack-down)	As required to store selected apparatus / equipment (minimum circa 20m²)	As required to store selected apparatus / equipment (minimum circa 30m²)
Height (minimum requirement)	5 metres +	8 metres (depending on programmes being offered)

Facility Footprint Guide - Rhythmic Gymnastics

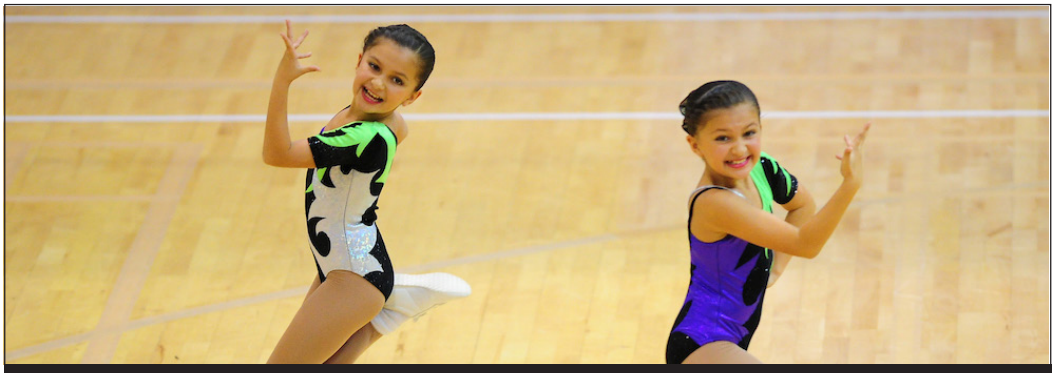
Regional Facility		
Equipment	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Performance Area (with safety zone)	18 x 18m =324m²	18 x 18m =324m² (x2)
Facility Footprint (activity space only)	Circa 350m²+	Circa 700m² +
Indicative active hall floor space only. Capital Build Cost (2016) **(not including GST, 15% professional fees, consents, site specific costs etc.)**	Low: $630,000 High: $1,050,000	Low: $1,260,000 High: $2,100,000
Height (minimum requirement)	9 metres	10-12 metres
Sub-Regional Facility		
Equipment	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Performance Area (with safety zone)	18 x 18m =324m²	18 x 18m =324m² (x 1.5)
Facility Footprint (activity space only)	Circa 350m²+	Circa 500m² +
Indicative active hall floor space only. Capital Build Cost (2016) **(not including GST, 15% professional fees, consents, site specific costs etc.)**	Low: $630,000 High: $1,050,000	Low: $900,000 High: $1,500,000
Height (minimum requirement)	8-9 metres	8-9 metres

Community Facility		
Equipment	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Performance Area (with safety zone)	14 x 14m =196m²	16 x 16m =256m²
Storage Space (full set-up and pack-down	As required to store selected apparatus / equipment (minimum circa 20m²)	As required to store selected apparatus / equipment (minimum circa 30m²)
Facility Footprint (activity space only)	Circa 200m²+	Circa 260m² +
Indicative active hall floor space only. Capital Build Cost (2016) **(not including GST, 15% professional fees, consents, site specific costs etc.)**	Low: $360,000 High: $600,000	Low: $468,000 High: $780,000
Height (minimum requirement)	7-8 metres	8 metres +

Facility Footprint Guide - Trampoline Gymnastics

Regional Facility		
Equipment	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Performance Area • Trampoline • Double-mini • Tumbling	2+ trampolines ✓ ✓	4+ trampolines
Foam Pit Area	✓	
Facility Footprint (activity space only)	Circa 500m²+	Circa 900m² +
Indicative active hall floor space only. Capital Build Cost (2016) **(not including GST, 15% professional fees, consents, site specific costs etc.)**	Low: $900,000 High: $1,500,000	Low: $1,620,000 High: $2,700,000
Height (minimum requirement)	10 metres	12 metres
Sub-Regional Facility		
Equipment	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Performance Area • Trampoline • Double-mini • Tumbling	2+ trampolines or ✓ ✓	4+ trampolines ✓ ✓
Foam Pit Area		✓

Facility Footprint (activity space only)	Circa 500m²+	Circa 500m² +
Indicative active hall floor space only. Capital Build Cost (2016) **(not including GST, 15% professional fees, consents, site specific costs etc.)**	Low: $900,000 High: $1,500,000	Low: $900,000 High: $1,500,000
Height (minimum requirement)	8 metres	10+ metres
Community Facility		
Equipment	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Performance Area • Trampoline • Double-mini • Tumbling	2+ trampolines	3+ trampolines ✓ ✓
Foam Pit Area		
Facility Footprint (activity space only)	Circa 300m²+	Circa 500m² +
Indicative active hall floor space only. Capital Build Cost (2016) **(not including GST, 15% professional fees, consents, site specific costs etc.)**	Low: $540,000 High: $900,000	Low: $900,000 High: $1,500,000
Storage Space (full set-up and pack-down)	As required to store selected apparatus / equipment (minimum circa 20m²)	As required to store selected apparatus / equipment (minimum circa 30m²)
Height (minimum requirement)	8 metres	10+ metres



Facility Footprint Guide - Aerobics Gymnastics

Regional Facility		
Equipment	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Performance Area (with safety zone)	12 x 12m =144m²	12 x 12m =144m² (x2)
Facility Footprint (activity space only)	Circa 150m²+	Circa 320m² +
Indicative active hall floor space only. Capital Build Cost (2016) **(not including GST, 15% professional fees, consents, site specific costs etc.)**	Low: $270,000 High: $450,000	Low: $576,000 High: $960,000
Height (minimum requirement)	5 metres	5 metres

Sub-Regional Facility		
Equipment	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Performance Area (with safety zone)	12 x 12m =144m^2	12 x 12m =144m^2 (x2)
Facility Footprint (activity space only)	Circa 150m^2+	Circa 320m^2 +
Indicative active hall floor space only. Capital Build Cost (2016) **(not including GST, 15% professional fees, consents, site specific costs etc.)**	Low: $270,000 High: $450,000	Low: $576,000 High: $960,000
Height (minimum requirement)	5 metres	5 metres
Community Facility*		
Equipment	**Essential**	**Desirable**
Performance Area (with safety zone)	10 x 10m =100m^2	12 x 12m =144m^2
Facility Footprint (activity space only)	Circa 200m^2+	Circa 260m^2 +
Indicative active hall floor space only. Capital Build Cost (2016) **(not including GST, 15% professional fees, consents, site specific costs etc.)**	Low: $360,000 High: $600,000	Low: $468,000 High: $780,000
Height (minimum requirement)	3 metres	3 metres

IMPORTANT: These figures should be used as a general guide for facility development, whereby specific equipment layout, footprint sizes and subsequent costs (capex and opex) can be determined at the detailed feasibility stage of planning.