



Regional Indoor Courts Report

September 2023



An active Wellington region

Limitations of data

It is important to consider the following limitations when interpreting the data provided in the report:

- The data reported by regional sports organisations (RSOs) on behalf of clubs relies on the RSO having an effective measure of their club's usage of facilities. This also contributed to some information not being accurately reported regarding the specific usage on a per facility basis.
- The standard of data provision is variable from both RSOs and councils across the region, with limited ways of verifying or authenticating the standard of the data provided.
- Capacity data was provided for 12/28 private and council owned indoor court venues. Many private providers of indoor courts, including clubs operating their own facilities did not provide capacity and/or usage data for this study and therefore there are some unknown capacity figures.
- In some cases, where there have been gaps in the availability of data, 2018 data captured during the development of the Regional Spaces and Places Plan has been utilised. Benchmark numbers/analysis will provide a high level, initial assessment of current provision. However, demand benchmark numbers should not be accepted at face value.
- More detailed assessment is required at a sub-regional level to quantify gaps and consider options/ approaches to meet the demand.

Executive summary findings

The configuration of the regional indoor court network is varied, both in terms of size, quality, and ownership structure. Some indoor courts are dedicated sports facilities while other facilities feature as part of a wider community hub. There are 72 indoor or covered outdoor courts available regionally for community sport, with an additional 49 school courts completing the network.

The majority of indoor court venues are single court, with the regions only multi-court (3 courts or more) facilities being:

- **Ākau Tangi / ASB Sports Centre – 12 courts**
- **Walter Nash Centre – 5 courts**
- **Te Rauparaha Arena – 4 courts**
- **Wairarapa Netball Centre – 3 courts, covered-outdoor**

School indoor courts are an important part of the network of courts – both in terms of school population use and wider community use. 65% of Regional Sporting Organisations (RSOs) noted they use secondary school indoor courts for competition and training. Community groups and clubs related to basketball and netball make up a large proportion of the users.

Based on population benchmarks, the Wellington region has sufficient indoor court space. However, this does not factor in the widening uses of indoor court spaces for informal sport use, non-sporting activity, the growing range of physical activities that require access to indoor court spaces, or the demand at peak usage times which places pressure on scheduling and allocation. There is uneven demand across facilities, with some operating near or at capacity while others are not. There are also geographical gaps in the distribution of indoor court facilities across the region.

Indoor court use at peak time is at a premium. While on the surface there appears to be capacity across the network with all facilities reported as operating 'under capacity', when we consider peak demand times, we see a network that is under pressure and not always able to meet demand. This is only likely to amplify with continued high demand for indoor court space expected as we move into the future, meaning that the current available supply of indoor courts will not meet future needs.

There is an element of unmet demand with some newer and/or smaller codes being unable to access and use indoor courts, along with codes who are experiencing significant

growth in participation numbers, thus impacting their ability to deliver their activities. Some fill the void by using school venues while others adjust the delivery of their code.

The cost to build new indoor court facilities to meet demand is expensive and currently a significant barrier for providers including Councils. This highlights the need to consider how to maximise the existing network and other types of court development such as covered outdoor courts to better manage demand.

Potential Opportunities and Recommendations

An intention of this study was to identify potential opportunities for developing the regional indoor court network. It is recommended that where the high-level data shows shortfalls in provision, further sub-regional analysis should be undertaken with the relevant Council and/or code(s) to understand further actions determined on a case-by-case basis. The key recommendations have been framed around opportunities to increase capacity by:

- **Maximising the use of what is currently available through maintaining and improving the current network.**
 - This includes addressing shortfalls in areas with significant predicted future growth, reviewing current court allocations to make more effective use across the network, and prioritising upgrades to ensure our existing facilities are fit-for-future and are inclusive to all users (including changing rooms/toilets provision).
- **Realising partnering opportunities:**
 - Key opportunities include school-community court partnerships as school facilities make up a significant proportion of the existing network, and addressing shortfalls through shared usage of single-code facilities or school-only facilities.
- **Taking steps to improve regional consistency.**
 - Improving data management is a key aspect of improving regional consistency, along with the potential of creating a regional planning group to inform collaborative decision-making.
 - Youth and community participation should be prioritised, with more emphasis on access and less focus on national or international standards of courtsize/run-offs.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

In 2019 the Regional Spaces and Places (Facilities) Plan was signed off by the mayors across the region. The plan identified that, at peak times, indoor court venues were often at or over full capacity and that this warranted further investigation to ensure needs were being met and to determine any implications for future indoor court facility related planning.

1.2 Project Purpose

The purpose of the project was to provide a regional picture of the demand and supply of indoor courts and provide clear direction on the options and priorities for future indoor court provision for consideration by the region's Councils, in particular, during their long-term planning activity.

1.3 Scope and Methodology

Broadly and in brief, the scope of the work was:

- Develop a picture of the current provision of indoor court facilities (including covered outdoor courts) across the region.
- Develop a picture of current use and potential future demand for indoor court facilities by the codes identified in the table below.

Basketball	Table Tennis	Tennis	NB: Consideration was given to other users, including but not limited to: Handball, Korfball, Fencing, Pickleball
Badminton	Futsal	Floorball	
Volleyball	Netball (including outdoor covered courts)	Disability Sports	

- Identify potential options and make recommendations to assist the development of a regional network of indoor court facilities that meets current and future demand.

Note that potential opportunities identified using the information gathered during this project would require further investigation in detail i.e. feasibility studies, business case development etc. to be considered viable.

Definition of Court

For the purposes of this project an indoor court is a public court that is the equivalent of a full-size basketball or netball court. This means, for example, that four badminton courts are the equivalent of one full-size court. The analysis is slanted towards community sport use of courts over those used predominantly for high performance sport, making international standards of court dimensions and run-offs by code less relevant to this report.

The methodology used was to:

- Identify the strategic context for this work including population growth and demographic data, participation trends, and futures trends along with consideration of other national, regional, and local indoor court plans.
- Contact indoor court providers to source information relating to the supply of indoor courts, particularly peak time use. Not all providers responded therefore there are some limitations on the data for some facilities.
- Contact codes using indoor court facilities to provide information relating to their current (peak time) and potential future use of indoor court facilities.
- Analyse the available data and use this analysis to identify potential opportunities.
- Establish an Indoor Courts Working Group comprising representatives of codes and councils, Sport NZ and Nuku Ora to develop a set of recommendations for consideration by indoor court providers.



Facilities are increasingly regarded as places to meet/ socialise/gather/connect – which speaks to programming and the services that are made available within facilities.

2.0 Strategic Context

2.1 Strategic Background

Both the **National Indoor Sports Facility Strategy (2013)** (currently the overarching strategic document for indoor court facilities) and the **Regional Spaces and Places (Facilities) Plan (2019)** identified little need for more indoor court space with the former strategy noting that the Wellington region was 'over-supplied' with indoor courts overall (albeit by one court) and the latter noting that most responses about whether indoor facilities were meeting needs or not indicated that they were.

Constraints were only noted regarding use capacity at a few facilities around peak times, and in a couple of cases where specialist equipment/storage was desired for some users. Both strategies noted the importance and the value of

school indoor courts within the regional network of indoor court facilities, particularly for community sport. Both strategies also noted that the region was well-served with indoor court facilities servicing high performance sport.

The **National Indoor Sports Facility Strategy (2013)** provided a benchmark estimate of 1 court per 9,000 residents and noted that the Wellington region had one Council court per 21,000 people. This was slightly better than the average level of Council court provision in New Zealand overall (nationally = 1:23,000). This was complemented by having one school court per 15,000 people, which was slightly below the average level of school court provision in New Zealand overall (all NZ is 1:14,000). At the time of writing this report, Sport NZ are in the process of finalising an updated 2023 National Indoor Court Strategy.

This strategy has undertaken detailed demand modelling and has revised the benchmark metric for indoor courts to 1 court per 7,800 total population. The 2023 strategy will also include FTE (Full Time Equivalency) Assumption calculations to help provide a clearer picture of the level of availability of each court space. These assumptions have been applied at a regional level to support analysis in this report.

The **Regional Spaces and Places (Facilities) Plan (2019)** recommended considering the increasing demand for facilities which are suitable to cater to the significant growth in codes such as futsal and basketball. Note: this may also be catered to through outdoor surfaces. Additionally, it was recommended that to help reduce the demand for indoor courts it was important to maintain outdoor courts to a high standard. This includes maintaining high quality, appropriate court surfaces, quality lighting, and consideration of roof structures to reduce wet weather impacts (if necessary).

2013 Benchmark Used on Council Courts Only



Wellington Region has one council court per

21,000
people as at 2013.



Nationally has one council court per

23,000
people as at 2013.

New 2023 SNZ Benchmark based on all Community Courts



Sport NZ has a benchmark metric of one court per

7,800
people in the 2023 Strategy.

2.2 Trends

In considering future demand and provision of all facility types it is important to understand the implications of differing trends in areas that may impact on this. Specifically, we need to account for population growth and demographic trends within that growth that may affect participation demand and change the way we participate and/or are active. Other considerations include trends that may impact the operating environment for the sector and the way in which facilities are developed and managed.

Population growth is likely to increase demand for indoor court spaces, not only through increased demand for indoor court sports but also as a consequence of the general casualisation of participation away from organised, structured activity to 'run arounds' and social games.

A growing active retiree population will drive demand for different offerings, as will the changing patterns of work. The changing make-up of the local and regional population may also increase demand for certain indoor court sports. For example, the increase in residents from Eastern cultures may well increase demand for badminton, table tennis, futsal and basketball reflecting the interests of these communities.

Facilities are increasingly regarded as places to meet/ socialise/gather/connect – which speaks to programming and the services that are made available within facilities. This will contribute to the greater quality expectations of both the spaces and places and the activity options/ offerings.

Continued extremes of weather may force some codes indoors or increase the demand for activities that can be accessed in indoor court spaces. Environmental sustainability is becoming a key focus in meeting play, active recreation and sport, needs through a built facility or space, and along with the drive for carbon neutrality may well affect the development of new and/or upgraded indoor court facilities.

3.0 Population and Demographic Change

3.1 Regional Demographic Change

The following table provides a summary of projected population change (to 2053) for each district derived from Stats NZ data

DISTRICT	CURRENT POPULATION	PROJECTED POPULATION (2033)	PROJECTED POPULATION (2053)
Carterton	10,073	10,700	15,197
South Wairarapa	11,612	12,250	16,606
Masterton	28,403	29,500	42,984
Upper Hutt	47,326	52,400	64,238
Hutt City	112,235	120,700	150,237
Wellington	215,378	239,600	271,288
Porirua	61,158	68,800	83,432
Kāpiti	57,422	61,900	80,924

While the overall population is generally forecasted to grow, the rate at which the population grows is forecasted to slow from approximately +1.6% per year to around +0.6% in 2048. This may mean the population may start to decrease at that time.

The population within each Council district is expected to increase. Along with this increase the changes in age distribution will be an important consideration as these population changes will likely have an impact on demand for physical activity and participation preferences which, in turn, may change the demand for the use and types of spaces and places.

Additionally, Stats NZ data suggests that this growth will not be even across the age groups with greatest growth in the 65+ age group, followed by the 40–64-year age group. Projections for the 0–14-year age group show a decrease regionally, although in some Council districts this cohort will increase in number. New projections also indicate that the ethnicity make-up of the population will be significantly different from what it is now. By 2053, New Zealand is projected to be home to close to seven million people, with just over a quarter of our population being Asian (currently 15%), 21 percent Māori, (currently 16.5%), and 11 percent Pacific (currently 8.1%).

Age Projections Per Council Area

The projected age distribution regionally is expected to skew towards an increasingly ageing population. In specific districts the largest projected age groups making up the population are reflected in the table below.

DISTRICT	AGE BREAK DOWN - CURRENT AND PROJECTED									
	0-14 years		15-29 years		30-49 years		50-64 years		65-74 years	
	2023	2033	2023	2033	2023	2033	2023	2033	2023	2033
Carterton	1,760	1,650	1,370	1,450	2,120	2,040	2,190	2,060	1,440	1,570
South Wairarapa	1,900	1,690	1,390	1,400	2,720	2,700	2,770	2,710	1,620	1,900
Masterton	5,210	4,800	4,400	4,480	6,350	6,710	5,480	5,070	3,580	3,810
Upper Hutt	9,520	9,220	7,790	8,160	13,490	13,520	9,780	9,590	4,320	5,790
Hutt City	21,650	19,580	21,010	21,200	32,930	35,160	21,240	19,670	10,170	12,400
Wellington	32,030	29,380	59,210	59,890	65,250	71,970	38,230	36,490	15,230	20,130
Porirua	13,900	12,630	11,630	12,780	17,020	17,320	11,770	12,060	5,200	6,730
Kāpiti	9,460	8,780	7,580	7,670	12,350	12,530	12,720	12,090	7,670	9,480

4.0 Participation Trends

4.1 Regional Participation

There are high levels of physical activity across the wider Wellington region. Prior to COVID-19, Active NZ data showed that on any given week 391,125 (75%) people in the Wellington region participated in physical activity. However, only 23% of adults participated enough to meet physical activity guideline thresholds set by the Ministry of Health.

- **9.7%** of the region's population did no physical activity.
- The cost of inactivity in 2013 in the Wellington region was estimated at **\$141 million**. While not measured since then, this cost has likely increased.
- **12%** of the region's residents walked, jogged, or cycled to work.
- The main barriers to participation were **cost (64%)** and **time (59%)**.
- **90.7%** of people were motivated by improving their fitness and health.
- **87.9%** were motivated by enjoyment.

From Sport NZ's Insights Tool (accessible via Sport New Zealand's website) we know that walking is the most common way in which people in the region are active, followed by jogging / running.

In a list of the twenty most common ways that people choose to be physically active, the first sport entering the list is basketball at no 16 followed by netball at no 19.

The following excerpt is from Sport NZ's Active NZ Changes in Participation Report - The New Zealand Participation Survey 2022 . It provides a summary of participation trends across the country and these are likely to reflect participation trends in our region.

The COVID-19 pandemic that started in 2020 created disruption and changed participation levels and preferences. Participation in organised sport bore the brunt, which affected some population groups more than others,





depending on the extent to which organised participation (including physical education (PE)) contributed to their overall levels of activity.

It affected young people more severely than adults, males more than females, and increased inequities in the system for Māori and Pacific, and people from high deprivation areas. The latest Active NZ data (2022) shows that the COVID-19 pandemic has continued to impact on people's participation levels and preferences in 2022.

In general, the proportion of young people and adults participating each week is in line with 2021; however, the amount of activity has decreased. People are spending less time in fewer sports and activities and are less likely to be meeting the physical activity guidelines.

Among young people, a divergence can be seen between the participation rates of tamariki and rangatahi. The picture is more positive for tamariki in 2022. Their weekly participation has returned to pre-COVID-19 levels and the increase in time spent being active observed in 2021 (compared with pre-COVID-19) has been sustained.

In contrast, weekly participation for rangatahi has not returned to pre-COVID-19 levels, with poorer results on all the key participation statistics in 2022 compared with 2021. We have seen a continuation of the weakening relationship with sport and organised activities evident since 2018, for instance, the continued downward trend in club membership. In 2022, rangatahi also displayed a stronger preference to do other things rather than increase their participation, many with this preference agreed that electronic games are more exciting than real-life games.

The results also continue to highlight inequities in play, active recreation and sport by age, gender, ethnicity, deprivation, and disability. People in these groups face different barriers and challenges to access opportunities for physical activity across all domains.

4.2 Impact of Trends on Facility Development and Management

Changes in the way people are choosing to participate have implications for how facilities are developed and managed. Some of these impacts include the following.

- There is an increasing expectation that facilities are activated with programmes and services that better meet participant needs from a sport/recreation and social perspective.
- Facilities need to be able to be accessed by everyone and therefore the design and amenities provided need to reflect these different needs e.g. gender-neutral toilets, catering for casual use
- Sustainable design and management practices are becoming increasingly important as we respond to climate change.
- Facilities must be connected to transport networks and walkways and cycleways.
- Facilities also need to be able to provide for non-traditional activities such as street ball, climbing, parkour etc as participation preferences change.

5.0 Regional Overview - Supply

5.1 Facility Hierarchy

In the Regional Spaces and Places (Facility) Plan there is a facility hierarchy that is consistent throughout similar plans in other regions. The hierarchy allows us to distinguish the different types and levels of activity that can be run within facilities as shown in the table below.

International	A facility with the ability to host international competitions and events.
National	A facility with the ability to host regional representative competitions (including professional and semi-professional franchise competitions involving teams from outside New Zealand) and / or to serve as a national high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes.
Regional	A facility with the ability to host inter-regional and internal regional competitions and /or serves as a regional high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes.
City/District	A facility with the size and ability to cater for and serve an entire district or city. This type of venue would often be the central hub for a specific activity type.
Local	A facility which often facilitates people's introduction to sports and recreation and primarily serves a town or suburb (or potentially two suburbs) only.

5.2 Overview of Regional Court Provision

HIERARCHY LEVEL	CURRENT FACILITIES
International	TSB Arena Te Rauparaha Arena
National	Renouf Tennis Centre Ākau Tangi Sports Centre
Regional	Walter Nash Stadium Ngā Purapura

5.3 Overview of Community Court Provision

Wellington Region	Available Community Multisport Courts	Available School Multisport Courts	Available Event Centre Courts	Single Code Courts	Multisport Courts Not Available for Community Use	Total Courts	FTE Available Courts
Total in Wellington	42	43	0	18	16	119	71
Carterton	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Masterton	2	4	0	0	1	7	3
South Wairarapa	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Upper Hutt	4	4	0	1	2	11	6
Hutt City	11	10	0	7	1	29	21
Wellington	18	16	0	10	9	53	32
Porirua	4	3	0	0	1	8	5
Kāpiti	1	5	0	0	2	8	2

The figures above have been determined using the assumptions in the following table. For the purpose of this methodology, a facility is considered accessible if there is a booking system for community access. For example:

- Council / Community venues plus school facilities with a formal community use agreement / partnership.
- A school facility with established track record of enabling community availability beyond the school community.
- An Events Centre that allows regular community / club use.

A facility is considered not accessible if there is no or very limited community availability during core community demand hours. Examples would include:

- A school facility allows limited community access – but not available to the wider community
- A venue that only allows occasional access such as one off tournaments or events.

Where a court is identified as available for community use, an estimate of the level of access has been considered. Here a Full Time Equivalent Court has been utilised to estimate the actual community availability of the courts during the peak time hours demanded.

While 119 courts have been identified, the FTE figures show

that the accessibility of the network is equivalent to 71 courts, as many facilities are not fully accessible/available to the community. Factors that limit availability include:

- Availability during peak hours (defined as 4pm till 9pm Monday to Friday and 8am till 4pm Saturday). While the facility may be open and available for bookings, the peak hours availability is important as this reflects the time when the majority of users are available to engage in their chosen activity.
- Size of the court. A full-size court has to meet the

INDOOR COURT TYPES	DESCRIPTION	FTE ASSUMPTION
Council / Public Facility	A facility which is fully available for community multi-sport.	1
School Court (public availability)	A school based facility which has community availability on a regular weekly basis beyond the school community.	0.25
School Court (no availability)	A school based facility where there is no / occasional availability.	0
Single Code Court	A venue that was developed primarily for a specific code. (Badminton x4, Table Tennis x10, Tennis x1, Netball x1)	1
Event Centre Court	A venue that has a primary purpose as an events centre and can accommodate a wide range of sporting and non-sporting events. NOTE: Event centres known to have no or occasional availability for community active recreation and sport use are assigned 0 FTE.	0.5

relevant facility specifications identified by the code with the largest dimensions required for netball. This is important for regional level competition or above, however for community participation there is greater flexibility and a more flexible approach to court utilisation.

- The factors affecting availability may also vary based on the extent of other non-sporting use of the court spaces.

Analysis of the current provision identifies:

- Overall there are sufficient facilities to meet the demand for regional competition and above. The priority is to meet the demand for community participation.
- The education sector provides a significant proportion of the current provision although there are limitations on the use of school facilities for community sport use including school use outside of school hours, the court specifications not meeting community sport needs, the quality of the facility and/or the amenities.
- By default, provision of indoor court spaces has been specified to meet the requirements of high performance where many participants and users of indoor court facilities do not require this level of specification.
- As a general rule, the higher the level of specification,

the more specialised the space and the less flexible its use. At the community level this is generally the opposite of what is needed to effectively facilitate recreation and sport.

- A critical requirement of space for community sport and recreation is flexibility of use for multiple purposes and the ability of the space to be adapted to cater for differences in court size, run-off, roof height etc.

5.4 Full Time Equivalent Availability Analysis for Indoor Courts (2023)

The National Indoor Court Facility Strategy (2023) identifies that 1 FTE Indoor Court is demanded for every 7,800 population. Based on this provision standard a total of 70 indoor courts is required to meet the demand generated within the Wellington region. The following table shows that the current provision of FTE available courts is not distributed evenly across the region and while some areas have a surplus, others are projected to have a shortfall.

By considering capacity against the benchmark (including available school courts) we can see that in four of the eight Council areas there are insufficient indoor courts available. However, the shortfall is even greater if available school courts are excluded from the figures. This speaks to the importance of the school network to the provision of community sport spaces.

It is important to highlight that a regional demand metric can hide localised demand and gaps in provision. For example, Wellington City has a high number of courts but 12 of these courts are within one facility, local to Kilbirnie, a suburb & ward with a high level of overall sport/recreation facilities provision. Wellington City Council's Te Awe Māpara (Community Facilities Plan) indicates a geographic gap in indoor recreation provision in the Takapū/Northern suburbs, based on Nairville being a one-court facility and Tawa a two-court partnership facility. The significant current and predicted population growth in this area shows a need for greater provision in North Wellington.

5.5 Full Time Equivalent Availability Analysis (ADJUSTED FOR PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH 2054).

The generally accepted benchmark of one indoor court venue per 7,800 people when applied to each Council area results in the following future surplus/shortfall projection summary.

When considering FTE benchmarking based on the

projected population in 2054, we can see that the current network won't be sufficient, and that an additional 22 indoor court spaces will be required. (This assumes no new builds or new court space development in the intervening period of time).

On benchmarking alone, in almost all parts of the region, there is likely to be an undersupply of indoor court space,

even with the inclusion of the available secondary school network. It is important to note that the audit of courts identified 116 indoor courts, which equates to 71 FTE courts. This identifies that there are currently a number of additional courts, predominantly in the school network, that do not allow community access.

Wellington Region	2023 Population	Demand Benchmark	Courts Demanded	FTE Available Courts	Current Surplus / Shortfall
Total in Wellington	543,607	7,800	70	71	1
Carterton	10,073	7,800	1	2	1
Masterton	28,403	7,800	4	3	-1
South Wairarapa	11,612	7,800	1	0	-1
Upper Hutt	47,326	7,800	6	6	0
Hutt City	112,235	7,800	14	21	6
Wellington	215,378	7,800	28	32	4
Porirua	61,158	7,800	8	5	-3
Kāpiti	57,422	7,800	7	2	-5

Wellington Region	2053 Population	Demand Benchmark	Courts Demanded	FTE Available Courts	Current Surplus / Shortfall
Total in Wellington	724,906	7,800	93	71	-22
Carterton	15,197	7,800	2	2	0
Masterton	42,984	7,800	6	3	-3
South Wairarapa	16,606	7,800	2	0	-2
Upper Hutt	64,238	7,800	8	6	-2
Hutt City	150,237	7,800	19	21	1
Wellington	271,288	7,800	35	32	-3
Porirua	83,432	7,800	11	5	-6
Kāpiti	80,924	7,800	10	2	-8

Overall there are sufficient facilities to meet the demand for regional competition and above. The priority is to meet the demand for community participation.



1

2023 Wellington Region surplus of courts



-22

2053 Wellington Region shortfall of courts

6.0 Issues and Challenges

6.1 Summary of Issues

During the project several issues associated with the provision and use of indoor court facilities were identified. This section provides a summary of these.

Peak time use

Peak time use and accessing indoor court facilities at peak times was the major issue reported by both users and providers. Peak usage of indoor courts on weekdays is most commonly between 4pm-9pm. Peak usage at weekends is most commonly between 8am-5pm.

It is during these times that users of indoor courts (not only sports codes) are competing for space, and it is where councils and other providers of facilities receive the highest

number of booking requests. This means they are required to apply allocation policies and prioritise use. This affects all codes and in particular smaller or newer codes who often struggle to get access.

Other issues identified by both users and providers included:

- Access
- Cost
- Quality of the amenities
- Facilities not meeting the needs of a wide range of users
- Concerns around safety
- The ability to raise concerns/communicate and finding fair ways to resolve issues.

Summary of issues and challenges expressed by users and providers.

ISSUE / CHALLENGE	FOR USERS	FTE ASSUMPTION
Access	<p>Several organisations reported not being able to find sufficient indoor venues and/or not being able to gain access to them.</p> <p>They reported that commercial bookings were prioritised over community sport or that their bookings had been 'bumped' to accept more profitable users.</p> <p>Four organisations reported that the lack of venue availability impacted their ability to offer tournaments, competitions or other events that encourage participation outside of regular competition.</p> <p>Schools or single-court venues were noted as good training venues but often not being an option for netball and futsal competitions due to either not having a suitable 'run off' for umpires or not being a cost-effective way to deliver and resource competitions.</p> <p>Facilities that aren't on or close to public transport can make access more difficult for some.</p>	<p>Challenges associated with demand often exceeding supply, especially at peak use times.</p> <p>The need to use the space effectively (and generate income) in non-peak time.</p> <p>Struggle to accommodate events (pack up/down time).</p> <p>Local groups needing to be prioritised over others.</p>
Fit-for-purpose	<p>Code-owned facilities face challenges with deferred maintenance costs to keep the facility fit-for-purpose.</p> <p>It is unlikely any facility in Wellington is fully fit for purpose for those with disability and impairments.</p> <p>Facilities being fit for purpose is crucial to removing barriers to participation.</p> <p>An observation made is that school facilities are not always maintained to the same standards as council facilities.</p>	
Cost	<p>Currently costs are proving challenging for sport particularly with the increased cost of living and participants inability to pay.</p> <p>Concern was expressed around the disparity of fees charged. There is a sense that often casual users pay a lower hourly rate compared to seasonal users.</p> <p>No reward for a committed, regular booking.</p> <p>There are limits as to how long codes can absorb costs before passing them on to participants. This is particularly challenging for youth and college sport and for some smaller codes.</p> <p>Costs are variable across the region which proves challenging for codes with a regional focus.</p> <p>Some codes become reliant on grant funding to cover fees and /or subsidise participant fees. This is challenging given the changing environment around accessing grant funding.</p>	<p>Access is subsidised but the ability to subsidise for some providers is low.</p> <p>Increasing operating costs need to be managed.</p> <p>Pressure to recover/recuperate costs – revenue and financing policies.</p> <p>Proposed fee increases through annual planning process not always within the control of officials.</p> <p>Provision costs for council-owned facilities are subject to individual council revenue and financing policies.</p>

ISSUE / CHALLENGE	FOR USERS	FTE ASSUMPTION
Amenities	<p>The overall quality of amenities such as changing rooms and toilets is considered good. There was commentary on the need for more gender-neutral changing rooms, shower blocks, and toilet facilities that meet the needs of a range of users.</p> <p>Often these amenities are not fit for purpose for the disabled community. This applies to amenities such as parking as well as storage of equipment.</p> <p>Lack of storage was a challenge for many codes, particularly for disability sport or for codes with large pieces of equipment.</p>	Health and safety responsibilities associated with ownership.
Safety	<p>Protection of people's cars (connected to absence of car parks and/or absence of adequate lighting).</p> <p>Security lighting is also an issue for some – either the absence of it or the poor functioning.</p> <p>Some site-specific concerns raised regarding the layout and lack of warning signs related to potential risks.</p>	Health and safety requirements for use are sometimes not always well understood or adhered to by users
Other	<p>Many codes noted a sense of not being heard by councils or consulted sufficiently around matters that affect them.</p> <p>For others, the high staff turnover in councils provided challenges with continuity of relationships and preserving some of the historical knowledge of the relationship.</p> <p>Being a facility owner creates challenges for codes around accessing council funding and other support.</p> <p>Regarding Wellington City Council: the restrictions from having facilities on the Town Belt and being subjected to different requirements/policy changes creates some uncertainty about the future and impacts operations particularly in areas such as signage and securing naming rights sponsors etc.</p>	<p>One of the challenges with provision of indoor court space is the limitation on use at peak demand times. i.e., everyone wants access to the facility at the same time. Peak time is usually 6pm - 9pm during weekdays.</p> <p>Finding fair ways to allocate court time isn't always straightforward and does tend to impact smaller and/or newer codes more than older/bigger codes.</p>

6.2 Future Challenges

Several factors may impact the provision and use of indoor court venues in the future. Below is a summary of some of these factors.

- Projections for population growth suggest increasing diversity of our population, particularly in terms of ageing and ethnic diversity. Projections also hint at an increasing spread of people across the region, with some areas likely to experience more growth than others.
- Increasingly people are looking to access work, sport, and other activities of interest, closer to home. A developing concept internationally is the 5, 10, and 15-minute city which focuses on giving people the ability to meet most of their everyday needs within a 5, 10, or 15-minute walk, scooter, cycle, or public transport trip of their home. This concept was first implemented in Paris to reduce transport emissions and increase vibrancy, wellbeing, and safety within communities. This also increases the need to better understand need at a community level rather than a city-wide or regional level through engagement with local communities.
- International trends suggest that people will increasingly expect facilities to provide more than just a sporting experience with moves being made to establish community facilities as places for connection, and access to services that meet social and wellbeing needs.
- It's often mooted that smaller, new facilities could be built to meet local need. However, regionally we cannot afford the cost of continually building new spaces. Our challenge is to be more creative in considering ways to optimise what we have currently in order to find cost-effective solutions. This requires challenging traditional thinking and being open to flexibility and innovation
- both in terms of how activities are delivered and in regard to the way facilities are designed. This could include making changes to how codes are managed such as reconfiguring local competition structures and making seasonal adjustments such as moving traditional winter codes to summer.
- Climate change is one of our most pressing issues. Addressing climate change will become more imperative across all sectors. The impact of climate change will see climate warming and sea level rise. The effect of this will be heightened by the land subsidence caused by the movement of the tectonic plates under our region, climate extremes (drought, severe rainfall, regular storm events) – all of which will impact the provision of sport in some way.
- Responses to the effects of climate change and meeting reduced emission targets will also impact as solutions may limit aspects of provision currently in place or increase the cost of provision in some way. For example, the emphasis on supporting more active forms of transport (walking, cycling) and greater use of public transport, construction and design standards, and changing management practices may mean changes to the development of new indoor court facilities. Facilities will be expected to be greener and apply offsetting practices.
- There are financial pressures on almost every aspect of the provision and use of indoor sport venues from materials, renewals, and fees. Investment in infrastructure is under significant pressure across the region so it will be important to include community infrastructure in the broader discussion around how to fund this infrastructure over time, with consideration of the whole-of-life costs of a facility.

- Construction costs continue to rise and supply chains continue to be affected with lengthy waits for materials with a resulting impact felt on the delivery of upgrades and development projects. Already we have seen some projects pared back or cancelled as a result of cost increases. Responding to climate change may also lead to increases in costs as changes are made to facility management practices as well as increasing the multi-purpose nature of built facilities.
- Across the region there is ongoing pressure on Councils to provide higher quality indoor courts and associated facilities for the various sports codes, clubs, and community groups. Allocation of space to different user groups (e.g., professional sports and commercial users) also remains a complex issue, particularly in the face of changing patterns of participation in sport and the demand for indoor space from commercial entities delivering conferences, trade shows and community events outside of the play, active recreation and sport sector.

6.3 Limitations of Current Supply

The current supply of indoor courts is constrained by several factors that impact on their functionality and use. In particular:

- There is a very real tension between use of indoor court venues for community sport and other physical activity and commercial use. This is more prevalent at the large indoor court venues in the region, such as Walter Nash Centre and Te Rauparaha Arena. Managing the use of the facility between meeting community need and revenue-generating commercial bookings such as trade shows, conferences, and events is a challenge that councils in particular are having to navigate.
- The size of indoor court venues in the region is also a limitation with the majority being single-court venues which, in some cases, limits the attraction of events

- with many NSOs requiring six courts or more for hosting national events. Single-court venues are also not entirely suitable for regular competitions, with codes noting struggles to finance and resource staff across multiple venues. It is more financially sustainable to run competitions at one location and have a competition manager responsible for activities across multiple courts.
- Whilst the secondary school network is well utilised, often the courts are not of standard size therefore they are not considered suitable for competition and are more commonly used for training purposes. Additionally, some school facilities are not well-maintained.

6.4 Stakeholder Feedback and Issues

Specific code challenges: Basketball, Netball, Badminton, Futsal, Volleyball.

6.4.1 Basketball

- Basketball participation numbers are growing, and Capital Basketball has been seeking an opportunity to develop their own facility to support this growth.
- Provision of indoor court space for basketball is sufficient for international, national, and regional competition with several key facilities across the region able to host these. There is no venue with the capability to host at this level in the Wairarapa.
- The main challenge faced by basketball concerns the limitations on gaining consistent access to some venues as a result of competing uses of facilities e.g. Te Rauparaha Arena. This limits opportunities for growth and/or to cater for growing demand.
- The cost of court hire and the number of venues available to hold tournaments and for opportunities to play given a lack of resources is another challenge for developing the game.



6.4.2 Netball

- Netball has been moving to indoor court venues for its competitions for some time now, although the sport is still played on outdoor courts at some levels.
- There is increasing demand for mid-week social netball. However, this demand is tempered by the inability to access indoor space during the netball season and has been heightened with the closure of the Newtown Indoor facility. Netball Wellington Centre reports having 8-10 teams on a waiting list that they are currently unable to provide for, while Kapi-Mana Netball identifies having to curtail season length and number of teams because of their challenges accessing the indoor court facility.
- Men's netball has the potential for growth and while school venues can offset the use of council facilities there are concerns about the quality of amenities, in particular catering for the needs of transgender participants.
- International, national, and regional netball requirements are being met.

6.4.3 Badminton

- Club participation numbers have remained at a stable level over recent years. It was identified that there has been an increase in casual participation with numbers doubling over the past 12 months. While this has come from a small base it was indicated that the ability to book online and have remote access to the courts when not being utilized for club training sessions has contributed towards the growth.
- There are three dedicated badminton centres in the region housing 21 courts along with several other facilities with one court. Some of the larger indoor court venues do not have floor markings for badminton and are therefore not accessible for the sport.
- It was identified that the current facilities are sufficient to meet the demands of community badminton and that the main concerns relate to maintaining the quality of the facility, the current facility is ageing, and the roof is in need of repairs.

6.4.4 Futsal

- Futsal is a sport that has experienced rapid and substantial growth in participation numbers.
- Capital Football pays a court manager to run futsal competitions on the day at the venue which requires using venues that have at least three courts. This is challenging as there aren't many indoor facilities with three-court capacity.
- Competing access from other codes means new growth and starting new leagues is difficult. It also means turning prospective players away or adjusting starting and ending times for playing which may not always suit participants.

Commentary from other users and providers reinforces the issues identified and shows the impact of these on the running of their codes. A selection of commentary is included below.

Access

"The biggest facility issue we face is gaining additional bookings and space on top of our historical and regular use. This is impacting our ability to grow the sport."

"We face significant challenges in gaining access to Te Rauparaha Arena. We struggle to gain access for a full season, so have had to on many occasions reduce our season to avoid a stop start / disruptive season (which has injury complications) – due to booking clashes with commercial entities which get priority over community sport bookings."

"There have been some examples of difficulty in accessing the facilities, and therefore the need to reduce and shorten seasons."

"When there are unavailable courts, this forces us to move venues to train, in an ideal world we would be based at one location, but often have to move around."

"Our premier competition used to have five grades. It had to be reduced to essentially three once the competition moved indoors – due to venue availability."

"Space availability for social netball to be played during the week is at a premium during the netball season. Especially so now with the Newtown indoor facility closing. We have been working with the council to extend the hours that we run our competition to accommodate these teams, but we still have 8-10 teams on the waiting list."

Fit-for-purpose

"Schools need to take the lead on changing facilities being fit for purpose - schools are flagging that the number of transgender students is increasing."

"The Voice of Rangatahi research by Sport NZ identifies that the quality and cleanliness of changing facilities impacts quality of experience."

Cost

"Cost is a barrier across all of the venues we use."

"Cost is major challenge for a 'minor' sport."

"There is a big cost difference across facilities."

"One code highlighted that consistent hirers of Ākau Tangi are charged the same hireage rate as casual users. The code did not think this was fair given the value of their bookings to the facility."

Commentary from other users and providers continued...

Safety

“Parking is an issue. The road is a 70km stretch. The road crossing is dangerous (not well lit and vehicle speed), and the Association have concerns for participants crossing the road to access their facility.”

Provision

“There definitely is already a shortfall. We are turning away teams due to court availability. We find it’s mostly the after-school times and weekends that are very difficult to get bookings. It’s particularly difficult to run a league if availability changes week to week too.”

Other

“We see it as unfair and not equal that some sports use council facilities and pay a hireage cost, where our participants have to pay hireage costs alongside bearing the cost of facility maintenance – there is no rate payer or council support for our sports facilities.”

“The biggest challenge the Association faces is around the uncertainty of their future. The club sits on town belt land and is on the area of land where the council and Get Wellington Moving have previously indicated the motorway extension”.

“Owning our own facility and with minimal Council investment over 40 years, means that tennis is paying a premium for indoor courts (and outdoor courts) that other sports are having subsidised by Councils. That is not a level playing field.”

6.4.5 Volleyball

- Volleyball is currently played at 5 school gyms. Current focus is on secondary school and men’s competitions and senior social volleyball. Participation numbers were not available from all clubs however it was considered that overall participation in volleyball has remained at a similar level in recent years.
- It was considered that access to courts is a barrier to increasing participation. Wellington Volleyball has been approached by schools to organise a Primary and

Intermediate volleyball competition however a lack of access to a venue has hindered this.

- Clubs have been reporting waiting lists of teams/ players wanting to participate and to accommodate this demand games have to be modified (4-a-side) in order to use available, often undersize courts.
- The ability to host tournaments is hampered by the inability to secure a booking within larger centres such as Ākau Tangi as a result of both the costs involved and the lack of court space available.

Potential impact on future participation

The table below considers the impact of changes in participation and regional demographic change on code specific demand for indoor court space into the future.

SPORT	UNMET/LATENT DEMAND	CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS	PARTICIPATION TRENDS
Badminton	Low	Medium	Low
Basketball	High	High	High
Futsal	High	High	High
Netball	Medium	Low	Low
Pickleball	Low	Medium	Medium
Table Tennis	Low	Low	Low
Volleyball	High	Medium	Medium

While a number of codes indicated pressures accessing facilities. Three codes are considered to have significant unmet/ latent demand impacting on future participation - basketball, futsal, and volleyball.

7.0 Analysis of Capacity

7.1 Current Capacity/Usage

Current court provision (excluding secondary school courts) equates to one court per 7,878 people in the Wellington Region. Overall and based on the benchmark of one court per 7,800 people, it could be said that there is sufficient indoor court capacity in the region.

However, while the benchmark provides a useful guide for determining an overall level of provision to meet community demand it does not consider all the factors that impact on community access to indoor courts, or the challenges associated with peak time use.

When we factor in secondary school courts the ratios adjust accordingly, however, these courts vary in terms of their suitability and accessibility at peak times.

Other factors affecting community sport access include:

- code specific requirements for using indoor court space e.g. needing three courts when only one might be available
- the broadening uses of indoor court spaces for informal sport use and non-sporting activity
- the growing range of physical activities that require access to indoor court spaces
- uneven demand across facilities, with some operating near or at capacity while others are not
- geographical spread in the distribution of indoor court facilities across the region
- seasonal demand with demand being higher during the winter season.

There are also other user-related factors that should be considered when discussing access including:

- one-way travel time
- one-way travel distance
- availability and suitability of public transport
- total or percentage of the tamariki and rangatahi population within the catchment
- total or percentage of the 65+ years population within the catchment
- deprivation present such as the percentage of high/higher deprivation deciles within the catchment area.

“There definitely is already a shortfall. We are turning away teams due to court availability. We find it’s mostly the after-school times and weekends that are very difficult to get bookings. It’s particularly difficult to run a league if availability changes week to week too.”

7.2 Future Capacity

Based on our understanding of current demand challenges, the potential impact of changes to both the population number and demographic change expected within that growth, and future-impacting issues we can reasonably assume that the current network will not be sufficient to meet future demand.

There are a number of options which can be considered to meet the current and future demand. These include:

- **Formalise partnerships with school/ code providers.**
School and code facilities provide a central part of indoor court provision. Ensuring that there is a formalized agreement between Council and the facility provider can enable access to be secured. Given the significance of these facilities to meet community demand opportunities should be explored for Council to contribute to ongoing maintenance and improvements.



- **Review all venue bookings to identify potential activities which could be moved to free up peak time capacity. Activities include:**

- Relocating peak-time bookings to off-peak times.
- Relocate bookings that do not require a full compliant / multi court venue to an alternative community venue.

- **Develop a centralized booking system for community access to all indoor court facilities.**

Options to develop a centralized booking system to manage community access collectively across all accessible court. Consideration should be given to subsidizing access to ensure that there is a consistent and affordable hire fee across all facilities.

- **Re-prioritise community sport.**

The Events Centre has 7 courts. However, in 3 courts priority is given to events and the other 4 community sport has priority for approximately 70% of the time. Should community sport be given priority access to these court the accessible Full Court Equivalent at the Events Centre would increase from 2 to 7 courts.

- **Cover outdoor courts**

Covering outdoor courts has the potential to re-allocate activities out of the current facilities and free up capacity.

“The biggest facility issue we face is gaining additional bookings and space on top of our historical and regular use. This is impacting our ability to grow the sport.”

- **Develop new courts. Should new courts be identified the priority should be:**

- Repurposing existing buildings
 - The primary demand for indoor courts is for affordable community participation. Opportunities to re-purpose existing building / warehouses etc. into indoor courts could achieve additional capacity. As the courts are focused on community participation there could be flexibility around court compliance regarding areas such as runoff, ceiling height etc.
 - Build new courts. Developing a new community indoor court facility. Venue to have community specifications for run off and roof height.

8.0 Summary and Recommendations

8.1 Summary

Indoor Courts are used by a broad range of users including informal sports, recreation, and play groups alongside commercial entities – trade shows, conferences, and the like.

Unless an indoor court venue is designated as a sole sport and active recreation venue, space for indoor courts is competed for by a variety of groups, including those outside of sport and active recreation. This requires venue operators to balance community use with other, often commercial bookings, requiring allocation policies to be actioned, and often financing policies applied. Additionally, these venues are also used to host regional and national sporting competitions. On these occasions the venue may not be available for regular local, community competition.

2021 Active NZ Participation data highlighted that participation trends are changing, noting a national drop in organised activities and a move to more individualised and flexible activities. An increase in walking was observed, alongside yoga, Pilates, and skating. A watching brief is now in place with Sport NZ monitoring closely the potential weakening of the relationship young people have with organised activities and sport.

Facilities in the network currently are at or near capacity and are unlikely to be able to meet future demand whether that be increased numbers of participants or changing participation preferences. Therefore, some consideration of how to increase capacity and planning for this will be necessary.

The approach to collecting and using data connected to facility capacity and use is inconsistent across the region making it difficult to make properly informed decisions at a regional network level. Future studies like this would benefit from a more coordinated approach.

8.2 Recommendations

The recommendations have been developed after consideration of options to meet demand both current and future. The major provision challenge for indoor active recreation and sport facilities is providing sufficient active recreation space that is fit-for-purpose. Provision at all levels has been by default specified to meet the requirements of high-level sport competition including for social and local leagues where many participants do not require this level of specification. Generally, the higher the level of specification the more specialised a space and therefore the less flexible the use.

The key challenge to support increased participation in active recreation and sport is the provision of the right quantity and right quality of local spaces and having the capacity in these to meet demand. This is about improving:

- accessibility and inclusivity
- network thinking and optimisation.

Therefore, to achieve our desired outcome of a fully optimised regional network of indoor courts that supports current and future high quality physical activity experiences we recommend action in three key areas:

1. Maintaining and improving the current network
2. Realising partnering opportunities
3. Taking steps to improve regional consistency.

Specifically:

Maintaining and improving the existing network

- Increase indoor court capacity and specifically address the projected shortfalls in provision - noting areas of significant future growth in Kāpiti and the Wairarapa.
- Explore the significant potential of covering outdoor courts. Of the large number of existing outdoor courts within the Wellington region, only three are covered, with these being single-code use only. Multi-use covered courts could be a cost-effective solution for the weather challenges that are faced across our region.

- Review the current allocation of indoor courts by user and by regional distribution to make more effective use of under-utilised spaces.
- Implement a programme of upgrades that enhance the quality of provision and ensure the current network of indoor courts is fit for the future and meets the needs of all participants. Specifically address the quality of supporting amenities to ensure facilities are fit for purpose for all users and meet the needs of as many users as possible. Issues of particular concern are noted on pages 14-16.

Realising partnering opportunities

- Prioritise the further exploration of partnerships between Ministry of Education, school boards and Councils for indoor court developments.
- Partner with mana whenua on any new court developments. Acknowledging iwi land ownership, community leverage, and the importance of demonstrating strong Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnership.
- Noting the extensive nature of the secondary school indoor court network, continue to advance school/code/ Council partnerships to improve access to school spaces for community.
- Where there are shortfalls in capacity, focus on increasing community access to existing facilities,

particularly school facilities, and more shared usage across code-specific facilities, and/or to address a code-specific shortfall.

Coordinating approaches to improve regional consistency

- Establish a regional indoor courts technical group to consider alignment and collaborative planning opportunities for the provision and management of indoor court space. Topics of discussion should include regional planning for increasing capacity, allocation processes (including discussion around use for physical activity vs other), costs and data capture. This group would report back to the Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group.
- Consider options for a one-region booking system and associated data management process to support ease of access and to provide real-time data to assist planning and decision-making. This includes regular updating of the Sport NZ Facility Planning Tool to enable ease of planning ongoing.
- Prioritising provision of multi-use community spaces over meeting international/national standards of court sizes and runoffs (for netball, etc) - as maximising youth and casual community access does not require exact court sizes.



9.0 Appendices

Population Data in Detail

The following data is derived from Sense Partners population data – they are the forecasting provider for the Greater Wellington Region. This is what councils use in long term planning and who Wellington City Council used for their recent community facilities network plan.

PORIRUA	2021	2031	2041	2051
Tamariki (0-9)	9,255	9,657	11,576	12,205
Rangatahi (10-19)	8,940	10,104	11,675	12,512
65+	7,729	10,038	12,218	13,892

LOWER HUTT	2021	2031	2041	2051
Tamariki (0-9)	14,706	14,697	18,421	19,741
Rangatahi (10-19)	13,953	16,365	19,022	20,310
65+	15,747	20,492	24,111	26,948

MASTERTON	2021	2031	2041	2051
Tamariki (0-9)	3,363	3,492	4,468	4,826
Rangatahi (10-19)	3,480	3,399	3,966	4,297
65+	5,970	8,429	9,964	2,520

WELLINGTON	2021	2031	2041	2051
Tamariki (0-9)	20,079	22,167	26,257	26,419
Rangatahi (10-19)	26,533	25,308	29,071	31,124
65+	23,564	31,707	37,112	40,811

CARTERTON	2021	2031	2041	2051
Tamariki (0-9)	1,130	1,260	1,646	1,742
Rangatahi (10-19)	1,299	1,246	1,478	1,629
65+	2,416	3,130	1,871	4,128

UPPER HUTT	2021	2031	2041	2051
Tamariki (0-9)	6,035	6,151	7,652	8,363
Rangatahi (10-19)	6,086	7,683	9,078	9,476
65+	7,178	10,243	12,422	13,637

KĀPITI COAST	2021	2031	2041	2051
Tamariki (0-9)	5,899	6,709	7,630	7,972
Rangatahi (10-19)	6,745	5,874	6,824	7,328
65+	15,234	20,102	24,319	26,699

SOUTH WAIRARAPA	2021	2031	2041	2051
Tamariki (0-9)	1,297	1,408	1,675	1,717
Rangatahi (10-19)	1,249	1,141	1,328	1,450
65+	2,725	3,471	4,051	4,435

AREA	2018	2028	2038	2048	2051	Percentage change between 2018-2051 for the 50th percentile
Carterton	9,547	11,324	13,016	14,606	14,968	57%
Kapiti Coast	55,127	64,198	72,956	80,793	83,288	51%
Lower Hutt City	108,557	122,288	135,553	148,466	152,786	41%
Masterton	26,400	31,644	36,054	39,635	41,012	55%
Porirua City	58,852	67,646	75,402	83,308	85,854	46%
South Wairarapa	10,939	12,992	14,782	16,320	16,830	54%
Upper Hutt City	45,368	52,442	58,598	63,736	65,751	45%
Wellington City	211,222	228,392	247,692	268,114	276,472	31%

Courts Audit – Breakdown of Courts Across the Region

COUNCIL AREA	VENUE	DESCRIPTION
Masterton	Trust House Recreation Centre	1x netball/basketball, volleyball, indoor soccer, badminton, tennis. Sprung wooden floor. Netball court is full size but does not have international regulation runoff space.
	Wairarapa Netball Centre	3 x covered plexipave netball courts owned and operated by Wairarapa Netball.
	Y Masterton	1 x indoor court. YMCA owned and operated, providing for basketball, futsal & volleyball among other community activities.
Carterton	Gladstone Sports and Social Complex	Community-owned hub facility. Complex includes a hall used for badminton and functions. 4x badminton courts.
	Wairarapa A&P Clareville Complex	1 x Badminton court.
South Wairarapa	Featherston Sports Stadium	1 indoor court gym, used for a range of sport activities. Un-staffed facility requiring users to collect a key prior to hire. Marked for basketball, badminton & floorball with clubs and schools primary users.
Upper Hutt	The Professionals Recreation Hall (Whirinaki)	Recreation Hall within the UHCC operated Whirinaki Whare Taonga arts, cultural and events centre. Sports Hall used for Badminton, Floorball, and Volleyball.
	YMCA Upper Hutt	Indoor basketball court wooden floor with stadium, weights room, group fitness room/dance studio with kitchen facilities.
Hutt City	Walter Nash Centre	5x basketball/netball courts also marked for 6x volleyball, 5x futsal, 3x floorball, and used for various other indoor sports and events.
	Hutt Valley Badminton Association	Dedicated Badminton facility featuring 7 badminton courts. Owned and operated by Hutt Valley Badminton Association. Bookings are facilitated using the Hello Club system.
	Empire Table Tennis Hall Petone	Dedicated Table Tennis venue owned and operated by Empire Table Tennis Club Inc. Space which provides for 16 Table Tennis tables.
	Waiwhetu Sports and Fitness Centre	1 x Indoor court with multiple uses. Owned and operated by Te Āti Awa, currently with only internal use by the Rūnanga & associated clubs.
	Mitchell Park	4 indoor tennis courts in development 2022. Owned and operated by Hutt Valley Tennis Association.
Wellington	Ākau Tangi - ASB Sports Centre	12x sprung floor courts, multiple community uses (basketball/netball/futsal).
	Karori Recreation Centre	Multi-purpose sports hall, 1 x court.
	Kilbirnie Recreation Centre	Designed to cater for wheel-based activities including skateboarding, scootering, and roller and inline skating. Caters for badminton & features basketball hoops. 20m x 40m concrete rink with sport court flooring. 1.5m barrier and safety netting.
	Nairnville Recreation Centre	Multi-purpose sports hall, 1x court.
	Tawa Recreation Centre	2x indoor courts based on Tawa College grounds, 1x basketball/netball court and 1x 'smaller than full size' court.
	TSB Arena	3 x indoor courts - suitable for regional - international level centre court sport. Spectator capacity = 4000. Not available for community use. In the Winter hosts approximately 16 home games for Wellington Saints (Basketball) & Te Wānanga o Raukawa Pulse (Netball). Regular annual users include WoW & NZ Festival.
	Wellington Chinese Sports & Cultural Centre (WCSCC)	1x large basketball court, also marked 3x volleyball.
	Wellington North Badminton Hall	6x badminton courts; changing, kitchen & lounge facilities on Taylor Park.
	Wellington Badminton Centre	8x badminton courts and pro shop. Base for multiple clubs. Considering facilitating 24/7 access in 2023.
	Renouf Tennis Centre	Dedicated Tennis venue - 6 indoor courts, owned and operated by Tennis Central Inc.
	Wellington Table Tennis Stadium	Dedicated Table Tennis venue owned and operated by Table Tennis Wellington. 14 Table Tennis tables (8 recreation / 6 competition)
	Victoria University	A versatile 1 court venue used for casual play and a variety of sports trainings and leagues. Priority given to users affiliated with Victoria University.
Porirua	Te Rauparaha Arena (Mana Community Grants Stadium)	3 x basketball/netball court (international size). Grandstand seating for 3,000 people. Space can be split into 3 separate courts or one large space. Caters for conferences, dinners, sporting events & expos. Can combine with NZCT Stadium.
	Te Rauparaha Arena (NZCT Stadium)	Part of Te Rauparaha Arena. 1x basketball/netball court (international size). Adjacent to Mana Community Grants Stadium.
Kāpiti	Ngā Purapura	2x international standard netball/basketball/multi use courts, seating, fully equipped fitness gymnasium, with showers etc, as well as a café and meeting rooms. Owned and operated by Te Wānanga o Raukawa.
	Waikanae Memorial Hall	1x Basketball Court, 5x badminton, Suitable for basketball / netball, public meetings, and social functions.
ALL	Secondary Schools	39 Secondary Schools across the Wellington Region have indoor court / gym spaces, providing a total of 49 full size indoor courts (some schools have more than one court equivalent on site)
TOTALS		120 indoor court equivalents

FTE Assumptions:

INDOOR COURT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FTE ASSUMPTION
Council / Public Facility	A facility which is fully available for community multi-sport.	1
School Court (with public access)	A school based court which has community access on a weekly basis. <i>Note: this could range from 0.1 (some limited club access) to 0.75 (formal partnership as part of the community network) depending on the individual access arrangement</i>	0.25
School Court (no public access)	A school based facility where there is no / restricted access	0
Single Code Court	A venue that was developed primarily for a specific code (e.g. netball or badminton). <i>Note: this could range from 0 (no other community access at peak times) to 0.75 (regular weekly other code access at peak times). Should access be seasonal, e.g. a code fully utilising a facility for a winter season that should be considered as 0 FTE.</i>	1
Event Centre Court	A venue that has a primary purpose as an events centre and can accommodate a wide range of sporting and non-sporting events. <i>Note: this can range from 0.05 (occasional premier, national competition events) to 0.75 (community sport uses the facility for 75% of the time / community sport can only be 'bumped' for events 25% of the season).</i>	0.5

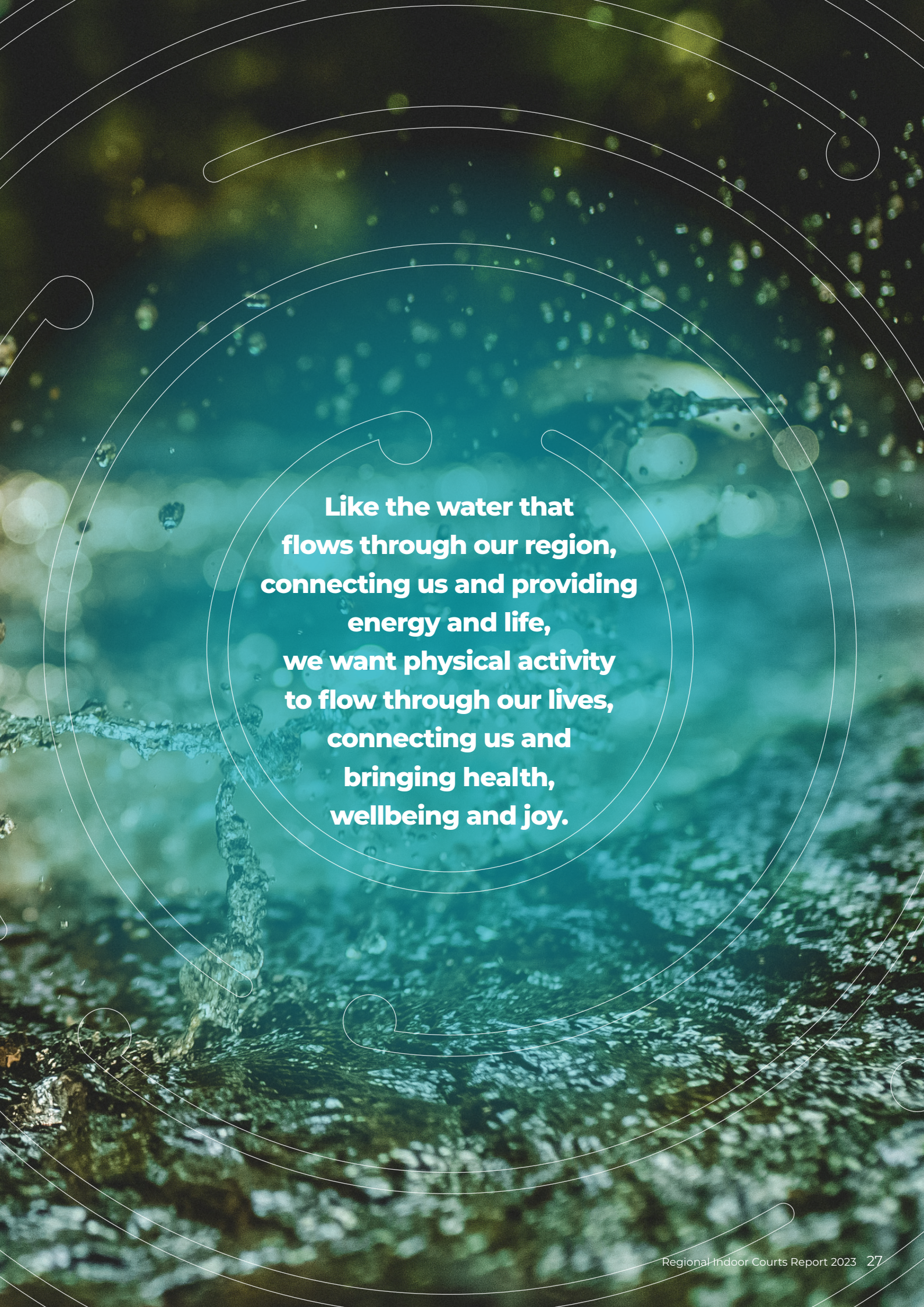
Peak Time Capacity vs Usage Data

The below table shows capacity and usage at peak times (generally between 4 and 9pm on weekdays and 8am-4pm on weekends, however this varies dependent on the. This analysis was provided primarily for council owned facilities where there was sufficient data available from the facility owner/manager.

It doesn't include private facilities or single-use court facilities.

Indoor Courts Across the Region	Facility Owner Data: Current Capacity at PEAK TIME SUMMER (hours/week)	Facility Owner Data: Current USAGE at PEAK TIME SUMMER (hours/week)	Facility Owner Data: Current Capacity at PEAK TIME WINTER (hours/week)	Facility Owner Data: Current USAGE at PEAK TIME WINTER (hours/week)	Council area/ boundary:
Ākau Tangi	480	255.36	480	348.48	Wellington
Nairnville Recreation Centre	42	37.5	42	37.5	Wellington
Kilbirnie Recreation Centre	65	19.5	49.5	41.9	Wellington
Tawa Recreation Centre	50	43	50	43	Wellington
Karori Recreation Centre	83	35	83	28	Wellington
Victoria University	58	55.5	58	55.5	Wellington
Walter Nash Centre	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	Lower Hutt
Te Rauparaha Arena (Mana Community Grants Stadium)	48	34	48	41	Porirua
Te Rauparaha Arena (NZCT Stadium)	48	22.5	48	19	Porirua
The Professionals Recreation Hall (Whirinaki)	24	18.5	24	18.5	Upper Hutt
Featherston Sports Stadium	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	Wairarapa
Trust House Recreation Centre	17	15	28.5	15	Wairarapa
Gladstone Sports and Social Complex	35	No data available	35	2	Wairarapa
Waikanae Memorial Hall	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	Kapiti
	950	535.86	946	649.88	
	Total Hours Capacity at Peak Time (hours/week)	Total Hours Use at Peak Time (hours/week)			



A close-up photograph of water splashing, with a central circular graphic containing text. The background is a vibrant teal and blue, with water droplets and splashes creating a dynamic, textured effect. The central graphic consists of several concentric white circles and lines, some of which are stylized to resemble a circular arrow or a path. The text is centered within the innermost circle.

**Like the water that
flows through our region,
connecting us and providing
energy and life,
we want physical activity
to flow through our lives,
connecting us and
bringing health,
wellbeing and joy.**

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