



SQUASH NEW ZEALAND
NATIONAL FACILITY STRATEGY
November 2022

INFORMATION

DOCUMENT REFERENCE	Squash New Zealand National Facility Strategy
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SIGN OFF	Squash New Zealand
VERSION	Final Strategy
DATE	18 November 2022
IMAGES	Squash New Zealand

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Visitor Solutions would like to express its appreciation to Squash New Zealand, 11 Squash District Associations and all squash clubs for their contribution and support in developing this strategy.



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DRIVING REASONS FOR A NATIONAL SQUASH FACILITY STRATEGY



SQUASH PARTICIPANTS

Squash is underdelivering in the provision of warm, clean, quality courts.



AGING & DECLINING FACILITY QUALITY

69% of facilities aged over 40 years.
62% of facilities in less than "good" quality.



SQUASH CLUB SUPPORT

72% of clubs own their facilities.
Clubs voiced the need for support in facility planning and development.

297 SQUASH FACILITIES
IN NEW ZEALAND

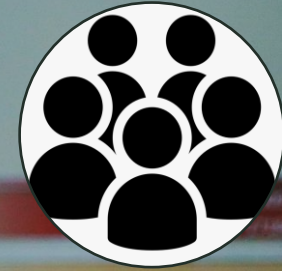


186 AFFILIATED CLUBS
567 COURTS
(75% of courts)



GROWING SQUASH PARTICIPATION

19,121 Affiliated Members.
1% member growth last 7 years.
36% growth in leisure players.
Roughly 100,000 people in NZ play squash.



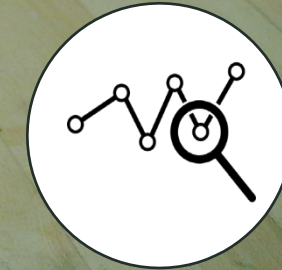
POPULATION GROWTH & CHANGE

New Zealand is growing in some areas, driving increased demand.
Need to consider innovative ways to respond to changing preferences.



SQUASH FACILITY PROVISION

Accessibility and utilisation of facilities varies. Some areas need more provision, while a few areas need to maintain or optimise facilities.



EVIDENCE BASED DIRECTION

The funding environment is challenging. National sport organisations are expected to set the direction and priorities based on analysis and evidence.

All data current as of October 2022

OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL SQUASH FACILITY STRATEGY

GOAL: Quality and Accessible squash facilities to support quality experiences and growth in squash participation

Purpose of Section

Section 1: OVERVIEW

Overview of squash in New Zealand. Includes the strategic and demographic context for the strategy.

Can be used to explain the structure of squash in New Zealand.

Outlines the key strategic considerations from Sport New Zealand and Squash New Zealand which need to be reflected in facility provision.

Outlines the key demographic changes which will influence the future of squash facility provision.

Section 2: ANALYSIS

Analysis of provision, participation, and future scenarios. Identifies challenges, opportunities, and recommendations.

This analysis can be used to understand the current state and future needs.

These sections provide district comparisons in provision, participation, and potential future scenarios.

This analysis can be referenced in project scoping or feasibility studies.

Section 3: DIRECTION

Provides guidelines and recommendations to direct and inform future squash facility provision and development.

Apply to future facility provision and development.

S3.2 Quality Facility Guidelines
Guidance to develop a quality squash facility.

S3.3 Provision Guidelines
Guidance on number of courts at facilities and across districts.

S3.4 Facility Hierarchy
Requirements for international, national, and regional facilities.

S3.5 Prioritisation Criteria
To assess project priorities.

S3.6 Using the Strategy
When to apply the guidelines and how to complete project scoping / feasibility study.

Section 4: SUPPORT

Provides best-practice, possible innovations and considerations to support future squash facility provision and development.

S4.1 Squash Facility Development Guidelines
Technical guidance.

S4.3 Layout
Single level to foster social connections.

S4.4 Innovations
Movable squash walls to support multi-use.

S4.5 Outdoor squash courts
Investigate provision in Auckland.

S4.7 Climate Change
Consider risks, energy sustainability and facility accessibility.

Section 5: DISTRICT PROFILES

Provides a profile of each squash district and identifies key actions for districts to implement (with clubs and Squash NZ).

A club can use this section to understand its status relative to other clubs across the district.

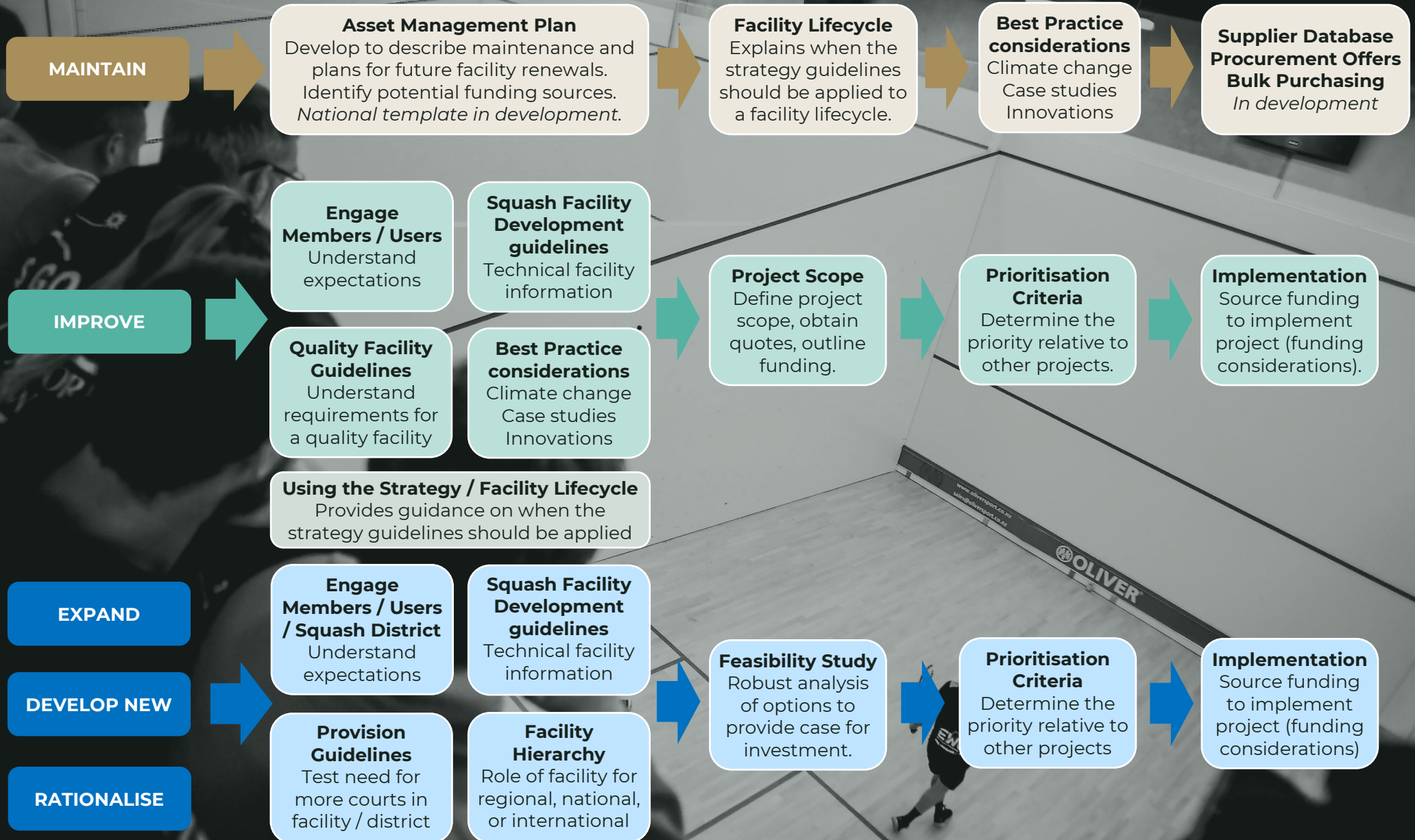
Districts should use the profiles and actions to guide the allocation of resources to support clubs and the development of quality and accessible squash facilities.

S3.8 National Action Plan

- 1. Club Support:** Establish Squash Facility Advisory Group. Develop asset management planning resource and other facility resources.
- 2. Quality Provision:** Emphasise quality of squash facilities applying the quality facility guidelines. Investigate/implement innovations.
- 3. Accessible Provision:** Develop utilisation ratio. Consolidate / Maintain / Grow strategies for 10 districts. Detailed investigation in Auckland.
- 4. National Priorities:** 14 actions across most districts to improve facilities, consolidate, fill gaps, and investigate new provision.

How to use

HOW CLUBS CAN USE THE NATIONAL SQUASH FACILITY STRATEGY





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SQUASH IN NEW ZEALAND





SQUASH IN NEW ZEALAND

1.1 KEY DRIVERS FOR A FACILITY STRATEGY

New Zealand has a proud and impressive record on the international squash stage and combined with a strong interest in the game during the 1970s and 1980s, fuelled the development of almost 300 squash facilities and 752 courts across New Zealand, affiliated and unaffiliated.

Now in 2022 squash is facing a current state where over 70% of affiliated squash facilities are over 40 years old and more than 60% are rated at average or less condition. A 2021 survey of squash participants highlighted squash is under-delivering in the provision of warm, clean, quality courts.

Population growth across New Zealand has the potential to drive increased demand. This is evidenced by recent increase in squash participation. Increasing population diversity and changing preferences underpin the need to consider innovations to support wide participation. Conversely, static or declining population in some areas means we may need to consider optimisation to ensure the network is efficient.

All sports know the current funding environment is challenging, as it is hard at the local, regional, or national level to source funding to maintain, upgrade and develop facilities. Sport New Zealand’s approach and expectation is for national sporting bodies to provide clear direction and priorities backed up by strong analysis and clear evidence to ensure funding reaches the highest priorities first. This means some projects, while desirable, may take a back-seat while the focus is on the highest priority.

The National Squash Facility Strategy was commissioned by Squash New Zealand with input by its 11 squash districts to:

- Establish a clear picture of current squash provision/participation and analyse the need for provision now and into the future (section 2).
- Provide direction for the future provision and development of **quality and accessible squash facilities** across NZ (section 3).
- Consider potential innovations and best-practice guidance (section 4).
- Outline the profile and identify actions for squash districts to progress (section 5).

Appendix 1 outlines how this strategy was developed.

NATIONAL CONTEXT



Challenging funding environment



National expectation to set direction & priorities



Requirement for strong analysis and clear evidence

SQUASH CONTEXT

Participant Expectations

2021 Squash Participant Survey shows squash is under-delivering in provision of **warm, clean quality courts**.

Aging Facilities

Many squash facilities are aging and poorly configured. It is increasingly challenging for clubs to maintain and upgrade their facilities.

Population growth

Population growth in some areas has potential to drive demand for more squash facilities.

Changing preferences

Trends and population change underpin the need for innovation to support all forms of participation from casual to elite.

NATIONAL SQUASH FACILITY STRATEGY

Provides a framework to guide the provision and development of **quality and accessible squash facilities** across New Zealand AND establishes priorities and actions for Squash New Zealand to implement with its squash districts.

1.2 STRUCTURE OF SQUASH IN NZ

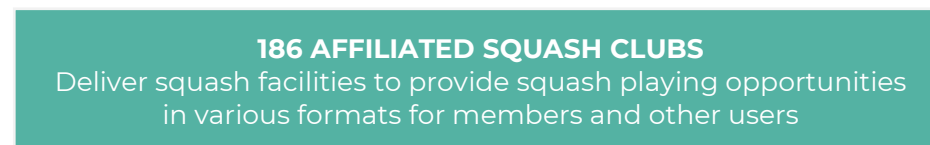
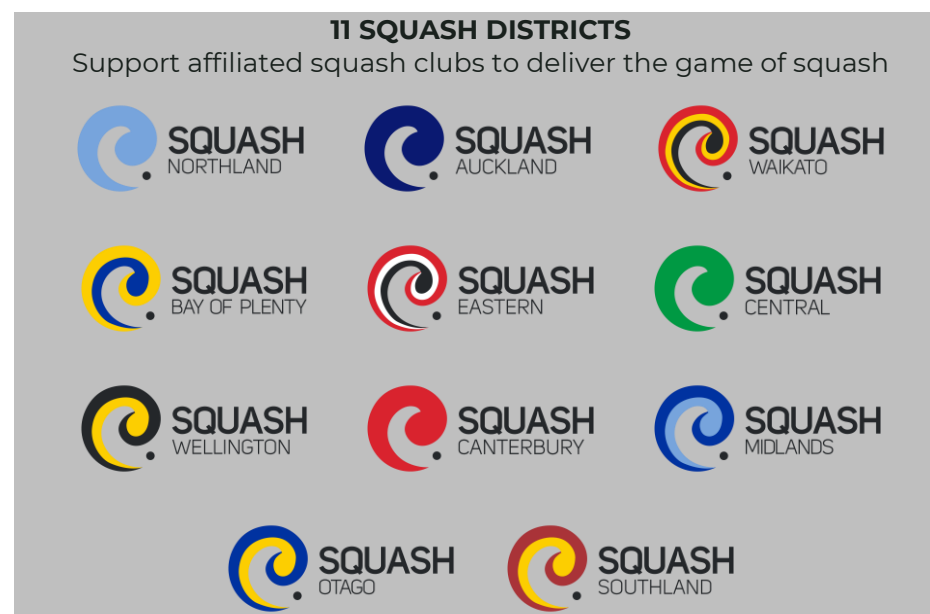
Squash New Zealand is the recognised national governing body in New Zealand responsible for guiding the sport and establishing the national vision and priorities. At the heart of everything Squash New Zealand does is an unrelenting drive to get more people on court more often, to succeed on the world stage and help squash communities to thrive.

Eleven squash districts across New Zealand are responsible for administering squash – seven in the North Island and four in the South Island. Each district is managed by an association who help affiliated clubs deliver the game of squash in their area. Some districts are compact while others cover a large geographical area and/or have a large number of clubs to support.

At the heart of the network, are 186 affiliated squash clubs, who own, lease, or manage squash facilities to provide squash playing opportunities in various formats for their members and users. Most squash clubs are run by passionate volunteers who oversee all aspects of provision, from coaching, court scheduling, inter-club competitions, tournament hosting, and facility management. Only a few larger clubs are able to employ staff to undertake some of these tasks. Most squash facilities are the product of many years of dedicated fundraising and hands-on work. Over half (51%) the affiliated network are stand-alone squash facilities with 38% in shared facilities, such as a rackets club with tennis or shared with a rugby club or inside a multi-sport / community facility.

Across the wider landscape, there are a range of unaffiliated squash facilities which provide a variety of squash opportunities and include:

- Council or other recreation/multi-sport centres where squash courts were developed to provide casual or pay-for-play opportunities.
- Schools which developed courts to support squash participation in the school setting. Some of these facilities are also informal squash clubs, particularly in rural settings.
- Previously affiliated squash clubs which have become unaffiliated for a variety of reasons.
- Private squash facilities in various settings and relatively exclusive in access.



1.3 THE GAME OF SQUASH

Squash is often referenced as the world's healthiest sport across a broad range of criteria (Forbes Magazine). Squash is a fun, fast and exciting sport, that is easy to learn, can be played year-round and is accessible for all ages and levels. Squash is a non-contact sport and can be played alone or with 2, 3 or 4 people. There are various modified game types to suit a variety of skills enabling squash to be played either as a leisure or competitive sport.

Squash is gender neutral and gives equal opportunities for males and females of all ages to participate, enjoy and achieve. It is not uncommon for interclub competition to see a junior 11 year old take on a senior player aged over 50 years. Masters' interclub competitions are typically mixed-gender and as are many junior interclub competitions. Internationally, all nine PSA Platinum & Championship World Series events (including the World Championships and World Tour Finals) during the 2021-22 season had equal prizemoney for the men's and women's draws and are events where women and men compete in the same event at the same time, under the same rules, scoring system, and size of playing area.

Squash is one of the most widely played sports in the world. The World Squash Federation has over 123 National Squash Federations. There are various professional and amateur tournaments and it is a Commonwealth Games sport. New Zealand recorded tremendous success at the recent 2022 Birmingham Commonwealth Games with 3 gold medals.

Played competitively or socially, squash has the potential to provide benefits across health, wellbeing, education, social inclusion, anti-social behaviour, and employment, including a range of benefits:

- Develops agility,
- Sharpens hand-eye coordination,
- Aids flexibility,
- Pinpoints concentration,
- Develops strength and fitness,
- Boosts heart and lung health,
- Coaches social skills,
- Improves self-confidence,
- Supports mental well-being,
- Alleviates stress.

1.4 HOW SQUASH IS PLAYED

INTERCLUB

The most popular competition format where clubs enter teams in divisions of either 6-8 teams and organised within the district or a sub-region of a district. Play is often mid-week in the evening and many teams stay afterwards for a meal and to socialise with opponents. There are various competitions, some for juniors, seniors, masters, and doubles.

CLUB EVENTS

Many clubs hold other events such as club nights, club leagues, business house, in-house tournaments, and learn to play programmes.

CLUB AND REGIONAL TOURNAMENTS

Almost all affiliated clubs run their own open tournaments throughout the season. There are different levels depending on the ability to attract certain players. Most tournaments run from a Thursday night to Sunday afternoon, but smaller clubs may finish earlier or even held over one day.

In addition, each of the 11 districts typically have an annual Open, Junior Open, Masters, Doubles, and Regional Superchamps tournament hosted by a club(s) in their district. In 2022, there are just under 500 club and regional tournaments held or scheduled. The average attendance is around 60 per tournament, but can range from 20-200 players.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENTS

There are 16 national tournaments held annually for individual and team competitions. Some require qualification through a regional event or are representative (inter-district). Tournaments are allocated annually to clubs to run with a small number run directly by Squash New Zealand. Around 6-10 annual tournaments cater for professionals and are open to international players. Many are combined with a district or club event, while some are stand-alone like the NZ Open and World Squash events.

SCHOOL LEAGUES

Many regions provide secondary school leagues, similar to interclub, for school playing opportunities. These leagues can struggle to access courts and therefore demand can fluctuate.

CASUAL PLAY

Casual play and available courts for non-members is a factor in attracting more squash players. Many clubs do not have the capability to facilitate casual bookings, which could represent potential latent demand.

1.5 STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

The development of squash facilities does not occur in a vacuum, therefore it is important to understand the strategic context relevant for future provision. This infographic summarises the key strategic context for squash facility provision, current at 2022.



2021-24 STRATEGIC DIRECTION
We are Squash New Zealand – Poipātū Aotearoa

Vision: New Zealanders enjoying squash from grassroots to excelling on the world stage

2021-24 Outcomes:
Club support for facility management
National facility priorities



**SQUASH NEW ZEALAND
NATIONAL FACILITY STRATEGY**
November 2022

SPORT NEW ZEALAND STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2024

Vision: Every one Active

Physically active, no one missing out, access to quality experiences and collaboration. Focus on tamariki (5-11 years) and rangatahi (12-18), to establish lifelong involvement.



SPORT NEW ZEALAND STRATEGY

Vision: “Enabling women and girls to realise their potential in and through sport and active recreation.”

Three priority areas: Leadership, Participation, Value and Visibility.

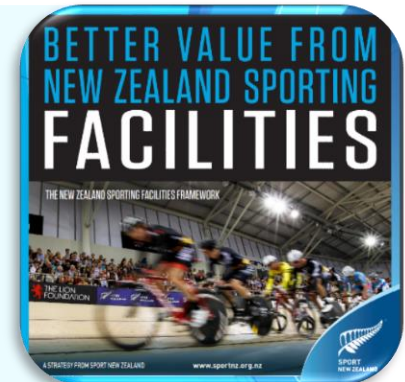


SPORT NEW ZEALAND SPORTING FACILITIES FRAMEWORK

Goal: fit-for-purpose, well utilised and future-proof facilities.

6-step sporting facility framework:

- Meet identified need
- Sustainability
- Partnering / collaboration
- Integration
- Future-proofing



EACH REGION / LOCAL AUTHORITY

Each plan provide a high-level strategic framework and decision-making process for facility planning in the geographica area with a strategic view of regional/district priorities. Focus areas: investing strategically, maximising value, sustainability and accessibility.

REGIONAL SPACES AND PLACES PLANS

Developed by
Regional Sport Trusts
& Local Authorities

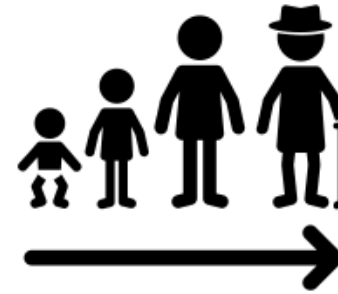
1.6 DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

It is important to understand how New Zealand's population is changing, as this informs our analysis of current and future demand and will help determine if our squash facility provision has sufficient capacity. We also need to understand how the make-up of New Zealanders is changing as this informs the type of provision or innovations we may need to explore.

This infographic provides an overview of New Zealand's demographic changes, with more data provided in section 2.11 in the future scenarios and section 5.0 district profiles.

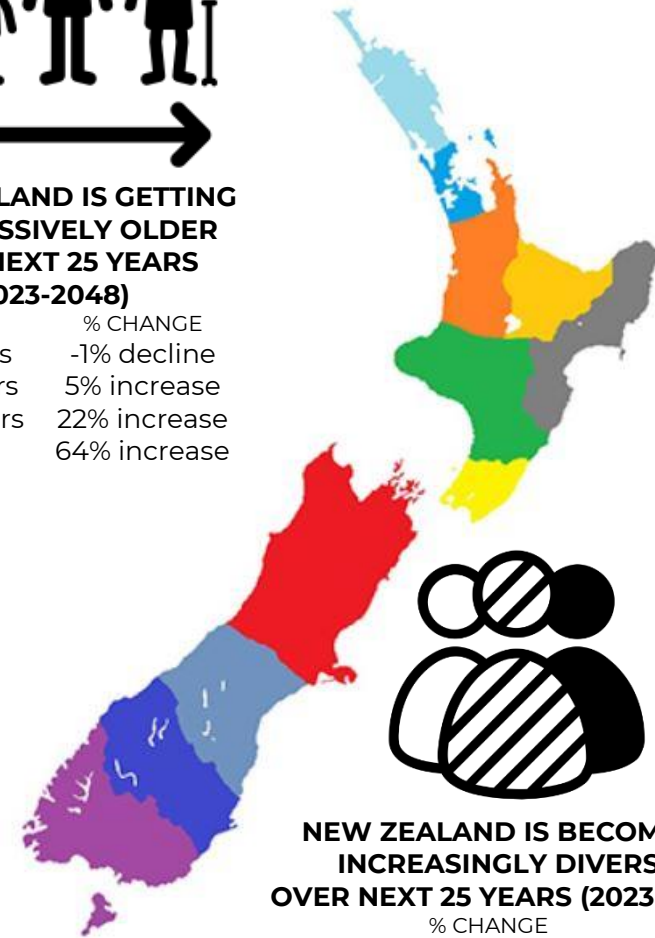
TABLE 1.1 POPULATION FORECASTS FOR SQUASH DISTRICTS & NEW ZEALAND

SQUASH DISTRICT	2018 CENSUS	2023 FORECAST	2048 FORECAST	CHANGE 2023-2048	MEDIAN AGE
Northland	179,076	199,300	231,300	32,000 16%	43
Auckland	1,571,718	1,778,860	2,302,700	523,670 29%	35
Waikato	396,957	440,390	540,270	99,880 23%	37
Bay of Plenty	369,744	417,560	479,330	61,770 15%	40
Eastern	213,885	233,590	257,160	23,570 10%	39
Central	356,358	385,350	414,950	29,600 8%	40
Wellington	506,814	554,200	612,200	58,000 10%	37
Canterbury	700,593	757,230	877,980	120,750 16%	44
Midlands	114,708	122,650	130,990	8,340, 7%	44
Otago	225,186	229,100	259,800	30,700 13%	38
Southland	97,467	103,850	108,300	4,500 4%	40
New Zealand	4,241,451	5,222,080	6,214,980	992,900 19%	37



NEW ZEALAND IS GETTING PROGRESSIVELY OLDER OVER NEXT 25 YEARS (2023-2048)

	% CHANGE
0-14 years	-1% decline
15-39 years	5% increase
40-64 years	22% increase
65+ years	64% increase



NEW ZEALAND IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY DIVERSE OVER NEXT 25 YEARS (2023-2048)

	% CHANGE	PROPORTION CHANGE
European	8% increase	72% to 66%
Māori	38% increase	16% to 18%
Asian	70% increase	15% to 22%
Pacific	51% increase	8% to 10%

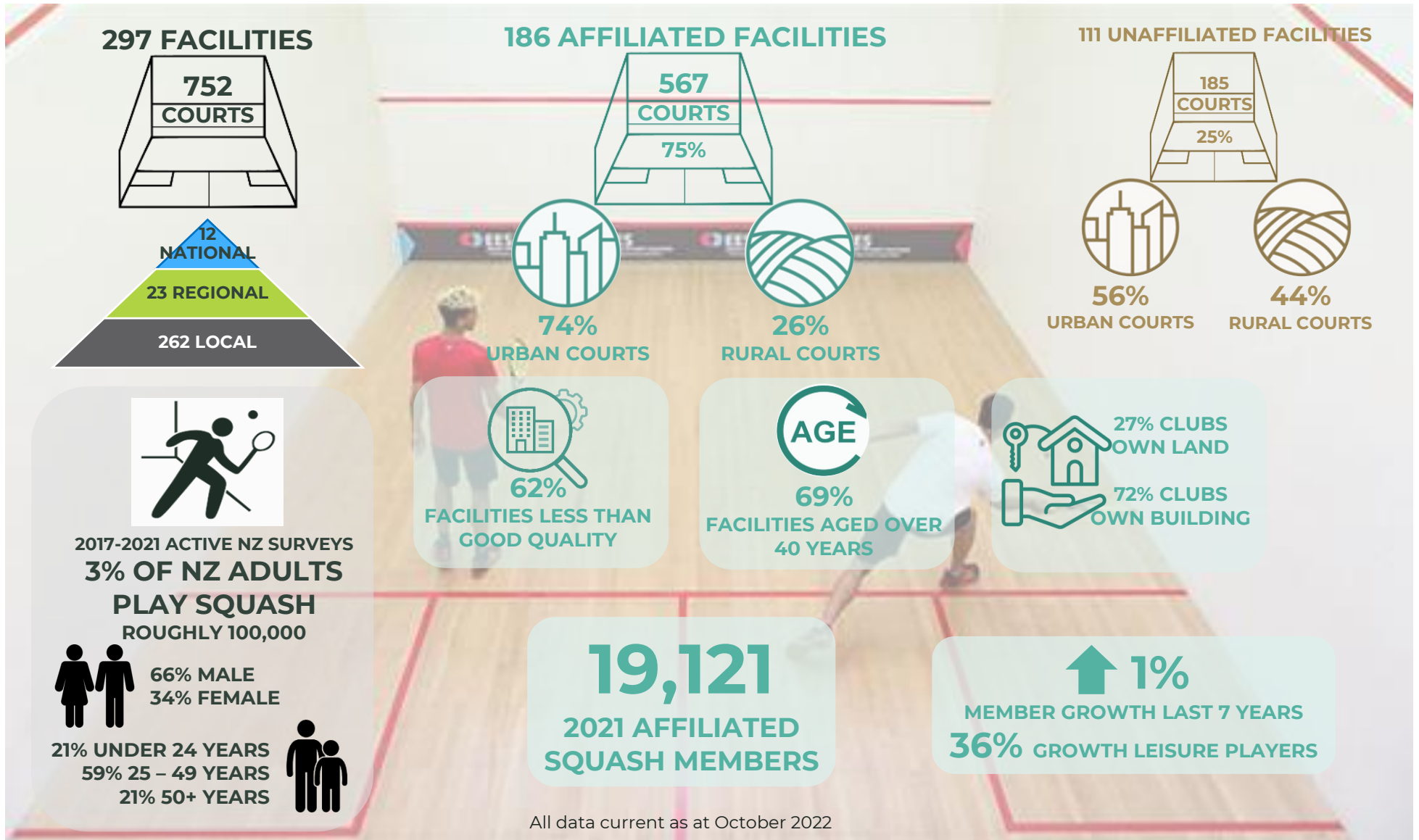
ANALYSIS: CURRENT & FUTURE PICTURE



2.0

ANALYSIS: CURRENT & FUTURE PICTURE

2.1 SNAPSHOT



2.2 SQUASH FACILITY PROVISION

There are 297 facilities in New Zealand which contain squash court(s). 186 (63%) are affiliated to Squash New Zealand, while 111 (37%) are not (as at October 2022). Graph 1 outlines the distribution of squash facilities by districts. A full inventory is included in Section 5 by each district.

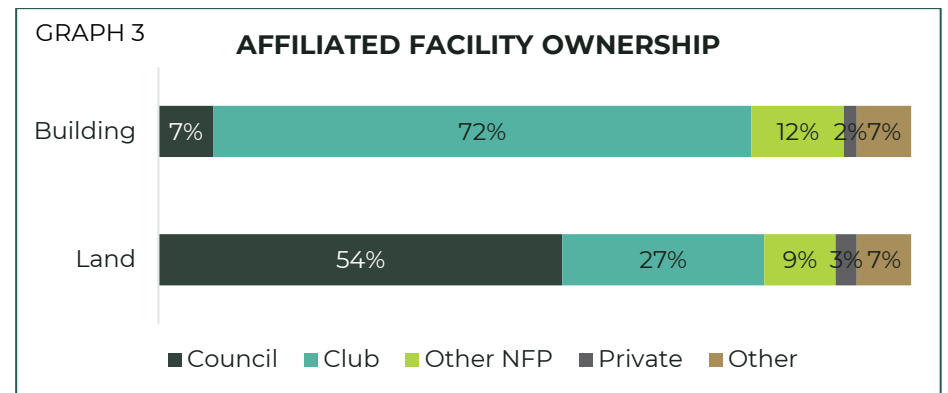
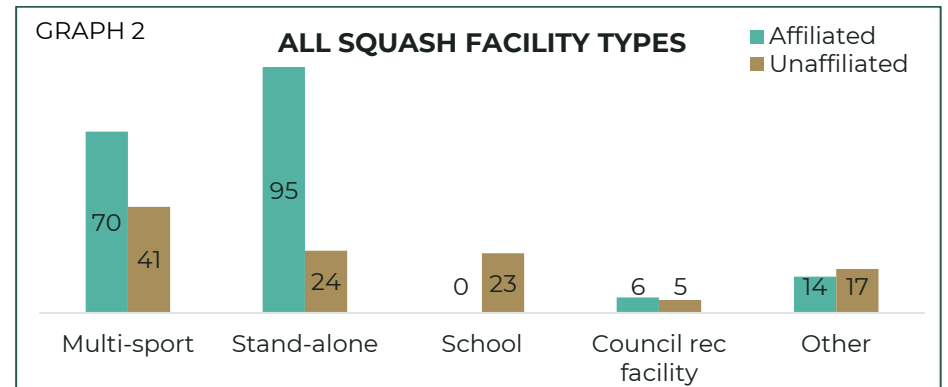
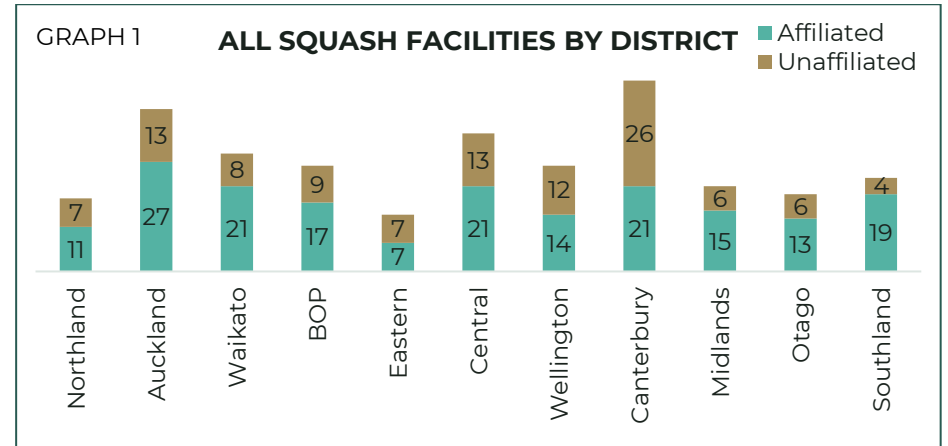
Graph 2 outlines the different squash facility types. Within the affiliated network, half (51%, 95) are stand-alone while 38% are multi-sport, mostly shared with tennis or rugby clubs. In the unaffiliated network, most are multi-sport and 21% are located in schools.

Graph 3 outlines the ownership of land and buildings within the affiliated network. Over half (54%) of the affiliated facilities are located on council land. However, just under a third (27%) of affiliated facilities own their land, which represents a level of asset holding. The majority of affiliated squash buildings (72%) are owned by the clubs, which provides a high level of control but also high asset management responsibility. Facilities owned by other not-for-profits are typically rackets or rugby clubs.

Table 2.1 below summarises the affiliated facilities within the hierarchy of local, regional, and national facilities (see section 3.4 for definitions). The inventories in Section 5 outline the hierarchy by facility. All 111 unaffiliated facilities are classified as local regardless of their size.

TABLE 2.1 CURRENT HIERARCHY OF AFFILIATED FACILITIES

	LOCAL	REGIONAL	NATIONAL
Northland	9	2	0
Auckland	14	8	5
Waikato	19	1	1
BOP	15	1	1
Eastern	4	2	1
Central	18	2	1
Wellington	12	1	1
Canterbury	16	3	2
Midlands	14	1	0
Otago	12	1	0
Southland	18	1	0
	151	23	12



2.3 SQUASH COURT PROVISION

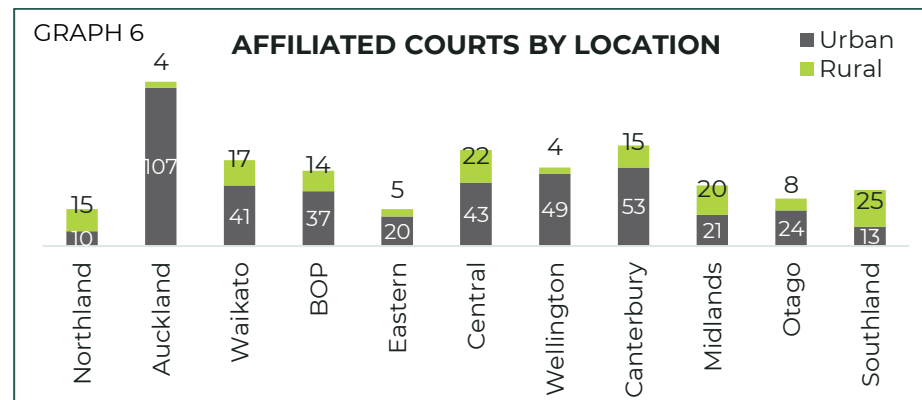
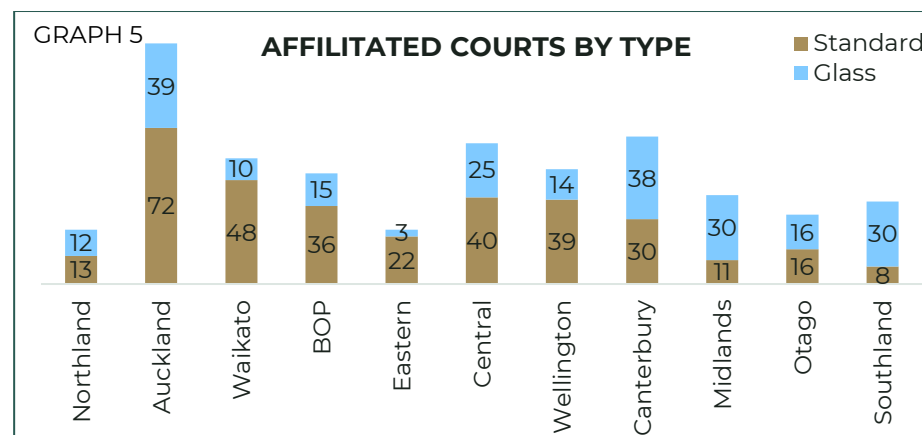
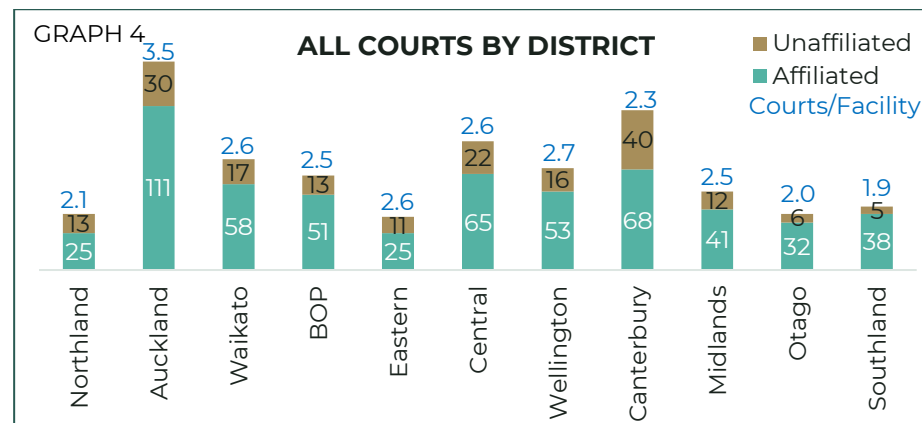
Across New Zealand there are 752 squash courts, with 567 (75%) within the affiliated network and 185 (25%) courts unaffiliated. Graph 4 outlines the distribution of squash courts by squash district. Above each district is the number of courts per facility. Across New Zealand there 2.5 courts per facility, although it is much higher in the affiliated network with 3.0 courts per facility and 1.7 courts per facility in the unaffiliated network. Auckland stands out as having the highest number of courts per facility.

Graph 5 outlines the affiliated courts by type, whether the courts are standard (traditional) courts or if they are modern glass backed courts. Across the affiliated network, 41% of courts are glass-backed. The districts with the highest proportion of glass courts are Southland (79%), Midlands (73%) and Canterbury (56%). Whereas the districts with the lowest proportion are Eastern (12%), Waikato (17%) and Wellington (27%).

Graph 6 outlines the affiliated courts by location, whether the courts are based in an urban or rural setting. For the Squash NZ National Facility Strategy, the definition of rural is a population less than 5,000. Across New Zealand, 74% (420) of the affiliated courts are urban based whereas 26% (145) are rural based. Conversely in the unaffiliated network, 56% (104) of courts are urban based and 44% (81) are rural. This indicates unaffiliated courts play a greater role in providing accessible squash opportunities in more rural settings. Not surprisingly, Auckland and Wellington Districts have the most urban courts. Whereas Northland, Midlands and Southland are districts with a greater proportion of rural courts.

KEY INSIGHTS:

- Unsurprisingly, there is unequal distribution of squash facilities and courts across New Zealand. This is further examined in Section 2.10 to understand whether districts are under-served.
- A third of affiliated clubs own land which represents a level of investment. Almost two-thirds of clubs own their own buildings which represents a high degree of asset responsibility and maintenance obligations.
- While most affiliated squash facilities are stand-alone, 60% of all squash facilities (affiliated and unaffiliated) are in shared or multi-sport facilities.



2.4 SQUASH FACILITY AGE & CONDITION

A known issue for squash facilities is the age and condition of buildings. A 2022 survey of affiliated clubs provided insight into the age and current condition of facilities. It is important to state the condition of courts, buildings and ancillary amenities was reported by the clubs, and while the results have been reviewed and validated by Squash NZ and each district, the condition ratings must be viewed with a degree of caution. There is a potential variance between the way facilities are perceived by clubs as opposed to how members perceive squash facilities (see section 2.9).

Graph 7 outlines the age of affiliated squash facilities by squash district. Across New Zealand, 69% of affiliated squash facilities are over 40 years old. Eastern District stands out with all its facilities over 40 years old. The other districts with a high proportion of older facilities include Wellington (92%), Waikato (84%) and Auckland (71%). Conversely, Canterbury and Southland have a greater proportion of new facilities. For Canterbury this is in part due to the 2010/11 Christchurch earthquakes.

Graph 8 outlines the combined facility rating of buildings, courts, and ancillary amenities across New Zealand's affiliated network (of those that responded). The condition of facilities in each district is summarised in Section 5. Across all affiliated clubs, the reported current condition is:

- 62% of buildings are rated less than good (very poor, poor or average).
- 45% of courts are rated less than good (very poor, poor or average).
- 60% of ancillary amenities (toilets, changing rooms, lounge, kitchen, carparking) are rated less than good ((very poor, poor or average).

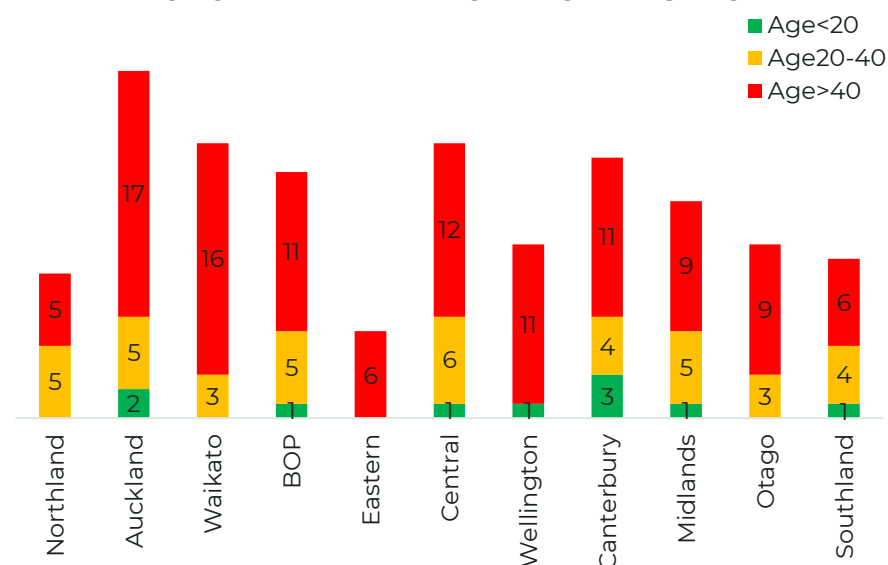
Interrogation of the club responses highlight many of the issues relate to:

- Buildings – roof, cladding, leaking or sound issues with some buildings being identified with seismic or asbestos issues.
- Courts – resurfacing or levelling the playing surface, cracks in the court walls or lighting and heating issues.
- Ancillary – quality of bathrooms, kitchens, and lounges.

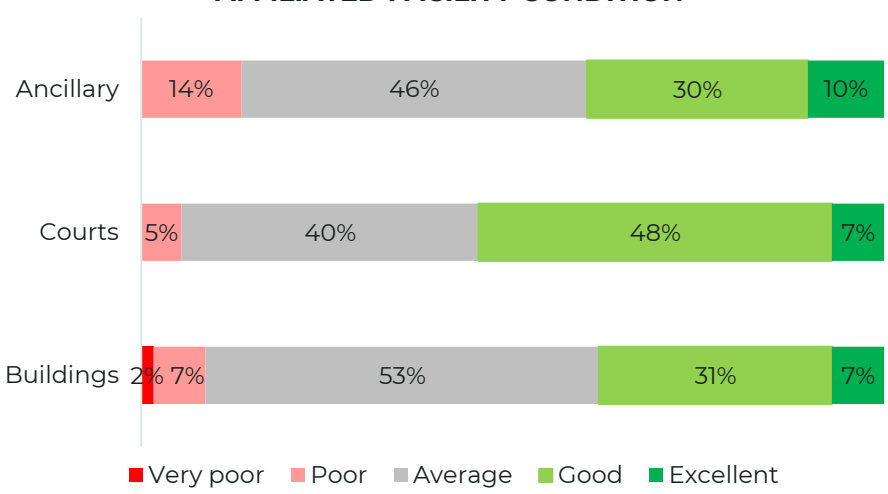
KEY INSIGHT:

- Affiliated squash facilities in New Zealand are aging and a high proportion have low to average quality.

GRAPH 7 AGE OF AFFILIATED FACILITIES BY DISTRICT



GRAPH 8 AFFILIATED FACILITY CONDITION



2.5 SQUASH PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The 2022 survey asked if clubs had plans to upgrade their facilities with 109 (70%) of responding clubs confirming they had development plans. The nature of development works is highlighted in graph 9 with some clubs focused on multiple components. Half the planned works focus on upgrading bathrooms, changing rooms, kitchens, lounge areas etc. A quarter (28%) focus on upgrading courts with LED lighting, resurfacing floors, addressing heating or fixing walls. Building works (18%) include replacing roofs/cladding/windows or seismic/asbestos issues.

Fifteen responding clubs (14%) outlined plans to develop additional courts while 9 clubs identified a new facility is being planned. New facilities were driven by one of three factors: a) significant building issue such as seismic, b) an external factor such as infrastructure works impacting the current building or c) significant opportunity presented to work in partnership.

Clubs were asked to identify the barriers to progressing their facility developments. Graph 10 outlines the responses from 162 clubs. Having more people resource is the most significant factor. As most sport clubs are volunteers, this is not unique to squash. However, the third and fourth challenges around advice on specific skills or the process is an area where Squash NZ and the districts can provide more support.

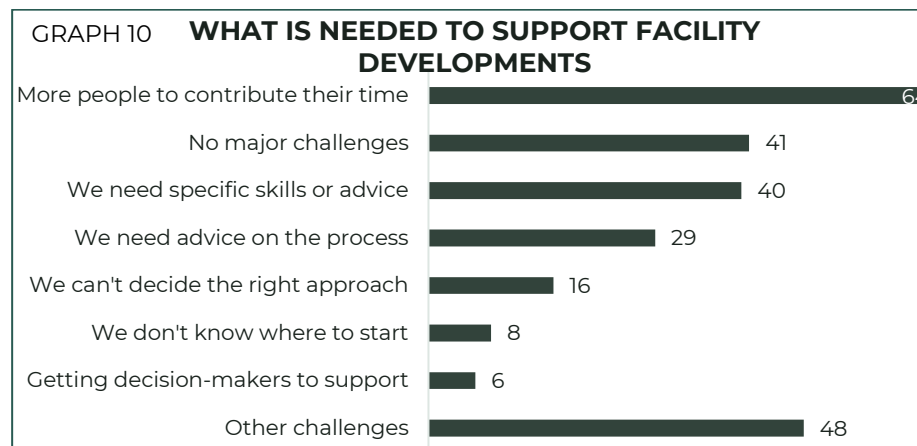
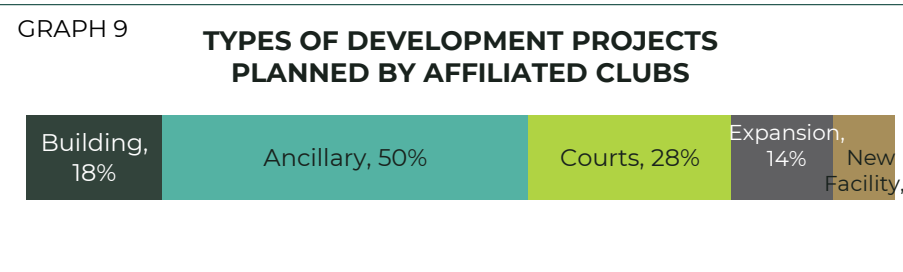
2.6 UTILISATION OF SQUASH COURTS

Squash NZ is developing a new technology system (for implementation in 2024) which will enable clubs to track bookings and use of courts. The new system will enable data collection which provides important insight into the utilisation of squash courts. Until then, many clubs do not have a comprehensive system to provide utilisation insight.

Most sport facilities have peak and off-peak periods. For squash facilities, typical peak periods are:

- Weekdays 3pm to 9pm for regular interclub, club nights and member bookings.
- Weekends 12pm to 4pm for member bookings, practice sessions and tournaments.

An example urban mid-sized club indicates utilisation over 70% in peak periods is achievable. In this example, if utilisation is spread across a 24/7



period it equates to around 30% overall utilisation. The challenge for squash clubs, like many sports facilities, is to increase utilisation in the off-peak periods. Examples of strategies adopted by some clubs to increase utilisation include (these case studies are saved at www.squashnz.co.nz).

- Leagues or programmes aimed at people who are typically available during off-peak periods, such as seniors and mums with young children. See case study for [Invercargill Mums & Bubs](#).
- Modified versions of squash can be appealing to less competitive participants. See case study of [Racketball \(Squash 57\)](#).
- Using squash courts for other activities – see case study of [SquashFit](#).
- Modifying the approach to scheduling and installing an online booking system – see case study of [Shepherds Park Squash Club](#).
- Promoting court space for other recreation activities such as dance, fitness, martial arts or children’s movement classes.

2.7 UNAFFILIATED SQUASH FACILITIES

There is little extra data on unaffiliated squash facilities, other than a comprehensive understanding of where they are, the number of courts and likely level of current access. This is reflected in the data outlined in graphs 1, 2 and 4 and detailed in the district profiles in Section 5.

Drawing from knowledge within Squash New Zealand and the districts, the following challenges were identified with unaffiliated squash facilities.

COURT PROVISION WITHOUT PROGRAMMES OR LEAGUES

During the peak of its popularity, some squash courts were built in recreation centres and multi-sport facilities to cater for the casual player who does not want to be a member of a club. These courts are available for use on a casual basis with the expectation players will organise their own games and partners to play against. Most do not deliver programmes or leagues for players to sign-up to.

While many casual courts were initially popular, without investment in providing squash leagues and programmes to facilitate participation, many unaffiliated courts have become under-used. A number of courts have fallen victim to the example in Figure 2.1 where this particular squash court is now used as programme room for youth and children.

While recent statistics show a significant increase in casual squash participation at squash clubs (see section 2.8), the experience indicates simply providing squash courts does not drive participation by itself. There needs to be investment in facilitating the participation opportunities through the delivery of programmes and leagues.

VISIBILITY OF UNAFFILIATED SQUASH COURTS

Many unaffiliated squash courts are not readily visible or promoted to the wider community for use. This can lead to poor use, and therefore lack of revenue to keep the courts maintained.

VALUE OF AFFILIATION

Some squash clubs are not affiliated to Squash NZ for a variety of reasons. This can be related to the clubs' perceptions on the value of affiliation, low membership, the lack of a key person to organise affiliation and drive participation, or a combination of these and other factors.

If more squash facilities are affiliated to Squash NZ, this can build a stronger network of squash facilities and initiatives to grow and provide quality squash experiences, whether these are traditional club experiences or new versions of casual participation experiences.

FIGURE 2.1 WHAT CAN HAPPEN TO SQUASH COURTS WITHOUT INVESTMENT IN PROGRAMMES OR LEAGUES



2.8 SQUASH PARTICIPATION

ACTIVE NEW ZEALAND SURVEY (2019)

The Active New Zealand provides insight into active participation across New Zealand's population. Insights on squash participation (over 12 months) from the 2019 Active New Zealand survey are:

- 3% of NZ adults over 18 years played squash in the last 12 months. Extrapolating against the NZ adult (18+ years) population equates to around 100,000 adult squash participants (of varying frequency levels).
- 1% of young people under 18 years played squash in the last 7 days. This equates to around 9,000 younger squash participants.
- Both percentages have remained stable across 2017-2021 surveys.
- 47% of adults participate in squash through a club while 53% not.
- 45% of adults state participation was competitive, while 55% not.
- Table 2.2 compares the 2019 adult squash profile with 2018 adult NZ population. While squash has a diverse participant profile, there are higher proportions of males, those aged 25-49 years and Europeans.

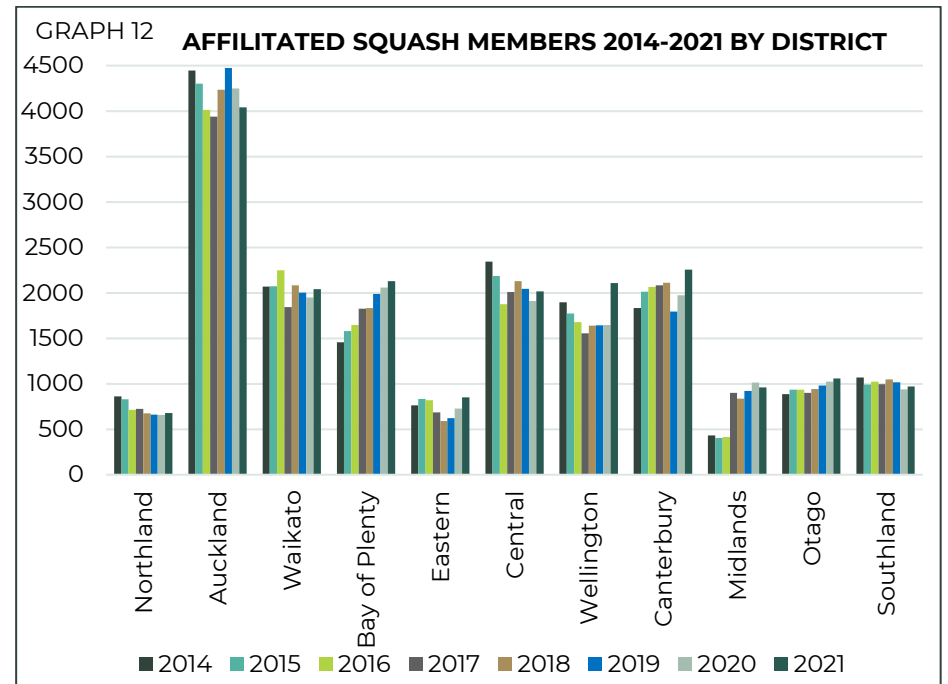
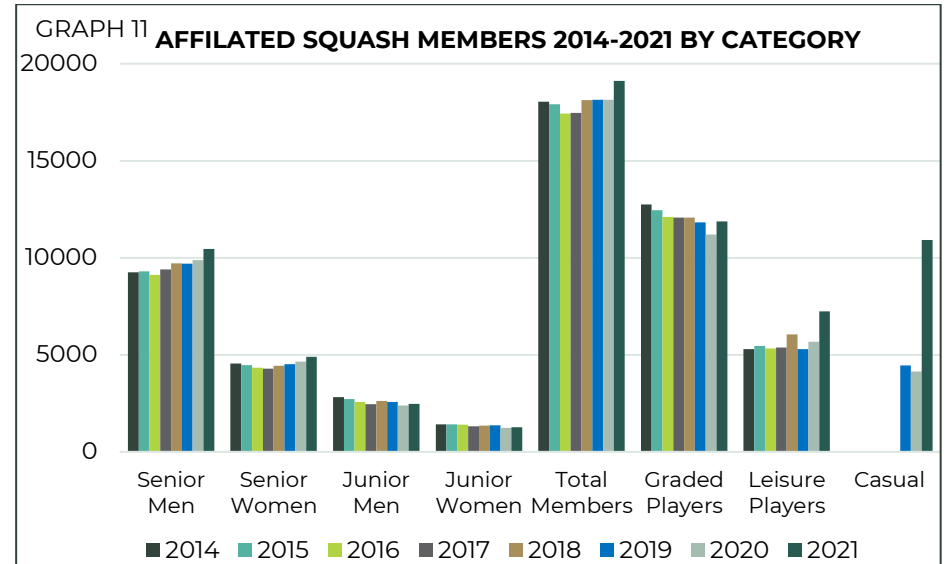
TABLE 2.2 ADULT SQUASH PROFILE COMPARED TO NZ'S ADULT POPULATION

	SQUASH ADULT PROFILE	NZ ADULT POPULATION
Gender	66% Male 34% Female	49% Male 51% Female
Age group	21% 18-24 years 27% 25-34 years 32% 35-49 years 21% 50+ years	12% 18-24 years 18% 25-34 years 25% 35-49 years 44% 50+ years
Ethnicity	84% European 10% Māori 6% Pacific Peoples 10% Asian 1% Other	71% European 17% Māori 8% Pacific Peoples 15% Asian 2% Other

SQUASH NEW ZEALAND MEMBERSHIP DATA

Squash New Zealand collects membership data from affiliated clubs. In 2021, there was 19,121 members, 1% growth since 2014. Graph 11 shows the breakdown of national membership by categories and graph 12 shows the total members by districts. Analysis of district membership is outlined in the district profiles in section 5. Key insights are:

- **1% growth** in squash members driven by adults and leisure players.
- Significant growth in casual participants.
- Some decline in junior members and graded players.



2.9 SQUASH PARTICIPANT SURVEY 2021

In October 2021, Squash New Zealand undertook a survey of national squash participants. A total of 2,037 people completed the survey, of which 92% were members of a club. Respondents were evenly represented across the county, age groups and gender (reflecting the underlying membership of squash participants, outlined in section 2.8).

Graph 13 shows the age of participants when the first took up squash, where 50% of respondents started playing squash before 19 years. This confirms the need to consider the needs of young people in terms of squash provision and participation opportunities. A further question asked what would help more juniors to give squash a go, a warm and friendly environment that has a 'cool' image was among a list of themes.

Respondents were asked about the importance of different elements for their squash experiences, summarised in Table 2.3 and current ratings of experiences summarised in Table 2.4. The provision of safe clean facilities are of high importance to positive squash participant experiences. The analysis highlights one of the biggest gaps where squash is under-delivering in meeting participant expectations is in the provision of warm, clean, quality courts.

In addition, court accessibility in terms of having enough courts identified poorly while accessibility in terms of being close to home was rated well.

The survey found there was a significant difference in what is important to females compared to males. In terms of facilities, a safe, clean facility close to home with easy parking was rated higher by females. Access to a bar was rated higher by males compared to females.

KEY INSIGHTS:

- Squash is under-delivering in the provision of **warm, clean, quality courts** and not meeting squash participant expectations.
- Sufficient court accessibility (capacity) is also important to provide positive participation experiences.
- To support increased junior participation, consideration for warm, friendly environments which have a 'cool' image.

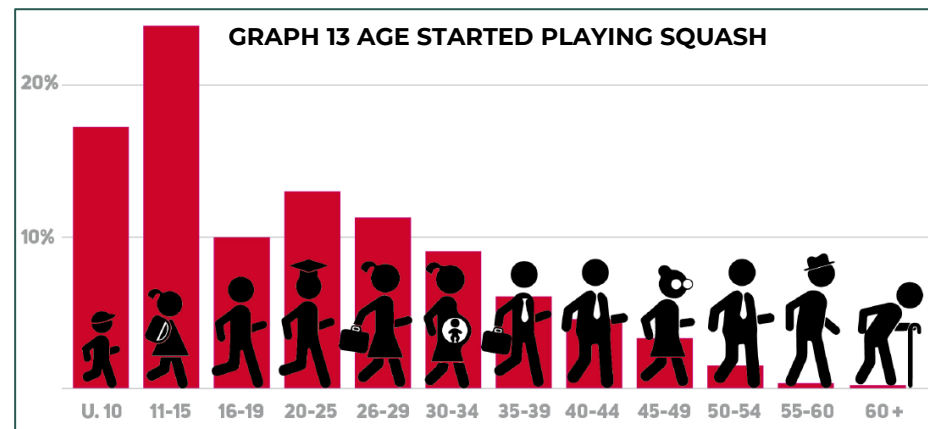


TABLE 2.3 IMPORTANCE TO SQUASH EXPERIENCES

HIGHEST OF IMPORTANCE	LOWEST ORDER OF IMPORTANCE
1 Having fun and a laugh	1 Cost
2 Safe environment	2 Flexible ways to pay
3 To get fit / exercise	3 Coaching
4 Connectivity / socialising	4 Easy Parking
5 Clean facilities	5 Playing graded matches
	6 Access to a bar

TABLE 2.4 RATINGS OF CURRENT SQUASH EXPERIENCES

MOST DELIGHTED AREAS	WORSE THAN EXPECTED AREAS
1 Have fun and a laugh	1 Court accessibility
2 Connectivity / social	2 Coaching
3 Safe	3 Warm facility
4 Belonging to a club	4 Finding players near my ability
5 Close to home	5 Club nights
	6 Quality of court

2.10 ANALYSIS OF CURRENT PROVISION

Analysis of the current state helps determine whether the current level of provision is appropriate for the participation and population levels. This helps to inform whether some squash districts may be over/under providing or where participation may be lower/higher than desired.

This analysis considers three ratios:

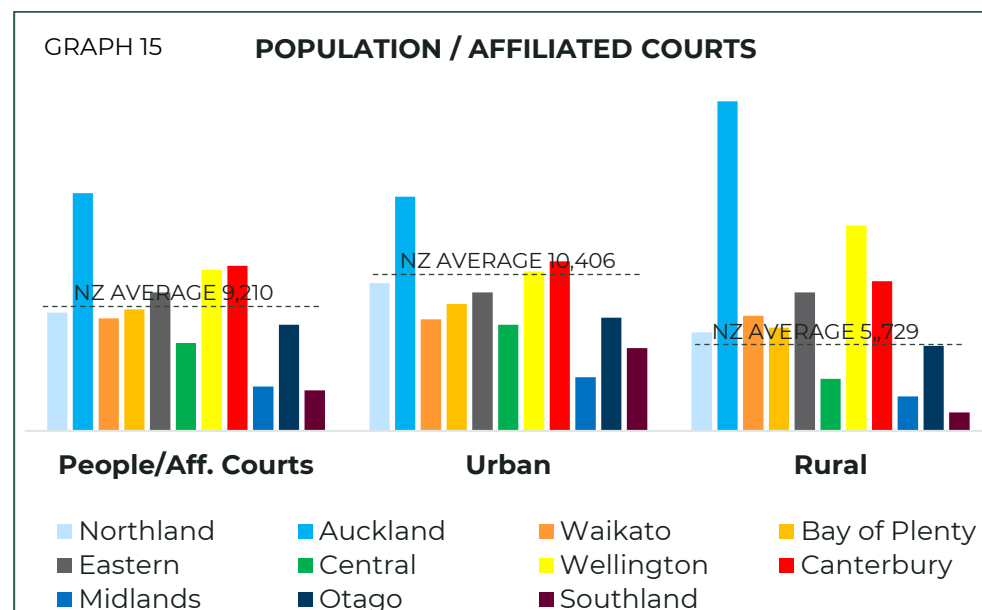
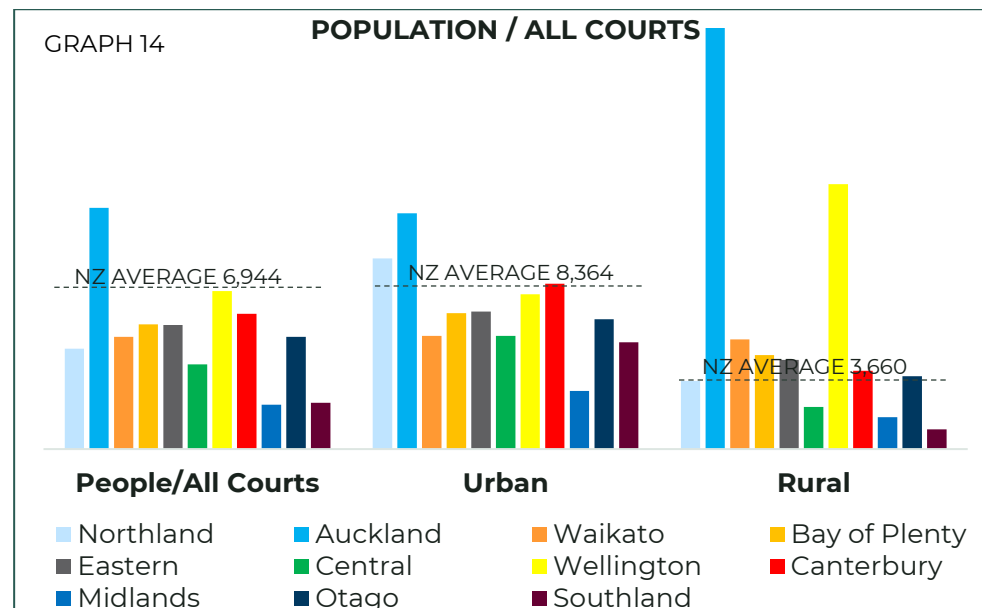
- Population as a ratio of courts (court analysis)
- Members as a ratio of courts (member analysis)
- Members as a ratio of population (participation analysis)

COURT ANALYSIS

Graph 14 shows the number of people (population) as a ratio of all courts (affiliated and unaffiliated) across each of the squash districts, whereas graph 15 shows just the affiliated courts as a ratio of population. The analysis is also broken down by urban and rural courts. The data supporting this analysis is summarised in Appendix 2.

Together the analysis provides a picture of current provision for the population. Key points are:

- Across all courts in New Zealand, there is 6,944 people per courts. Districts with less people per courts (such as Midlands or Southland) means provision is higher than the national average. Districts with more people per courts (such as Auckland or Wellington) means provision is lower than the national average.
- For urban provision, the national average is 8,364 people/courts and whereas in rural provision it is 3,660 people/courts. This confirms there are higher levels of provision in rural areas relative to the population. This is to be expected given accessibility factors.
- Across just affiliated courts in New Zealand, there is 9,210 people per affiliated courts. In urban provision, the ratio is 10,406 people/affiliated courts and rural the national average is 5,729 people/affiliated courts.
- Auckland stands out as being significantly different from all other squash districts. If Auckland is excluded from calculations, the national average is 7,551 people/affiliated courts, 8,576 for urban courts and 5,261 for rural courts. This analysis has been used to inform the future provision guidelines in Section 3.3.



MEMBER ANALYSIS

Graph 16 outlines the number of squash members (2021) per affiliated courts across squash districts, also broken down by urban and rural provision. This analysis provides an understanding of the level of participation each court is supporting. The data supporting this analysis is included in Appendix 2.

Key points about the number of members per affiliated courts are:

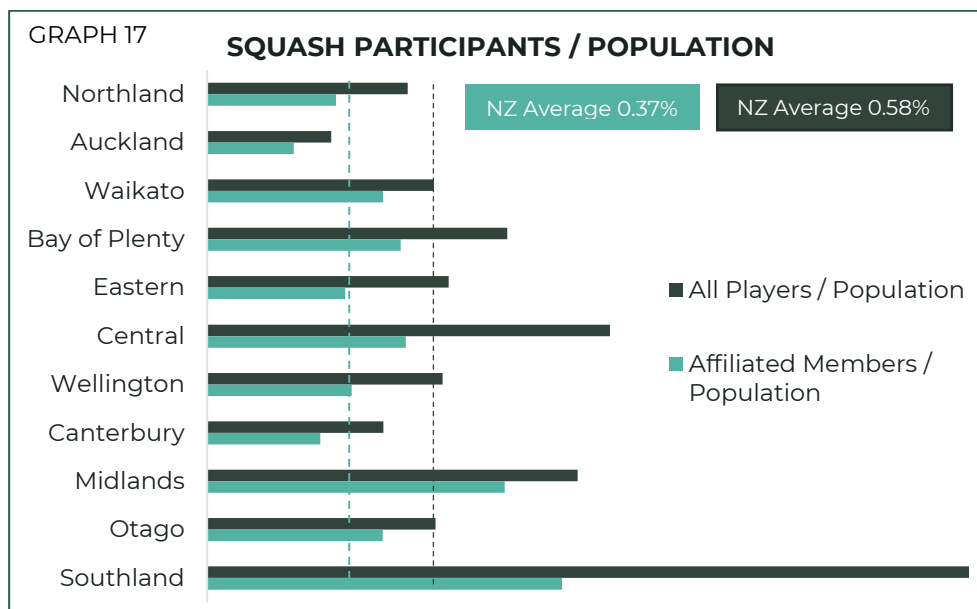
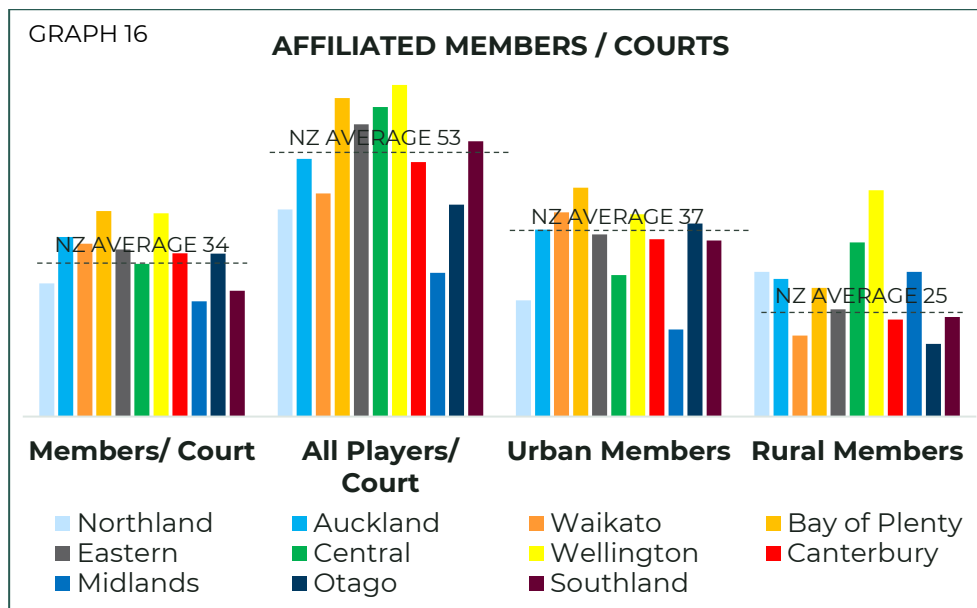
- Across New Zealand, there are 34 affiliated members per affiliated courts. Districts with higher ratios (such as Bay of Plenty or Wellington), have more members per courts, whereas districts with lower ratios (such as Midlands or Southland) have less members per courts.
- When all players (including casual participants) are included, the New Zealand average is 53 players per affiliated court.
- For urban provision, the number of members increases to 37 affiliated members per court and in rural provision, decreases to 25 affiliated members per court.
- This analysis has been used to inform the desired number of members for courts in the provision guidelines in section 3.3.
- It is acknowledged some clubs may have low members but high utilisation, therefore a utilisation guideline has also been developed.

PARTICIPATION ANALYSIS

Graph 17 outlines the number of affiliated squash participants compared to the population across squash districts. The analysis includes affiliated members and all players (including casual players at affiliated clubs). This analysis provides an understanding on the level of participation within populations, indicating where there is high or low participation levels. Supporting data is included in Appendix 2.

Key points about the number of members for the population are:

- The New Zealand average for affiliated members is 0.37% of the population and 0.58% for all players (including casual). This is lower than the 1% identified from the Active New Zealand survey in section 2.8 because it does not include squash players playing outside of the affiliated network.
- Where the ratio is higher than the national average, indicates higher participation levels (such as Southland or Midlands), whereas lower ratio (such as Auckland or Canterbury) indicates lower participation.



2.11 FUTURE SCENARIOS

To understand what the future could hold for squash participation, three scenarios were developed to consider potential future demand levels. While the analysis has used the New Zealand averages outlined in section 2.10 to consider how many courts may be required in each district, it is important to state, this analysis was not undertaken to calculate the future court requirements but to consider if there is a common pattern of change in each squash district under the different scenarios. The data and analysis underpinning the future scenarios is included in Appendix 3.

The three scenarios are based on different assumptions as follows:

- **Scenario 1** – consistent 1% affiliated squash member growth per annum (based on recent squash growth outlined in section 2.8). This means each squash district would have the same level of participation growth. The national average of 34 members/courts is used to consider how many courts may be required in the future.
- **Scenario 2** – the population growth rates for each squash district (outlined in section 1.6) are used for the future population levels. The national average of 7,500 people per affiliated courts (excluding Auckland) is used to consider how many courts may be required in the future. As Auckland is substantially different, a ratio of 15,000 people per affiliated courts is used.
- **Scenario 3** – using the current participation ratios (outlined in graph 17) and applied to future population growth in each squash district. This assumes the current level of participation interest in each district will continue in the future combined with forecast population growth. The national average of 34 members/courts is used to consider how many courts may be required in the future.

Table 2.5 outlines the pattern of change within each scenario on the potential number of courts required in the future and the conclusions drawn about the potential future court needs in each district. Appendix 3 outlines the data supporting these patterns.

TABLE 2.5 PATTERNS OF CHANGE ON THE POTENTIAL NUMBER OF COURTS REQUIRED IN EACH DISTRICT UNDER EACH SCENARIO

	#1	#2	#3	PATTERN
Northland	-	↑	↓	Variable pattern without significant growth levels. Indicates current level of court provision is likely sufficient for the future.
Auckland	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	Consistent pattern of significant additional provision required. Indicates additional courts will be required in the future.
Waikato	↑	↑	↑	Consistent pattern of additional provision, indicates additional courts will be required to meet potential demand growth.
Bay of Plenty	↑	↑	↑	Consistent pattern of additional provision, indicates additional courts will be required to meet potential demand growth.
Eastern	↑	↑	-	Variable pattern with small levels of additional court provision may be required to meet potential demand growth.
Central	↑	↓	-	Variable pattern, influenced by high current provision. Indicates current level of court provision is likely sufficient for the future.
Wellington	↑	↑	↑	Consistent pattern of additional provision, indicates additional courts will be required to meet potential demand growth.
Canterbury	↑	↑↑	↑	Consistent pattern of additional provision which indicates additional courts will be required to meet potential demand growth.
Midlands	↓	↓↓	↓	Consistent pattern of declining provision. Indicates current level of court provision is sufficient and could be consolidated.
Otago	↑	-	-	Variable pattern with small levels of additional court provision may be required to meet potential demand growth.
Southland	-	↓↓	↓	Variable pattern but indicates current level of court provision is sufficient for future.

2.12 DISTRICT INSIGHTS

Table 2.6 collates the insights from the analysis of current state and future scenarios for each squash district (along with the quality of provision insights from the district profiles in Section 5). The table highlights where squash districts are above (green) or below (red) or on par (grey) with the national averages. These findings have informed the following future provision recommendations for each squash district.

FUTURE DISTRICT PROVISION RECOMMENDATIONS	
CONSOLIDATION	
Midlands	
Focus on raising the quality of provision and considering opportunities for consolidation where opportunities arise, but recognising accessibility across the District is an important consideration. Consolidation in key areas should support improving membership ratios.	
MAINTAIN	
Northland, Central, Eastern, Otago, Southland	
Focus on maintaining or raising the quality of provision and improving membership of facilities. Little or no additional provision is envisioned across the District, except where individual facilities have high membership or utilisation.	
GROW PROVISION	
Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Wellington, Canterbury	
Some additional provision will be required over time around key growth areas, which needs to be carefully investigated and planned to ensure accessibility and a balanced network is achieved. Focus on improving accessibility in growth area, improving quality and growing membership.	
TARGETED AUCKLAND APPROACH	
The analysis has highlighted Auckland is significantly different to the rest of the country and requires additional analysis at the local board level to provide clarity on its future needs. Additional provision is likely given population growth, alongside a focus on raising the quality of provision and growing squash interest in a diverse community.	

TABLE 2.6 INSIGHTS ABOUT CURRENT AND FUTURE STATE FOR SQUASH DISTRICTS

	PROVISION RATIO	PROVISION QUALITY	MEMBERSHIP RATIO	PARTICIPATION RATIO	FUTURE SCENARIOS
Northland	Above average	Average	Below average Better rural	On par	No additional provision
Auckland	Below average	Average	On par	Below average	Additional provision
Waikato	On par	Average, low rural	On par	Above average	Additional provision
Bay of Plenty	Below average	Average	Above average	Above average	Additional provision
Eastern	Below average affiliated	Average	On par	On par	Small additional provision
Central	Above average	Average, high rural	On par Above rural	Above average	No additional provision
Wellington	Below average	High	Above average	On par	Additional provision
Canterbury	Below average affiliated	High	On par	Below average	Additional provision
Midlands	Above average	Average	Below average Better rural	Above average	Consolidate provision
Otago	On par	Average	On par	On par	Small additional provision
Southland	Above average	Average	Below average	Above average	No additional provision

2.13 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The following challenges and opportunities have been identified for squash facility provision moving forward.

AGING AND DECLINING QUALITY

Over two-thirds of the affiliated squash facilities are aged over 40 years. The very nature of being older, facilities will need investment to:

- replace materials which have come to the end of their life,
- address issues to meet modern building requirements, and
- bring facilities up to modern standards and expectations.

A high proportion of the squash facilities were identified at below good condition (average, poor or very poor). A significant challenge is focusing on raising the quality of squash facilities to ensure it can meet participant expectations in order to attract and grow the game.

UTILISATION OF COURTS

The analysis (outlined in the district profiles in Section 5) highlight there are some squash clubs with very low membership (well below 10 members per court) and there are some clubs with extremely high membership (above 100 members per court).

For low membership clubs, this creates a significant strain where there is limited revenue to operate/maintain the facility and low number of volunteers. In some cases, the quality of facilities may also be a factor to attract members.

For high membership clubs, this can also create problems where members become dissatisfied with the level of access to courts and can create situations which lead to declining membership. Care is required to balance membership access with provision. There could be opportunities to utilise unaffiliated courts to supplement court access or if there is space and funding consider court expansion.

NEED FOR MORE COURTS IN HIGH GROWTH AREAS

The analysis has shown there is need for more courts in high growth areas. This presents opportunities to consider innovations in how these courts are developed to accommodate a variety of needs. There are variety of partnerships and different delivery opportunities that can be explored.

SOME AREAS OF OVER-SUPPLY

The analysis has highlighted disparities in the provision of squash facilities across New Zealand. Some areas have higher levels of provision for the population, which is likely the result of significant volunteer efforts in the past, strong previous interest and declining population levels.

While there is no desire to see squash courts close, having too many squash courts for the population is not sustainable and makes it much harder to raise the necessary funding to maintain and improve facilities. The analysis has highlighted the Midlands District as one area where consolidation of squash courts provides the opportunity to improve court quality whilst not impacting on accessibility of provision.

Over time, there may be other areas where consolidation provides the opportunity to improve court quality and offerings and should be viewed as a positive opportunity to provide a better experience rather than a loss of courts.

NEED FOR FACILITY PLANNING SUPPORT

The feedback from squash clubs highlights many lack the volunteers, knowledge and/or expertise to progress their facility projects. There is a need for nationwide and district support to provide advice on the facility planning process, technical information and funding support.

LAND OWNERSHIP

With over a quarter of squash clubs owning their own land, this can present an opportunity to use these assets to leverage investment into quality and accessible court provision. This may be through selling or leasing small portions of land to fund development.

Ownership of land also presents opportunities to consider commercial or alternative uses of land and/or buildings. These opportunities are rarely available on council land due to lease or Reserve Act constraints.

VARYING INTEREST IN SQUASH

The participation data highlights squash is predominantly played by European participants with varying interest across other ethnicities. This presents the opportunity to consider how squash can grow interest across ethnic groups by understanding the barriers and participation drivers and responding accordingly.

SQUASH FACILITY DIRECTION





SQUASH FACILITY DIRECTION

3.1 SQUASH FACILITY GOAL

The goal for Squash New Zealand's National Facility Strategy is:

**QUALITY AND ACCESSIBLE SQUASH FACILITIES
TO SUPPORT QUALITY EXPERIENCES AND
GROWTH IN SQUASH PARTICIPATION**

The strategy provides the following direction to achieve this goal:

1. Quality Squash Facility Guidelines

Provides a guide for standard and premium squash facilities to help clubs understand how they can improve facilities. In time, this criteria may be used to rate facilities. Squash NZ has also developed a comprehensive [SNZ Squash Facility Development Guidelines](#) (available at www.squashnz.co.nz) which provides extensive technical information on the development of quality squash facilities.

2. Squash Provision Guidelines – accessibility/quantity of courts

The district provision guideline outlines the desired quantity and accessibility of court provision across New Zealand / squash districts based on population levels/distribution and interest in the game.

The facility provision guide outlines the desired quantity of courts in a facility relative to the membership, utilisation and taking into account the wider network of facilities.

3. Squash Facility Hierarchy

Outlines the criteria for international, national and regional facilities and confirms the number of facilities needed in New Zealand to meet competition requirements.

4. Squash Prioritisation Criteria

It is not possible to do everything at once and a key purpose of this strategy is to identify priorities to focus resources to the greatest need. The prioritisation criteria should be used by Squash NZ or district associations to determine the relative priorities of projects. This will also help clubs to focus their efforts on well-considered projects.

5. Using the Guidelines

Section 3.6 provides a flow-chart outlining how the guidelines should be used by Squash New Zealand, district associations and clubs. Section 3.7 outlines how the strategy supports the six stages of a facility lifecycle.

6. National Action Plan

Informed by the current and future state analysis, supported by the district profiles in Section 5, the national action plan outlines the focus areas and actions, both asset and non-asset for Squash New Zealand to implement.

Section 4 outlines information including potential innovations and opportunities which can be considered in future facility development.

Section 5 outlines district profiles and actions plans which provide a picture of provision, membership, population growth, current state analysis and actions for each squash district. These profiles should be used by each district to guide its efforts and by clubs to understand how their facility sits relative to other squash facilities.

3.2 QUALITY SQUASH FACILITIES GUIDELINES

These guidelines provide criteria for standard and premium squash facilities. These can be used by clubs and districts to identify where improvements are required to ensure squash facilities deliver warm, quality squash courts. These guidelines are supplemented by wider work Squash NZ is undertaking to support clubs with asset management plans to assess the condition of facilities and plan future maintenance.

	STANDARD FACILITIES	PREMIUM FACILITIES
COURTS		
Glass-back Courts	Not essential	Preferred with options for a show court
Floors	Wooden floors. Regularly cleaned and safe to play.	Maple and Beech recommended. Floors sanded every 5-10 years (in line with Facility Asset Management Plan).
Walls	All walls in good condition with no cracks, gouges or flaking. Walls are clean and lines showing no signs of wear.	All walls painted and lined within last 5-10 years (in-line with Facility Asset Management Plan).
Lighting	Sufficient lighting to enable safe play	Minimum 600 Lux LED
Tin Height	19 inch tin	Adjustable tin height
Ventilation / Heating	Systems in place to manage condensation and temperature	Well maintained HVAC system to manage temperature and humidity
Spectator	Gallery court non-essential. Sufficient spectator viewing areas for all courts	Gallery show court for minimum of 50 people. All other courts have sufficient spectator viewing areas
Refereeing	Seating available	Elevated platform with full, clear view of court for referee and marker
Booking System - Member	Preferred	Online booking system
Booking System - Casual	Preferred	Online booking system and payment with electronic facility access
Scoring System	Preferred	Electronic scoring and digital display
ANCILLARY AMENITIES		
Changing rooms / toilets	Male & female changing rooms with showers available. Sufficient toilet stalls	Modernised changing facilities which meet Sport NZ guidelines for individual changing facilities (see Section 4.2)
Lounge / social area	Preferred	Essential
Water provision	Free water available	Free filtered water available
Kitchen	Ability to prepare and heat food	Full service kitchen which enables sale of food
Pro shop	Non-essential	Desirable
Technology	Preferred	Wifi available for member's use
FACILITY		
Accessibility	Meets requirements at time of construction	Desirable to meet Parafed criteria for accessibility and welcoming
Carparking	Available, safe, and with good lighting	Sufficient capacity to meet building capacity and high standard
Security	Entrance well lit and secure	Security cameras in key areas such as entrances, carpark, bar
Building standard	Building safe to occupy and weather tight and any building failures addressed	Building weather tight and up to date with asset renewals
Building WOF	Current Building WOF in place	All building WOF completed. Earthquake strengthened.
Asset Management Plan	Implementation of annual maintenance plan	Implementation and review of Asset Management Plan

3.3 SQUASH PROVISION GUIDELINES

It is important to state upfront these guidelines are intended to guide future provision and should not be applied as a hard and fast rule.

DISTRICT PROVISION GUIDELINES

Provides guidelines for the desired quantity and accessibility of court provision across New Zealand / squash districts based on population levels/distribution and interest in the game.

The guidelines should be used to help understand when more court provision is required in an area or where consolidation may need to be considered as there is too many courts for the population.

These guidelines are derived from the analysis in Section 2.10 (Graphs 14/15 and Graph 17).

Overall Provision:

- One affiliated squash court for every 7,500 people (districts), noting:
 - For urban areas, aim for one affiliated court for every 8,500 people.
 - For rural areas, aim for one affiliated court for every 5,000 people.
 - Ensure squash facility within 30 minute drive-time.
 - Consider the opportunity for unaffiliated squash facilities to support greater squash court accessibility.

Participation:

- The overall goal is for over 1% of population playing squash.
- Where affiliated squash membership is greater than 0.8% of the population, this may indicate a high interest and could substantiate a need for court provision greater than the guidelines outlined above.

Consider unaffiliated facilities:

Overall provision should always consider how unaffiliated facilities can support meeting provision guidelines. This could include working to affiliate facilities, or delivering programmes/league at these facilities.

Auckland guidelines:

Further analysis is required to develop provision guidelines for Auckland which has unique factors to consider. A tentative guideline for Auckland is included in Section 5.2.

FACILITY PROVISION GUIDELINES

Provides guidelines for the desired quantity of courts in a facility relative to the membership, utilisation and taking account of the wider network of squash facilities.

These guidelines should be used to help understand when a facility needs more court capacity or in some cases where repurposing or optimising courts may be justified as they are not needed to support squash participation.

These guidelines are derived from the analysis in Section 2.10 (Graph 16) and the utilisation example in Section 2.6.

Membership:

- The goal is for all squash facilities to be well utilised without exceeding capacity. Both low and high membership has the potential to distract from the playing experience.
- For urban facilities, aim for 40 affiliated members per squash court and/or 55 all players (including casual) per squash court.
- For rural facilities, aim for 28 affiliated members per squash court.

Indicative utilisation guide (subject to further review):

- There may be situations when membership is low, but use of the courts is high (either by members or casual participants), and this may justify the need for greater court provision. Further work is required to calculate utilisation rates (once more data is available), but the general guide is outlined below.
- For urban courts, aim for 70% or greater utilisation of Peak Times (weekdays 3pm-9pm, weekends 12pm-4pm) and/or 30% across a 24/7 period.

Consider unaffiliated facilities:

Individual facility provision should always consider how unaffiliated facilities can support meeting facility provision guidelines. This could include working to use courts to supplement the affiliated network as an overflow or for delivery of programmes/leagues.

3.4 SQUASH FACILITY HIERARCHY

The criteria for international, national and regional facilities and the number of facilities needed in New Zealand to meet competition requirements.

	INTERNATIONAL	NATIONAL	REGIONAL
Purpose	PSA/WSF quality venue to host international event	Premium quality venue with ability to host national premier competition or semi-professional competitions involving international players and teams	Standard quality venue with ability to host major event, district open or inter-regional representative competitions
Example	WSF World Event or PSA Bronze competition	NZ National Champs NZ Junior Open	Superchamps Junior Age Groups
Provision guide	Bespoke facility developed on an as-needed basis	10-12 across New Zealand	At least one per district
Number of courts	Bespoke	Minimum of 5 courts at one venue with additional courts no more than 20 mins away	Minimum of 4 courts with additional courts no more than 20 minutes away
Glass court	Full glass court	Full glass court (NZ National Champs only) Mandatory 1 glass back court	Not essential
Spectator	500	100 on gallery court, sufficient space around all other courts	50
Media	Broadcasting and live-streaming capability	Live-streaming capability	Desirable live-streaming
Signage	Clean venue	Clean venue	Non-essential
Changing rooms	Separate for players	Sufficient capacity for courts	Sufficient capacity for courts
Meeting rooms	Separate for referees and tournament controllers	Separate for referees	Non-requirement
Carparking	Sufficient capacity for spectators and participants	Sufficient capacity for spectators and participants	Non-requirement
Location	International airport within close proximity (1 hour drivetime) or direct domestic connection from international airport	Domestic airport within 30 minute drive	Non-requirement
Accommodation	1 room available per player within 15 minute drive. Transport available for players.	1 room available per player within 15 minute drive	1 room available per player within 30 minute drive
Dedicated warm-up area	Available	Available	Not required
Hospitality	Catering for both players and spectators	Lounge / Kitchen / Bar	Lounge / Kitchen / Bar
Current provision (see district profiles for lists)	Bespoke in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch	12 current facilities across Auckland (5), Hamilton, Tauranga, Napier, Palmerston North, Wellington, Nelson, and Christchurch	23 facilities with at least one in each district. Outlined in district profiles.

3.5 SQUASH PRIORITISATION CRITERIA

The prioritisation criteria are used once a facility project is identified to determine its priority. Clubs can use the criteria to understand where further work on their project may be required. The criteria have been informed by the Sport NZ Sport Facility Framework, spaces and places plans, and squash input.

CRITERIA	WEIGHT	SCORING GUIDE
MEETING IDENTIFIED NEEDS	50%	
Improving participant experience The potential of the project to improve participant experiences to meet quality facility guidelines or address accessibility or capacity issues. This may also include new innovations or partnerships to improve experiences.	20%	1 – The project has little or no impact on quality of experiences 2 – The project will provide small improvements in experiences. 3 – The project will provide improvements to meet standard quality criteria. 4 – The project will provide improvements above standard quality criteria. 5 – The project meets premium quality criteria.
Participation impact The number of participants who will benefit from the project and the potential impact on improving membership or utilisation. Projects which forecast to grow participation or increase utilisation are a priority. Increasing utilisation could come from squash or multi-use activity.	20%	1 – Number of members impacted is low, below 20/court 2 – Number of members impacted is below membership ratio but has potential to grow. 3 – Number of members impacted is at membership ratio and will grow participation. 4 – Number of members exceeds membership ratio and will grow participation. 5 – Current membership ratio is high and project will either elevate high utilisation or secure/grow participation.
Importance in the network The criticality of the facility to the network in terms of filling a gap or preventing gaps. This also includes where optimisation of provision will provide a better network outcome.	10%	1 – The facility/project has no or very limited impact on the network 2 – The facility/project has some impact on improving the network 3 – The facility/project is important to a stronger network 4 – The facility/project is very important to a stronger network 5 – The facility/project is critical to the network
SUSTAINABILITY	20%	
Sustainable club operations Impact of the project on improving the club operations and helping towards sustainability through increasing revenue or reducing expenditure. This should include a long-term view to meet ongoing maintenance costs, facility renewals and how the facility aligns with future population growth.	20%	1 – Project has not considered the potential impact on club operations. 2 – Project is forecast to have a negative impact and unclear how future costs are covered. 3 – Project is forecast to have no impact on club operations. 4 – Project is forecast to have positive impact on club operations. 5 – Project is forecast to have positive impact on club operations and clear plan for future renewals, maintenance and population growth.
ACHIEVABILITY	30%	
Capability / capacity The capability and capacity of the club to undertake the project. The involvement of experts and a clear plan to support implementation.	15%	1 – There is no plan outlining how the project will be achieved. 2 – There is no plan but the club has high drive to achieve the project. 3 – There is a clear plan but the club will need support to implement it. 4 – There is a clear plan and good expertise in the club but will need support. 5 – There is a clear plan and there is high drive in the club to achieve the project.
Investment likelihood The level of investment required to achieve the project and the likelihood of raising these funds either from own or other sources.	15%	1 – There has been no thinking of how to raise the funds for the project. 2 – There is a funding plan but no progress in terms of implementing it. 3 – There is a funding plan but less than 50% of funds have been secured. 4 – There is a funding plan and more 50% of funds have been secured. 5 – The funds are in place to achieve the project.

3.6 USING THE STRATEGY

Alongside the national action plan in Section 3.8, which outlines a range of actions for Squash New Zealand to implement, this National Facility Strategy should be used on a regular basis to inform two likely squash facility scenarios:

- Where clubs need to address the **quality of squash provision**. These projects could include upgrading a building for health & safety or upgrading courts / amenities to provide a better experience.
- Where clubs (or districts) need to address the accessibility of provision by addressing the **quantity of squash courts**. These projects could include court expansion at a facility, development of a new facility to replace or fill a gap or optimisation of facilities.

Some facility projects may address both quality and quantity of provision.

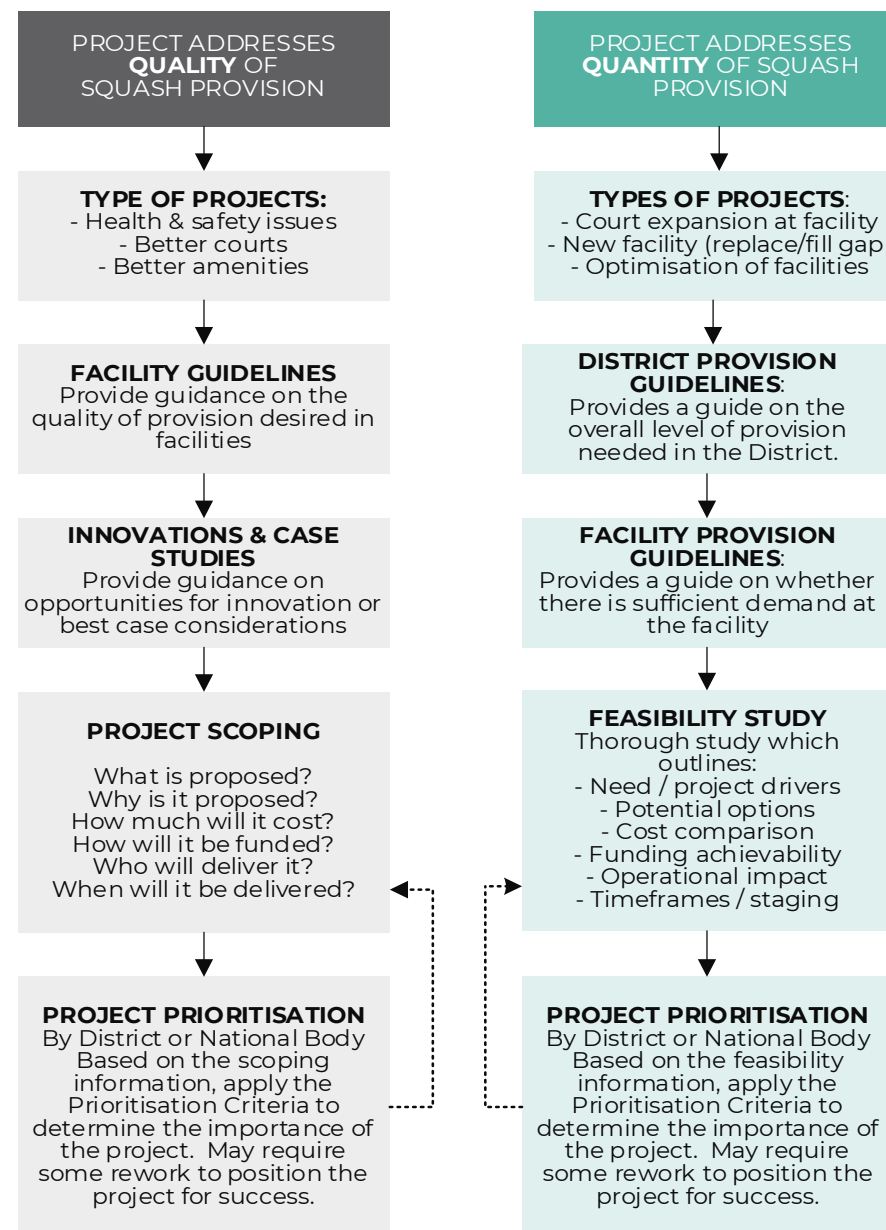
The flow-diagram outlines how clubs, districts and Squash NZ should use the guidelines in this strategy to support implementation.

Both processes identify the need for project scoping or feasibility study. For small projects, it is envisioned a club can prepare a document which outlines the project detail as described.

For larger more complex projects, a feasibility study is recommended, to provide a thorough assessment of the needs, options, costs and benefits of the project. Most funders require a feasibility study as a pre-requisite for funding applications. For very large or complex projects, there may also be a need for a business case to justify the investment proposition.

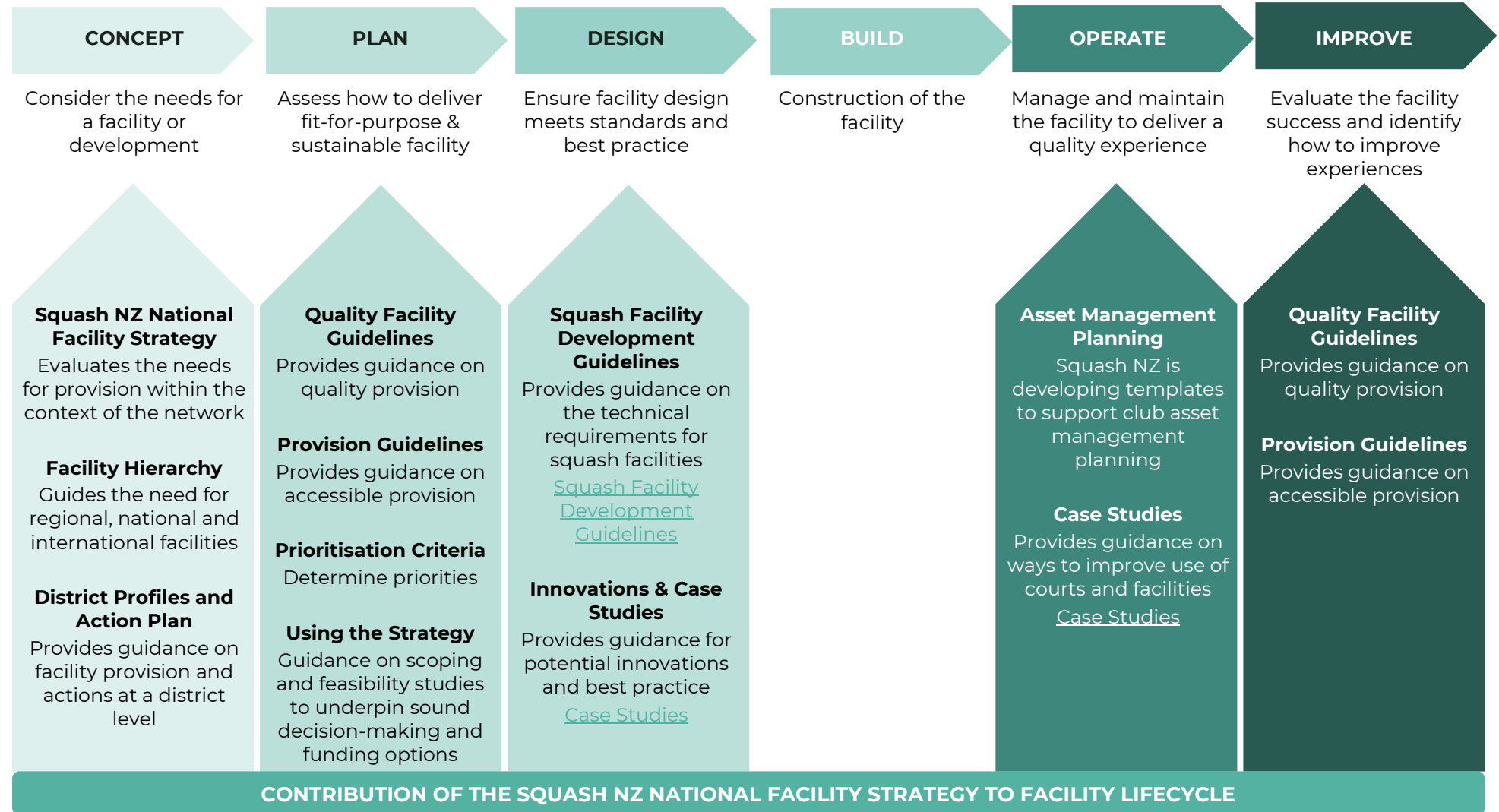
Appendix 4 provides an outline of the scoping document and feasibility study. Squash NZ, district associations, and most regional sports trusts should be able to provide support to clubs on preparing a scoping document or undertaking a feasibility study. Appendix 4 also provides guidance on funding considerations for facility projects.

When project prioritisation is applied, it may identify some areas where the project needs further development and this should be used as an opportunity to strengthen the project.



3.7 FACILITY LIFECYCLE

Sport New Zealand’s Sporting Facilities Framework outlines six stages in the lifecycle of a facility. The diagram below outlines how this National Facility Strategy supports the sport facility lifecycle. Links in this diagram are available from www.squashnz.co.nz.



3.8 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The following actions have been identified through the development of the National Squash Facility Strategy. The emphasis is on a structured and coordinated approach to implementation. The following sections outline four focus areas for Squash New Zealand to consider within its wider priorities and objectives.

FOCUS AREA 1: CLUB SUPPORT

Squash facility provision rests largely in the hands of squash clubs, many of which are run by passionate volunteers. The need to provide support, advice and guidance has been identified as a key need.

1.1	<p>Squash Facility Advisory Group</p> <p>Squash New Zealand establish a Squash Facility Advisory Group with the primary purpose to provide advice and support to squash clubs and districts around facility development.</p> <p>The Advisory Group should be comprised of people across New Zealand (from Squash NZ, districts, clubs and external representatives), who have knowledge and expertise in the development of squash facilities.</p> <p>The role of the Advisory Group is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain an overview of the strategy implementation, keeping a record of projects and completion. • Provide direction to districts and clubs regarding the scope of facility projects to ensure alignment with the strategy direction. • Provide guidance and technical advice to clubs / facility owners undertaking projects to support delivery of quality facilities. • Undertake other actions (outlined in the action plan) to support delivery of quality and accessibility squash facilities. <p>The Advisory Group should be resourced to provide this advice and support.</p> <p>Alternatively, Squash New Zealand may consider employing a resource to provide this advice and direction across the squash facility network.</p>
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1.2	<p>Strategy communication</p> <p>Squash New Zealand and Squash Facility Advisory Group communicate the National Squash Facility Strategy to squash clubs, district associations, regional sports trusts and local authorities to ensure there is a good understanding on its purpose, direction and actions.</p>
1.3	<p>Asset Management Planning</p> <p>Squash New Zealand complete work on the development of asset management plan framework to support clubs with data and direction on the maintenance of facilities.</p>
1.4	<p>Facility Resources & Case Studies</p> <p>Squash New Zealand continue to build a library of facility resources, case studies and best practice to support development of quality and accessible squash facilities.</p> <p>This should include examples of scoping and feasibility studies outlined in Appendix 4 to assist other groups progressing squash facility projects.</p>
1.5	<p>Funding Options</p> <p>Using the funding considerations in Appendix 4, the Squash Facility Advisory Group should work with squash districts and regional sports trusts to collate funding options specific to each district to support ongoing facility development.</p>

FOCUS AREA 2: QUALITY PROVISION

A clear conclusion of this strategy is the need to focus on raising the quality of squash facilities to meet player expectations.

2.2	<p>Emphasise Quality</p> <p>The strategy provides guidelines for quality squash facility provision. These should be used and promoted as high priority for clubs and funders to focus on for quality facility provision.</p> <p>The Squash Facility Advisory Group provide advice to support the delivery of quality squash facilities.</p>
2.3	<p>Innovations</p> <p>A range of innovations are identified in Section 4 for consideration. Squash New Zealand should work with clubs and districts to implement innovations where appropriate and assess/report successes for wider understanding.</p>

FOCUS AREA 3: ACCESSIBLE PROVISION

The strategy identifies current and future areas for additional provision and where consolidation is required. In some cases, further investigation is required to scope and determine how these needs should be filled. The development of more courts needs to be carefully balanced with quality and sustainable utilisation of squash facilities.

3.1	<p>Utilisation Ratio</p> <p>As Squash New Zealand implements its new member technology platform in 2024, revisit the data on facility court utilisation for both urban and rural courts. Use more comprehensive data to develop a utilisation ratio to provide guidance on where courts may be over or under-utilised.</p>
3.2	<p>Consolidation - Midlands District</p> <p>Squash New Zealand work with Squash Midlands to focus on raising the quality of its provision and investigate opportunities for consolidation such as Ashburton, Timaru and Oamaru. However, it is important to maintain accessibility across the District and consolidation in key areas should proceed where it supports improving experiences and growing participation.</p>
3.3	<p>Maintain - Northland, Central, Otago, Eastern, Southland</p> <p>Squash New Zealand work with districts to focus on maintaining or raising the quality of provision and improving membership of facilities. Little or no additional provision is envisioned across these districts, except where individual facilities have high membership or utilisation.</p>
3.4	<p>Grow - Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Wellington, Canterbury</p> <p>Squash New Zealand work with districts to investigate the timing and scope of additional provision needed over time around key growth areas. There also needs to be a focus on improving quality and growing membership across these districts. For the following areas, further analysis is recommended to consider actions to support delivery of a quality and accessible network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hamilton and the immediate surrounding area • Tauranga / Mt Maunganui / Te Puke areas • Wider Kapiti Coast / Wellington area • Christchurch / Selwyn areas • Dunedin

3.5	<p>Auckland Facility Action Plan</p> <p>Squash New Zealand work with Squash Auckland to undertake detailed analysis in the Auckland District with a focus on provision at the local board level to provide clarity on future squash facility needs. The national squash facility strategy indicates the need for additional provision given population growth but this needs to be tested alongside a focus on raising the quality of provision and growing squash interest in a diverse community. The diverse community may also justify consideration of innovative squash facility responses.</p>
3.6	<p>Outdoor Squash Court (see section 4.5)</p> <p>As part of the Auckland Facility Action Plan, complete a feasibility study for the development of an outdoor squash court in Auckland, taking account of the identified learnings.</p>
3.7	<p>Unaffiliated Squash Facility Provision</p> <p>Squash New Zealand continue to work on the value proposition for affiliation and consider opportunities to translate appropriate unaffiliated facilities into the affiliated network. There may be opportunities to work with appropriately configured unaffiliated facilities to introduce programmes or leagues that will grow squash participation in these facilities.</p>
3.8	<p>District Action Plans</p> <p>District Associations use the district profiles and action plans to work with clubs on improving the quality and accessibility of squash facilities in their district.</p> <p>Districts should regularly review the priorities of its actions (at least annually) or as scoping/feasibility work is progressed and more information is available to inform the prioritisation.</p>
3.9	<p>National Review</p> <p>As the National Squash Facility Strategy is implemented and the actions/projects are completed, it is necessary to refresh the strategy. This is typically undertaken on a five yearly basis to reflect changes in membership, population, and changes to the network.</p> <p>It is expected the strategy review would focus on re-confirming the guidelines (or modifying them if required) and updating the national and district priorities to reflect up to date context.</p>

FOCUS AREA 4: NATIONAL SQUASH FACILITY PRIORITIES

Section 5 outlines actions and projects in each squash district. Most projects were identified by squash clubs and some were identified from the analysis undertaken in the strategy.

The district facility projects have been assessed against the prioritisation criteria (based on known information supplied by the clubs and supplemented with data from the strategy) to provide an indication of the relative priority. It is important to state very few projects have completed (or supplied) project scoping or feasibility documents to base the prioritisation on. Once this work is undertaken, it is likely the priority of the project may change as a better understanding of the needs, sustainability and achievability are clarified.

The priority ratings do not imply the project is ready to advance and neither does it over-ride the need for detailed investigation through scoping, feasibility study and/or business case.

Table 3.1 outlines the highest rated facility projects which have informed the national priorities. These have been collated to inform Squash New Zealand on where the national focus should be placed. While these projects are a national priority, there are still other high priorities for each district and these should continue to be progressed. It is envisaged high priority projects should be progressed within a 5-10 year timeframe while medium priorities are likely to take more than 10 years to progress (although could move more quickly if investigation work confirms a higher priority need, sustainability, and achievability).

TABLE 3.1 NATIONAL SQUASH FACILITY PRIORITIES

DISTRICT	PROJECT / FACILITY	RATIONALE	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY
Auckland	National Squash Centre	The land where the national facility is located will potentially be sold which is a significant threat to the ongoing security of the facility. The facility is of national significance and supports a wide range of squash playing opportunities.	Continue to work on the plan to determine the long-term future and security of the National Squash Centre.	Squash New Zealand Squash Auckland
Wellington	Thorndon Squash Club	The Club is the process of selling land to fund redevelopment of the facility. The Club has a high member ratio and well progressed with facility planning. The district has identified needs for increased capacity.	Complete redevelopment to address poor quality of the facility with high membership ratio and in a district which needs increased capacity.	Thorndon Squash Club Support by Squash Wellington
Auckland	Auckland District Analysis	The strategy has identified the Auckland District is distinctly different to other squash districts and analysis is needed at the local board level to determine future provision guidelines and actions for the future.	Undertake a more detailed analysis of Auckland's squash facility network to assess opportunities for expansion and innovation to meet growing and diverse population.	Squash Auckland Support by Squash New Zealand
Northland	Kerikeri Squash Club	The squash facility in Kerikeri was destroyed by fire in 2016 and created a gap in provision. The club is well progressed with planning to develop a new facility.	Progress and complete development of squash courts in Kerikeri after the previous facility was destroyed, recognising the need to fill a gap in the network.	Kerikeri Squash Club Support by Squash Northland

DISTRICT	PROJECT / FACILITY	RATIONALE	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY
Auckland	Panmure Squash Club	The current facility has quality and structural issues. A feasibility study is underway for joint development in multi-sport hub. Current membership is low but there is potential for membership growth through provision of a quality facility in a population growth area.	Complete feasibility study (underway) and if feasible, progress development of squash courts as part of multi-sport hub to replace sub-standard facility. Carefully consider staging aligned with achievability, sustainability, and strong utilisation.	Panmure Squash Club Support by Squash Auckland
Bay of Plenty	Mount Maunganui Squash Club	High membership ratios at this club and across Tauranga City provides evidence of the need for increased court provision in Tauranga. Planning underway for facility expansion and/or redevelopment of Mt Maunganui Squash Club.	Complete a feasibility study to investigate potential expansion and/or new development to address high membership (across Tauranga) whilst also considering accessibility and even provision across city.	Mount Maunganui Squash Club together with Squash Bay of Plenty
Midlands	Ashburton provision	There are three clubs in Ashburton each with relatively low membership and some with quality issues. Two clubs have already identified potential amalgamation and development opportunity. This could be extended to include the third facility with a potential for a regional level facility.	Complete a feasibility study and continue progressing amalgamation / collaboration / consolidation opportunities across all squash facilities in Ashburton, considering opportunities to raise the quality of provision, increase membership and secure long-term sustainability through quality / efficient provision.	Squash Midlands Ashburton Squash Club Collegiate Squash Club (Ashburton Celtic Squash Club)
Otago	Queenstown Squash Club	The existing squash facility is under threat from potential infrastructure development. The opportunity has arisen for a multi-sport partnership and facility development. The club has average membership but could grow given quality facility development located within a high population / growth area. Loss of the facility would create a gap in the network.	Continue to work with Queenstown District Council to understand the potential threat to the existing squash facility and undertake a feasibility study to explore the opportunities to provide secure long-term provision in the city, recognising if the facility is lost then this would be a gap in the network. Carefully consider number of courts aligned with operational sustainability.	Queenstown Squash Club Support by Squash Otago
Bay of Plenty	Reporoa Squash Club	The club is planning to expand the facility as it has a high membership ratio for a rural facility. Planning is well advanced, funding advanced and the Club is working with the Council.	Continue working with the Council to plan facility development and potential court expansion, taking account of long-term sustainability and opportunities to improve utilisation of the courts through multi-use. Complete a feasibility study.	Reporoa Squash Club Support by Squash Bay of Plenty

DISTRICT	PROJECT / FACILITY	RATIONALE	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY
Wellington	Mana Squash Club	Club has a very high membership ratio. Population growth in the immediate area and club fulfils an important role in the network.	Continue to plan and fundraise for expansion of the facility, given the high membership ratio, taking into account opportunities to raise participation experience and long-term sustainability.	Mana Squash Club Support by Squash Wellington
Eastern	Surf City Squash Club	The club is working on the development of a sport hub with other codes on the park. Upgrading the facility to provide quality experiences for participants. Club has a very high membership ratio and could consider expansion in the future.	Continue to work with other codes to establish multi-hub facilities in Gisborne and explore through future feasibility study the potential for increased courts given the high current membership ratio but also considering the long-term sustainability of any additional provision.	Surf City Squash Club Support by Squash Eastern
Otago	Dunedin squash provision	Otago University Squash Club is scheduled to close which will impact overall squash provision across Dunedin and reduce squash playing opportunities. Most clubs have average membership ratios and present opportunities to consider overall provision across Dunedin.	Complete a detailed study to investigate the appropriate provision of squash courts across Dunedin recognising opportunities to provide quality and accessible provision which is sustainable long-term. The study should also consider the role of unaffiliated provision across Dunedin.	Led by Squash Otago Otago University Squash Club Otago Squash Club Pirates Squash Club Sunnyvale Squash Club
Canterbury	Selwyn squash provision	There are limited squash facilities in the Selwyn District but high population growth forecast in the area. Planning is needed to investigate potential new provision in the area, recognising quality and accessible provision and long-term sustainability	Complete a detailed study to investigate the need for additional squash court provision, given high forecast growth in the area, taking account of quality and accessible provision and long-term sustainability.	Squash Canterbury Support by Squash New Zealand
Waikato	Hamilton squash provision	There are range of squash facilities in Hamilton, some with identified quality issues. There is high population growth across the city, particularly in the North-East, where there is currently no provision. Planning is needed to investigate future provision, recognising quality and accessibility provision and long-term sustainability.	Complete a detailed study to explore opportunities to raise the quality of squash court provision across Hamilton and consider whether new provision may be required in North-East of the City, taking account of quality and accessible provision and long-term sustainability.	Squash Waikato Support by Squash New Zealand

**SUPPORTING
THE FUTURE
DIRECTION**





4.0 SUPPORTING THE FUTURE

This section provides an overview of information, potential innovations, and best practice to support the goal of quality and accessible squash facilities. It is anticipated in time, further supporting information will be developed and collated as needed.

4.1 SQUASH FACILITY DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

Squash New Zealand have compiled a comprehensive document “Squash Facility Development Guidelines” which provides technical information to support quality squash facility development. The document is accessible from Squash New Zealand’s website in the following link:

[Squash Facility Development Guidelines](#)

The guideline provides information on:

- Facility planning considerations for new facilities including five areas to create an appealing facility for members.
- Court dimensions and configurations.
- Technical information to inform the construction of squash court floors, walls, glass-backs, lighting, heating, and ventilation.
- Considerations to manage and minimise condensation.
- Potential squash court innovations.
- Case studies of New Zealand facility projects.

In addition to this comprehensive document, Squash New Zealand also have a library of case studies across a range of facility related topics including management, utilisation, and development. The case studies are accessible from Squash New Zealand’s website in the following link:

[Case Studies](#)

4.2 INCLUSIVE FACILITIES

Sport NZ Design and Specifications Approach (guide only)

Sport New Zealand have outlined the following design and specification considerations to support achieving welcoming, successful, and functional facilities to support use and participation by all users and specifically for females.

Clubs should consider these principles when upgrading or redeveloping its facilities as an overall guide for facility development.

1. Fit for purpose. While promoting a flexible and multi-use approach, ensure female friendly design elements and technical requirements to support the activities being delivered.

2. Multi and shared use. Facilities should be efficiently designed to promote equitable and flexible use by a mixture of users capable of sharing facilities and usage times. In particular, the facility space planning and design of public spaces should adopt a multi-purpose approach.

3. Compatibility. Identification of compatible sports, teams, activities, clubs or organisations with similar objectives and requirements for facility design, use and management should be promoted.

4. Inclusive Design. The principles of Inclusive Design should be applied to community sport and recreation facilities, so they accommodate users of all ages, gender, ability, and cultural backgrounds. Some specific considerations for inclusive toilet/changing room design include:

- Compact, lockable shower cubicles with change seats.
- Individual toilet cubicles for unisex use complete with sanitary dispensers (rather than urinals).
- Partitioning between changing room and external foyers.
- Adequate lighting in and around the changing room.
- Accessible toilet and shower.
- Personal changing space with cubicles that have access to power points.

- Family friendly attributes (breastfeeding areas + baby change table).
- Direct access between any wet and dry areas.
- Shelving above basin for personal items and mirror.

5. Public Safety. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) takes into consideration the relationship between users and the physical environment in the design of public spaces in crime prevention and assists with public safety. Consider how users access the facility, during the day and at night.

6. Health and safety. Security and safety of users should be paramount. Community sport and active recreation facilities and their surrounds should be designed, built, and maintained in accordance with relevant occupational health and safety standards. They should also incorporate child safe and safer design principles into facility design.

7. Functionality. Facility design and layout should promote safe and optimal functionality to accommodate formal, competitive, social, and recreational forms of usage and participation.

4.3 LAYOUT CONSIDERATION

SINGLE LEVEL VERSUS DOUBLE HEIGHT

Many older style squash facilities have a fairly typical design with squash courts, toilets/change rooms on the lower floor and gallery/seating and lounge/bar above the toilets/change rooms overlooking the squash courts – see Figure 4.1. While this approach saves on building footprint, it does create a division between the active and social space in the facility. It also means unless a lift is installed, the upper/social space is not accessible to people with limited mobility and would not meet the current requirements of the Building Act.

Increasingly, squash facilities are being designed on a single level where the social space is on the same level as the squash courts. From a construction point of view the single level means there is less cost in the building structure. Having all the activity on one level creates greater connection between players and spectators which contributes to building the social connections and interaction which many people seek in joining a sports club. See Figure 4.2 and 4.3.

Going forward, it is recommended facilities consider the single-level design approach, unless foot-print is a major constraint.

FIGURE 4.1 TRADITIONAL MEZZANINE STYLE OF SQUASH FACILITIES



FIGURE 4.2 DEVOY SQUASH & FITNESS CENTRE



FIGURE 4.3 NATIONAL SQUASH CENTRE, AUCKLAND



4.4 POSSIBLE COURT INNOVATIONS

There are a range of squash court innovations which are being developed and could be considered for implementation in appropriate situations. This section provides a high level overview of potential options, however there was limited information on the impact on these innovations, therefore further research and advice should be sought to determine the value of these innovations, particularly as part of feasibility studies.

MOVABLE SQUASH WALLS

The technology for movable squash walls has been around for several decades, primarily associated with the doubles game. Movable side walls have the added advantage of enabling multi-use of squash courts for a range of sport, recreation, and fitness activities. One moveable side wall turns two 60m² courts into 120m² of active space with quality flooring and lighting. Examples of activities undertaken expanded courts include:

- Group fitness classes.
- Junior gymnastics, movement and play programmes – Figure 4.4.
- Martial arts and boxing training (often with use of mats) – Figure 4.5.
- Dance classes (often with the use movable mirrors).

FIGURE 4.4 MOVABLE SQUASH WALLS ENABLE COURTS FOR JUNIOR PLAYGYM



FIGURE 4.5 SQUASH COURTS BEING USED FOR MARTIAL ARTS USING MATS



Considerations to support multi-purpose squash courts are:

- Need for an active timetable to schedule different activities.
- Good storage to enable mats and equipment to be stored easily.
- Floor protection or mats may be required for some activities to protect the flooring.

Going forward, it is recommended moveable squash walls should be considered in facility developments particularly where opportunities for multi-use can support increased utilisation. These opportunities should be considered and assessed as part of a project feasibility study.

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

There are some court innovations where digital technology is incorporated into the squash court walls to enable a variety of moods and themes to be created. At face value, this could increase the appeal of a facility offering a modern/technology based environment. Evidence on the impact of these systems on participation and satisfaction could not be sourced, and should be assessed as part of any feasibility study.

4.5 OUTDOOR SQUASH COURTS

A world-wide movement is building to support the growth of squash by providing greater accessibility to squash playing opportunities. The PSA Foundation (philanthropic arm of the Professional Squash Association) are leading dialogue across the globe on the concept of outdoor squash, in a variety of settings. This is not a one size fits all approach and there are many different examples being developed across the globe, as shown in the images on PSA's website (www.psafoundation.com/outdoor-squash). The concept is based on taking the game to the people providing a grassroots opportunity to play in informal settings. Figures 4.6 to 4.9 provide examples of different outdoor squash opportunities.

As the concept is relatively new, the evidence on the uptake and benefits is still evolving. Some implemented outdoor courts have experienced challenges around security and vandalism which highlights the need to carefully consider the siting of outdoor squash opportunities.

Learnings from casual courts in multi-sport/recreation centres is also relevant. Where casual courts have been provided without facilitation of programmes or leagues to support participation (see section 2.7), the use of casual courts has declined. Therefore, it is important to ensure any outdoor courts opportunities also have appropriate participation support.

Learnings from outdoor basketball courts could also be applicable, where the culture of dropping in and playing with whoever turns up is strong. This is driven by a large basketball following. Squash would need to invest in building a similar culture to be successful.

The potential of outdoor squash courts in New Zealand is opening up squash playing opportunities to a wider audience and potentially build interest in the traditional game/setting. Given the raw nature of the outdoor courts, it is likely to appeal to a younger, diverse audience.

Going forward, it is recommended:

- A feasibility study is undertaken for the development of an outdoor squash court as a trial.
- Consider Auckland as the potential location, recognising Auckland's diverse and younger population.
- Needs to be well located, ideally co-located with similar casual play facilities, with good visibility.
- Investment needs to include both facility and play development.

FIGURE 4.6 SQUASH PARA TODOS



FIGURE 4.7 TRUE SQUASH – STEEL COURT BY MASPETH SQUASH – NEW YORK



FIGURE 4.8 THE SQUASH PLUS COURT, SPAIN



FIGURE 4.9 HAM FISH PARK, NEW YORK



4.6 ALL-GLASS COURT

High level squash competitions are increasingly undertaken in all-glass courts shown in Figure 4.10. Squash New Zealand has recently purchased a mobile all-glass squash court which can be erected in suitable indoor stadia facilities, illustrated in Figure 4.11. **Going forward**, there is desire for up to 4 all-glass courts across New Zealand aligned with the international facility requirements (ideally Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch).

FIGURE 4.10 ALL-GLASS COURT, DEVOY CENTRE TAURANGA



FIGURE 4.11 MOBILE ALL-GLASS COURT



4.7 CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABILITY

Climate change is and will continue to have an impact on the provision of sport facilities in New Zealand. For squash facilities, there are several areas for consideration.

SEA-LEVEL RISE AND FLOODING RISKS

Some squash facilities are developed in high risk locations which are vulnerable to sea-level rise or flooding risks. Water on wooden squash court floors can have a devastating impact causing warping, curling of boards, or rotting. It is important to consider the location of squash facilities in low-risk zones to minimise this impact. Appropriate sub-structure water-proofing is also important to minimise the impact of rising ground-water levels.

Squash facilities in high-risk zones should work with their local authority to understand the future risk forecasts and plan accordingly. In the worst case, this may require relocation.

For any new facilities, the impact of sea-level rise and flooding risk should be a major consideration for the placement of facilities.

ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY

Another important consideration is ensuring the squash facility is sustainable to heat, cool and ventilate. Thorough insulation of the facility including floor, walls, and ceiling, is a critical method to minimise the amount of energy to heat, cool and ventilate the facility. Changes to the Building Code expected in November 2022 will increase the minimum insulation values required in new build works.

It is also important to consider the energy source and efficiency of any HVAC systems installed into squash facilities. More squash facilities are installing LED lighting which have lower energy requirements and last longer. The technical guidelines in Section 4.1 can assist in this area.

ACCESSIBILITY OF FACILITIES

The placement of squash facilities is also important to reduce the dependence on cars (emissions). Co-location with other sport facilities or social amenities will support reduced travel through combined trips. Location close to public transport options and support for active transport options, like bike/scooter racks and shared pathways, also contribute to reduction of car emissions.

4.8 ASSET MANAGEMENT PLANNING

An asset management plan is an important ongoing planning process to help clubs/facility owners to manage their facility (asset) in the most efficient way possible. Most plans focus on the maintenance and improvement requirements over a 10 year window, but sometimes a longer window may be appropriate.

The asset management planning process involves:

- **Current state** – what assets does the facility comprise and what condition (state) are the assets in? It is useful to break the facility down into different asset components. This section should identify any key issues the facility/assets are facing.
- **Maintenance** – what is the regular maintenance for each asset, how is this undertaken, how much will it cost and who is responsible?
- **Renewals** – when will existing assets need to be replaced as they have reached the end of their life, how much will it cost, and who is responsible?
- **Improvements** – what improvements may be needed to the facility, why are improvements needed (link to the guidelines in this strategy) and how will this be progressed?
- **Review** – how will the plan be implemented and when will it be reviewed?

The asset management plan is an ongoing process and it is important to regularly review the plan to reflect change.

Squash New Zealand are developing a simple template to support clubs to undertake the asset management planning process.

4.9 OTHER RESOURCES

Squash New Zealand are in the process of developing other resources to support clubs with managing, improving and developing quality facilities, these include:

- **Supplier Database** of organisations which can undertake court maintenance.
- **Procurement Offers** to provide access to cheaper supplies.
- **Bulk Purchasing** of materials and supplies to provide more cost effective products, particularly to address travel/importing costs.

DISTRICT PROFILES & ACTION PLANS



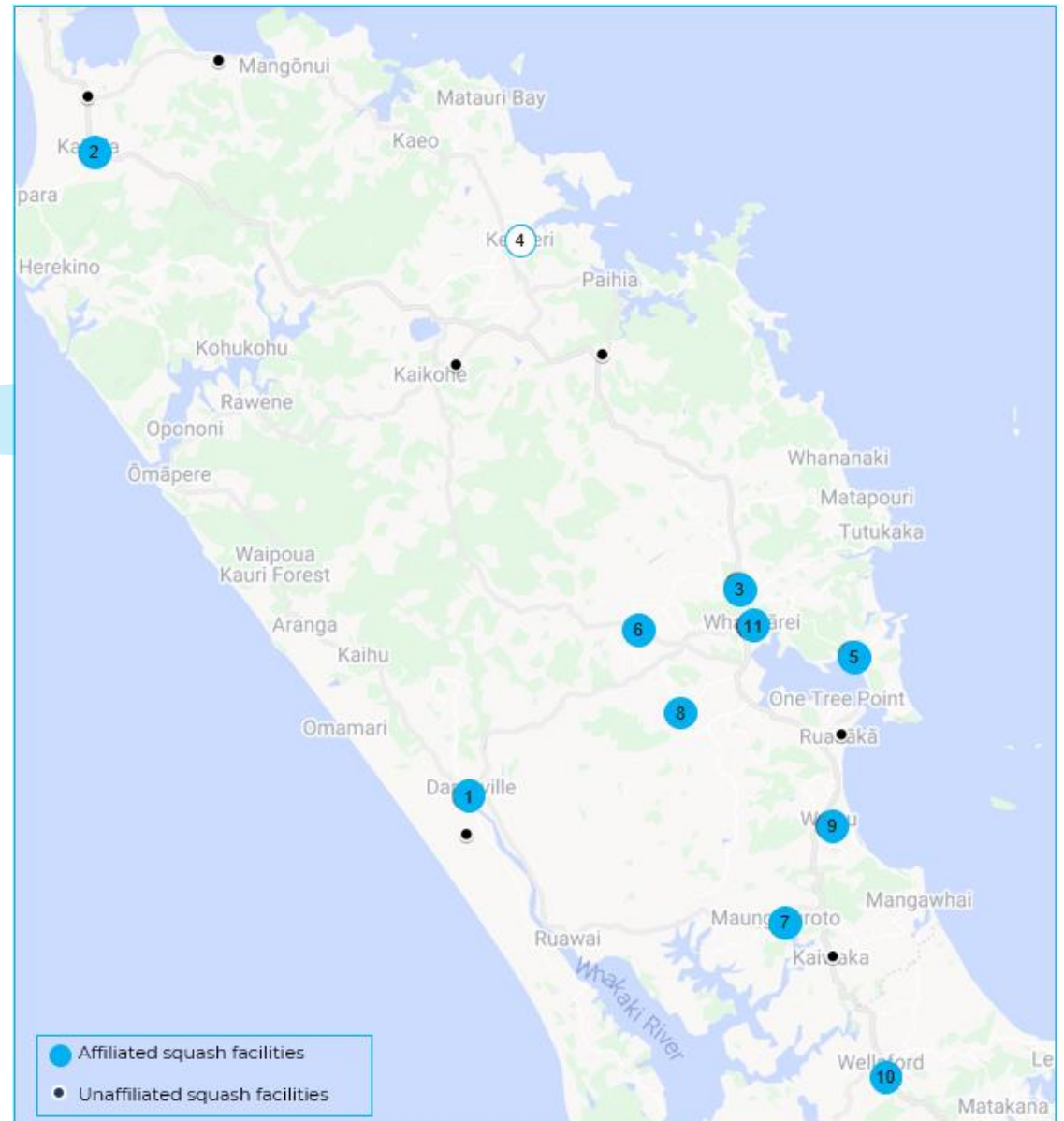
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DISTRICT PROFILES & ACTION PLANS

5.1 NORTHLAND

OVERVIEW OF DISTRICT

Description	Upper North Island
Local Authorities	Kaipara District Council Whangarei District Council Far North District Council Auckland Council (small portion)
Regional Sport Trust	Sport Northland Harbour Sport (small portion)



NORTHLAND SQUASH FACILITY INVENTORY

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
1. Dargaville Squash Club	Kaipara	Murdoch Street, Dargaville	Multi-sport	2 glass	Other Club land & building	1990	Average	Average	Good	Shared with Rugby Club. Minor refurbishment completed.
2. Kaitaia Tennis & Squash Rackets Club	Far North	7 Matthews Avenue, Kaitaia	Multi-sport	1 glass 2 standard	Club land & building	1970	Average	Average	Average	Shared with tennis. Improving court surface, roof, building exterior, kitchen, bar and tennis court fences and lighting. Planning and costing works.
3. Kamo Rugby & Squash Club	Whangarei	Butler Place, Kamo, Whangarei	Multi-sport	1 glass 2 standard	Club land & building	1970	Average	Average	Poor	Plan to resurface court walls and upgrade facilities. Shared with Rugby.
4. Kerikeri Squash Club	Far North	8 Cobham Road, Kerikeri								Fire destroyed courts in 2016. Planning to build 4 court facility.
5. Manaia Squash Club	Whangarei	Parua Bay & Districts Community Centre, 1341 Whangarei Heads Road, Parua Bay, Whangarei	Multi-sport	2 glass	Other Club land & building	1980	Average	Good	Good	Would like to expand with 1-2 courts. Considering purchase of land or partnership with Community Centre.
6. Mangakahia Squash Club	Whangarei	Mangakahia Sports Complex, Mangakahia Road, Poroti, Whangarei	Multi-sport	2 standard	Council land Other Club building	1960	Average	Average	Average	Planning upgrade of changing facilities and would like to expand with third court. Fundraising.
7. Maungaturoto Squash Club	Kaipara	84 Bickerstaffe Road, Maungaturoto	Multi-sport	2 standard	Other club land & building	1980	Average	Average	Good	Considering an additional court.
8. Mid-Western Squash Club	Whangarei	26 Tangihua Road, Maungakaramea	Multi-sport	2 glass 1 standard	Council land Other club building	1980	Good	Good	Good	Improving courts and lights.
9. Waipu Squash Club	Whangarei	St Marys Road, Waipu	Multi-sport	2 standard	Other Club land & building	1980	Average	Poor	Average	Owned by Waipu Rugby Club. Looking to improve courts and lighting.
10. Wellsford Squash Club	Auckland-Rodney	Wellsford Golf & Squash Club, SH1, Wellsford	Other	2 standard	Other Club land & building	1970	Average	Poor	Excellent	Planning additional 2 courts due to large membership and high growth.
11. Whangarei Squash Club	Whangarei District	28 Tarewa Road, Whangarei	Stand-alone	4 glass	Club land & building	1960	Average	Good	Good	Upgrade completed in 2006 to glass-backs. Need to re-roof and re-paint. Need to develop comprehensive project and funding plan. Whangarei Tennis & Squash Club.

UNAFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	NOTES
Awanui Sport Complex	Far North	92 SH1, Awanui	Multi-sport	2 standard	Shared facilities with Rugby Club. Owned by Far North District Council. Average condition
Bay of Islands Recreation Centre	Far North	Derrick Road, Kawakawa	Multi-sport	1 glass	Owned by Sport Northland, located on Bay of Island College, funded by Far North District Council, operated by contractor. Includes pool. Average condition.
Bream Bay Squash Club	Whangarei	9 Takutai Place, Ruakaka	Multi-sport	1 glass 1 standard	Located within Ruakaka Recreation Centre. Developed 1985. Average condition.
Doubtless Bay Squash Club	Far North	15 East Street, Taipa	Stand-alone	1 glass 1 standard	Developed about 1984. Owned by Doubtless Bay Squash Club. Good condition.
Kaikohe Golf & Squash Club	Far North	49 Ngawha Springs Road, Kaikohe	Multi-sport	2 standard	Shared with Golf. Built 1970s. Poor condition
Kaiwaka Sports Complex	Kaipara	15 Gibbons Road, Kaiwaka	Multi-sport	2 standard	Owned by Kaiwaka Sports Association. Multi-sport facility. Late 1970s. Good condition.
Southern (Te Kopuru) Squash Club	Kaipara	Notorious West Road, Te Kopuru, Dargaville	Multi-sport	2 standard	Shared with rugby club. Built 1975. Poor condition.

SUMMARY OF NORTHLAND SQUASH FACILITY PROVISION

FACILITIES

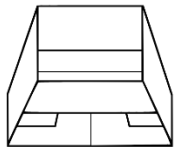


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7
UNAFFILIATED

28
TOTAL

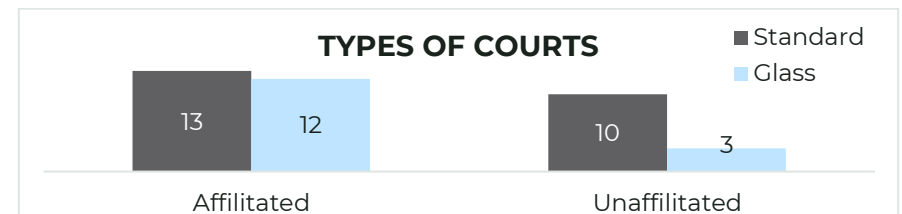
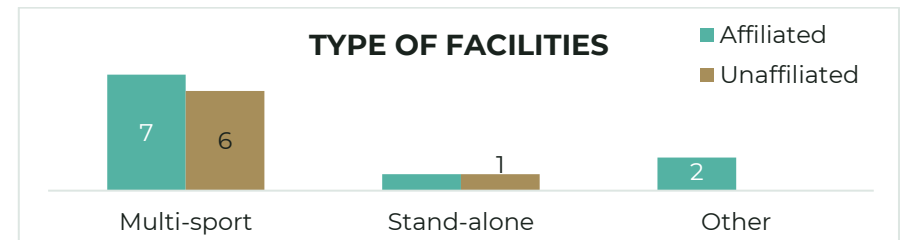
COURTS



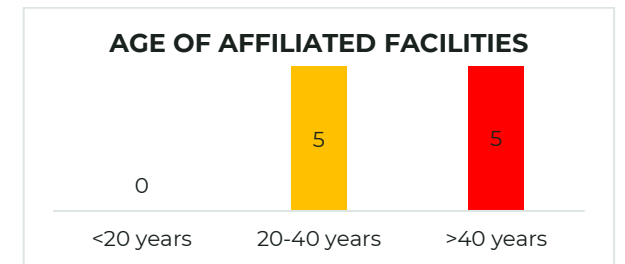
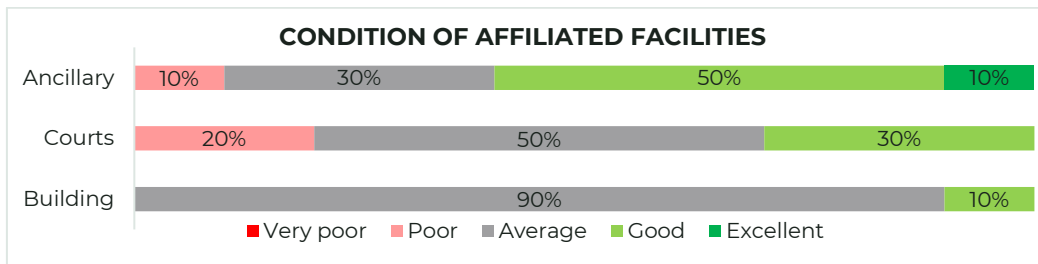
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AFFILIATED

13
UNAFFILIATED

38
TOTAL

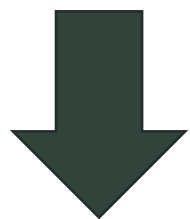
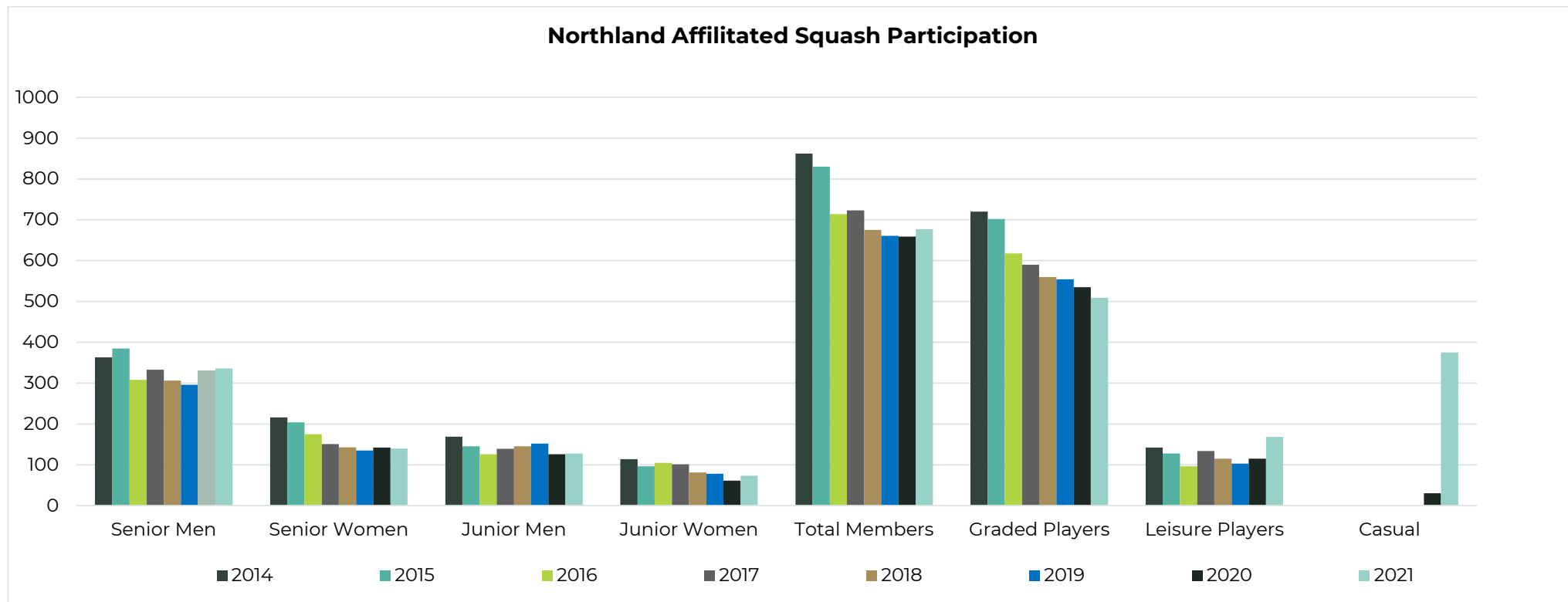


AGE & CONDITION AFFILIATED FACILITIES



NORTHLAND SQUASH MEMBERSHIP

In 2021, there was 677 affiliated squash participants in the Northland Squash District, and an additional 375 casual participants. Membership was declining until 2018 but has remained stable since then. A large proportion of the decrease has come from graded players particularly women and girls.



21% Total Member decline since 2014
Stable since 2018



75% Graded Players
25% Leisure Players
375 Casual Players



70% Senior
30% Junior

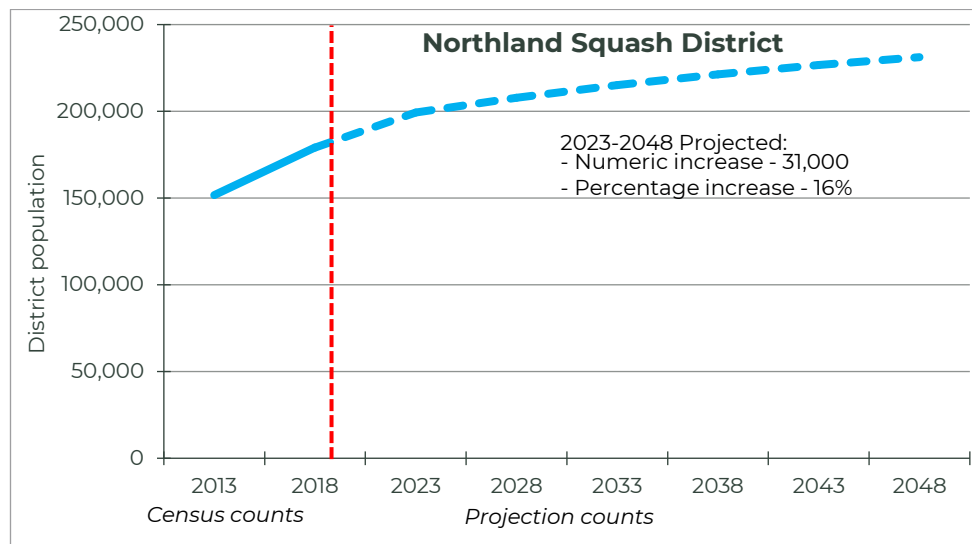


69% Male
31% Female

NORTHLAND POPULATION OVERVIEW

The Northland Squash District population is highly dispersed with around 50% living in urban areas. Whangarei is the largest centre, accounting for around 27% of the District's population.

At Census 2018 the population of Northland District was **179,076**. The District is projected to grow by **32,000** (16%) to **231,300** over the next 25 years (2023-2048).



Some interesting features of the Northland Squash District population:

- Median age of 43 years compared with 37 years for all of NZ.
- High proportion of Māori ethnic identity (36%) compared to NZ (17%).
- Similar proportion of European ethnic identity (74%) compared to NZ (71%).
- Lower proportion of Asian, Pacific, other ethnicities (9%) compared to NZ (25%).

Where will population growth be focused?

All areas are expected to grow in the Northland Squash District, with Whangarei District Council expected to grow the most, both numerically and proportionally.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
Whangarei District Council	101,000	119,300	18,300	18
Kaipara District Council	25,900	30,300	4,400	17
Far North District Council	72,400	81,700	9,300	13
Northland Squash District	199,300	231,300	32,000	16

How will the population change?

The population in the Northland Squash District is forecast to become increasingly older. Across the Squash NZ playing age-groups (aged >5yrs), the greatest population change, both numerically and proportionally will be in the 50 years plus age-group.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
5-19yrs (Juniors)	39,290	38,140	-1,150	-3
20-35yrs (Seniors)	30,170	31,540	1,370	5
35-50yrs (Masters)	32,670	38,240	5,570	17
50+yrs (Veterans)	85,180	110,540	25,360	30

Other features of population change:

- A projected decline in the 'Juniors' population age-group, small increases for 'Seniors' and 'Masters' and large increases in the 'Veterans' age-group.
- Ethnic identity projections to 2038 indicate the most numeric increase in the Māori ethnic identities (by 21,000 = 35% increase).
- The highest percentage increases are forecast for the Pacific (7,490 = 98%) and Asian (7,280 = 91%) ethnic groups, however the numeric increase will be low.
- The lowest percentage growth is forecast for the European ethnic groups (9%).

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT STATE

AFFILIATED MEMBERS / COURTS	LOCATION	HIERARCHY	AFF. COURTS	2021 AFF. MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	QUALITY RATING
Dargaville Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	25	13	Average
Kaitaia Tennis & Squash Rackets Club	Urban	Local	3	52	17	Average
Kamo Rugby & Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	61	20	Average
Kerikeri Squash Club	Urban	Regional		9		No facility
Manaia Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	105	53	High
Mangakahia Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	103	52	Average
Maungaturoto Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	87	44	Average
Mid-Western Squash Club	Rural	Local	3	28	9	High
Waipu Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	14	7	Poor
Wellsford Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	79	40	Average
Whangarei Squash Club	Urban	Regional	4	114	29	High

MEMBERS / AFFILIATED COURT	AFF. COURTS	MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
Northland Urban based courts	10	236	24	37	Below national average.
Northland Rural based courts	15	441	29	25	Above national average
Northland Overall	25	677	27	34	Membership of affiliated courts is low
POPULATION / AFFILIATED COURTS	AFF. COURTS	POPULATION	POPULATION COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2023 Northland Total Population	25	199,300	7,972	9,210	Provision is above the national average
2048 Northland Total Population	25	231,300	6,087	10,961	Provision forecast above national average. Population growth is limited.
AFFILIATED MEMBERS / POPULATION	MEMBERS	POPULATION	MEMBERS PER POPULATION	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2021 Affiliated Members of total population	1,052	199,300	0.53%	0.6%	Participation is on par with national average.

NORTHLAND DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION

MAINTAIN

Focus on maintaining or raising the quality of provision and improving membership of facilities. Little or no additional provision is envisioned across the District, except where individual facilities have high membership or utilisation.

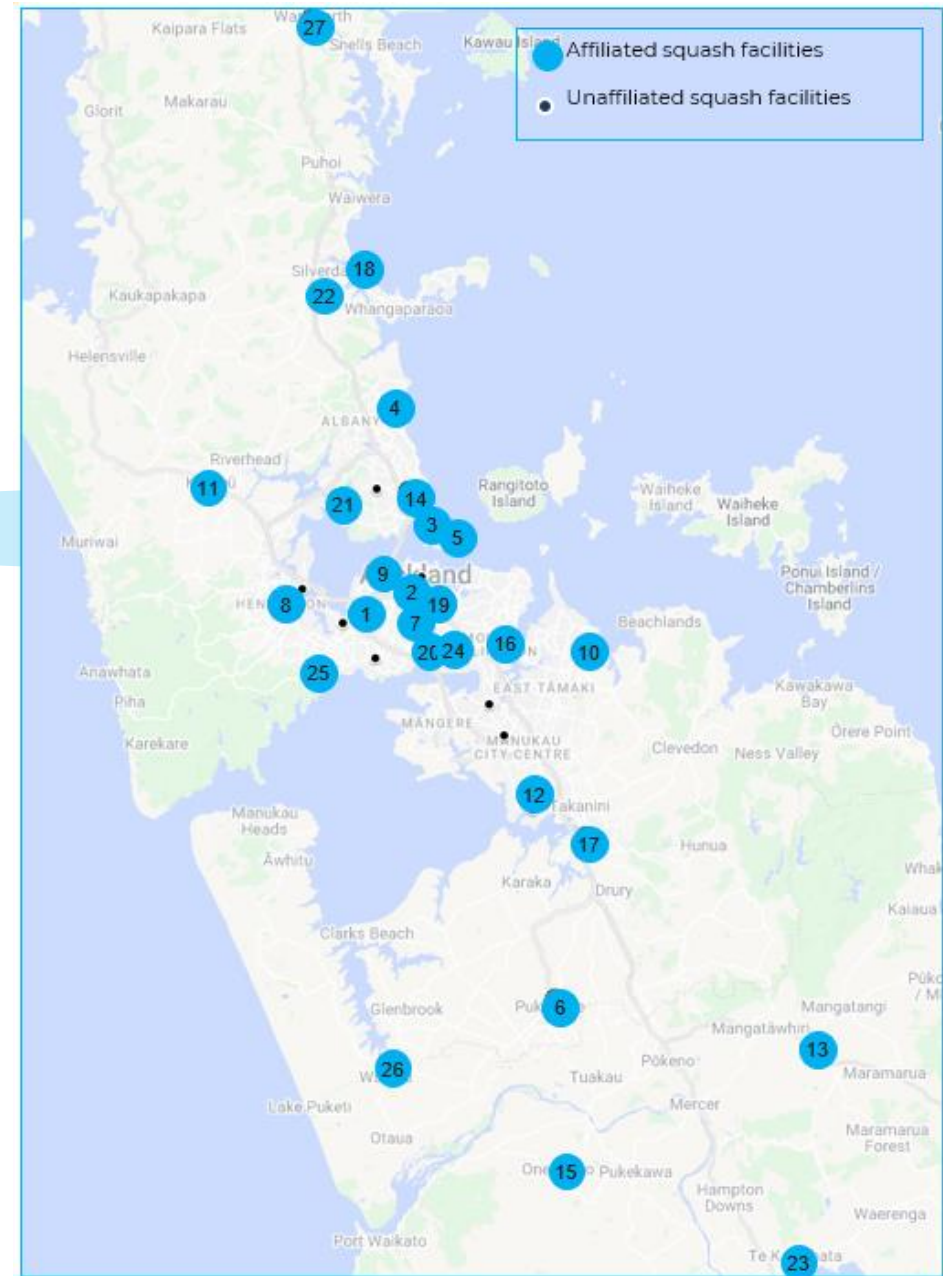
NORTHLAND ACTION PLAN

FACILITY / AREA	ACTION	PRIORITY
Facility Quality	Continue to support clubs with plans to upgrade facilities, or those with low facility quality or with low membership ratios to improve the quality of provision as a mechanism to grow participation.	High
Kerikeri	Progress and complete development of squash courts in Kerikeri after the previous facility was destroyed, recognising the need to fill a gap in the network.	High
Manaia	Complete a feasibility study to assess the potential of expanding the number of courts as the membership ratio is high and there is club desire to expand. Consider the potential impact on long-term operational sustainability of additional court(s). Consider opportunities to deliver high utilisation through multi-use of courts (see Section 4.4).	High
Mangakahia	Complete a feasibility study to assess the potential of improving the quality of the existing facility and expanding the number of courts as the membership ratio is high and there is club desire to expand. Consider the potential impact on long-term operational sustainability of additional court(s). Consider opportunities to deliver high utilisation through multi-use of courts (see Section 4.4).	High
Maungaturoto	Complete a feasibility study to assess the potential of improving the quality of the existing facility and expanding the number of courts as the membership ratio is high and there is club desire to expand. Consider the potential impact on long-term operational sustainability of additional court(s). Consider opportunities to deliver high utilisation through multi-use of courts (see Section 4.4).	Medium
Waipu	Work with the Waipu Squash Club to investigate opportunities to raise the quality of provision to support improved playing experiences and a mechanism to drive greater squash participation.	Medium

5.2 AUCKLAND

OVERVIEW OF DISTRICT

Description	Upper North Island
Local Authorities	Auckland Council Waikato District Council (part)
Regional Sport Trust	Active, Auckland Sport & Recreation Harbour Sport Sport Auckland Sport Waitakere CLM Counties Manukau



AUCKLAND SQUASH FACILITY INVENTORY

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
1. National Squash Centre	Auckland-Albert-Eden	Gate 4 Carrington Road, Mount Albert, Auckland	Stand-alone	6 glass (4 doubles)	Private land Other building	2000s	Average	Good	Average	Located on Unitec. Land potentially for sale which may impact facility tenure.
2. Auckland Squash Centre	Auckland-Waitemata	Karaka Street, Newton, Auckland	Other	8 standard	Private land & building	1960s	Poor	Good	Average	2021 upgrade completed and further works in planning.
3. Belmont Park Rackets Club	Auckland-Devonport-Takapuna	133 Bayswater Ave, Bayswater, Auckland	Multi-sport	3 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Good	Good	Excellent	Refurbished in the 2010 with new bathrooms and court walls.
4. Browns Bay Squash Club	Auckland-Hibiscus and Bays	Freyberg Park, 4 Woodlands Crescent, Browns Bay, Auckland	Multi-sport	1 glass 3 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Average	Good	Average	
5. Devonport Squash Club	Auckland-Devonport-Takapuna	Wairoa Road, Narrow Neck, Devonport, Auckland	Multi-sport	3 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Planning ventilation upgrade, exterior repaint and reroof. 22-24.
6. Franklin Squash Club	Auckland-Franklin	31 Franklin Road, Pukekohe	Stand-alone	1 glass 3 standard	Club land and building	1970s	Good	Good	Average	Planning for carpark and bathroom upgrade.
7. Harcourts Eden Epsom Tennis & Squash Club	Auckland-Albert-Eden	1 Penrhyn Road, Mt Eden, Auckland	Multi-sport	2 glass 3 standard	Club land and building	Pre-1950s	Excellent	Good	Good	Planning pavilion upgrade and potentially additional courts.
8. Henderson Squash Club	Auckland-Henderson-Massey	63 Buscomb Avenue, Henderson, Auckland	Stand-alone	2 glass 4 standard	Club land and building	1950s	Average	Average	Average	Also has 2 tennis courts
9. Herne Bay Rackets Club	Auckland-Waitemata	10 West End Road, Herne Bay, Auckland	Multi-sport	4 glass	Council land Club building	1930s	Average	Average	Average	
10. Howick Squash Club	Auckland-Howick	Meadowland Reserve, 41R Meadowland Drive, Howick	Multi-sport	4 glass (2 doubles)	Council land Club building	2000s	Good	Excellent	Good	Building has been refurbished. Considering additional courts.
11. Kumeu Squash Club	Auckland-Rodney	50 Access Road, Kumeu, Auckland	Other	1 glass 2 standard	Club land and building	1970s	Average	Average	Average	Facility used for pickleball and badminton. Roofing replacement required. Considering additional court and improved ventilation.
12. Manurewa Squash Club	Auckland-Manurewa	Cnr Gainsborough Road & Weymouth Road, Manurewa	Stand-alone	1 glass 4 standard	Club land and building	1960s	Good	Average	Good	
13. Maramarua Squash Club	Waikato	1514 SH2, Pokeno	Stand-alone	2 glass	Club land and building	1980s	Average	Good	Average	Completed upgrades of courts, exterior and kitchen/bar. Planning roof repairs and general club area.
14. North Shore Squash Club	Auckland-Devonport-Takapuna	21 Shea Terrace, Takapuna, Auckland	Other	3 glass 4 standard	Club land and building	1960s	Good	Excellent	Good	Completed addition of 2 glass courts and upgrade of lounge/kitchen/bathrooms.

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
15. Onewhero Squash Club	Waikato	Hall Road, Onewhero, Auckland	Multi-sport	2 standard	Other land & building	1970s	Average	Average	Average	Planning for future 3 rd court and additional changing facilities.
16. Panmure Squash Club	Auckland-Maungakiekie-Tamaki	46 Lagoon Drive, Panmure, Auckland	Council Rec Centre	1 glass 4 standard	Council land & building	1960s	Very Poor	Average	Average	Planning to join with Marist Rugby Club and Riverside Tennis Club for potential new facility in Glen Innes.
17. Papakura Tennis & Squash Club	Auckland-Papakura	Cnr Green Street & Queen Street, Papakura, Auckland	Multi-sport	4 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Poor	Good	Average	Completed roof replacement, kitchen/lounge, court and lighting upgrade.
18. Red Beach Squash Club	Auckland-Hibiscus and Bays	Ngapara Street, Red Beach, Auckland	Other	2 standard	Council land Other building	1980s	Average	Average	Poor	
19. Remuera Rackets Club	Auckland-Orakei	17 Dilworth Avenue, Remuera, Auckland	Multi-sport	6 glass	Club land and building	1960s	Average	Good	Good	Lease space to other groups. Includes gym. Planning upgrades.
20. Royal Oak Racquets Club	Auckland-Maungakiekie-Tamaki	116 Symonds Street, Royal Oak, Auckland	Multi-sport	1 glass 4 standard	Club land and building	1960s	Good	Average	Good	Planning swimming pool and entrance improvements.
21. Shepherds Park Squash Club	Auckland-Kaipatiki	Cresta Avenue, Beachhaven, Auckland	Other	4 standard	Council land and building	1970s	Good	Good	Poor	Planning new governance structure for squash and tennis.
22. Silverdale Squash Club	Auckland-Hibiscus and Bays	6 Hibiscus Coast Highway, Silverdale, Auckland	Stand-alone	1 glass 2 standard	Other land & building	1980s	Good	Good	Average	Leased from Silverdale Rugby.
23. Te Kauwhata Squash Club	Waikato	The Domain, Mahi Road, Te Kauwhata	Stand-alone	1 glass 2 standard	Council land Club building	1980s	Good	Average	Average	Funding received for kitchen and changing room upgrade. Planning further upgrade and additional 2 courts.
24. Te Papapa Squash Club	Auckland-Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Fergusson Park, Olea Road, Oranga, Onehunga, Auckland	Council Rec Centre	3 standard	Council land Club building		Average	Average	Average	
25. Titirangi Tennis & Squash Club	Auckland-Waitakere Ranges	1 Ava Avenue, Titirangi, Auckland	Multi-sport	1 glass 4 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Average	Poor	Excellent	Planning new roof and courts re-plastered.
26. Waiuku Golf & Squash Club	Auckland-Franklin	1 Racecourse Road, Waiuku, Auckland	Multi-sport	3 standard	Club land & building	1980s	Average	Average	Average	
27. Warkworth Tennis & Squash Club	Auckland-Rodney	Shoemith Street, Warkworth	Multi-sport	1 glass 2 standard	Council land Club building	1950s	Good	Good	Average	Completed upgrade of kitchen, changing room, bar and 1 glass court. Planning further interior upgrades.

UNAFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	NOTES
Allan Brewster Leisure Centre	Auckland- Otara-Papatoetoe	Tavern Lane, Papatoetoe, Auckland	Multi-sport	2 standard	
Auckland Grammar School	Auckland- Albert-Eden	55-87 Mountain Road, Epsom, Auckland	School	2 standard	
Auckland University Recreation Centre	Auckland- Waitemata	17 Symonds Street, Auckland	Multi-sport	3 to be developed	Under development
Avondale College	Auckland- Whau	51 Victor Street, Avondale, Auckland	School	2 standard	
Club Physical Te Atatu	Auckland- Henderson-Massey	278 Te Atatu Road, Te Atatu South, Auckland	Other	2 glass	
Glenfield Pool and Leisure Centre	Auckland- Kaipatiki	73-77 Bentley Avenue, Glenfield, Auckland	Multi-sport	4 standard	
King's College	Auckland- Otara-Papatoetoe	Golf Ave, Otahuhu, Auckland	School	2 standard	
Mt Albert Grammar School	Auckland- Albert-Eden	Alberton Avenue, Mount Albert, Auckland	School	2 standard	
St Cuthberts College	Auckland- Albert-Eden	122 Market Road, Epsom, Auckland	School	2 standard	
St Peter's College	Auckland- Waitemata	23 Mountain Road, Grafton, Auckland	School	2 standard	
Weymouth Cosmopolitan Sports Club	Auckland- Manurewa	151 Sykes Road, Manurewa, Auckland	Multi-sport	4 standard	
YMCA Lynfield Youth and Leisure Centre	Auckland- Puketapapa	16-18 Griffen Park Road, Mount Roskill, Auckland	Multi-sport	4 glass	
YMCA North Shore	Auckland- Kaipatiki	5 Akoranga Drive, Northcote, Auckland	Multi-sport	2 glass 1 standard	

SUMMARY OF AUCKLAND SQUASH FACILITY PROVISION

FACILITIES

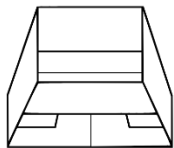


27
AFFILIATED

13
UNAFFILIATED

40
TOTAL

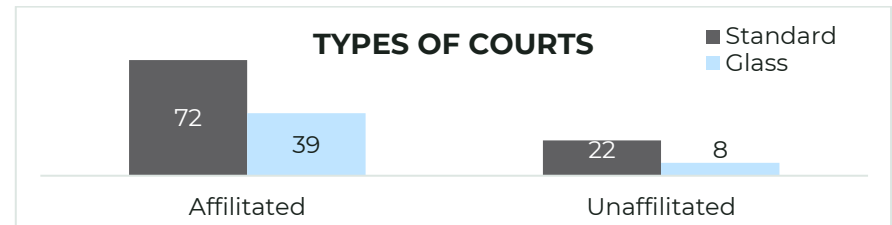
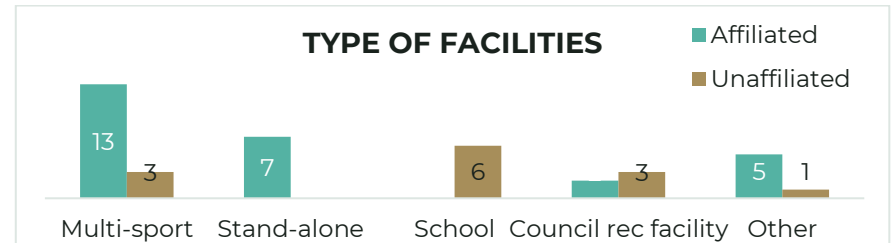
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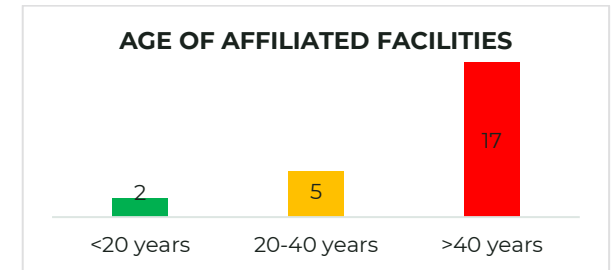
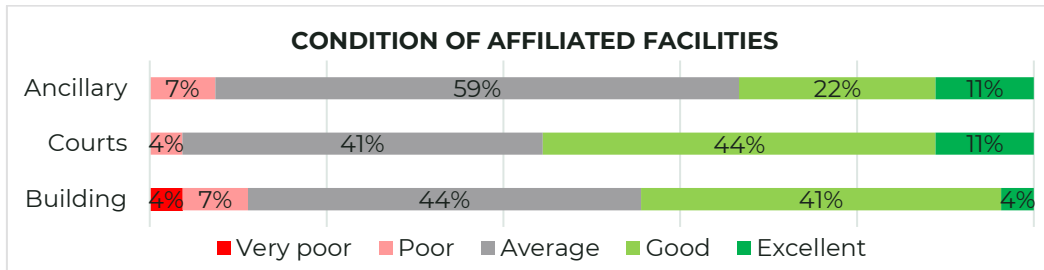
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30
UNAFFILIATED

141
TOTAL

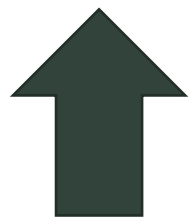
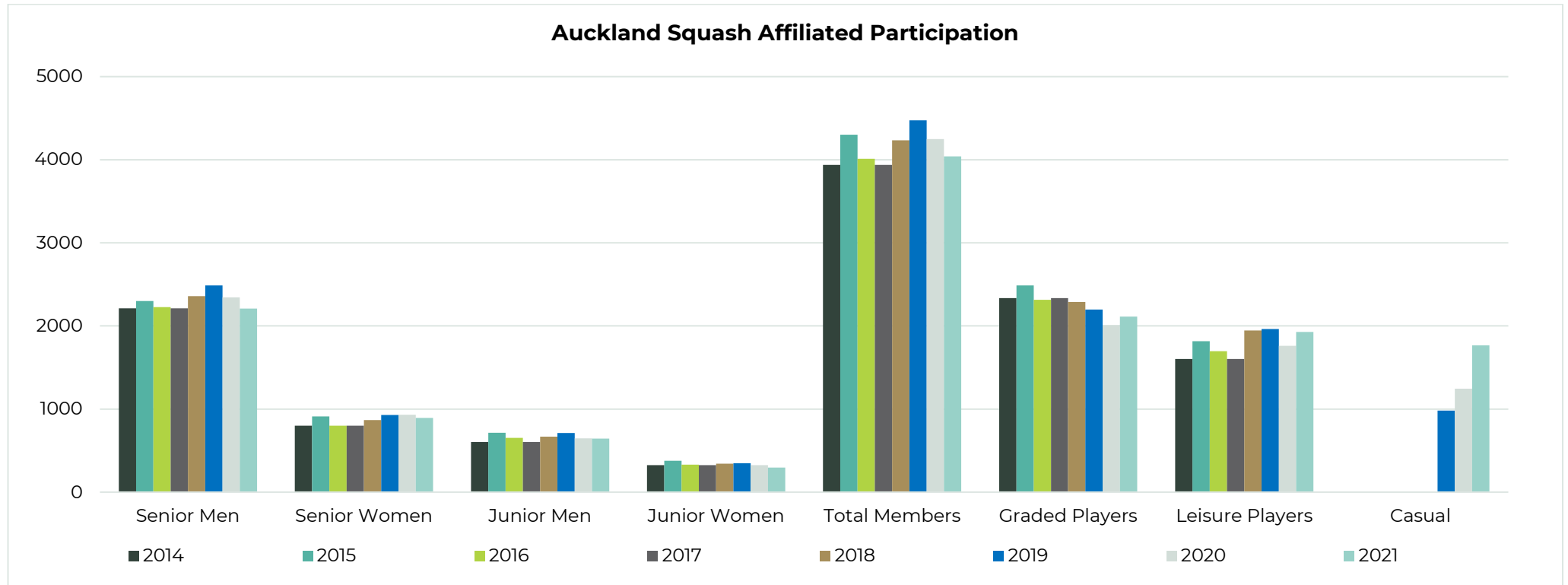


AGE & CONDITION AFFILIATED FACILITIES



AUCKLAND SQUASH MEMBERSHIP

In 2021, there was 4,052 affiliated squash participants in the Auckland Squash District, and an additional 1,766 casual participants. Membership has declined, with declines across graded players but leisure players has increased. Casual participation has also grown significantly.



3% Total Member Increase since 2014

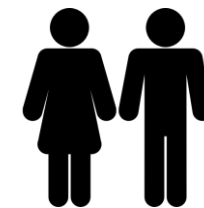
But, 9% decline since 2019



52% Graded Players
48% Leisure Players
1,766 Casual Players



77% Senior
23% Junior

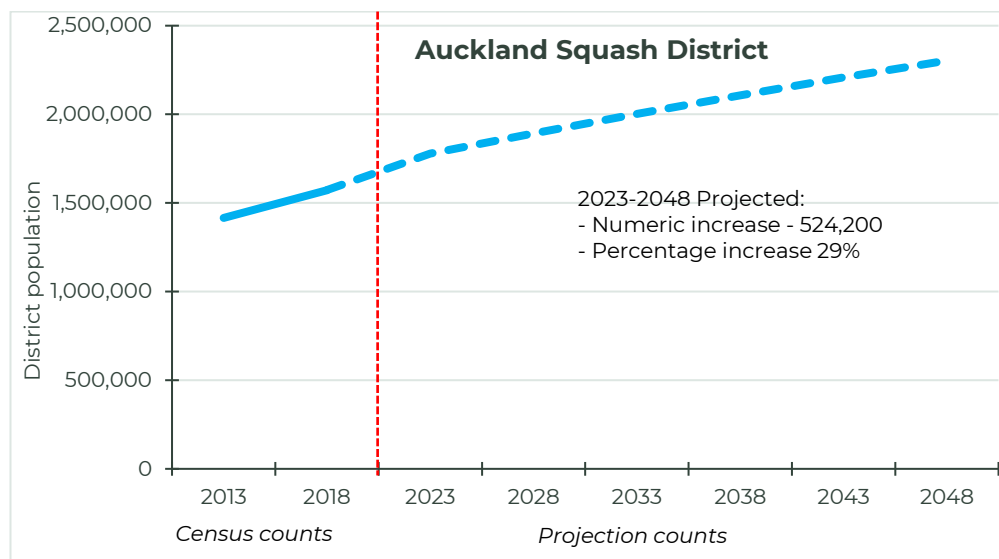


71% Male
29% Female

AUCKLAND SQUASH DISTRICT POPULATION OVERVIEW

The Auckland Squash District population is highly urbanised with over 90% living in the main Auckland urban area.

At Census 2018 the population of the Auckland Squash District was **1,571,718**. The District is projected to grow by **523,670** (29%) to **2,302,700** over the next 25 years (2023-2048).



Some interesting features of the Auckland Squash District population:

- The youngest median age of 35 years compared with 37 years for all of NZ.
- Lowest proportion of European ethnic identity (54%) compared to 71% in NZ.
- Highest proportion of Asian ethnic identity (28%) compared to NZ (15%).
- Highest proportion of Pacific ethnic identity (16%) compared to NZ (8%).

Where will population growth be focused?

All areas are expected to grow in the Auckland Squash District, with the Franklin and Rodney Local Board areas expected to grow the most, both numerically and proportionally.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
Franklin	85,700	146,900	61,200	71
Rodney	77,600	135,800	58,200	75
Upper Harbour	75,900	124,900	49,000	65
Waitemata	94,700	137,400	42,700	45
Henderson-Massey	134,100	172,900	38,800	29
Maungakiekie-Tamaki	86,600	123,000	36,400	42
Howick	160,500	190,900	30,400	19
Whau	89,500	115,900	26,400	29
Papakura	70,000	95,000	25,000	36
Albert-Eden	106,900	130,600	23,700	22
Orakei	91,300	114,500	23,200	25
Puketapapa	64,600	84,600	20,000	31
Manurewa	109,600	127,600	18,000	16
Mangere-Otahuhu	88,700	105,900	17,200	19
Devonport-Takapuna	62,700	77,600	14,900	24
Hibiscus and Bays	117,700	132,400	14,700	12
Otara-Papatoetoe	97,700	108,600	10,900	11
Kaipatiki	97,300	104,700	7,400	8
Waitakere Ranges	56,900	61,100	4,200	7
Waiheke - Great Barrier	10,860	12,400	1,370	14
Auckland Squash District	1,778,860	2,302,700	523,670	29

How will the population change?

The population in the Auckland Squash District is forecast to become increasingly older.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
5-19yrs (Juniors)	339,960	359,390	19,430	6
20-35yrs (Seniors)	425,250	454,080	28,830	7
35-50yrs (Masters)	364,000	498,120	134,120	37
50+yrs (Veterans)	545,960	873,220	327,260	60

Other features of population change:

- Projected small increases in the 'Juniors' and 'Seniors' population age-groups and larger increases for the 'Masters' and 'Veterans'.
- Most numeric increase in Asian ethnic group (by 316,000, 67% increase).
- High increases are also projected for Pacific (45%) and Māori (37%) ethnic groups and lowest for European ethnic groups (12%).

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT STATE

AFFILIATED MEMBERS / COURTS	LOCATION	HIERARCHY	AFF. COURTS	2021 AFF. MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	QUALITY FACILITY
National Squash Centre	Urban	National	6			High
Auckland Squash Centre	Urban	Local	8	115	14	Average
Belmont Park Rackets Club	Urban	Local	3	516	172	High
Browns Bay Squash Club	Urban	Regional	4	144	36	Average
Devonport Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	78	26	High
Franklin Squash Club	Urban	Regional	4	171	43	High
Harcourts Eden Epsom Tennis & Squash Club	Urban	National	5	372	74	High
Henderson Squash Club	Urban	National	6	364	61	High
Herne Bay / Ponsonby Squash Club	Urban	Regional	4	140	35	High
Howick Squash Club	Urban	Regional	4	136	34	High
Kumeu Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	47	16	Average
Manurewa Squash Club	Urban	Regional	5	124	25	Average
Maramarua Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	20	10	Average
North Shore Squash Club	Urban	National	7	369	53	High
Onewhero Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	67	34	Average
Panmure Squash Club	Urban	Regional	5	156	31	Low
Papakura Tennis & Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	164	41	Low
Red Beach Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	56	28	Low
Remuera Rackets Club	Urban	National	6	246	41	High
Royal Oak Racquets Club	Urban	Regional	5	254	51	High
Shepherds Park Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	89	22	Average
Silverdale Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	98	33	Average
Te Kauwhata Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	45	23	Average
Te Papapa Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	55	18	Average
Titirangi Tennis & Squash Club	Urban	Regional	5	236	47	Low
Waiuku Golf & Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	43	14	Average
Warkworth Tennis & Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	76	25	Average

MEMBERS / AFFILIATED COURT	AFF. COURTS	MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
Auckland Urban based courts	107	4069	38	37	On par with national average
Auckland Rural based courts	4	112	28	25	Slightly above national average
Auckland Overall	111	4181	38	34	Slightly above national average
POPULATION / AFFILIATED COURTS	AFF. COURTS	POPULATION	POPULATION COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2023 Auckland Total Population	111	1,778,860	16,026	9,210	Provision well below national average
2048 Auckland Total Population	111	2,302,700	20,745	10,961	Provision forecast well below national average. Population growth is high.
AFFILIATED PLAYERS / POPULATION	PLAYERS	POPULATION	PLAYERS PER POPULATION	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2021 Affiliated players of total population	5818	1,778,860	0.33%	0.6%	Participation well below national average.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION

The analysis has highlighted Auckland is significantly different to the rest of the country and requires additional analysis at the local board level to provide clarity on its future needs. Additional provision is likely given population growth, alongside a focus on raising the quality of provision and growing squash interest in a diverse community.

TENTATIVE AUCKLAND PROVISION GUIDELINES

Provision guideline:

- Within Squash District one squash court between 12,000 to 15,000 population, EXCEPT:
- Ensure squash facility within 30 minute peak drive-time

Participation guideline:

- Aim for 0.6% to 0.8% of population as registered participants in Squash.

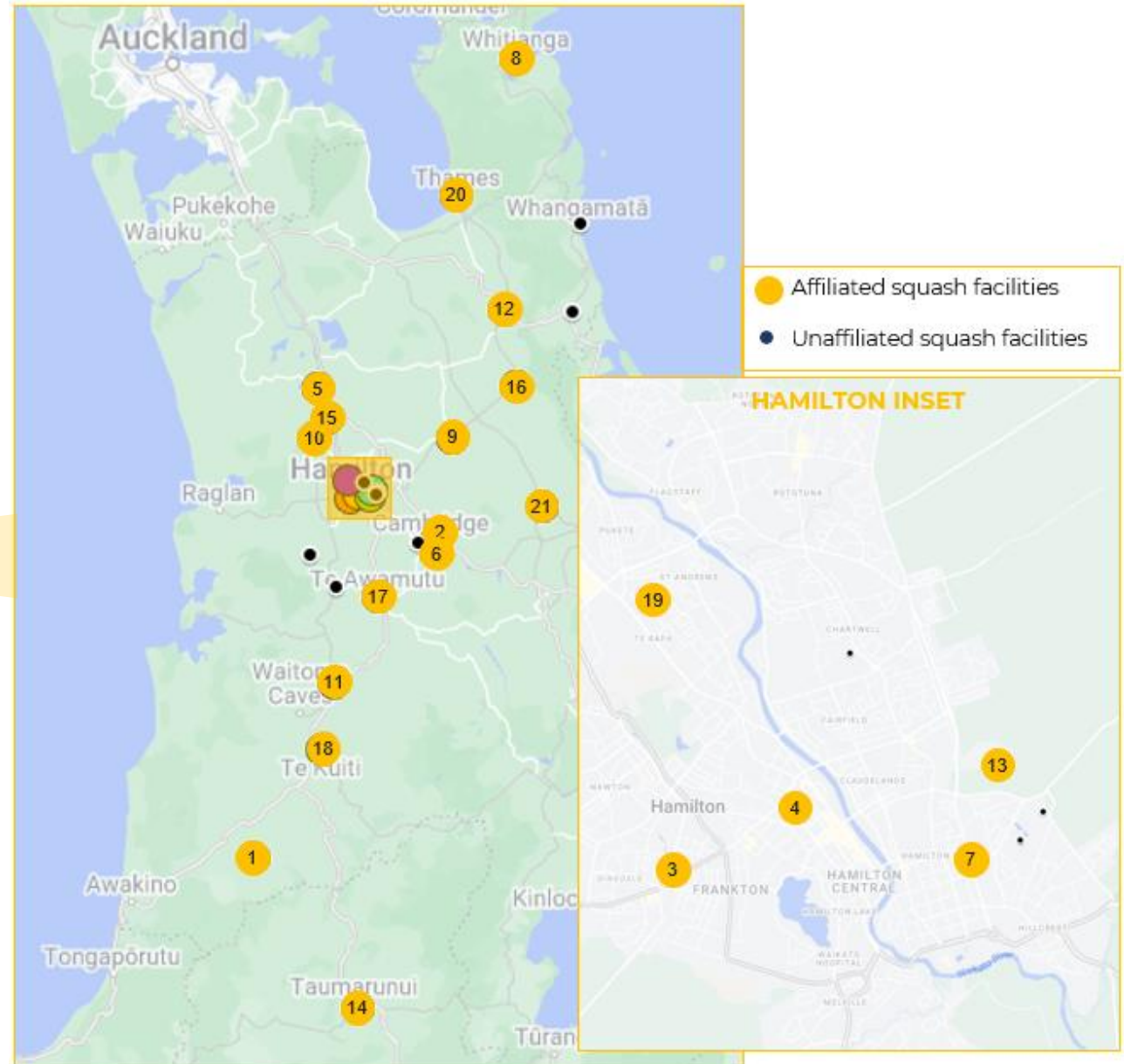
TENTATIVE AUCKLAND ACTION PLAN (subject to further analysis and refinement)

FACILITY	ACTION	PRIORITY
Auckland District	Undertake a more detailed analysis of Auckland's squash facility network to assess opportunities for expansion and innovation to meet growing and diverse population. Test and refine the tentative Auckland provision guidelines and the facility actions.	High
National Squash Centre	Continue to work on the plan to determine the long-term future and security of the National Squash Centre.	High
Panmure Squash Courts	Complete feasibility study (underway) and progress development of squash courts as part of multi-sport hub to replace sub-standard facility. Carefully consider staging aligned with achievability, sustainability, and strong utilisation.	High
Potential court expansion	Subject to more refined analysis, investigate which areas of the city (and/or facilities) should consider court development, recognising membership ratios, utilisation rates and practicality of expansion.	Medium over long-term
Kumeu	Undertake feasibility study on viability of court expansion considering the low membership ratio but potential high utilisation through other activities. Consider long-term sustainability.	Medium
Onewhero	Undertake feasibility study on viability of court expansion considering high membership ratio but taking account of long-term sustainability and opportunities for multi-use (see section 4.4).	Medium
Quality provision	Subject to more refined analysis, work to improve the quality of squash facilities at Papakura and Red Beach to ensure players have access to quality court provision.	Medium
Grow interest	Subject to more refined analysis, consider opportunities to grow the interest in squash in diverse communities. Opportunities for outdoor squash court may provide suitable methods to engage diverse communities.	Medium

5.3 WAIKATO

OVERVIEW OF DISTRICT

Description	Upper Western North Island
Local Authorities	Hamilton City Council Hauraki District Council Matamata-Piako District Council Otorohanga District Council Thames-Coromandel District Council Waikato District Council Waipa District Council Waitomo District Council Ruapehu District Council (small portion)
Regional Sport Trust	Sport Waikato Sport Wanganui (small portion)



WAIKATO SQUASH FACILITY INVENTORY

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
1. Aria Squash Club	Waitomo	St Helens Domain, Kumara Road, Aria	Multi-sport	2 standard	Other land & building	1970s	Average	Average	Average	Courts require sanding, marking and improved ventilation. Whole building requires heating.
2. Cambridge Racquets Club	Waipa	Thornton Road, Cambridge	Multi-sport	3 standard 1 glass	Council land Other building	Pre-1950s	Average	Average	Average	Strategic plans to be implemented
3. Frankton Squash Club	Hamilton	Swarbrick Park, Rifle Range Road, Dinsdale, Hamilton	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Other building	1960s	Average	Average	Average	
4. Hamilton Squash & Tennis Club	Hamilton	325 Tristram Street, Hamilton	Multi-sport	5 standard 1 glass	Council land Club building	1970s	Average	Poor	Average	Tennis & Gym share clubrooms. 2010s roof replacement. Planning upgrade of 4 courts to glass and electrical upgrade.
5. Huntly Squash Club	Waikato	Wight Street, Huntly	Stand-alone	2 standard	Club land & building	1960s	Average	Average	Poor	2010s roof replacement.
6. Leamington Rugby & Squash Club	Waipa	36 Carlyle Street, Cambridge	Multi-sport	2 standard 1 glass	Council land Club building	1980s	Good	Good	Good	
7. Lugton Park Squash Club	Hamilton City	30 Old Farm Road, Hamilton	Council recreation	3 standard	Council land & building	1980s	Average	Average	Average	
8. Mercury Bay Squash Club	Thames-Coromandel	86B Albert Street, Whitianga	Multi-sport	2 standard	Other land & building	1980s	Poor	Good	Good	Located in Rugby Club building. Acoustic and dampness issues. Requires air condition system.
9. Morrinsville Squash Club	Matamata-Piako	3 Allen Street, Morrinsville	Stand-alone	2 standard 1 glass	Club land & building	1960s	Average	Excellent	Average	Works completed on changing rooms and courts.
10. Ngaruawahia Squash Club	Waikato	Lower Waikato Esplanade, Ngaruawahia	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Poor	Good	Average	
11. Otorohanga Squash Club	Otorohanga	Island Reserve, Orahiri Terrace, Otorohanga	Multi-sport	2 standard	Council land Other building	1970s	Good	Average	Average	Share with rugby. Works completed on changing rooms.
12. Paeroa Squash Club	Hauraki	Te Aroha Road, Paeroa	Multi-sport	2 standard	Club land & building	1960s	Average	Average	Good	Starting planning for court upgrade.
13. Ruakura Squash Club	Hamilton	Ruakura Campus, Ruakura Road, Hamilton	Other	2 standard	Private land & building	1960s	Average	Average	Good	Lounge and kitchen refurbished in 2000s. Minor upgrades planned.
14. Taumarunui Squash Club	Ruapehu	Turaki Street, Taumarunui	Stand-alone	4 glass	Council land Club building	1980s	Average	Average	Average	

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
15. Taupiri Rugby Squash Club	Waikato District	Murphy Lane, Taupiri	Multi-sport	2 standard	Other land & building	1960s	Average	Average	Average	Located in Rugby Club. New roof, décor upgrade planned.
16. Te Aroha Squash Club	Matamata-Piako	Spur Street, Te Aroha	Multi-sport	3 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Average	Good	Share with tennis & croquet. Lounge ceiling and deck needs replacing.
17. Te Awamutu Squash Club	Waipa	327 Churchill Street, Te Awamutu	Stand-alone	3 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Good	Good	Average	Funds received to upgrade courts, partial reroof. Exploring redevelopment with Council.
18. Te Kuiti Squash Club	Waitomo	22 Ngarongo Street, Te Kuiti	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Average	Average	2022 roof to be replaced, followed by electronic scoring system.
19. Te Rapa Squash Club	Hamilton	78 Vickery Street, St Andrews, Hamilton	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1950s	Average	Average	Average	Share with rugby club.
20. Thames Squash Club	Thames-Coromandel	401 Brown Street, Thames	Multi-sport	2 standard 1 glass	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Average	Good	Tennis lease part of building. 2018 completed interior refurbishment & partial reroof. Fundraising for remaining roof and other upgrades.
21. United Matamata Squash Club	Matamata-Piako District	Matamata Sports Centre, Meura Street, Matamata	Council recreation	3 standard 1 glass	Council land & building	1970s	Average	Good	Average	Looking to redevelop as part of community hub. Building needs upgrade or demolish, would like to expand to 6 courts

UNAFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	NOTES
Don Llewellyn Sports Pavilion	Hamilton	Silverdale Road, Hillcrest, Hamilton	Multi-sport	2 standard	Poor condition
Pirongia Rugby and Sports Club	Waipa	Cnr Kane Street & Franklin Street, Pirongia	Multi-sport	2 standard	Rugby
St Paul's Collegiate	Waipa	77 Hukanui Road, Hamilton	School	2 glass	Private school
St Peter's Cambridge	Waipa	1716 Cambridge Road, Cambridge	School	2 glass	Private school
Te Pahu Squash Club	Waipa	Te Pahu Community Hall, 2 Limeworks Loop Road, Te Pahu	Multi-sport	2 standard	Te Pahu Community Hall. Old wooden back.
UniRec	Hamilton	Knighton Road, Hillcrest, Hamilton	Multi-sport	2 glass	University of Waikato. Good condition.
Waihi Squash Club	Hauraki	Baker Street, Waihi	Multi-sport	3 standard	Waihi Sports Centre. Poor condition.
Whangamata Squash Club	Thames-Coromandel	Cnr Bond Street & Barrowclough Road, Whangamata	Multi-sport	2 standard	Tennis. Average condition.

SUMMARY OF WAIKATO SQUASH FACILITY PROVISION

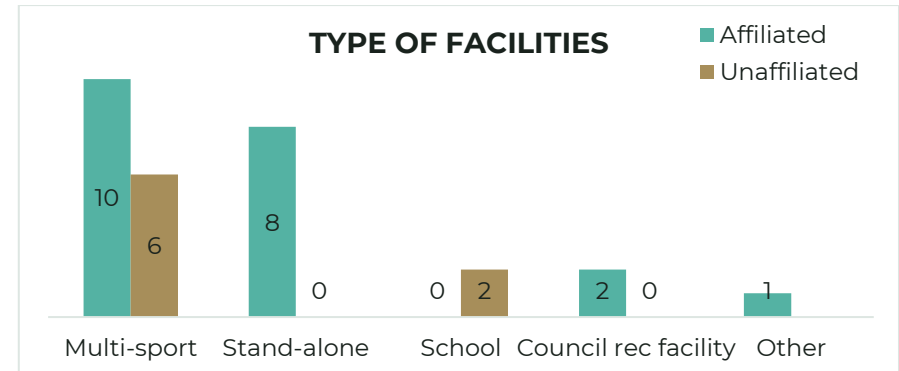
FACILITIES



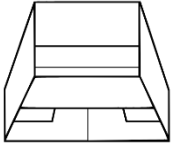
21
AFFILIATED

8
UNAFFILIATED

29
TOTAL



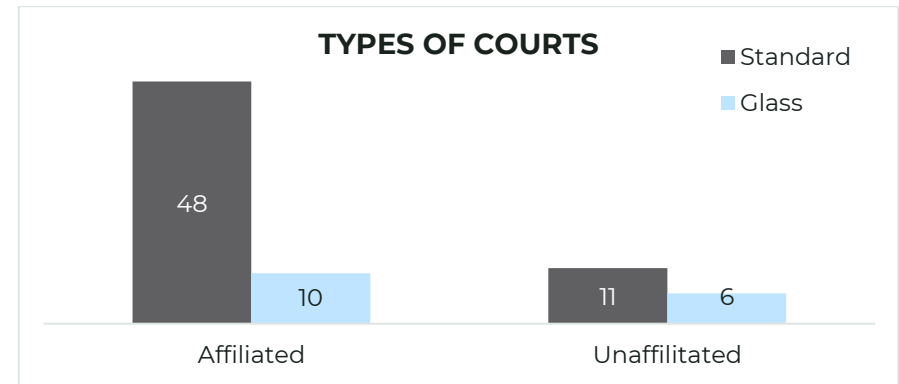
COURTS



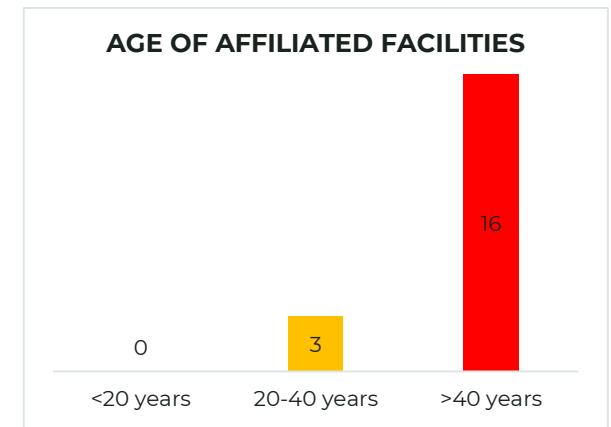
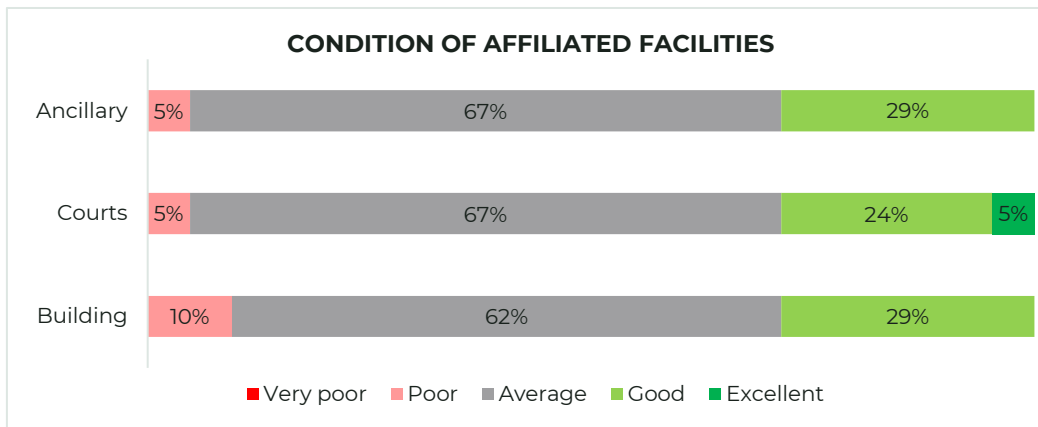
58
AFFILIATED

17
UNAFFILIATED

75
TOTAL

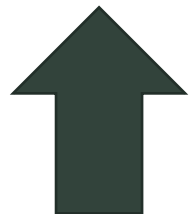
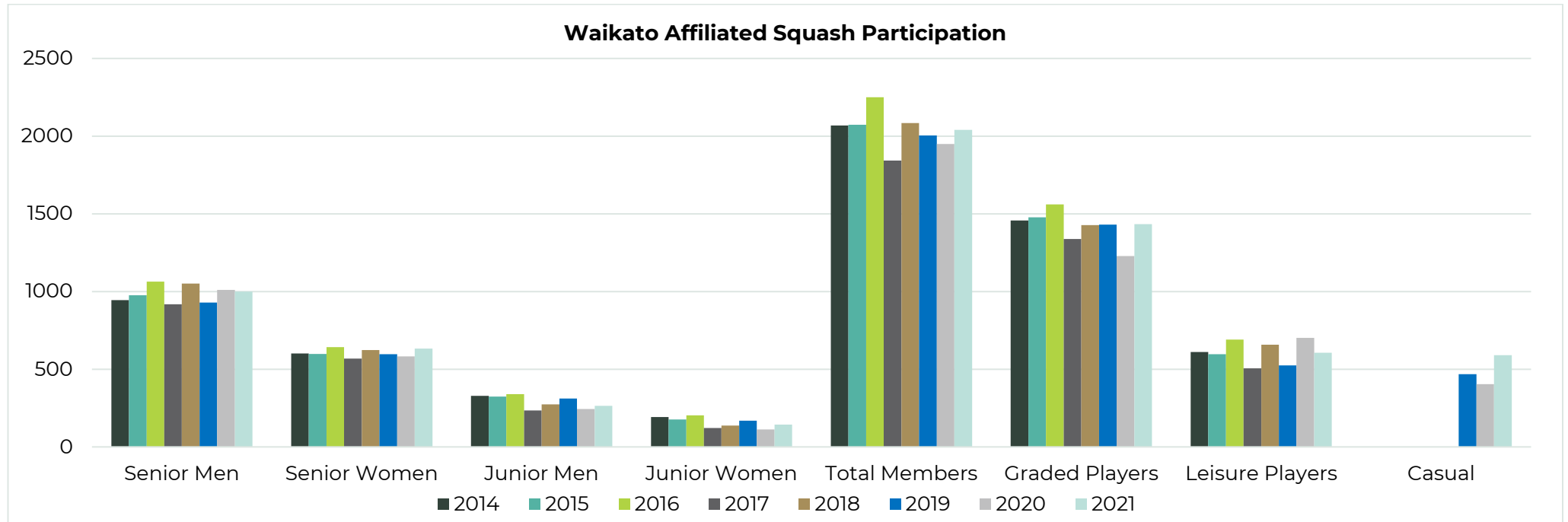


AGE & CONDITION AFFILIATED FACILITIES



WAIKATO SQUASH MEMBERSHIP

In 2021, there was 2040 affiliated squash participants in the Waikato District, and an additional 606 casual participants. Membership has remained relatively stable at around 2,000 total members.



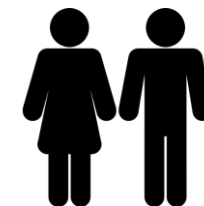
11% Total Member Growth since 2017



70% Graded Players
30% Leisure Players
606 Casual Players



80% Senior
20% Junior

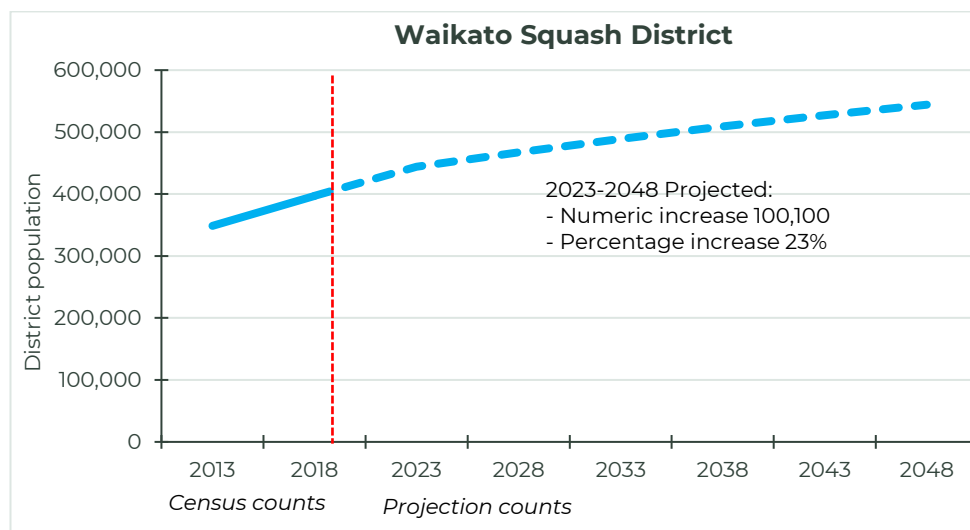


62% Male
38% Female

WAIKATO POPULATION OVERVIEW

The Waikato Squash District population is quite highly urbanised (over 70%) but much of the population is located in small towns and the main centre of Hamilton only represents 35% of the population.

At Census 2018 the population of the Waikato Squash District was **396,957**. The District is projected to grow by **99,880** (23%) to **540,270** over the next 25 years (2023-2048).



Some interesting features of the Waikato Squash District population:

- A median age of 37 years equal to that for all of NZ.
- A similar proportion of European ethnic identity (75%) to NZ overall (71%).
- A higher proportion of Maori ethnic identity (23%) compared to NZ (17%)
- Lower proportions of Asian and Pacific ethnic identities (10%, 4%) compared to NZ (15%, 8%).

Where will population growth be focused?

Most areas are expected to grow in the Waikato Squash District, with Hamilton City Council expected to grow the most numerically, but Waikato District Council the most proportionally. Some areas have small growth projections.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
Hamilton	183,000	236,600	53,600	29
Waikato	86,100	117,700	31,600	37
Waipa	59,300	70,700	11,400	19
Matamata-Piako	37,000	39,600	2,600	7
Otorohanga	11,050	12,000	950	9
Thames-Coromandel	32,400	32,800	400	1
Hauraki	21,800	21,800	0	0
Waitomo	9,740	9,070	-670	-7
Waikato Squash District	440,390	540,270	99,880	23

How will the population change?

The population in the Waikato Squash District is forecast to become increasingly older. Across the Squash NZ playing age-groups (aged >5yrs), the greatest population change, both numerically and proportionally will be in the 50 years plus age-group.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
5-19yrs (Junior)	89,800	91,730	1,930	2
20-35yrs (Senior)	86,180	94,900	8,720	10
35-50yrs (Masters)	81,730	99,260	17,530	21
50+yrs (Veteran)	158,560	228,340	69,780	44

Other features of population change:

- Projected small increases in the 'Juniors' and 'Seniors' age-groups and larger increases for the 'Masters' and 'Veterans' age-groups.
- Ethnic identity projections to 2038 indicate most numeric increase in Māori ethnic identities (by 39,370 = 45% increase).
- High percentage increases projected for Pacific (90%) and Asian (71%) ethnic identities, while the lowest are for European ethnic identities (11%).

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT STATE

AFFILIATED MEMBERS / COURTS	LOCATION	HIERACHY	AFF. COURTS	2021 AFF. MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	QUALITY FACILITY
Aria Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	28	14	Average
Cambridge Racquets Club	Urban	Regional	4	151	38	High
Frankton Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	39	20	Low
Hamilton Squash & Tennis Club	Urban	National	6	265	44	Average
Huntly Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	32	16	Low
Leamington Rugby & Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	188	63	Average
Lugton Park Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	244	81	Average
Mercury Bay Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	63	32	Average
Morrinsville Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	135	45	High
Ngaruawahia Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	25	13	Low
Otorohanga Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	11	6	Low
Paeroa Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	21	11	Average
Ruakura Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	106	53	Average
Taumarunui Squash Club	Rural	Local	4	85	21	Average
Taupiri Rugby Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	41	21	Average
Te Aroha Squash Club	Rural	Local	3	39	13	Average
Te Awamutu Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	185	62	Average
Te Kuiti Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	55	28	Average
Te Rapa Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	86	43	Average
Thames Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	104	35	High
United Matamata Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	80	20	Average

MEMBERS / AFFILIATED COURT	AFF. COURTS	MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
Waikato Urban based courts	41	1073	42	37	Above national average
Waikato Rural based courts	17	280	16	25	Below national average
Waikato Overall	58	1983	34	34	On par with national average
POPULATION / AFFILIATED COURTS	AFF. COURTS	POPULATION	POPULATION COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2023 Waikato Total Population	58	440,390	7,593	9,210	Slightly above national average
2048 Waikato Total Population	58	540,270	9,315	10,961	Slightly above national average. Population growth is high.
AFFILIATED PLAYERS / POPULATION	MEMBERS	POPULATION	PLAYERS PER POPULATION	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2021 Affiliated players of total population	2631	440,390	0.6%	0.6%	On par with national average.

WAIKATO DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION

Some additional provision will be required over time around key growth areas, which needs to be carefully investigated and planned to ensure accessibility and a balanced network is achieved. Focus on improving accessibility in growth area, improving quality and growing membership.

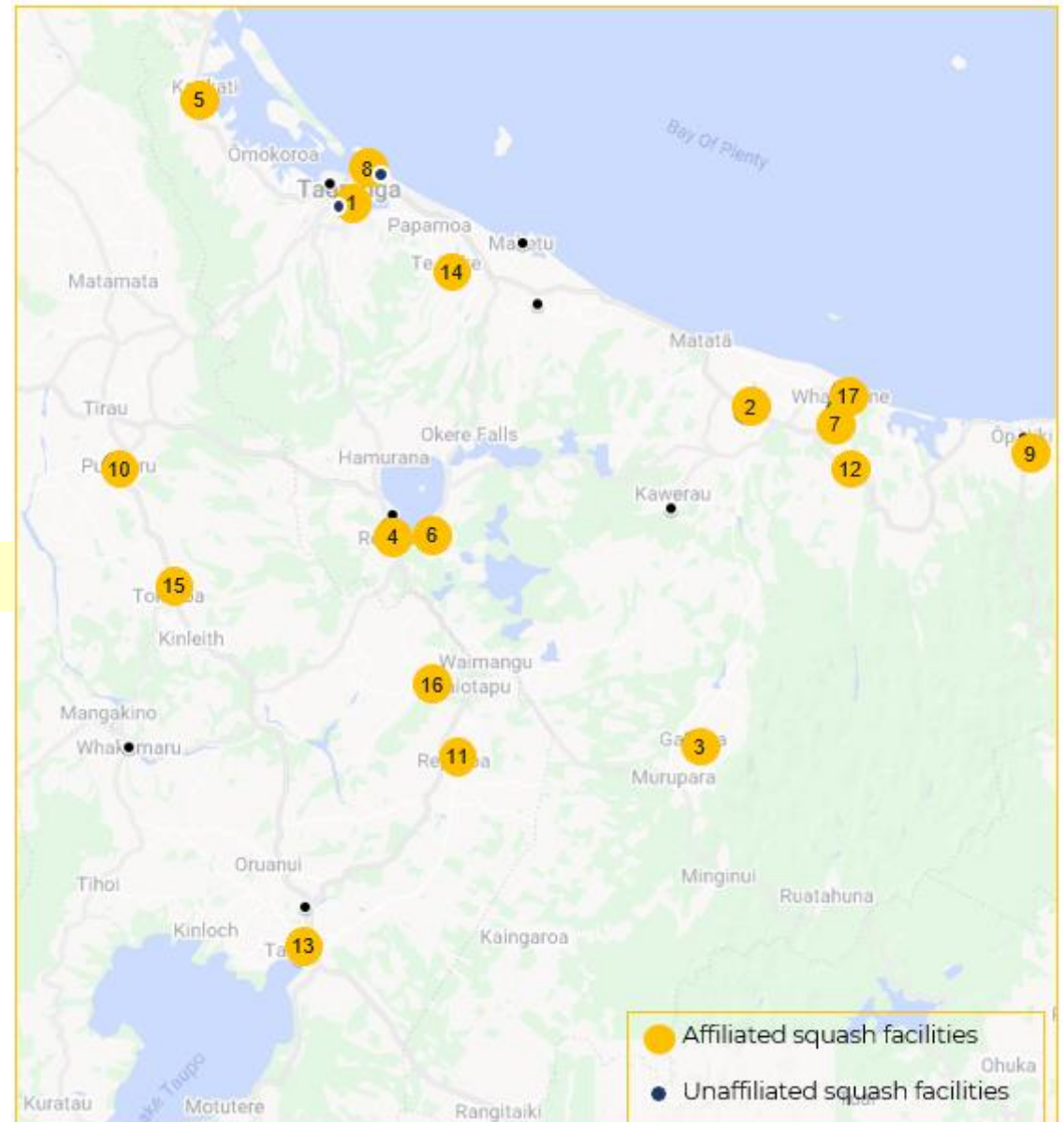
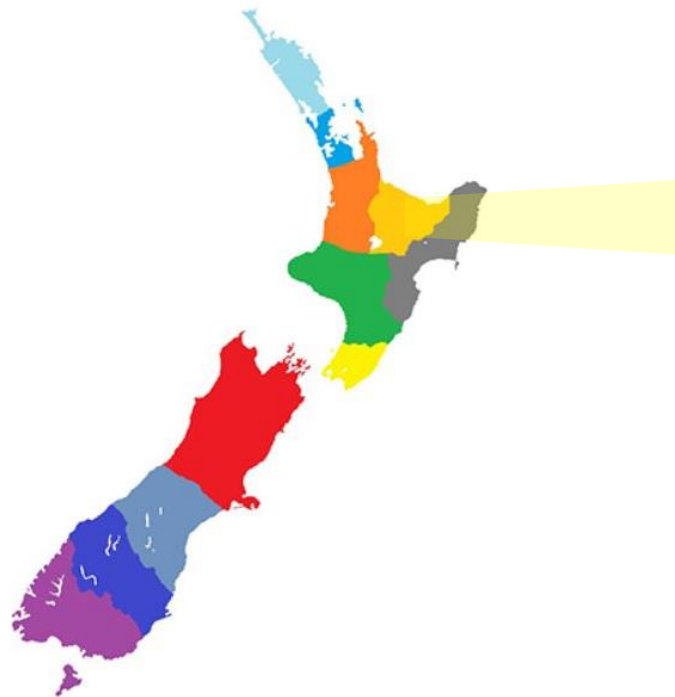
WAIKATO ACTION PLAN

FACILITY / AREA	ACTION	PRIORITY
Facility Quality	Continue to support clubs with plans to upgrade facilities, or those with low facility quality or with low membership ratios to improve the quality of provision as a mechanism to grow participation.	High
Te Awamutu	Continue exploration of hub development with Council. Carefully consider the number of courts required given the high current membership ratio. Consider opportunities for multi-use to support strong utilisation.	High
Hamilton	Complete a detailed study to explore opportunities to raise the quality of squash court provision across Hamilton and consider whether new provision may be required in North-East of the City where there is high population growth and limited provision. Future provision needs to be carefully balanced to provide quality and accessible provision and continue to long-term sustainability.	High
Matamata	Complete feasibility study and continue to explore community hub development to address quality issues. Carefully consider the number of courts required given the low current membership ratio and the impact on ongoing sustainability for the club. Consider opportunities for multi-use to support strong utilisation (see section 4.4).	Medium
Huntly and Ngaruawahia	Work with the Clubs to investigate opportunities to raise the quality of squash court provision in Huntly and Ngaruawahia and consider whether optimisation may be an appropriate strategy, taking into account accessibility of provision. This exploration may be completed in associated with the Hamilton study of court provision.	Medium

5.4 BAY OF PLENTY

OVERVIEW OF DISTRICT

Description	Upper Eastern North Island
Local Authorities	Tauranga City Council Whakatane District Council Rotorua District Council Western Bay of Plenty District Council Opotiki District Council South Waikato District Council Taupo District Council
Regional Sport Trust	Sport Bay of Plenty Sport Waikato (small portion)



BAY OF PLENTY SQUASH FACILITY INVENTORY

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
1. Devoy Squash & Fitness Centre	Tauranga	Cnr Devonport Road & 13th Avenue, Tauranga	Stand-alone	6 glass 2 doubles	Other land Club building	2010s	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
2. Edgecumbe Squash Club	Whakatane	5B College Road, Edgecumbe	Multi-sport	2 standard 1 glass	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Average	Good	Planning upgrade of court front walls and side walls at \$65K.
3. Galatea Social Squash Club	Whakatane	Mangamate Road, Galatea, Murupara	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Average	Good	Poor	Would like bigger viewing area and small bar.
4. Geyser City Squash Club	Rotorua	15-17 Depot Street, Rotorua	Stand-alone	3 standard 1 glass	Council land Club building	1970s	Average	Average	Average	Need upgrade of changing rooms and kitchen.
5. Katikati Squash Club	Western Bay of Plenty	4 Wharawhara Road, Katikati	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1980s	Average	Average	Poor	Planning upgrade of entrance, changing rooms, lighting, acoustics, bar/kitchen.
6. Lakes High Squash Club	Rotorua	Porikapa Road, Owkata, Rotorua	Stand-alone	3 standard	School land & building	1980s	Good	Average	Excellent	
7. Marist Squash Club	Whakatane	44 Arawa Road (Valley Road), Whakatane	Multi-sport	2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Poor	Poor	Average	
8. Mount Maunganui Squash Club	Tauranga	Blake Park, 49 Miro Street, Mount Maunganui	Multi-sport	2 standard 1 glass	Council land Club building	1970s	Average	Good	Good	Planning either extension with double court or new development.
9. Opotiki Squash Club (College)	Opotiki	St John Street, Opotiki	Stand-alone	2 standard	School land & building	1970s	Average	Average	Average	Completing floor, lighting, air conditioning and painting. Planning upgrade of court walls.
10. Putaruru Squash Club	South Waikato	Overdale Street, Putaruru	Stand-alone	3 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Average	Average	Good	Planning for online booking and access system.
11. Reporoa Squash Club	Rotorua	Settlers Road, Reporoa	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1980s	Average	Good	Average	Planning extension to have three full courts. Council support. Undertaking fundraising.
12. Taneatua Squash Club	Whakatane	White Pine Bush Road, SH2, Taneatua, Whakatane	Stand-alone	2 standard	Club land & building	1980s	Average	Average	Average	
13. Taupo Squash Club	Taupo	A C Baths Reserve, Taupo	Stand-alone	3 standard 1 glass	Council land Club building	1980s	Poor	Average	Poor	Planning major new development as multi-sport facility.
14. Te Puke Squash Club	Western Bay of Plenty	Landscape Road, Te Puke	Stand-alone	2 standard 1 glass	Club land & building	1970s	Excellent	Good	Good	Planning carpark redesign, additional court and solar panels.
15. Tokoroa Squash Club	South Waikato	7 East Parkdale Drive, Tokoroa	Stand-alone	4 standard	Club land & building	1970s	Poor	Average	Average	Planning electrical/lighting/heating upgrade, driveway and court walls.
16. Waikite Valley Squash Club	Rotorua	648 Waikite Valley Road, Rotorua	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Average	Average	Poor	New kitchen and bar area.
17. Whakatane Squash Club	Whakatane	10 Pohutu St, Whakatane	Stand-alone	4 glass	Council land Club building	1960s	Average	Average	Average	Remediate carpark and weather tightness. Upgrade bathrooms.

UNAFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	NOTES
Kawerau Golf & Squash Club	Kawerau	Cobham Drive, Kawerau	Multi-sport	2 standard	Poor condition
The Lakeside Villas	Taupo	96 Lake Terrace, Taupo	Private	1 standard	Accommodation venue
Mount Maunganui College	Tauranga	Maunganui Road, Mount Maunganui	School	1 standard	Poor condition
Otumoetai College	Tauranga	105 Windsor Road, Tauranga	School	2 standard	Good condition
Tauranga Intermediate	Tauranga	30 18th Avenue, Tauranga	School	1 standard	Good condition
TECT Pongakawa - The Action Centre	Tauranga	956 Old Coach Road, RD6, Te Puke	Multi-sport	1 glass	Pongakawa Intermediate. Good condition
Turangai Squash Club	Taupo	1 Atirau Road, Turangi	Stand-alone	2 standard	Located on golf course
Wairakei Resort Taupo	Taupo	640 SH1, Taupo	Private	1 standard	Accommodation venue. Average condition
Whakamaru Squash Club	Taupo	8 Tihoi Road, Whakamaru	Stand-alone	2 standard	

SUMMARY OF BAY OF PLENTY SQUASH FACILITY PROVISION

FACILITIES

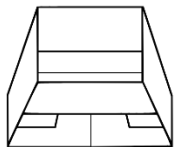


17
AFFILIATED

9
UNAFFILIATED

26
TOTAL

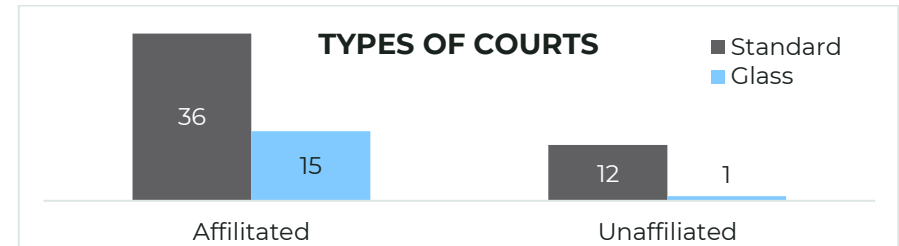
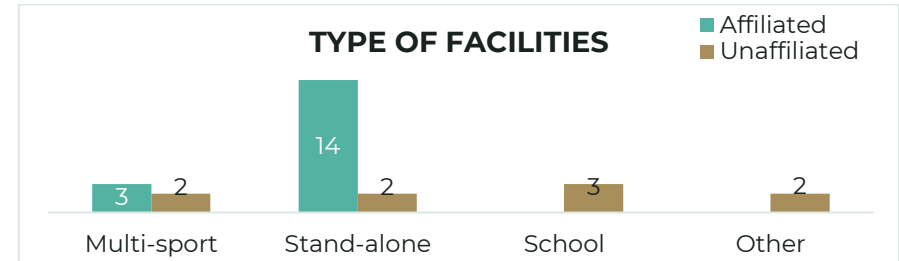
COURTS



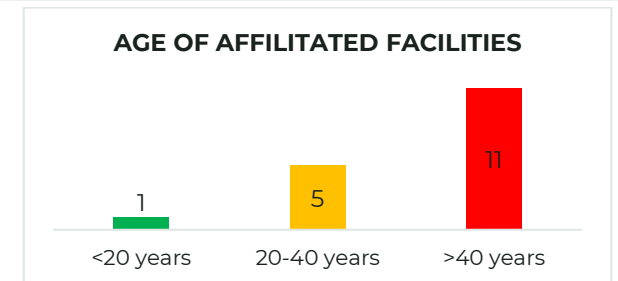
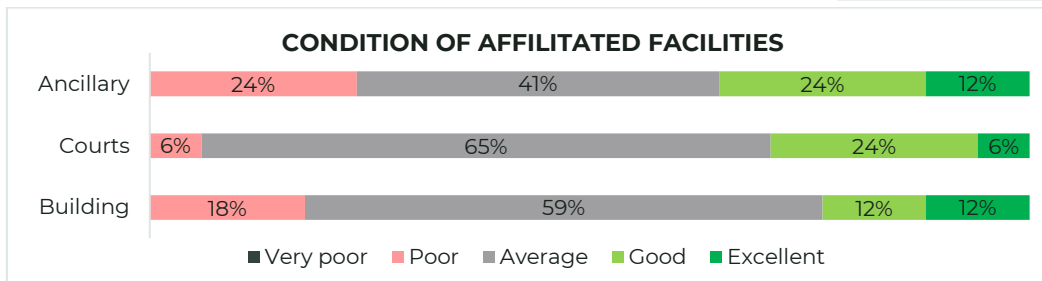
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13
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64
TOTAL

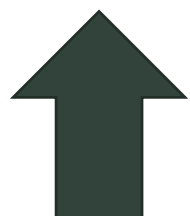
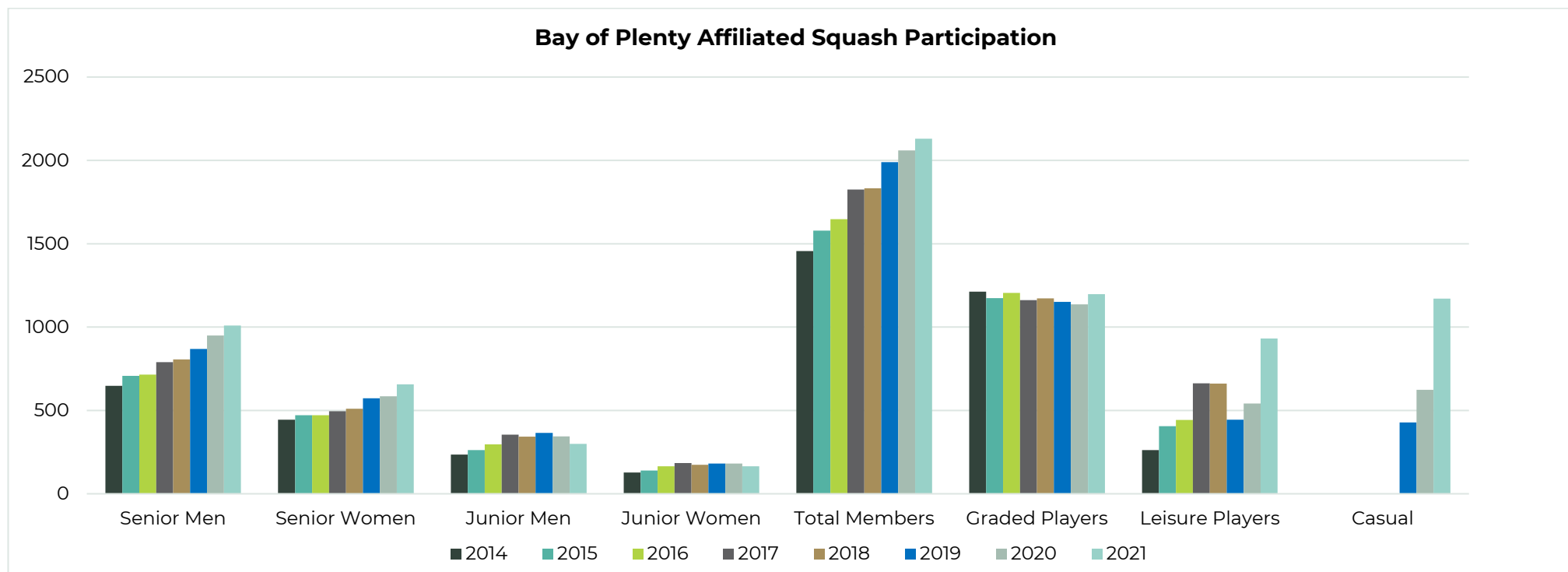


AGE & CONDITION AFFILIATED FACILITIES



BAY OF PLENTY SQUASH MEMBERSHIP

In 2021, there was 2,130 affiliated squash participants in the Bay of Plenty District, and an additional 1,171 casual participants. Membership has been growing consistently, with the majority of growth from senior men and leisure players.



46% Total Member Growth since 2014
(256% growth in leisure players)



56% Graded Players
44% Leisure Players
1,171 Casual Players



78% Senior
22% Junior

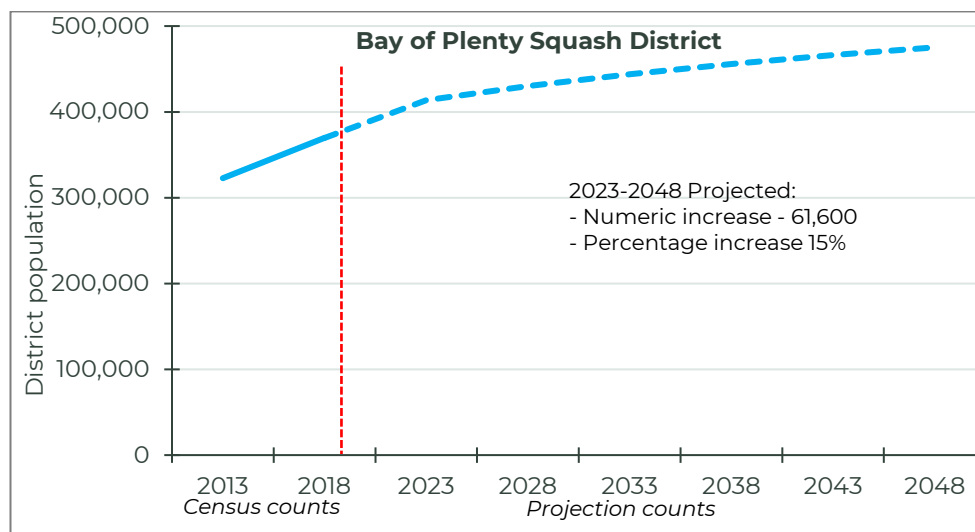


61% Male
39% Female

BAY OF PLENTY POPULATION OVERVIEW

The Bay of Plenty Squash District population is highly urbanised (over 80%). The main centre of Tauranga represents 45% of the population, with 35% spread across Rotorua, Taupo, Whakatane, and many smaller towns.

At Census 2018 the population of the Bay of Plenty Squash District was **369,744**. The District is projected to grow by **61,770** (15%) to **479,330** over the next 25 years (2023-2048).



Some interesting features of the Bay of Plenty Squash District population:

- Higher median age of 40 years compared with 37 years for all of NZ.
- A similar proportion of European ethnic identity (74%) compared to NZ (71%).
- A high proportion of Māori ethnic identity (30%) compared to NZ (17%).
- Lower proportions of Asian and Pacific ethnic identities (7%, 4%) compared to NZ (15%, 8%).

Where will population growth be focused?

Most areas are expected to grow in the Bay of Plenty Squash District, with Tauranga City Council expected to grow by far the most both numerically and proportionally. Some areas have zero to negative growth projections.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
Tauranga City	156,900	199,100	42,200	27
Western Bay of Plenty	58,100	68,000	9,900	17
Rotorua	78,900	84,800	5,900	7
Taupo	40,900	43,800	2,900	7
South Waikato	25,800	27,100	1,300	5
Whakatane	38,800	38,900	100	0.3
Kawerau	7,910	7,720	-190	-2
Opotiki	10,250	9,910	-340	-3
Bay of Plenty Squash	417,560	479,330	61,770	15

How will the population change?

The population in the Bay of Plenty Squash District is forecast to become increasingly older. Across the Squash NZ playing age-groups (aged>5yrs), the greatest population change, both numerically and proportionally will be in the 50 years plus age-group.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
5-19yrs (Junior)	80,960	75,510	-5,450	-7
20-35yrs (Senior)	69,600	71,150	1,550	2
35-50yrs (Masters)	74,310	82,890	8,580	12
50+yrs (Veteran)	163,460	220,480	57,020	35

Other features of population change:

- Projected decline in the 'Juniors' population age-group and small increases for 'Seniors' and 'Masters', with larger increases for the 'Veterans' age-group.
- Ethnic identity projections to 2038 indicate most numeric increase in Māori ethnic identities (by 30,730 = 29% increase).
- Higher % increases are projected for Asian (85%) and Pacific (63%) ethnic identities, while the lowest are for European ethnic identities (8%).

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT STATE

AFFILIATED MEMBERS / COURTS	LOCATION	HIERARCHY	AFF. COURTS	2021 AFF. MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	QUALITY FACILITY
Devoy Squash & Fitness Centre	Urban	National	6	563	94	High
Edgecumbe Squash Club	Rural	Local	3	125	42	Average
Galatea Social Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	35	18	Average
Geyser City Squash Club	Urban	Regional	4	261	65	Average
Katikati Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	118	59	Low
Lakes High Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	92	31	Average
Marist Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	43	22	Low
Mount Maunganui Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	164	55	High
Opotiki (Squash Club)	Urban	Local	2	46	23	Average
Putaruru Squash Club	Rural	Local	3	39	13	Average
Reporoa Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	65	33	Average
Taneatua Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	50	25	Average
Taupo Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	139	35	Low
Te Puke Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	167	56	High
Tokoroa Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	62	16	Average
Waikite Valley Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	65	33	Average
Whakatane Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	94	24	Average

MEMBERS / AFFILIATED COURT	AFF. COURTS	MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
Bay of Plenty Urban based courts	37	1749	47	37	Well above national average
Bay of Plenty Rural based courts	14	379	27	25	On par with national average
Bay of Plenty Overall	51	1983	42	34	Well above with national average
POPULATION / AFFILIATED COURTS	AFF. COURTS	POPULATION	POPULATION COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2023 Bay of Plenty Total Population	51	417,560	8,187	9,210	Slightly above national average
2048 Bay of Plenty Total Population	51	479,330	9,399	10,961	Slightly above national average. Population growth is high.
AFFILIATED PLAYERS / POPULATION	MEMBERS	POPULATION	PLAYERS PER POPULATION	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2021 Affiliated players of total population	3,301	417,560	0.79%	0.6%	Above national average.

BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION

Some additional provision will be required over time around key growth areas, which needs to be carefully investigated and planned to ensure accessibility and a balanced network is achieved. Focus on improving accessibility in growth area, improving quality and growing membership.

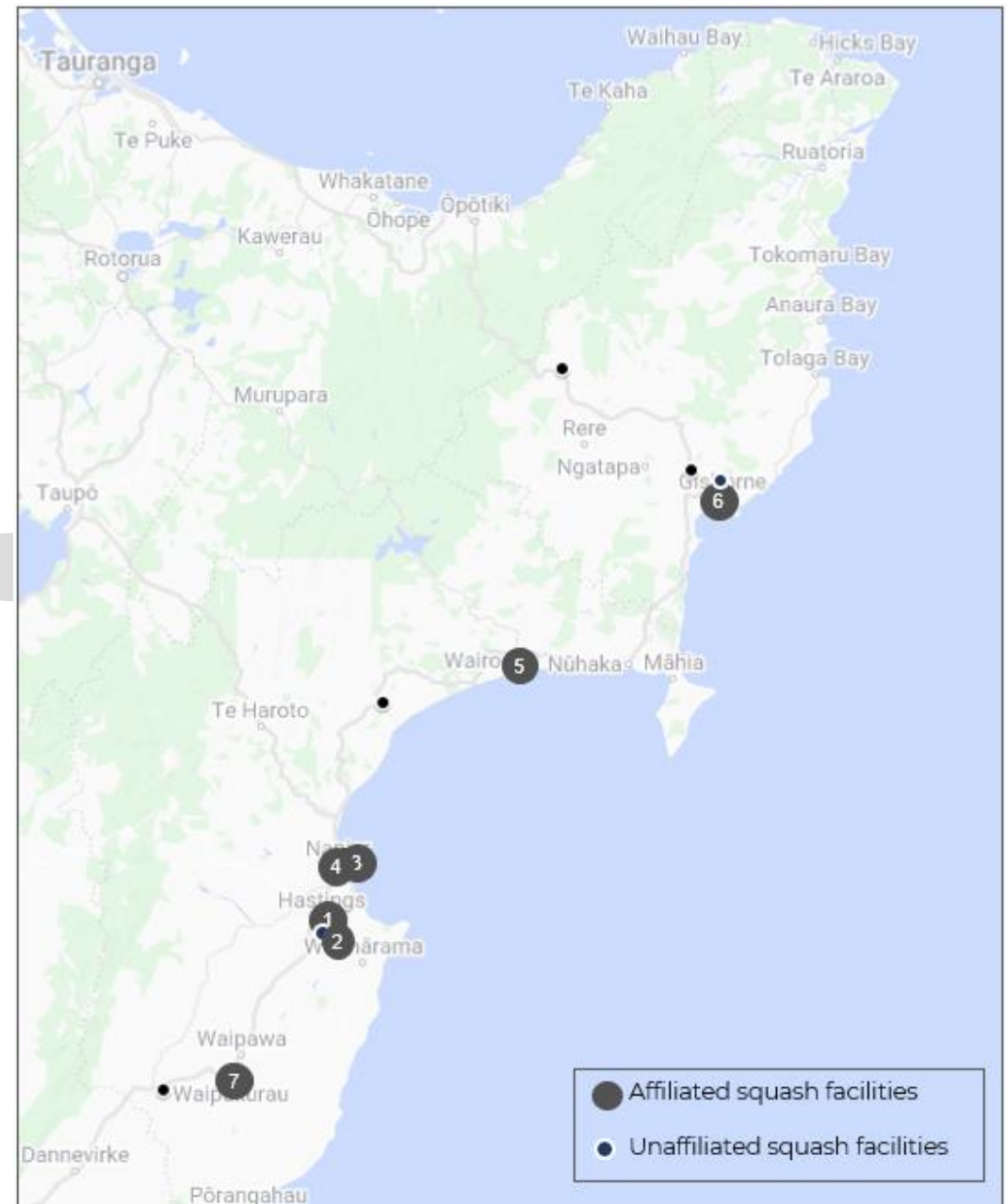
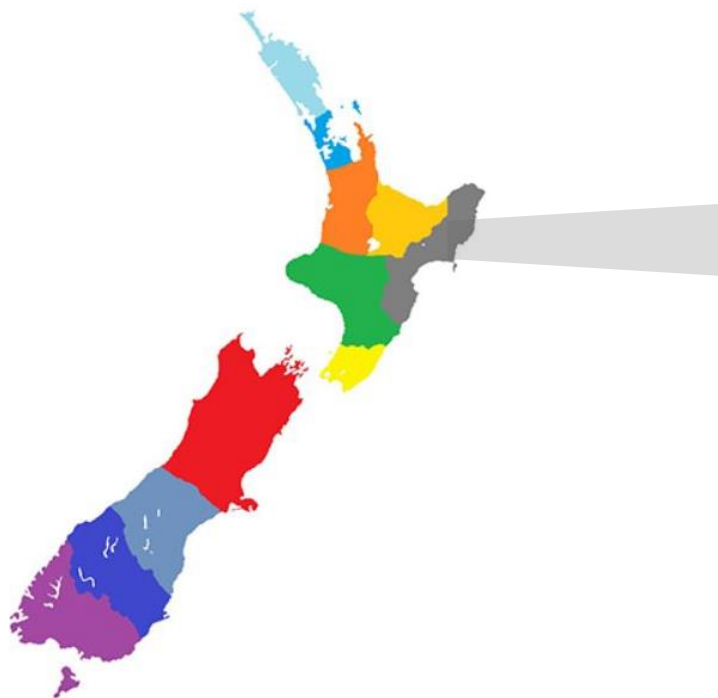
BAY OF PLENTY ACTION PLAN

FACILITY / AREA	ACTION	PRIORITY
Facility Quality	Continue to support clubs with plans to upgrade facilities, or those with low facility quality or with low membership ratios to improve the quality of provision as a mechanism to grow participation. Potential sites include Katikati, Marist, Galatea, Putaruru and Tokoroa.	High
Tauranga / Mount Maunganui	Complete a feasibility study for Mt Maunganui to investigate potential expansion and/or new development to address high membership (across Tauranga) whilst also considering accessibility and even provision across city. There may be a need to investigate further court provision to address high membership ratios across Tauranga but consider accessibility and ongoing sustainability.	High
Te Puke	Complete a feasibility study to investigate potential court expansion to address high membership ratios keeping strong consideration on long-term sustainability and quality of provision.	High
Reporoa	Continue working with the Council to plan facility development and potential court expansion, taking account of long-term sustainability and opportunities to improve utilisation of the courts through multi-use. Complete a feasibility study.	High
Taupo	Complete a feasibility study to investigate opportunities to raise the quality of squash court provision and improve membership through higher quality provision. Consider long-term sustainability as part of planning.	High
Rotorua	Complete a detailed study to investigate potential expansion and collaboration across existing squash facilities to address high membership ratios and population growth but consider long-term sustainability and quality of provision.	Medium

5.5 EASTERN

OVERVIEW OF DISTRICT

Description	Eastern North Island
Local Authorities	Gisborne District Council Hastings District Council Napier City Council Wairoa District Council Central Hawke's Bay District Council
Regional Sport Trust	Sport Gisborne Sport Hawkes Bay



EASTERN SQUASH FACILITY INVENTORY

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
1. Hastings Tennis & Squash Club	Hastings	611 Whitehead Road, Hastings	Multi-sport	5 standard	Club land & building	Pre-1950s	Poor	Poor	Poor	Recent upgrade of bar and lounge.
2. Havelock North Squash Club	Hastings	Anderson Park, 28 Lipscombe Crescent, Havelock North	Stand-alone	1 glass 3 standard	Council land Club building	1950s	Average	Good	Poor	Planning to upgrade toilets and change rooms.
3. Hawkes Bay Lawn Tennis & Squash Club	Napier	13 Higgins Street, Marewa, Napier	Multi-sport	3 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Average	Good	Average	Recent upgrades to showers and viewing areas.
4. Hawkes Bay Squash Rackets Club	Napier	64 Niven Street, Onekawa, Napier	Stand-alone	1 glass 4 standard	Club land & building	1970s	Average	Good	Average	Currently undertaking internal refurbishment to courts, bar and kitchen.
5. Wairoa Athletic Squash Club	Wairoa	Rutherford Street, Wairoa	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Average	Good	Poor	Planning to amalgamate with tennis and develop new community facilities with netball. Seeking 3 new courts.
6. Surf City Squash Club	Gisborne	420 Childers Road, Gisborne	Multi-sport	3 standard	Club land & building		Good	Good	Average	Upgraded courts including walls, floors and lighting. Looking to establish sport hub with other codes on the Park.
7. Waipukurau Lawn Tennis & Squash Club	Central Hawke's Bay	Mitchell Street, Waipukurau	Multi-sport	1 glass 2 standard	Club land & building	1970s	Poor	Average	Poor	Exploring upgrade of viewing, lounge, kitchen and changing rooms. Will need funding.

UNAFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	NOTES
Gisborne High School Old Boys Squash Club	Gisborne	21-23 Anzac Street, Gisborne	Multi-sport	2 standard	With rugby
Kereru Community Hall	Hastings District	2306 Kereru Rd, Kereru	School	1 standard	
Matawai Squash Club	Gisborne	Matawai Road, Matawai	Other	1 standard	Community Hall
Takapau Squash Rackets Club	Central Hawke's Bay	18 Charlotte Street, Takapau	Stand-alone	1 standard	
Waerenga-a-hika Squash Club	Gisborne	Cnr Tuckers Road & Matawai Road, SH2, Waerenga-a-Hika, Gisborne	Other	2 standard	Community Hall
Waikare Squash Club	Wairoa	Waikare Road, Putorino	Multi-sport	2 standard	
Woodford House	Hastings	Iona Road, Havelock North	School	2 standard	

SUMMARY OF EASTERN SQUASH FACILITY PROVISION

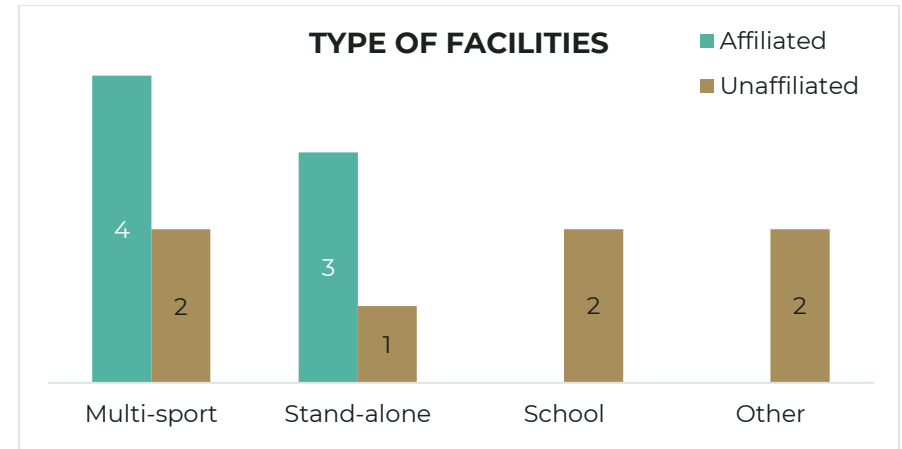
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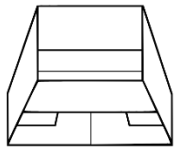
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UNAFFILIATED

14
TOTAL



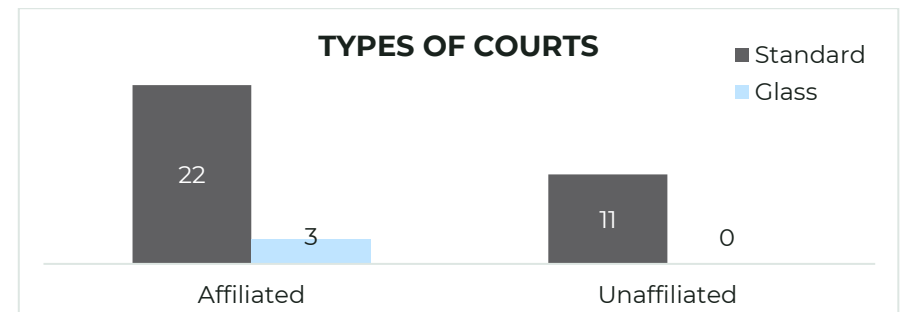
COURTS



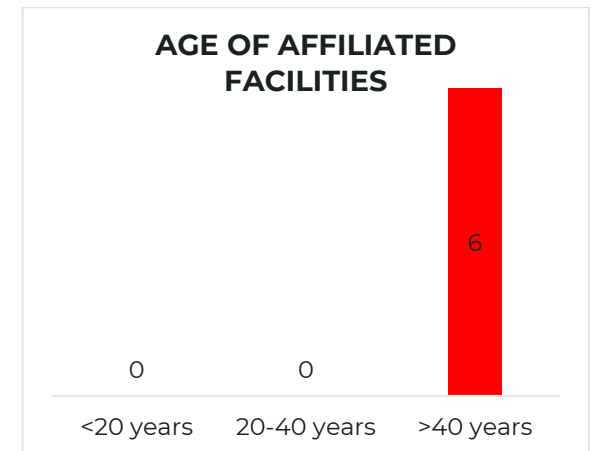
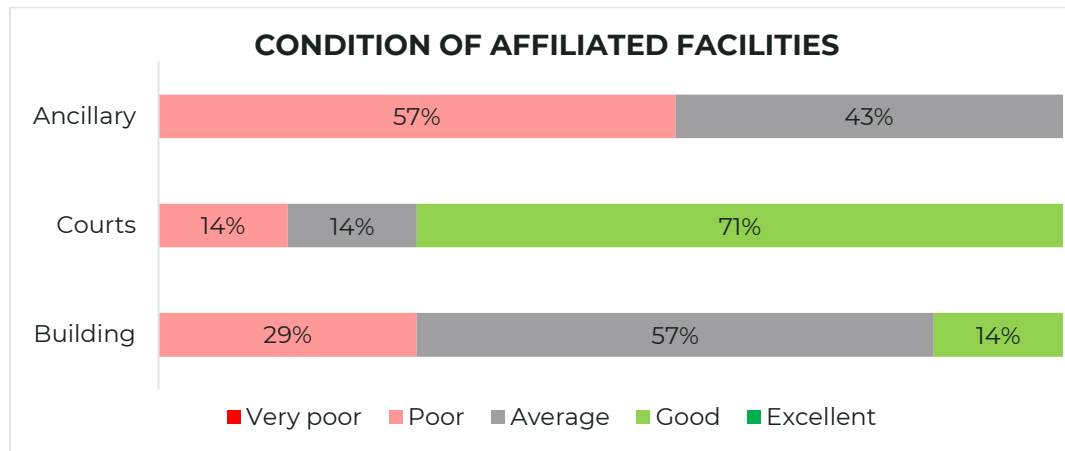
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UNAFFILIATED

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TOTAL

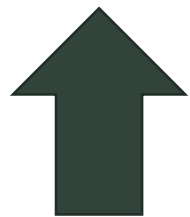
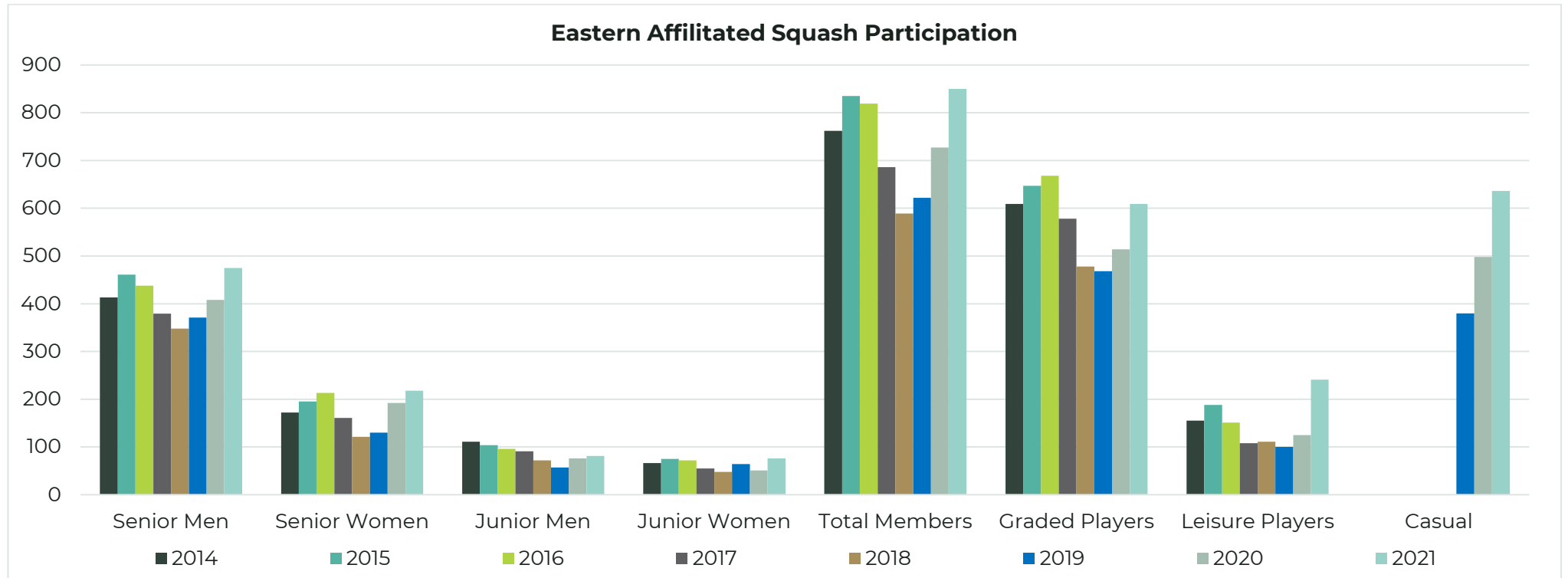


AGE & CONDITION AFFILIATED FACILITIES



EASTERN SQUASH MEMBERSHIP

In 2021, there was 850 affiliated squash participants in the Eastern District, and an additional 636 casual participants. Membership has recovered in the last five years from highs in 2014, with increases across most categories. Casual participation has also grown.



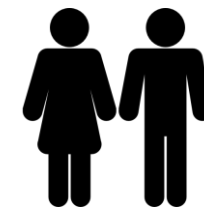
12% Total Member
Growth since 2014
(67% growth
in casual players)



72% Graded Players
28% Leisure Players
636 Casual Players



82% Senior
18% Junior

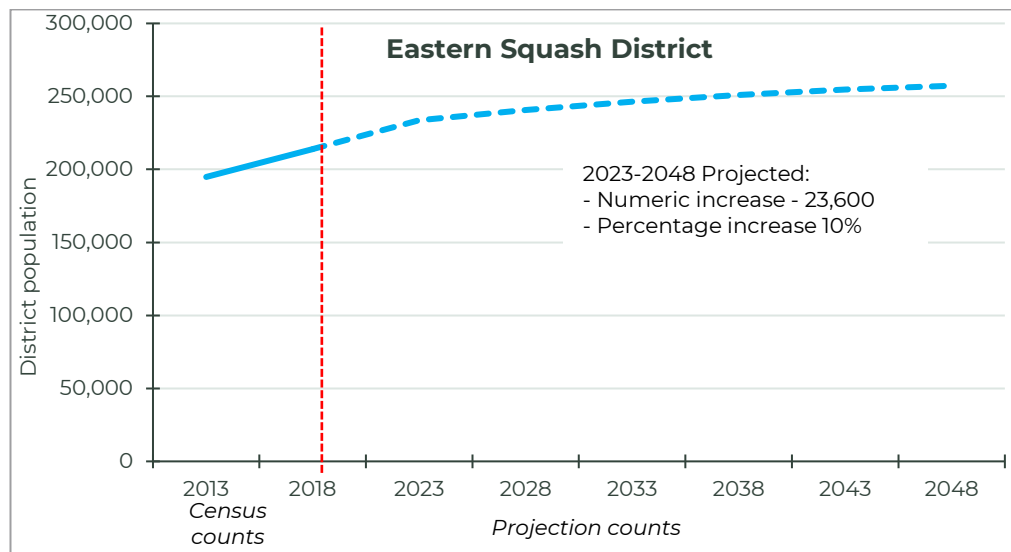


65% Male
35% Female

EASTERN POPULATION OVERVIEW

The Eastern Squash District population is quite urbanised (over 80%) with around 60% concentrated in combined Napier-Hastings-Havelock area and 17% in Gisborne.

At Census 2018 the population of the Eastern Squash District was **213,885**. The District is projected to grow by **23,570** (10%) to **257,160** over the next 25 years (2023-2048).



Some interesting features of the Eastern Squash District population:

- Higher median age of 39 years compared with 37 years for all of NZ.
- A similar proportion of European ethnic identity (72%) compared to NZ (71%).
- A high proportion of Māori ethnic identity (33%) compared to NZ (17%)
- Lower proportions of Asian and Pacific ethnic identities (4%, 5%) compared to NZ (15%, 8%).

Where will population growth be focused?

All areas are expected to grow in the Eastern Squash District, with Hastings District Council expected to grow the most, numerically and proportionally.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
Hastings District Council	90,000	103,800	13,800	15
Napier City Council	67,100	72,100	5,000	7
Gisborne District Council	51,900	55,200	3,300	6
Central Hawke's Bay District	15,550	17,050	1,500	10
Wairoa District Council	9,040	9,010	-30	0
Eastern Squash District	233,590	257,160	23,570	10

How will the population change?

The population in the Eastern Squash District is forecast to become increasingly older. Across the Squash NZ playing age-groups (aged >5yrs), the greatest population change, both numerically and proportionally will be in the 50 years plus age-group.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
5-19yrs (Junior)	47,780	43,650	-4,130	-9
20-35yrs (Senior)	39,470	36,960	-2,510	-6
35-50yrs (Masters)	40,600	45,480	4,880	12
50+yrs (Veteran)	91,290	116,950	25,660	28

Other features of population change:

- Projected declines in the 'Juniors' and 'Seniors' population age-groups and small to moderate increases for 'Masters' and 'Veterans' age-groups.
- Ethnic identity projections to 2038 indicate most numeric increase in Māori ethnic identities (by 19,800 = 29% increase).
- Higher % increases are projected for Asian (97%) and Pacific (71%) ethnic identities, while the lowest are for European ethnic identities (2%).

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT STATE

AFFILIATED MEMBERS / COURTS	LOCATION	HIERARCHY	AFF. COURTS	2021 AFF. MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	QUALITY FACILITY
Hastings Tennis & Squash Club	Urban	Regional	5	109	22	Low
Havelock North Squash Club	Urban	Regional	4	134	34	Average
Hawkes Bay Lawn Tennis & Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	89	30	Average
Hawkes Bay Squash Rackets Club	Urban	National	5	186	37	Average
Wairoa Athletic Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	64	32	Average
Surf City Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	223	74	Average
Waipukurau Lawn Tennis & Squash Club	Rural	Local	3	45	15	Low

MEMBERS / AFFILIATED COURT	AFF. COURTS	MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
Eastern Urban based courts	20	741	37	37	On par with national average
Eastern Rural based courts	5	109	22	25	On par with national average
Eastern Overall	25	850	34	34	On par with national average
POPULATION / AFFILIATED COURTS	AFF. COURTS	POPULATION	POPULATION COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2023 Eastern Total Population	51	233,590	9,344	9,210	On par with national average
2048 Eastern Total Population	51	257,160	10,286	10,961	On par with national average. Population growth is medium.
AFFILIATED PLAYERS / POPULATION	MEMBERS	POPULATION	PLAYERS PER POPULATION	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2021 Affiliated players of total population	1486	233,590	0.64%	0.6%	On par with national average.

EASTERN DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION

Focus on maintaining or raising the quality of provision and improving membership of facilities. Little or no additional provision is envisioned across the District, except where individual facilities have high membership or utilisation.

EASTERN ACTION PLAN

FACILITY / AREA	ACTION	PRIORITY
Facility Quality	Continue to support clubs with plans to upgrade facilities, or those with low facility quality or with low membership ratios to improve the quality of provision as a mechanism to grow participation.	High
Gisborne	Continue to work with other codes to establish multi-hub facilities in Gisborne and explore through future feasibility study the potential for increased courts given the high current membership ratio but also considering the long-term sustainability of any additional provision.	High
Wairoa	Continue investigation of amalgamation and hub facility development in Wairoa. Careful consideration of the number of courts is required given the current membership ratio.	High

5.6 CENTRAL

OVERVIEW OF DISTRICT

Description	Western North Island
Local Authorities	Palmerston North City Council Taranaki District Council South Taranaki District Council Manawatu District Council Horowhenua District Council New Plymouth District Council Ruapehu District Council Rangitikei District Council Wanganui District Council
Regional Sport Trust	Sport Taranaki Sport Wanganui Sport Manawatu



CENTRAL SQUASH FACILITY INVENTORY

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
1. Ashhurst-Pohangina Squash Club	Palmerston North	Cnr Guildford Street & Winchester Street, Ashhurst	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1980s	Average	Average	Poor	Planning kitchen renovation, and interior paint.
2. Dannevirke Squash Club	Taranua	36 Gregg Street, Dannevirke	Stand-alone	1 glass 2 standard	Club land and building	1970s	Average	Good	Good	Planning lighting, heating, exterior painting and kid-friendly area.
3. Eltham Squash Club	South Taranaki	Bridger Park Lane, Eltham	Stand-alone	2 standard	Club land and building	1970s	Good	Good	Average	
4. Feilding Squash Club	Manawatu	Victoria Park, 159 West Street, Feilding	Stand-alone	1 glass 3 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Average	Average	Average	
5. Foxton Squash Club	Horowhenua	Victoria Park, Victoria Street, Foxton	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1980s	Average	Average	Average	Planning and fundraising for new heating system, upgrade lounge, changing rooms & court surface.
6. Hawera Lawn Tennis & Squash Club	South Taranaki	Albion Street, Hawera	Multi-sport	1 glass 2 standard	Club land and building	1970s	Average	Good	Average	Upgrade changing rooms and roof
7. Hunterville Squash Club	Rangitikei	Paraekaretu Street, Hunterville	Stand-alone	1 standard	Council land Club building	1980s	Average	Poor	Average	Planning major upgrade to build second court and refurbishment.
8. Inglewood Squash Club	New Plymouth	21 Elliot Street, Inglewood	Stand-alone	1 glass 2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Good	Good	Planning deck and toilet development.
9. Kawaroa Park Squash Club	New Plymouth	Tisch Avenue, New Plymouth	Stand-alone	2 glass 3 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Good	Average	Average	Planning court wall upgrade.
10. Levin Squash Club	Horowhenua	Cnr Queen Street & Weraroa Road, Levin	Multi-sport	2 glass 2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Average	Average	Poor	Opportunity for future multi-hub with Council development.
11. Ohakea Squash Club	Manawatu	RNZAF Base Ohakea, Tamihana Street	Other	2 standard	Other land & building	Pre-1950s	Average	Average	Poor	Government building
12. Ohakune Squash Club	Ruapehu	28 Tainui Street, Ohakune	Stand-alone	1 glass 2 standard	Other land & club building	1990s	Average	Average	Average	Planning upgrade of kitchen, bar, interior decoration.
13. Okato Squash Club	New Plymouth	Okato Domain, Upper Kaihihi Road, Okato	Stand-alone	3 standard	Council land Club building	1980s	Average	Average	Good	Planning upgrade of ladies change room. Third court has leak which need to be fixed.
14. Rangitikei Squash Club	Rangitikei	Wellington Road and Station Road, Marton	Stand-alone	3 standard	Club land and building	1960s	Average	Average	Average	Planning and fundraising to replace roof.
15. Rivercity Squash Club	Wanganui	27 Hatrick Street, Wanganui	Stand-alone	2 standard	Club land and building	1980s	Good	Good	Excellent	
16. SquashGym Palmerston North	Palmerston North	22 Linton Street, Palmerston North	Multi-sport	8 glass (2 doubles)	Club land and building	Pre-1950s	Average	Good	Good	Planning on roof replacement and bathroom upgrade.
17. Stratford Squash Club	Stratford	TET Multi Sports Centre, 65 Portia Street, Stratford	Multi-sport	3 glass (2 double)	Council and & building	2000s	Good	Good	Good	New LED lighting and club management system.

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
18. Taihape Squash Club	Rangitikei	7 Kokako Street, Taihape	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Good	Good	Average	Planning to build 2 new courts. In planning stage with design.
19. Tararua Squash Club	Tararua	51- 57 Huxley Street, Pahiatua	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Good	Average	Previously planned to install glassbacks to courts and modify viewing area. Lacked resources.
20. Waitara Squash Club	New Plymouth	Pukekohe Domain, 47 Browne St, Waitara	Stand-alone	1 glass 2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Average	Average	Average	Completed funding for painting. Planning court and cladding upgrade.
21. Whanganui Squash Club	Wanganui	3 Bassett Street, Wanganui	Multi-sport	1 glass 4 standard	Other land & building		Good	Good	Good	Lease land from Kiwi Rail and share with tennis.

UNAFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	NOTES
Bentleys Motor Inn	Palmerston North	67 Linton Street, West End, Palmerston North	Other	1 standard	Accommodation – not public
Flock House Bulls	Manawatu	1427 Parewanui Road, Parewanui	Other	3 standard	
Linton Military Camp	Palmerston North	42nd Street, Linton Camp, Palmerston North	Other	1 standard	
Massey Sport and Recreation Centre	Palmerston North	Tennent Drive, Palmerston North	School	3 glass	Tertiary
New Plymouth Boys High School	New Plymouth	107 Coronation Avenue, Welbourn, New Plymouth	School	2 standard	School
Pacific International Management School	New Plymouth	4 Henwood Road, Bell Block, New Plymouth	School	1 standard	Tertiary
Patea Squash Club	South Taranaki	20 Egmont Street, Patea	Stand-alone	2 standard	Unusable
Pongaroa Domain (Puketoi Squash Club)	Tararua District	Pongaroa Domain, Makomako Street, Pongaroa	Stand-alone	2 standard	Club
Rose City Motel	Palmerston North	122 Fitzherbert Avenue, West End, Palmerston North	Other	1 standard	Accommodation – not public
Sinclair Electrical and Refrigeration Event Centre (Opunake Squash Club)	South Taranaki	156 Tasman Street, Opunake	Multi-sport	3 glass	Recreation hub
Waimarino (Raetihi) Squash Club	Ruapehu	Grey Street, Raetihi	Stand-alone	2 standard	Club
Waiouru Military Camp	Ruapehu	Powles Avenue, Waiouru	Other	1 standard	
YMCA New Plymouth	New Plymouth	83 Liardet Street, New Plymouth	Multi-sport	2 standard	

SUMMARY OF CENTRAL SQUASH FACILITY PROVISION

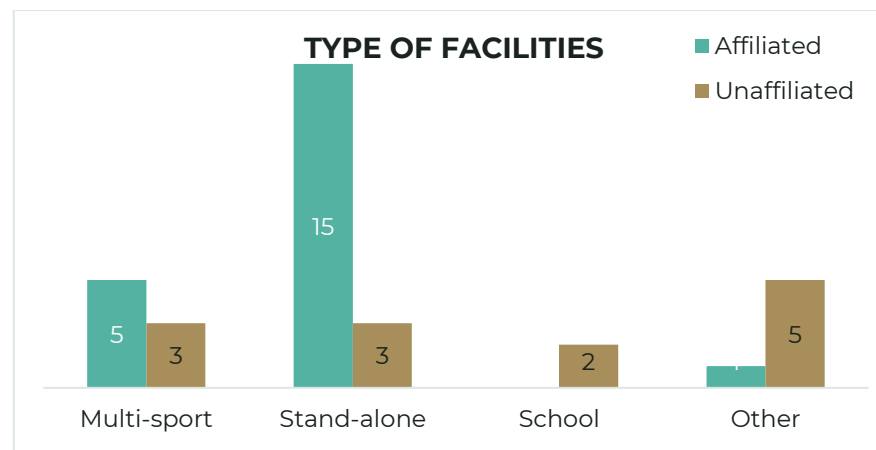
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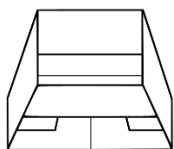
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AFFILIATED

13
UNAFFILIATED

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TOTAL



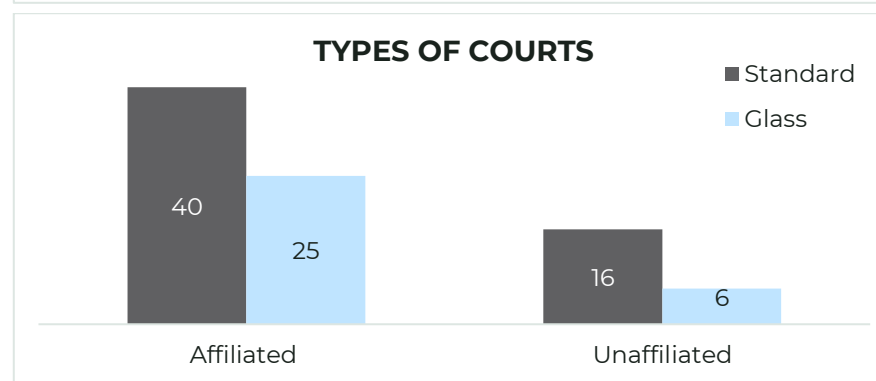
COURTS



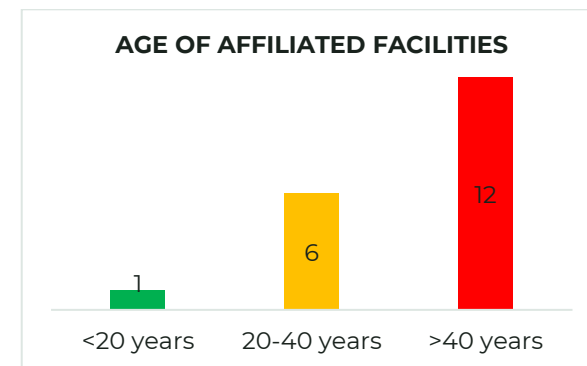
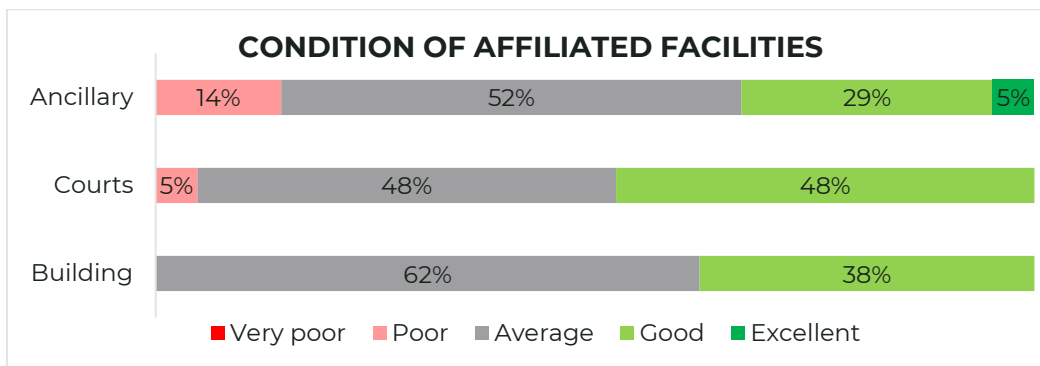
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AFFILIATED

22
UNAFFILIATED

89
TOTAL

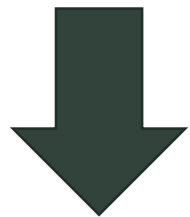
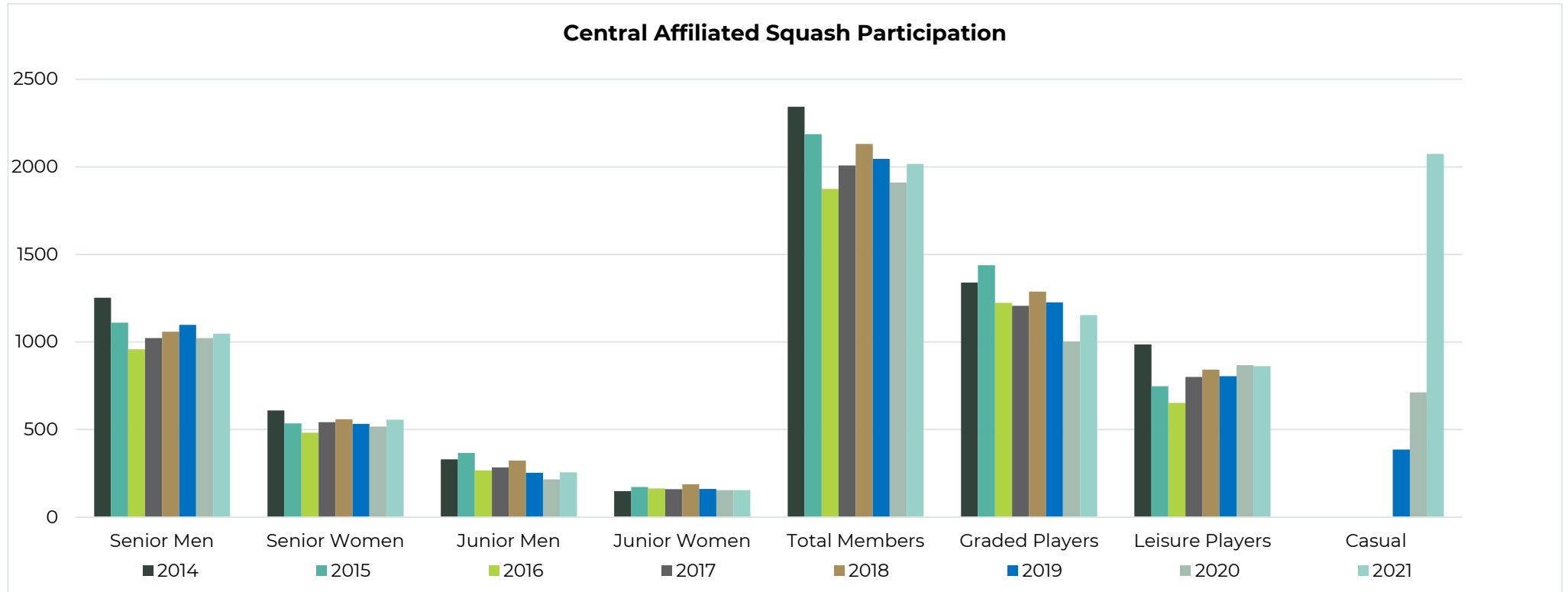


AGE & CONDITION AFFILIATED FACILITIES



CENTRAL SQUASH MEMBERSHIP

In 2021, there was 2,016 affiliated squash participants in the Central District, and an additional 2,074 casual participants. Membership has declined, with declines across all membership categories. Conversely casual participation has grown significantly.



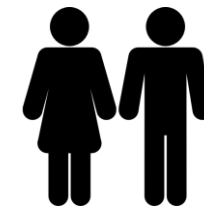
14% Total Member Decline since 2014
(437% growth in casual players)



56% Graded Players
44% Leisure Players
1,171 Casual Players



80% Senior
20% Junior

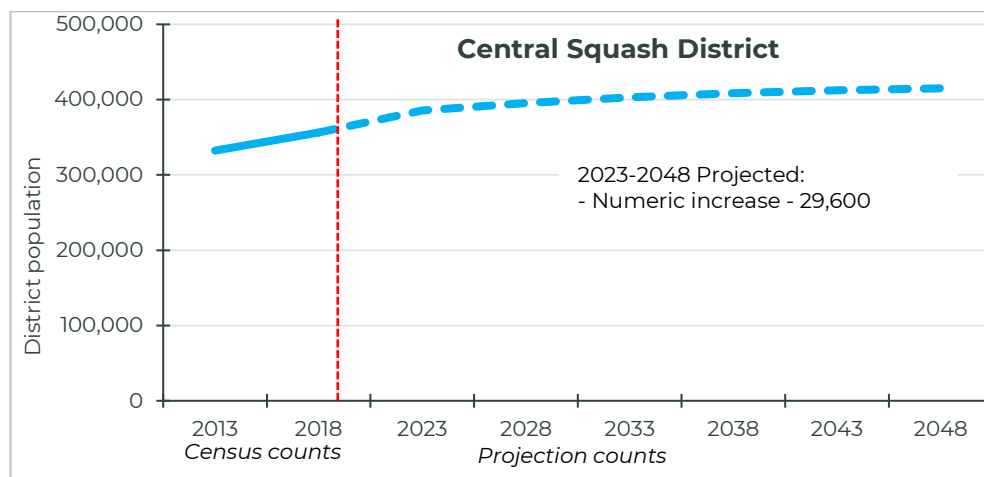


65% Male
35% Female

CENTRAL POPULATION OVERVIEW

The Central Squash District population is highly urbanised (~80%) but dispersed across different centres, with around 22% in Palmerston North, 16% in New Plymouth, 12% in Whanganui and the remaining 50% in smaller towns.

At the 2018 Census 2018 the population of the Central Squash District was **356,358**. The District is projected to grow by **29,600** (8%) to **414,950** over the next 25 years (2023-2048).



Some interesting features of the Central Squash District population:

- Higher median age of 40 years compared with 37 years for all of NZ.
- Higher proportion of Europeans (82%) compared to NZ (71%).
- A slightly higher proportion of Māori (22%) compared to NZ (17%)
- Lower proportions of Asian and Pacific ethnic groups (6%, 4%) compared to NZ (15%, 8%).

Where will population growth be focused?

Most areas are expected to grow in the Central Squash District, with New Plymouth District Council and Palmerston North City Council expected to grow the most, both numerically and proportionally. Some areas have near-zero to negative growth projections.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
New Plymouth District Council	87,700	98,600	10,900	12
Palmerston North City Council	92,300	102,100	9,800	11
Horowhenua District Council	36,800	40,100	3,300	9
Whanganui District Council	48,500	51,400	2,900	6
Manawatu District Council	32,800	34,800	2,000	6
Rangitikei District Council	16,000	17,050	1,050	7
Stratford District Council	10,050	10,400	350	3
South Taranaki District Council	29,100	29,400	300	1
Taranua District Council	19,050	19,250	200	1
Ruapehu District Council	13,050	11,850	-1,200	-9
Central Squash District	385,350	414,950	29,600	8

How will the population change?

The population in the Central Squash District is forecast to become increasingly older. Across the Squash NZ playing age-groups (aged >5yrs), the greatest population change will be in the 50 years plus age-group.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
5-19yrs (Junior)	76,050	69,270	-6,780	-9
20-35yrs (Senior)	67,950	66,330	-1,620	-2
35-50yrs (Masters)	67,150	69,170	2,020	3
50+yrs (Veteran)	150,480	187,920	37,440	25

Other features of population change:

- Projected declines in the 'Juniors' and 'Seniors' population age-groups and small to moderate increases for 'Masters' and 'Veteran' age-groups.
- Ethnic identity projections to 2038 indicate most numeric increase in Māori ethnic identities (by 28,800 = 37% increase).
- Higher percentage increases for Asian (76%) and Pacific (76%) ethnic groups, while the lowest are for European ethnic identities (3%).

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT STATE

AFFILIATED MEMBERS / COURTS	LOCATION	HIERARCHY	AFF. COURTS	2021 AFF. MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	QUALITY FACILITY
Ashhurst-Pohangina Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	72	36	Average
Dannevirke Squash Club	Urban	Regional	3	54	18	High
Eltham Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	28	14	High
Feilding Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	85	21	Average
Foxton Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	31	16	Average
Hawera Lawn Tennis & Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	49	16	Average
Huntermville Squash Club	Rural	Local	1	36	36	Average
Inglewood Squash Club	Rural	Local	3	100	33	High
Kawaroa Park Squash Club	Urban	Local	5	291	58	Average
Levin Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	97	24	Average
Ohakea Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	28	14	Average
Ohakune Squash Club	Rural	Local	3	204	68	Average
Okato Squash Club	Rural	Local	3	82	27	Average
Rangitikei Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	54	18	Average
Rivercity Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	89	45	High
SquashGym Palmerston North	Urban	National	8	311	39	High
Stratford Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	51	17	High
Taihape Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	117	59	High
Tararua Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	81	41	High
Waitara Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	50	17	Average
Whanganui Squash Club	Urban	Regional	5	106	21	High

MEMBERS / AFFILIATED COURT	AFF. COURTS	MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
Central Urban based courts	43	1237	29	37	Below with national average
Central Rural based courts	22	779	35	25	Above with national average
Central Overall	65	2016	31	34	Below with national average
POPULATION / AFFILIATED COURTS	AFF. COURTS	POPULATION	POPULATION COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2023 Central Total Population	65	385,350	5,928	9,210	Well above national average
2048 Central Total Population	65	414,950	6,384	10,961	Well above national average. Population growth is medium.
AFFILIATED PLAYERS / POPULATION	MEMBERS	POPULATION	PLAYERS PER POPULATION	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2021 Affiliated players of total population	4,090	385,350	1.06%	0.6%	Above with national average.

CENTRAL DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION

Focus on maintaining or raising the quality of provision and improving membership of facilities. Little or no additional provision is envisioned across the District, except where individual facilities have high membership or utilisation.

CENTRAL ACTION PLAN

FACILITY / AREA	ACTION	PRIORITY
Facility Quality	Continue to support clubs with plans to upgrade facilities, or those with low facility quality or with low membership ratios to improve the quality of provision as a mechanism to grow participation.	High
Taihape	Complete a feasibility study to investigate potential expansion to address high membership ratios but consider accessibility and long-term sustainability. Consider opportunities for multi-use to support strong utilisation.	High
Hunternville	Complete a feasibility study to investigate potential expansion to address high membership ratios but consider accessibility and long-term sustainability. Consider opportunities for multi-use to support strong utilisation.	High
New Plymouth	Long-term consider whether additional provision is required in/around New Plymouth or increased opportunities to utilise unaffiliated provision.	Low

WELLINGTON SQUASH FACILITY INVENTORY

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
1. Club Kelburn Victoria University Squash Club	Wellington	65 Salamanca Road, Kelburn, Wellington	Multi-sport	1 glass 7 standard	Council land, other building	1960s	Average	Good	Average	Planning interior upgrade including changing rooms.
2. Hutt City	Lower Hutt	Taita Drive	Multi-sport	6 glass (4 doubles)	Council land and building	2010s	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Part of Fraser Park Multi-sport
3. Island Bay Tennis & Squash Club	Wellington	2 The Parade, Island Bay, Wellington	Multi-sport	3 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Good	Average	Island Bay Services Club have dedicated space in building. Undertaking interior upgrade, new scoring system and new tins.
4. Kapiti Squash Club	Kapiti Coast	28 Anthony Grove, Paraparaumu	Stand-alone	3 standard	Club land and building	1970s	Average	Average	Poor	Completed repainting and planning carpark upgrade.
5. Khandallah Tennis & Squash Club	Wellington	55 Delhi Crescent, Khandallah, Wellington	Multi-sport	1 glass 3 standard	Other land and building	1970s	Poor	Average	Average	Completed lighting and changing room upgrade. Planning upgrade of carparking, painting, entrance.
6. Mana Squash Rackets Club	Porirua	Ngati Toa Domain, Pascoe Avenue, Mana, Porirua	Stand-alone	1 glass 2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Good	Good	Completed repainting, LED lighting and heating. Planning to add glass court. Land confirmed, now fundraising.
7. Martinborough Squash Club	South Wairarapa	52 Todds Road, Martinborough	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Average	Good	Good	Kitchen upgrade completed
8. Masterton Squash Club	Masterton	25 Villa Street, Masterton	Stand-alone	2 glass 2 standard	Club land and building	1960s	Average	Good	Average	
9. Otaki Sports Club	Kapiti Coast	Haruatai Park, Mill Road, Otaki	Multi-sport	2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Average	Average	Poor	
10. Red Star Squash Club	Masterton	10 Herbert Street, Masterton	Stand-alone	1 glass 3 standard	Other land & building	1970s	Average	Good	Good	
11. Tawa Squash Club	Wellington	67 Main Road, Tawa	Stand-alone	1 glass 3 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Good	Good	Constructing 4th court (June 2022). Planning upgrade of changing rooms and kitchen.
12. The Thorndon Club	Wellington	4 Katherine Avenue, Thorndon, Wellington	Multi-sport	4 standard	Club land and building	1970s	Poor	Good	Poor	Currently selling land to provide funds to upgrade building and squash courts.
13. Upper Hutt Squash Club	Upper Hutt	31 McLean Street, Wallaceville, Upper Hutt	Stand-alone	1 glass 2 standard	Club land and building	1970s	Average	Good	Average	Completed LED lighting upgrade. Planning window, HVAC and changing room upgrade.
14. Wainuiomata Squash Club	Lower Hutt City	Main Road & Moohan Street, Wainuiomata	Multi-sport	3 standard	Council land Club building	1980s	Average	Average	Average	

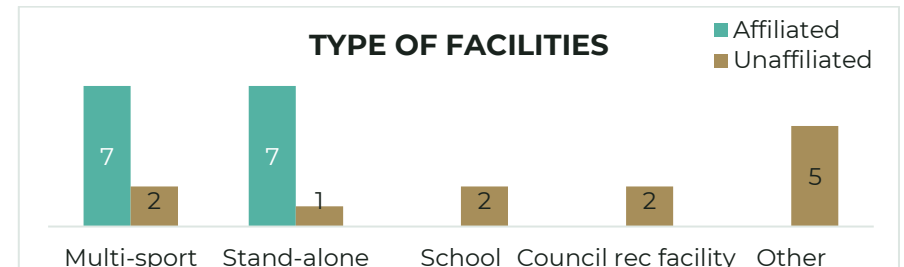
UNAFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	NOTES
Copthorne Hotel & Resort Solway Park	Masterton	High Street, Masterton	Other	1 glass	Accommodation
EMC Building	Wellington	5 - 7 Willeston Street, Wellington	Other	1 standard	Commercial
Fraser Park Squash Club	Lower Hutt	Fraser Park, 37 Percy Cameron Street	Stand-alone	3 standard	Council, not used for squash
Karori Recreation Centre	Wellington	251 Karori Road, Karori	Multi-sport	1 glass	Court used for storage
Mitchell Park Squash Club	Lower Hutt	10 Mitchell Street, Epuni, Lower Hutt	Multi-sport	5 standard	To be reduced to 3 squash courts
Nairnville Recreation Centre	Wellington	Lucknow Terrace, Khandallah, Wellington	Multi-sport	1 standard	Unlikely used
Private House	Wellington	43A Seatoun Heights Road, Seatoun, Wellington	Other	1 standard	
Sacred Heart College	Lower Hutt	65 Laings Road, Lower Hutt	School	1 standard	Not used
St Patrick's College Silverstream	Upper Hutt	207 Fergusson Drive, Heretaunga, Upper Hutt	School	2 standard	Not used
Trentham Military Camp	Upper Hutt	Camp Road, Trentham, Upper Hutt	Other	1 standard	Not used
Waikanae Squash Club	Kapiti Coast	Waikanae Recreation Centre, 100 Ngarara Road, Waikanae	Multi-sport	1 glass 1 standard	Condition ok
The Wellington Club	Wellington	88 The Terrace, Wellington	Other	1 standard	Private club

SUMMARY OF WELLINGTON SQUASH FACILITY PROVISION

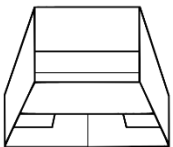
FACILITIES



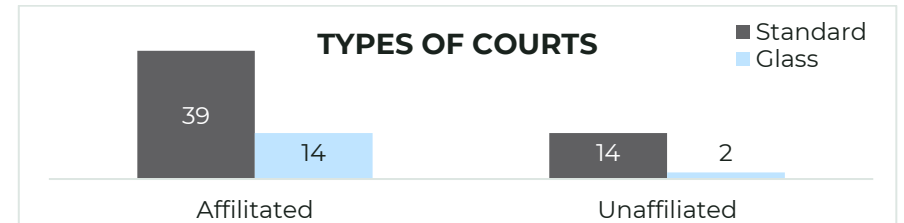
14 AFFILIATED **12** UNAFFILIATED **26** TOTAL



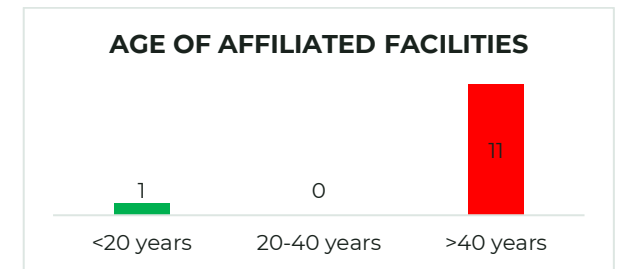
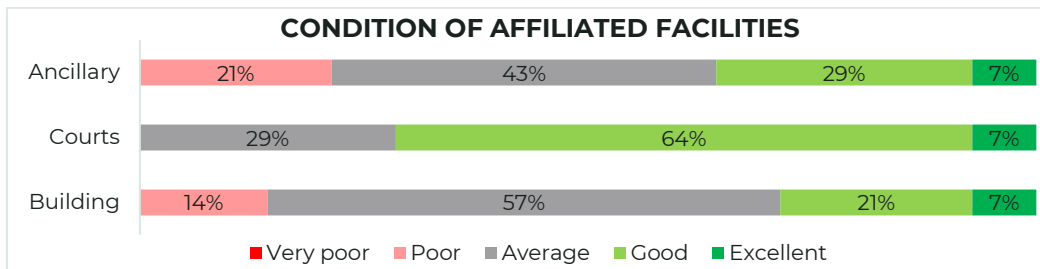
COURTS



53 AFFILIATED **16** UNAFFILIATED **69** TOTAL

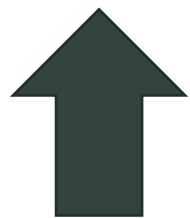
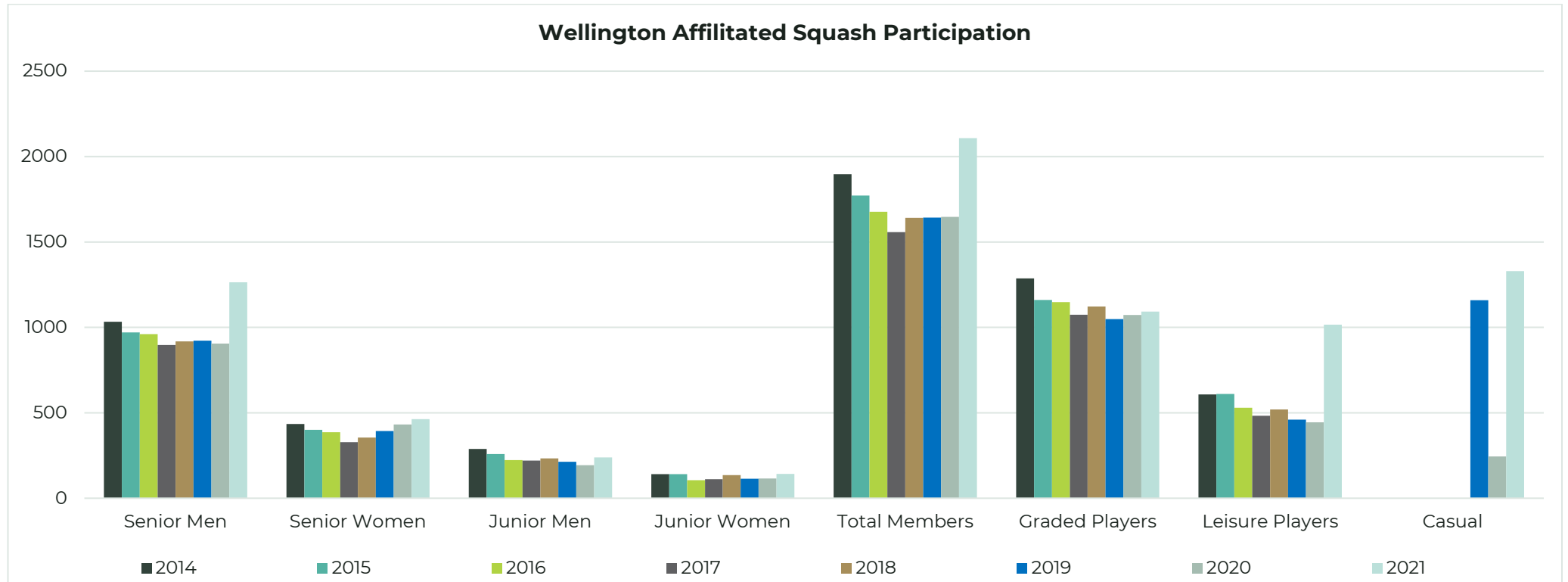


AGE & CONDITION AFFILIATED FACILITIES



WELLINGTON SQUASH MEMBERSHIP

In 2021, there was 2,180 affiliated squash participants in the Wellington District, and an additional 1,329 casual participants. Membership was declining but increased in 2021, primarily through an increase in leisure players.



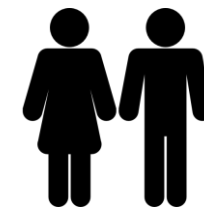
11% Total Member Growth since 2014



52% Graded Players
48% Leisure Players
1,329 Casual Players



82% Senior
18% Junior

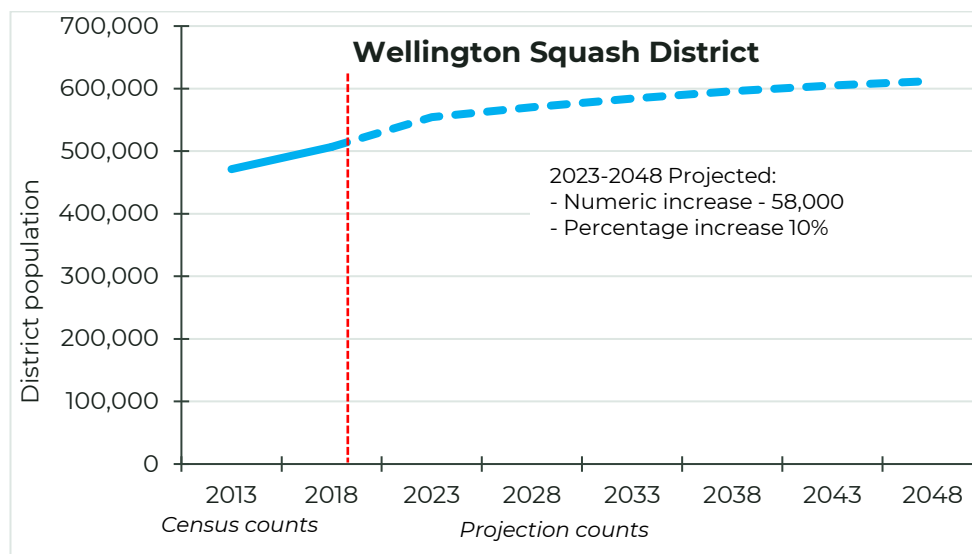


71% Male
29% Female

WELLINGTON POPULATION OVERVIEW

The Wellington Squash District population is highly urbanised (95%) with most (~80%) living in the combined greater Wellington City area. Most of the remaining 20% are in Kapiti Coast and Wairarapa towns.

At the 2018 Census the population of the Wellington Squash District was **506,814**. The District is projected to grow by **58,000** (10%) to **612,200** over the next 25 years (2023-2048).



Some interesting features of the Wellington Squash District population:

- A similar median age of 37 years compared with 37 years for all of NZ.
- A similar proportion of European ethnic identity (76%) compared to NZ (71%).
- Similar proportions of Asian and Pacific ethnic identities (13%, 8%) compared to NZ (15%, 8%).

Where will population growth be focused?

All areas are expected to grow in the Wellington Squash District, with the greater Wellington Councils (led strongly by Wellington City) expected to grow the most, both numerically and proportionally.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
Wellington City Council	220,800	248,500	27,700	13
Porirua City Council	62,900	71,500	8,600	14
Lower Hutt City Council	114,400	122,300	7,900	7
Upper Hutt City Council	48,500	54,000	5,500	11
Kapiti Coast District Council	58,000	63,100	5,100	9
Masterton District Council	28,000	29,700	1,700	6
Carterton District Council	10,050	10,800	750	7
South Wairarapa District Council	11,550	12,300	750	6
Wellington Squash District	554,200	612,200	58,000	10

How will the population change?

The population in the Wellington Squash District is forecast to become increasingly older. Across the Squash NZ playing age-groups (aged >5yrs), the greatest population change, both numerically and proportionally will be in the 50 years plus age-group.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
5-19yrs (Junior)	99,810	89,950	-9,860	-10
20-35yrs (Senior)	122,520	115,910	-6,610	-5
35-50yrs (Masters)	109,600	124,100	14,500	13
50+yrs (Veteran)	192,170	252,790	60,620	32

Other features of population change:

- A projected decline in the 'Juniors' and 'Seniors' population age-group and small to moderate increases for 'Seniors' and 'Masters' age-groups.
- Ethnic identity projections to 2038 indicate most numeric increase in Asian ethnic identities (by 42,800 = 62% increase).
- High percentage increases are projected for Māori (37%) and Pacific (31%) ethnic identities, while the lowest are for European ethnic identities (4%).

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT STATE

AFFILIATED MEMBERS / COURTS	LOCATION	HIERARCHY	AFF. COURTS	2021 AFF. MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	QUALITY FACILITY
Club Kelburn-Victoria University Squash Club	Urban	Local	8	189	24	Average
Hutt City	Urban	National	6	230	38	High
Island Bay Tennis & Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	163	54	Average
Kapiti Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	160	53	Average
Khandallah Tennis & Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	159	40	Average
Mana Squash Rackets Club	Urban	Local	3	222	74	High
Martinborough Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	92	46	High
Masterton Squash Club	Urban	Regional	4	129	32	Average
Otaki Sports Club	Rural	Local	2	35	18	Average
Red Star Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	77	26	High
Tawa Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	295	74	High
The Thorndon Club	Urban	Local	4	147	37	Low
Upper Hutt Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	128	32	Average
Wainuiomata Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	82	27	Average

MEMBERS / AFFILIATED COURT	AFF. COURTS	MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
Wellington Urban based courts	49	1981	40	37	Well above national average
Wellington Rural based courts	4	127	32	25	Well above national average
Wellington Overall	53	2108	40	34	Well above national average
POPULATION / AFFILIATED COURTS	AFF. COURTS	POPULATION	POPULATION COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2023 Wellington Total Population	53	554,200	10,457	9,210	Below national average
2048 Wellington Total Population	53	612,200	12,551	10,961	Below national average.
AFFILIATED PLAYERS / POPULATION	MEMBERS	POPULATION	PLAYERS PER POPULATION	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2021 Affiliated players of total population	3437	554,200	0.62%	0.6%	On par with national average.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION

Some additional provision will be required over time around key growth areas, which needs to be carefully investigated and planned to ensure accessibility and a balanced network is achieved. Focus on improving accessibility in growth area, improving quality and growing membership.

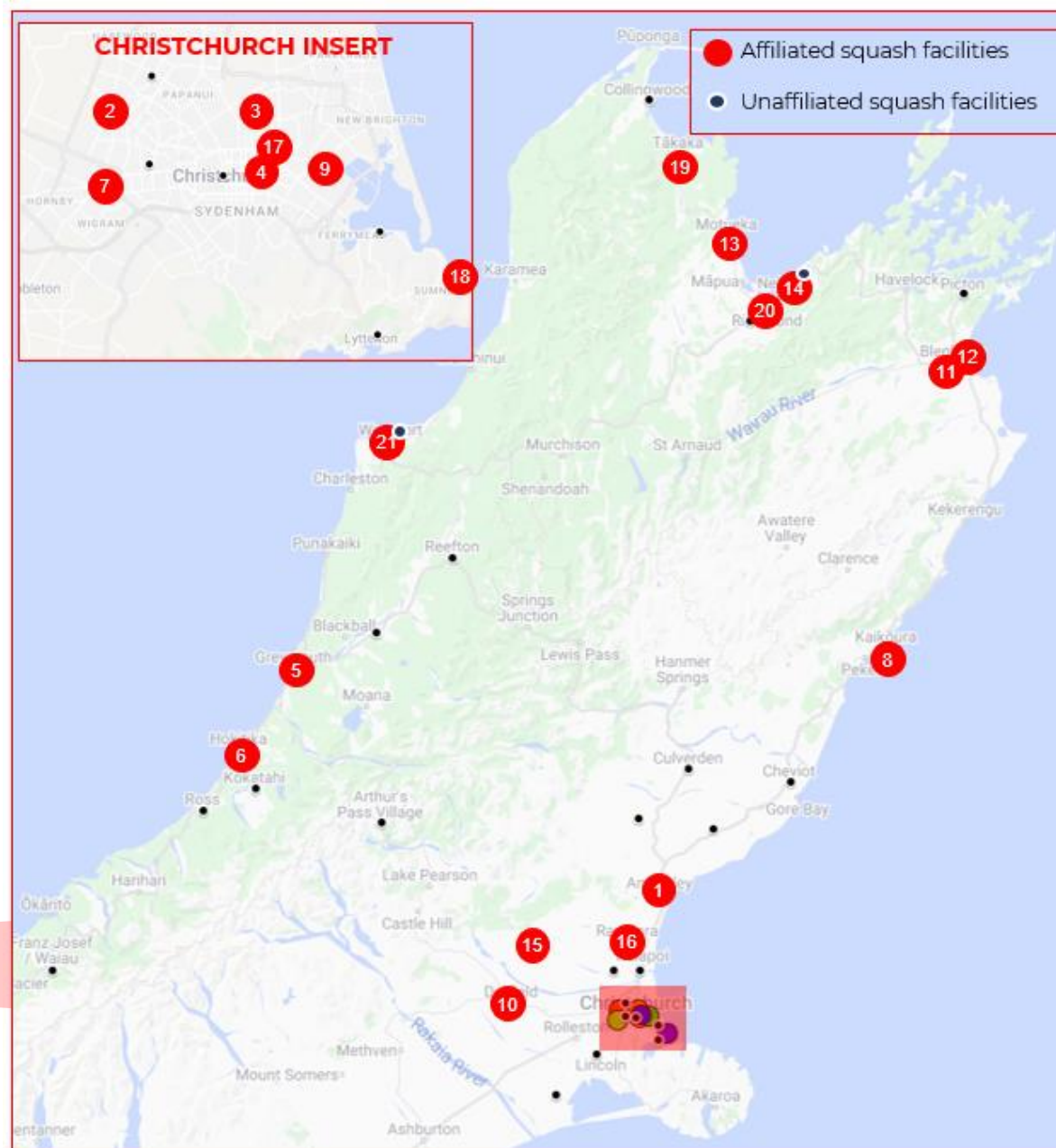
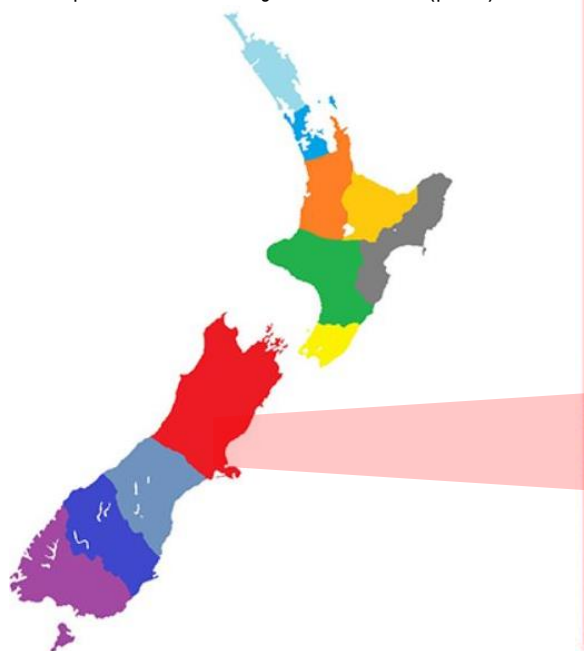
WELLINGTON ACTION PLAN

FACILITY / AREA	ACTION	PRIORITY
Facility Quality	Continue to support clubs with plans to upgrade facilities, or those with low facility quality or with low membership ratios to improve the quality of provision as a mechanism to grow participation.	High
Thorndon	Complete redevelopment to address poor quality of the facility with high membership ratio and in a district which needs increased capacity.	High
Mana	Continue to plan and fundraise for expansion of court, given the high membership ratio, taking account of opportunities to raise participant experience and long-term sustainability. Complete a feasibility study if not already completed.	High
Kapiti Coast	Investigate opportunities to expand court provision to address high membership ratio and provide for population growth.	Medium

5.8 CANTERBURY

OVERVIEW OF DISTRICT

Description	Upper South Island and Chatham Island
Local Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buller District Council Chatham Island Council Christchurch City Council Grey District Council Huruhui District City Council Kaikoura District Council Marlborough District Council Nelson City Council Selwyn District Council Tasman District Council Waimakariri District Council Westland District Council Westland District Council
Regional Sport Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sport Tasman Sport Canterbury / Westland (part)



CANTERBURY SQUASH FACILITY INVENTORY

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
1. Amberley Squash Club	Hurunui	The Domain, Douglas Road, Amberley	Multi-sport	2 standard	Council land Club building	1980s	Average	Good	Good	Added new changing rooms in 2010.
2. Burnside Squash Club	Christchurch	Burnside Park, Avonhead Road, Christchurch	Stand-alone	4 glass	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Good	Excellent	New roof completed. Lighting upgrade and 2 additional courts planned.
3. Christchurch Football Squash Club	Christchurch	250 Westminster Street, St Albans, Christchurch	Stand-alone	4 glass	Club land and building	1970s	Good	Good	Good	
4. Christchurch Squash Club	Christchurch	182 Chester Street East, Christchurch	Stand-alone	8 glass	Private land Club building	2010	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	
5. Greymouth Squash Club	Grey	46 Alexander Street, Greymouth	Stand-alone	1 glass 2 standard	Other land Club building	1970s	Average	Good	Average	Earthquake strengthening required in next 10 years
6. Hokitika Squash Club	Westland	97 Sewell Street, Hokitika	Stand-alone	2 standard	Club land and building	1960s	Average	Average	Average	
7. Hoon Hay Squash Club	Christchurch	8 Takaro Avenue, Sockburn, Christchurch	Council Rec Centre	4 standard	Council land and building	1960s	Average	Average	Average	Leased from Squash Canterbury
8. Kaikoura Squash Club	Kaikoura	Killarney Street, Kaikoura	Stand-alone	3 glass	Council land Club building	1980s	Good	Good	Good	
9. Linwood Squash Club	Christchurch	Kearneys Road, Linwood, Christchurch	Multi-sport	2 standard	Other land and building	1970s	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	2010s completed internal refurbishment.
10. Malvern Squash Club	Selwyn	Darfield Recreation Centre, North Terrace, Darfield	Multi-sport	2 standard	Council land Club building	1980s	Average	Good	Average	
11. Marlborough College Old Boys Squash Club	Marlborough	Marlborough Boys College, 5 Stephenson Street, Blenheim	Stand-alone	3 standard	Other land and building	1970s	Average	Good	Average	Continuing to upgrade courts with new LED lighting, paint and sanded floors. Also upgrading heating to address dampness.
12. Marlborough Squash Rackets Club	Marlborough	Anchor 2000 Stadium, Kinross Street, Blenheim	Multi-sport	4 glass (2 doubles)	Council land and building	2000s	Good	Good	Good	Considering plans for viewing platform on show court and creating social space.
13. Motueka Squash Club	Tasman	Huia (Whitwells) Car Park, 184 High Street, Motueka	Other	2 standard	Private land and building	1970s	Average	Average	Average	Keen to undertake upgrades but limited funds.
14. Nelson Squash Club	Nelson	Rutherford Park, Halifax Street, Nelson	Stand-alone	2 glass 4 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Poor	Average	Poor	Planning upgrade of changing rooms, bar, lounge. Hoping to align with Nelson Tennis Club for joint funding and benefits.

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
15. Oxford Squash Club	Waimakariri	Pearson Park, Dohrmans Road, Oxford	Stand-alone	2 glass	Council land Club building	1980s	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	2021 completed internal refurbishment and roof replacement.
16. Rangiora Squash Club	Waimakariri	Church Street, Rangiora	Stand-alone	1 glass 2 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Average	Good	Good	Planning upgrade of plumbing, electrics, and LED lighting.
17. Richmond Squash Club	Christchurch	75 London Street, Richmond, Christchurch	Multi-sport	3 glass	Club land and building	2020s	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	New club but planning on improvements to support growth.
18. Sumner Tennis & Squash Club	Christchurch	18 Heberden Avenue, Sumner	Multi-sport	3 standard	Club land and building	1970s	Good	Good	Excellent	
19. Takaka Squash Club	Tasman	Takaka Recreation Park, Takaka Valley Highway, Takaka	Council Rec Centre	2 glass	Council land Club building	2010s	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	2017 new facility
20. Waimea Squash Club	Nelson	345 Queen Street, Richmond, Nelson	Multi-sport	4 glass	Other land and building	1980s	Good	Good	Average	Currently upgrading changing rooms. Planning upgrade of kitchen, bar, live scoring screens,
21. Westport Squash Club	Buller	24 Hunter Street, Westport	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Average	Average	Average	

UNAFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	NOTES
Amuri Area School	Hurunui	School Road, Culverden	School	2 glass	
Arthurs Pass Squash Courts	Selwyn	100 West Coast Road, Arthurs Pass	Stand-alone	1 standard	
Bishopdale YMCA Recreation Centre	Christchurch	13A Bishopdale Court, Bishopdale, Christchurch	Multi-sport	2 glass	
Celtic Squash Club	Nelson	Hathaway Terrace, Nelson	Stand-alone	2 standard	
Chatham Island Squash Club	Chatham Islands	Norman Kirk Memorial Reserve, Owenga Road, Waitangi	Stand-alone	1 standard	
Cheviot Area School	Hurunui	Hall Road, Cheviot	School	2 glass	
City YMCA	Christchurch	12 Hereford Street, Christchurch	Multi-sport	2 standard	
Collingwood Squash Court	Tasman	Tasman Street, Collingwood	Stand-alone	1 standard	
Grey Valley Squash Club	Grey	Ahaura	Stand-alone	1 standard	
Franz Josef Sports Centre	Westland		Multi-sport	1 standard	
Hawarden / Waikari Squash Club	Hurunui	Hurunui Domain, 11B Allandale Road, Hawarden	Stand-alone	2 standard	
Kaiapoi High School	Waimakariri	Ohoka Road, Kaiapoi	School	2 standard	
Kokatahi Hall	Westland	Kokatahi	Multi-sport	1 standard	
Leeston Rugby Club	Selwyn	Leeston Park, Holley Street, Leeston	Multi-sport	2 standard	

UNAFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	NOTES
Lincoln Squash Club	Selwyn	Ellesmere Junction Road, Lincoln, Christchurch	Stand-alone	1 glass 1 standard	
Lyttelton Recreation Centre	Christchurch	25 Winchester Street, Lyttelton	Multi-sport	2 standard	
Mandeville Sports Club	Waimakariri	431 Mandeville Road, RD2, Kaiapoi	Multi-sport	2 glass	
Mount Pleasant Squash Club	Christchurch	3 McCormacks Bay Road, Mount Pleasant, Christchurch	Stand-alone	2 standard	
Pulse Energy Recreation Centre	Buller	Domett & Pakington Streets, Westport	Multi-sport	1 glass	
Picton Squash Club	Marlborough	Dublin Road, Picton	Stand-alone	1 standard	Potential development
Rangiora Fitness Centre	Waimakariri	345 Flaxton Road, Rangiora	Multi-sport	2 standard	
Reefton Squash Court	Buller	Racecourse Road, Reefton	Stand-alone	1 standard	
Ross Squash Club	Westland	9 Gibson Street, Ross	Stand-alone	1 standard	
Scargill Squash Club	Hurunui	Motunau Reserve, 125 Scargill Valley Road, Greta Valley	Stand-alone	2 standard	
University of Canterbury Recreation Centre	Christchurch	Kirkwood Avenue, Ilam, Christchurch	Multi-sport	1 standard	
Wanderers Sports Club	Tasman	Brightwater Reserve, Lord Rutherford Road, Brightwater	Multi-sport	1 standard	

SUMMARY OF CANTERBURY SQUASH FACILITY PROVISION

FACILITIES

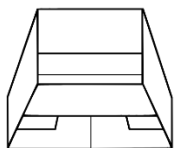


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UNAFFILIATED

47
TOTAL

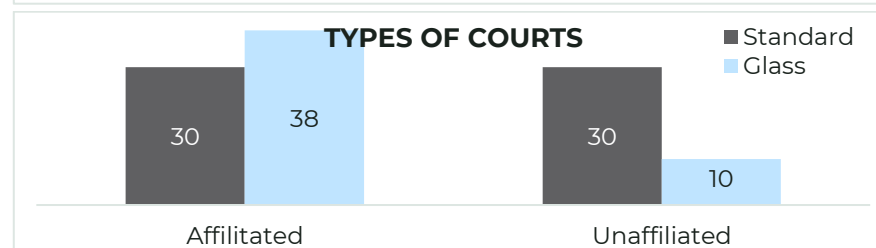
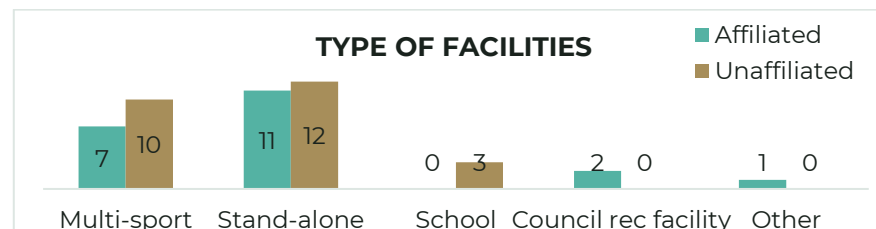
COURTS



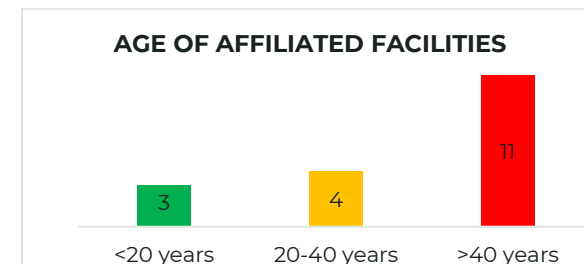
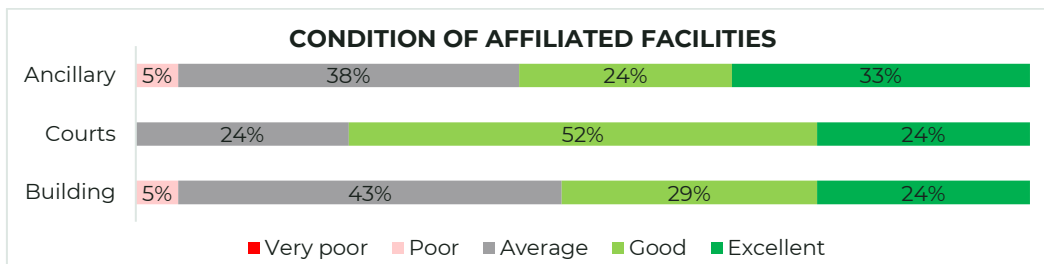
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40
UNAFFILIATED

108
TOTAL

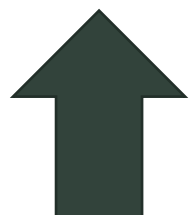
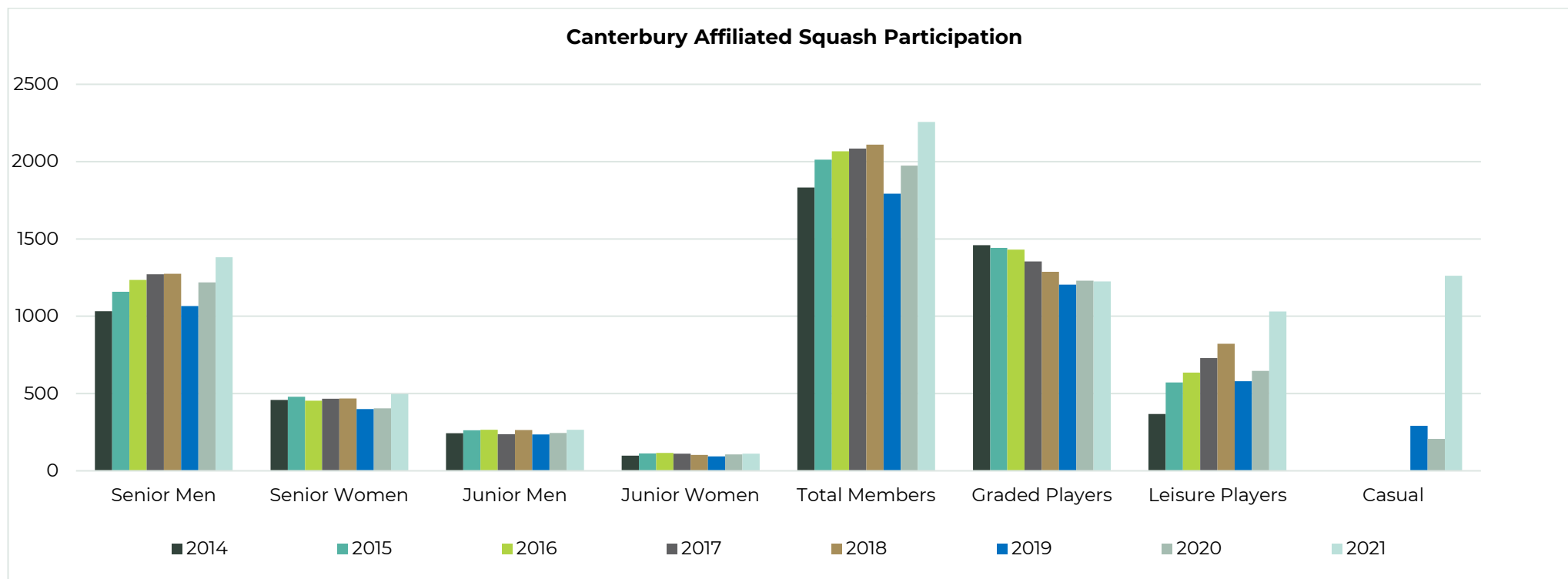


AGE & CONDITION AFFILIATED FACILITIES



CANTERBURY SQUASH MEMBERSHIP

In 2021, there was 2,256 affiliated squash participants in the Canterbury District, and an additional 1,261 casual participants. Membership has grown since 2014 driven by an increase in leisure players and increases across both ages and genders.



23% Total Member Growth since 2014



54% Graded Players
46% Leisure Players
1,261 Casual Players



83% Senior
17% Junior

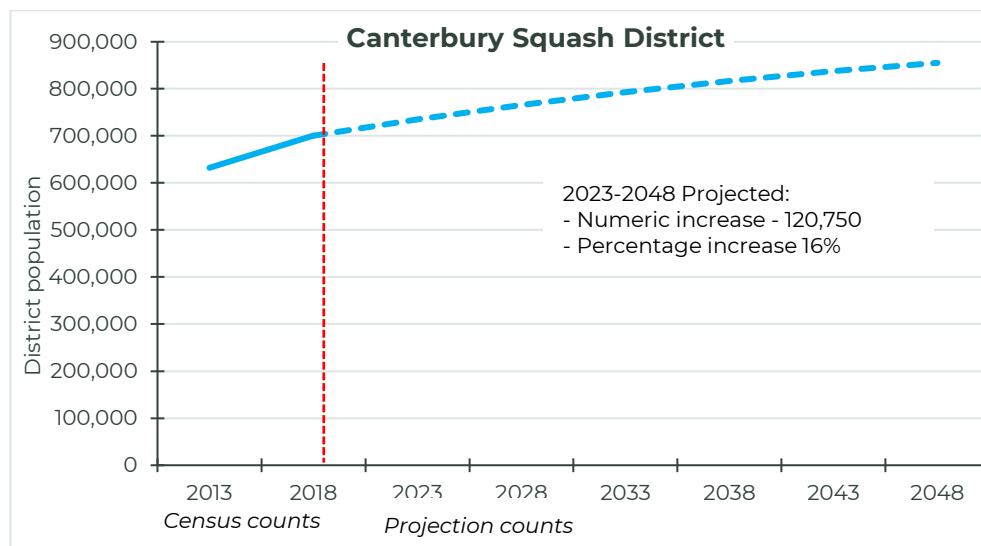


73% Male
27% Female

CANTERBURY POPULATION OVERVIEW

The Canterbury Squash District population is highly urbanised (80%) with around 60% living in or around Christchurch. There is a smaller secondary concentration in the Nelson area (~10%) and more dispersed populations in small towns across Marlborough and the West Coast.

At the 2018 Census the population of Canterbury Squash District was **700,593**. The District is projected to grow by **120,750** (16%) to **877,980** over the next 25 years (2023-2048).



Some interesting features of the Canterbury Squash District population:

- The highest median age of 44 years compared with 37 years for all of NZ.
- Higher proportion of Europeans (85%) compared to NZ (71%).
- Lower proportions of Māori, Asian and Pacific ethnic identities (10%, 10%, 3%) compared to NZ (17%, 15%, 8%).

Where will population growth be focused?

Most areas are expected to grow in the Canterbury Squash District, with Christchurch City expected to grow the most numerically, with the greatest proportional growth in the Selwyn District, and to a lesser extent also Waimakariri District. Some areas have very low growth projections.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
Christchurch City Council	402,400	463,500	61,100	15
Selwyn District Council	73,500	106,500	33,000	45
Waimakariri District Council	66,800	83,000	16,200	24
Tasman District Council	57,700	64,000	6,300	11
Nelson City Council	55,500	58,300	2,800	5
Marlborough District Council	51,000	52,700	1,700	3
Hurunui District Council	13,550	14,900	1,350	10
Kaikoura District Council	4,310	4,470	160	4
Grey District Council	13,950	13,450	-500	-4
Westland District Council	8,970	8,440	-530	-6
Buller District Council	9,550	8,720	-830	-9
Canterbury Squash District	757,230	877,980	120,750	16

How will the population change?

The population in the Canterbury Squash District is forecast to become increasingly older. Across the Squash NZ playing age-groups (aged >5yrs), the greatest population change will be in the 50 years plus age-group.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
5-19yrs (Junior)	136,580	128,750	-7,830	-6
20-35yrs (Senior)	151,500	150,660	-840	-1
35-50yrs (Masters)	149,140	173,580	24,440	16
50+yrs (Veteran)	293,560	402,900	109,340	37

Other features of population change:

- Projected decline in the 'Juniors' and 'Seniors' population age-groups.
- Ethnic projections to 2038 indicate most numeric increase in European ethnic identities (by 72,860 = 12% increase).
- Higher percentage increases are projected for Asian (77%), Pacific (70%) and Māori (55%) ethnic identities.

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT STATE

AFFILIATED MEMBERS / COURTS	LOCATION	HIERARCHY	AFF. COURTS	2021 AFF. MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	QUALITY FACILITY
Amberley Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	32	16	High
Burnside Squash Club	Urban	Regional	4	397	99	High
Christchurch Football Squash Club	Urban	Regional	4	206	52	High
Christchurch Squash Club	Urban	National	8	415	52	High
Greymouth Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	65	22	Average
Hokitika Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	22	11	Average
Hoon Hay Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	65	16	Average
Kaikoura Squash Club	Rural	Local	3	119	40	High
Linwood Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	20	10	High
Malvern Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	44	22	Average
Marlborough College Old Boys Squash	Urban	Local	3	128	43	Average
Marlborough Squash Rackets Club	Urban	Regional	4	79	20	High
Motueka Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	56	28	Average
Nelson Squash Club	Urban	National	6	96	16	Low
Oxford Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	16	8	High
Rangiora Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	104	35	High
Richmond Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	116	39	High
Sumner Tennis & Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	46	15	High
Takaka Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	60	30	High
Waimea Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	117	29	High
Westport Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	3	2	Average

MEMBERS / AFFILIATED COURT	AFF. COURTS	MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
Canterbury Urban based courts	53	1910	36	37	On par with national average
Canterbury Rural based courts	15	296	20	25	Below national average
Canterbury Overall	68	2206	23	34	Below national average
POPULATION / AFFILIATED COURTS	AFF. COURTS	POPULATION	POPULATION COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2023 Canterbury Total Population	68	757,230	11,136	9,210	Below national average
2048 Canterbury Total Population	68	877,980	12,911	10,961	Below national average.
AFFILIATED PLAYERS / POPULATION	MEMBERS	POPULATION	PLAYERS PER POPULATION	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2021 Affiliated players of total population	3,517	757,230	0.46%	0.6%	Below national average.

CANTERBURY DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION

Some additional provision will be required over time around key growth areas, which needs to be carefully investigated and planned to ensure accessibility and a balanced network is achieved. Focus on improving accessibility in growth area, improving quality and growing membership.

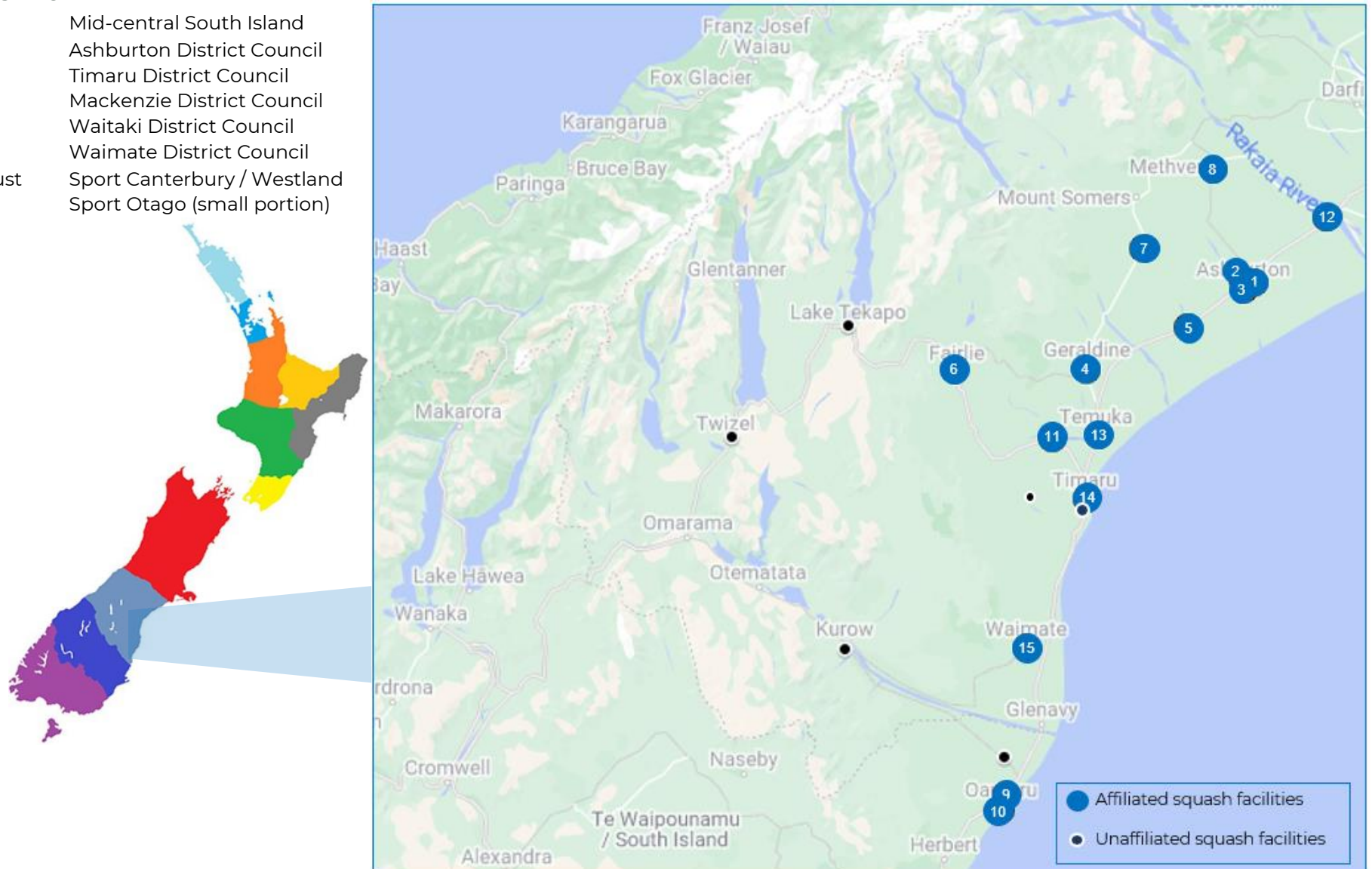
CANTERBURY ACTION PLAN

FACILITY / AREA	ACTION	PRIORITY
Facility Quality	Continue to support clubs with plans to upgrade facilities, or those with low facility quality or with low membership ratios to improve the quality of provision as a mechanism to grow participation.	High
Greymouth	Upgrade existing facility to address earthquake strengthening. Complete project scoping document or feasibility study if not already completed.	High
Nelson	Complete a feasibility study to investigate the upgrade of facilities to address poor quality of national standard facility. Continue to explore partnership opportunities with Nelson Tennis. Consider long-term sustainability and current low membership ratio.	High
Selwyn	Complete a detailed study to investigate the need for additional squash court provision, given high forecast growth in the area, taking account of quality and accessible provision and long-term sustainability.	High
Christchurch	Complete a detailed study to investigate potential court expansion to address the high membership ratios of some facilities but consider accessibility and balanced provision across the city. Consider long-term operating sustainability and impact on existing facilities.	Medium
Affiliated provision	Consider opportunities to transfer unaffiliated provision into the affiliated squash facility network.	Medium

5.9 MIDLANDS

OVERVIEW OF DISTRICT

Description	Mid-central South Island
Local Authorities	Ashburton District Council Timaru District Council Mackenzie District Council Waitaki District Council Waimate District Council
Regional Sport Trust	Sport Canterbury / Westland Sport Otago (small portion)



MIDLANDS SQUASH FACILITY INVENTORY

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
1. Ashburton Celtic Squash Club	Ashburton	48 Keenans Road, Ashburton	Multi-sport	2 standard	Other land and building	1970s	Average	Average	Good	2018 upgrade of ancillary facilities completed.
2. Ashburton Squash Club	Ashburton	26 Harrison Street, Ashburton	Stand-alone	2 standard 2 glass	Club land and building	1960s	Very Poor	Average	Average	Considering comprehensive development, potential merge with Collegiate Squash Club. Building costly to upgrade.
3. Collegiate Squash Club	Ashburton	3 Chalmers Avenue, Ashburton	Stand-alone	3 glass	Club land and building	1980s	Average	Good	Poor	Considering merge with Ashburton Squash Club. Currently progressing governance changes.
4. Geraldine Squash Club	Timaru	144 Talbot Street, Geraldine	Stand-alone	2 glass	Club land and building	1970s	Average	Good	Average	Planning upgrade of ancillary facilities.
5. Hinds Squash Club	Ashburton	20 Rogers Street, Hinds	Other	2 glass	Other land Club building	1970s	Average	Good	Poor	Planning upgrade of changing rooms and bar. Fundraising required.
6. Mackenzie Rugby Club	Mackenzie	50 School Road, Fairlie	Other	2 glass	Council land Other building	1980s	Excellent	Good	Average	Planning interior repaint, reflooring and changing rooms. Fundraising required.
7. Mayfield Squash Club	Ashburton	2020 Arundel Rakaia Gorge Road, RD8, Ashburton	Stand-alone	2 glass	Council land Club building	1950s	Average	Good	Average	
8. Methven Squash Club	Ashburton	Methven Domain, Methven Chertsey Road, Methven	Stand-alone	3 glass	Council land Club building	1980s	Good	Good	Good	Focusing on renewal and refurbishment of facilities to maintain quality.
9. Oamaru Excelsior Squash Club	Waitaki	Centennial Park Ave, Taward Street, Oamaru	Multi-sport	2 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Average	Poor	Poor	Planning upgrade of changing rooms. Fundraising underway.
10. Oamaru Squash & Badminton Club	Waitaki	14 Tyne Street, Oamaru	Other	1 standard 3 glass	Club land and building	1970s	Very Poor	Poor	Poor	Planning large project in planning phase. Required funding for heritage and structural report.
11. Pleasant Point Squash Club	Timaru	54 Halstead Road, Pleasant Point	Stand-alone	2 glass	Club land and building	1980s	Good	Good	Good	
12. Rakaia Squash Club	Ashburton	Rakaia Domain, 16 Rakaia Barrhill Methven Road, Rakaia	Stand-alone	3 glass	Council land Club building	1980s	Average	Good	Poor	Fundraising to demolish and rebuild changing rooms.
13. Temuka Squash Club	Timaru	Temuka Domain, 53 Domain Avenue, Temuka	Multi-sport	2 standard	Council land Club building	Pre-1950s	Good	Good	Good	
14. Timaru Squash Club	Timaru	22 Brunswick Street, Timaru	Stand-alone	2 standard 4 glass	Club land and building	Pre-1950s	Average	Average	Average	At planning stage for upgrade of facilities and including doubles court.
15. Waimate Squash Club	Waimate	11 Paul Street, Waimate	Other	2 glass	Council land and building	2010s	Excellent	Good	Good	

UNAFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	Notes
Kurow Squash Club	Waitaki District	Kurow Racecourse, Kurow	Stand-alone	2 glass	
Lake Tekapo Squash Club	Mackenzie District	9 Lakeside Dr, Lake Tekapo	Stand-alone	2 glass	
Papakaio Community Hall	Waitaki District	22 Papakaio Road, Papakaio	School	1 standard / 1 glass	Good condition
Timaru Old Boys Squash Club	Timaru District	Quarry Road, Timaru	Multi-sport	2 standard / 1 glass	
Timaru Boys High School	Timaru District	North Street, Timaru	School	1 standard	
Twizel Event Centre	Mackenzie District	8/3-18 Market Place, Twizel	Multi-sport	2 standard	Poor condition

SUMMARY OF MIDLANDS SQUASH FACILITY PROVISION

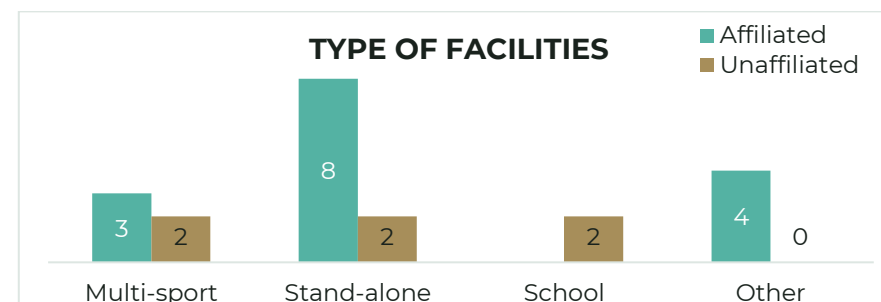
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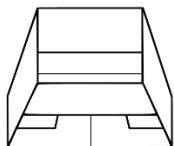
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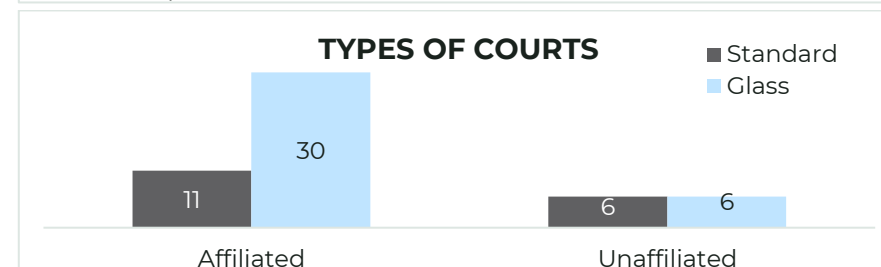
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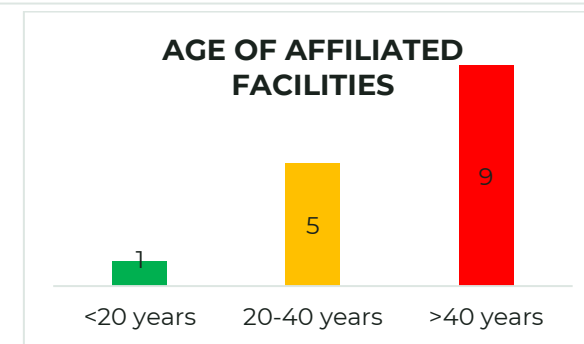
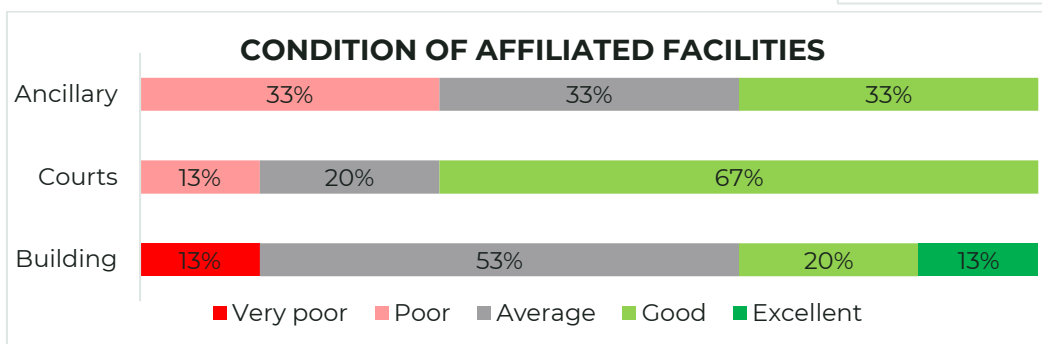
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12
UNAFFILIATED

53
TOTAL

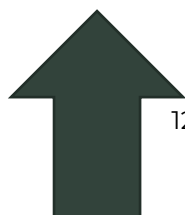
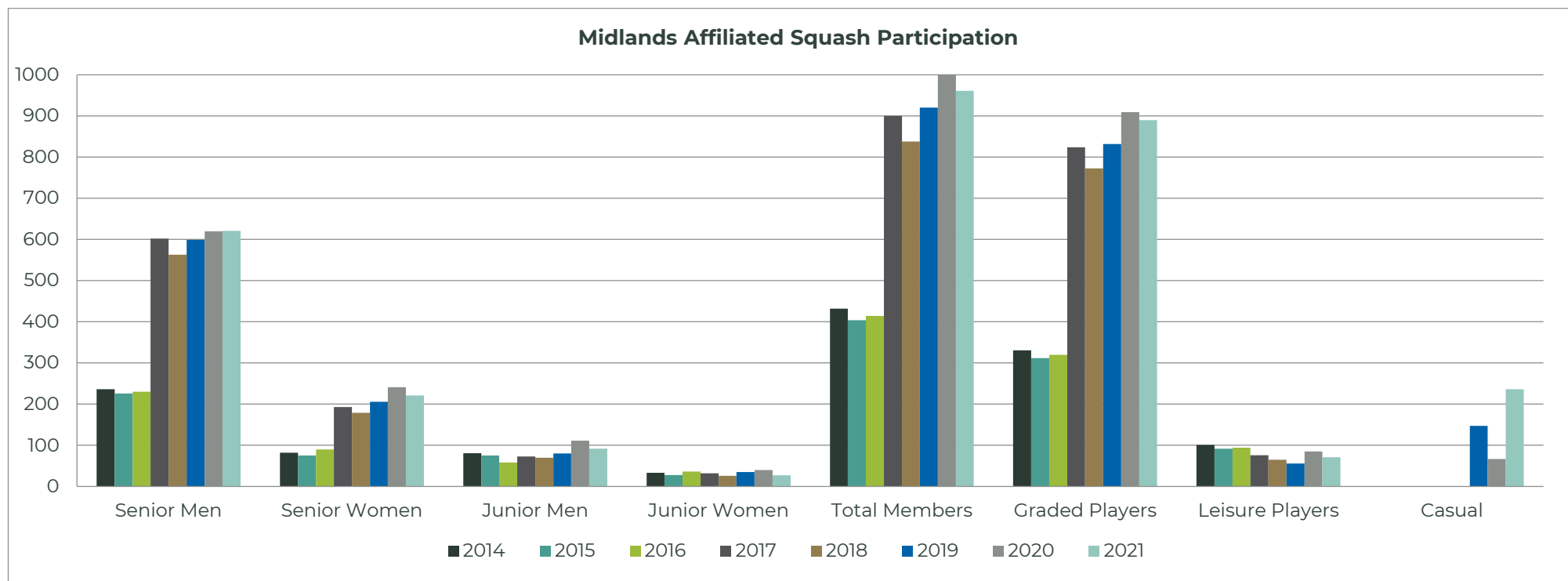


AGE & CONDITION AFFILIATED FACILITIES



MIDLANDS SQUASH MEMBERSHIP

In 2021, there was 961 affiliated squash participants in the Midlands District, and an additional 236 casual participants. There has been a substantial 122% growth in total members since 2014, due to the increased affiliation of squash facilities in 2017.



122% Total Member Growth



93% Graded Players
7% Leisure Players
236 Casual Players



88% Senior
12% Junior

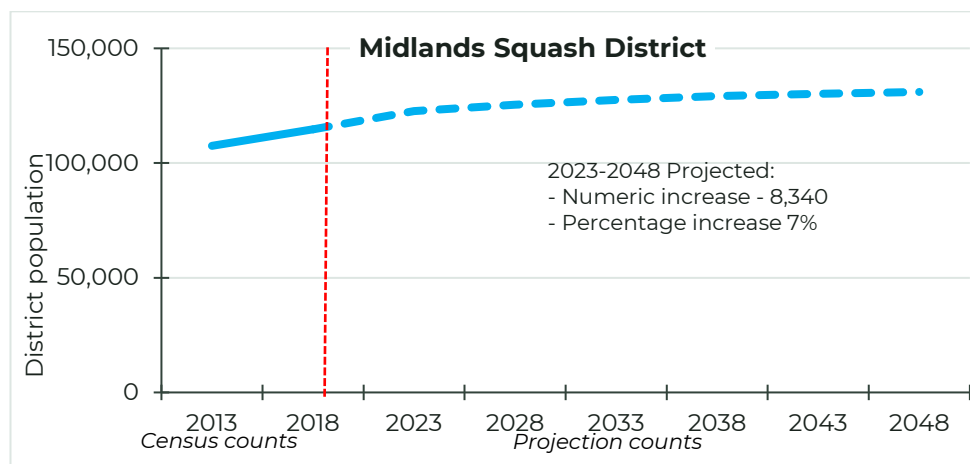


74% Male
26% Female

MIDLANDS POPULATION OVERVIEW

The Midlands Squash District population is highly dispersed across a large area. Timaru is the largest centre, accounting for around 34% of the District population, followed by Ashburton at 17%, Oamaru at 11% and most others in numerous small towns under 5% each.

At Census 2018 the population of the Midlands District was **114,708**. The District is projected to grow by **8,340** (7%) to **130,990** over the next 25 years (2023-2048).



Some interesting features of the Midlands Squash District population:

- The highest median age of 44 years compared with 37 years for all of NZ.
- The highest proportion of European ethnic identity (91%) compared to NZ (71%).
- Lower proportions of Maori, Asian and Pacific ethnic identities (9%, 6%, 3%) compared to NZ (17%, 15%, 8%).

Where will population growth be focused?

Most areas are expected to grow in the Midlands Squash District, with Ashburton District Council expected to grow the most numerically, although proportionally the most growth is in the smallest Mackenzie District Council. Some areas have very low growth projections, including the largest area of Timaru District Council.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
Ashburton District	36,200	41,900	5,700	16
Waitaki District Council	23,800	24,800	1,000	4
Mackenzie District Council	5,620	6,580	960	17
Timaru District Council	48,700	49,300	600	1
Waimate District Council	8,330	8,410	80	1
Midlands Squash District	122,650	130,990	8,340	7

How will the population change?

While changing little in size overall, the population in the Midlands Squash District is forecast to become increasingly older. Across the Squash NZ playing age-groups (aged over 5 years), the greatest population growth, both numerically and proportionally will be in the 35-50 years age-group (and older).

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
5-19yrs (Junior)	21,900	19,770	-2,130	-10
20-35yrs (Senior)	20,530	18,880	-1,650	-8
35-50yrs (Masters)	21,460	23,280	1,820	8
50+yrs (Veteran)	24,860	25,920	1,060	4

Other features of population change:

- Projected declines in the 'Juniors' and 'Seniors' population age-groups and small increases for 'Masters' and 'Veterans' age-groups.
- Ethnic identity projections to 2038 indicate the most numeric increase in Asian ethnicities (by 6,850 or 96% increase) and Māori (by 6,830 or 60%).
- High percentage (but low numeric) increase are projected for Pacific (89%) ethnic identities, while the lowest change are for European ethnic identities (8%).

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT STATE

AFFILIATED MEMBERS / COURTS	LOCATION	HIERARCHY	AFF. COURTS	2021 AFF. MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	QUALITY FACILITY
Ashburton Celtic Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	62	31	High
Ashburton Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	78	20	Low
Collegiate Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	30	10	Low
Geraldine Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	25	13	Average
Hinds Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	115	58	Average
Mackenzie Rugby Club	Rural	Local	2	43	22	High
Mayfield Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	47	24	Average
Methven Squash Club	Rural	Local	3	74	25	High
Oamaru Excelsior Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	16	8	Low
Oamaru Squash & Badminton Club	Urban	Local	4	75	19	Low
Pleasant Point Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	56	28	High
Rakaia Squash Club	Rural	Local	3	63	21	Average
Temuka Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	100	50	High
Timaru Squash Club	Urban	Regional	6	111	19	High
Waimate Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	66	33	High

MEMBERS / AFFILIATED COURT	AFF. COURTS	MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
Midlands Urban based courts	21	372	18	37	Well below national average
Midlands Rural based courts	20	589	29	25	Above national average
Midlands Overall	41	961	23	34	Below national average
POPULATION / AFFILIATED COURTS	AFF. COURTS	POPULATION	POPULATION COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2023 Midlands Total Population	41	122,650	2,991	9,210	Well above national average
2048 Midlands Total Population	41	130,990	3,621	10,961	Well above national average.
AFFILIATED PLAYERS / POPULATION	MEMBERS	POPULATION	PLAYERS PER POPULATION	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2021 Affiliated players of total population	1197	122,650	0.98%	0.6%	Above national average.

MIDLANDS DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION

Focus on raising the quality of provision and considering opportunities for consolidation where opportunities arise, but recognising accessibility across the District is an important consideration. Consolidation in key areas should support improving membership ratios.

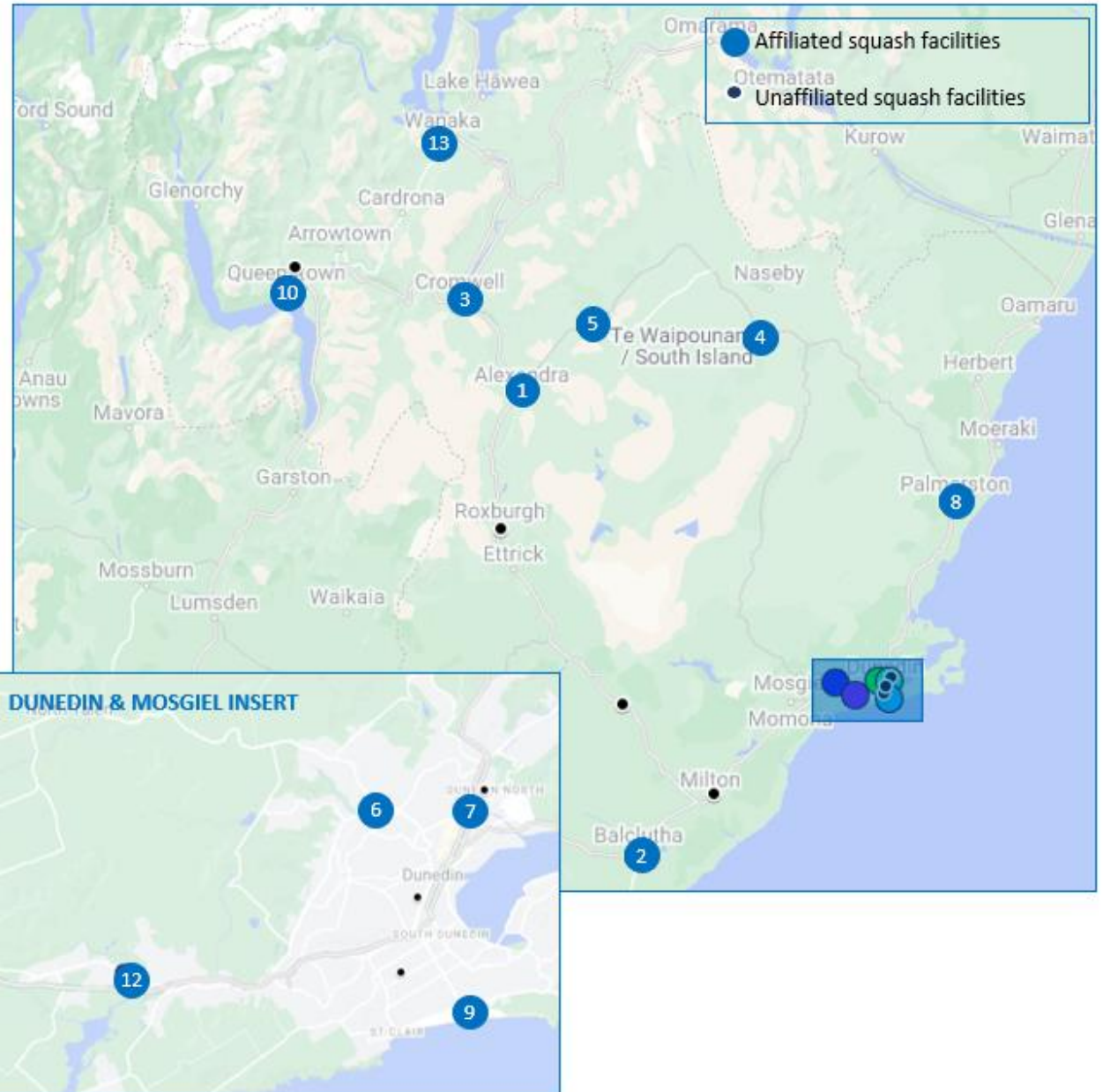
MIDLANDS ACTION PLAN

FACILITY / AREA	ACTION	PRIORITY
Facility Quality	Continue to support clubs with plans to upgrade facilities, or those with low facility quality or with low membership ratios to improve the quality of provision as a mechanism to grow participation.	High
Ashburton	Complete a feasibility study and continue progressing amalgamation / collaboration / consolidation opportunities across all squash facilities in Ashburton, considering opportunities to raise the quality of provision, increase membership and secure long-term sustainability through quality / efficient provision.	High
Oamaru	Encourage collaboration / amalgamation / consolidation as part of planning to secure squash facility provision in Oamaru, focusing on raising the quality of provision, increasing membership ratios, and providing long-term operational sustainability. Complete feasibility study.	High
Timaru	Investigate collaboration/ consolidation opportunities across both affiliated and unaffiliated squash facilities in Timaru, considering opportunities to increase memberships and secure long-term operational sustainability.	Medium

5.10 OTAGO

OVERVIEW OF DISTRICT

Description	Lower South Island
Local Authorities	Central Otago District Council Clutha District Council Dunedin City District Council Queenstown-Lakes District Council
Regional Sport Trust	Sport Otago



OTAGO SQUASH FACILITY INVENTORY

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
1. Alexandra Squash Club	Central Otago	Molyneux Park, Centennial Avenue, Alexandra	Stand-alone	2 glass	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Good	Excellent	Like to build third court.
2. Clutha Squash Club	Clutha	Glasgow Street, Balclutha	Multi-sport	2 standard	Other land and building	1960s	Average	Average	Average	Planning to upgrade kitchen.
3. Cromwell Squash Club	Central Otago	Achil & Neplusutra Street, Cromwell	Stand-alone	3 glass	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Good	Excellent	Third court added in 2010. Recladding completed 2021.
4. Maniototo Squash Club	Central Otago	Ranfurlly Park Stadium, Dungannon Street, Ranfurlly	Multi-sport	2 standard	Council land and building	1970s	Average	Average	Average	Planning to improve changing rooms.
5. Omakau Squash Club	Central Otago	Sports Domain, Alton Street, Omakau	Stand-alone	2 glass	Council land Club building	1980s	Average	Good	Average	2021, completed half reclad and remaining work in 2022. Planning to upgrade windows and showers.
6. Otago Squash Club	Dunedin	Mellor Park, 44 Kaikorai Valley Road, Kaikorai Valley, Dunedin	Stand-alone	1 glass 3 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Average	Average	Good	Completed internal refurbishment over 10 years. Planning further interior and court upgrades.
7. Otago University Squash Club	Dunedin	51 Union Street West, Dunedin	Stand-alone	3 standard	Other land and building	1960s	Average	Good	Average	Completed interior upgrades over last 15 years. Funding confirmed to replace court lights. Facility tenure is a challenge. Considering a move to multi-sport complex with tennis or facility upgrade.
8. Palmerston Squash Club	Dunedin	33 Gilligan Street, Palmerston	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land and building	1970s	Average	Good	Average	Upgrade lighting to LED in 2022
9. Pirates Squash Club	Dunedin	4 John Wilson Ocean Drive, St Kilda, Dunedin	Stand-alone	3 standard	Council land Club building	1960s	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Interior upgrades completed and further works planned.
10. Queenstown Squash Club	Queenstown -Lakes	Templeton Way, Queenstown	Stand-alone	1 glass 1 standard	Council land Club building	1980s	Average	Average	Average	Council plan to demolish facility in next 5-6 years for roading. Urgent need to progress planning and receive Council direction. Option for courts in multi-sport facility.
11. Squash Taieri	Dunedin City	Memorial Park (Stadium), Gordon Road, Mosgiel	Stand-alone	1 glass 2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Average	Average	Third court added in 2021 and interior refurbishment. 5 year plan for court and ancillary upgrades.
12. Sunnyvale Squash Club	Dunedin City	324 Main South Road, Sunnyvale, Dunedin	Multi-sport	2 glass	Council land Other building	1970s	Average	Average	Good	Founding member of Sunnyvale Sports Complex. Planning for additional 2 courts.
13. Wanaka Squash Club	Queenstown -Lakes	Stone Street, Wanaka	Stand-alone	2 glass	Club land and building	1980s	Average	Average	Average	Planning two additional courts and upgrading interior / exterior. Feasibility study completed.

UNAFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	NOTES
Nugget Point Queenstown Hotel	Queenstown-Lakes	146 Arthurs Point Road, Arthurs Point, Queenstown	Other	1 standard	Accommodation
Roxburgh Squash Club	Central Otago	Berwick Street, Roxburgh	Stand-alone	1 standard	
Selwyn College	Dunedin	560 Castle Street, Dunedin	School	1 standard	Unsure if still operating
Simpson Park Sporting Complex	Clutha	Harrington Street, Lawrence	Multi-sport	1 standard	
The Dunedin Club (Fernhill Squash Club)	Dunedin	33 Melville Street, Dunedin	Other	1 standard	Private club
Toko Squash Club	Clutha	Showgrounds, 298 Union Street, Milton	Stand-alone	2 standard	

SUMMARY OF OTAGO SQUASH FACILITY PROVISION

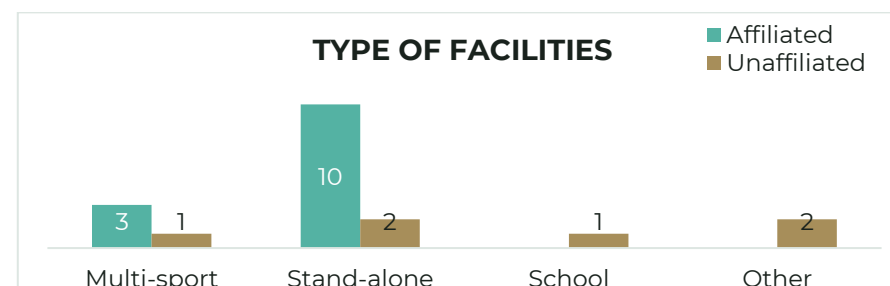
FACILITIES



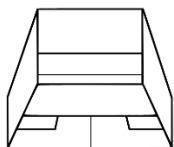
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AFFILIATED

6
UNAFFILIATED

19
TOTAL



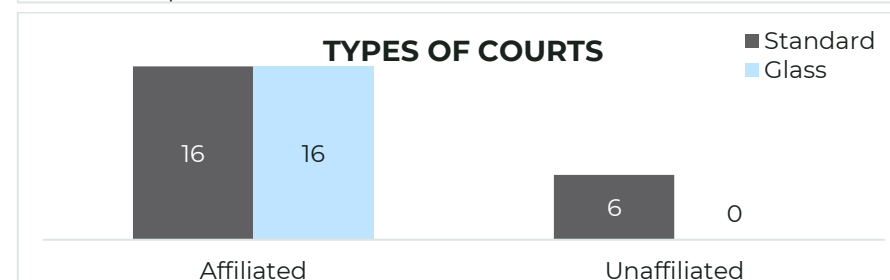
COURTS



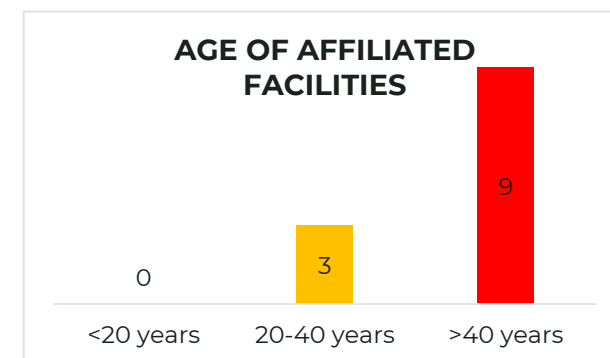
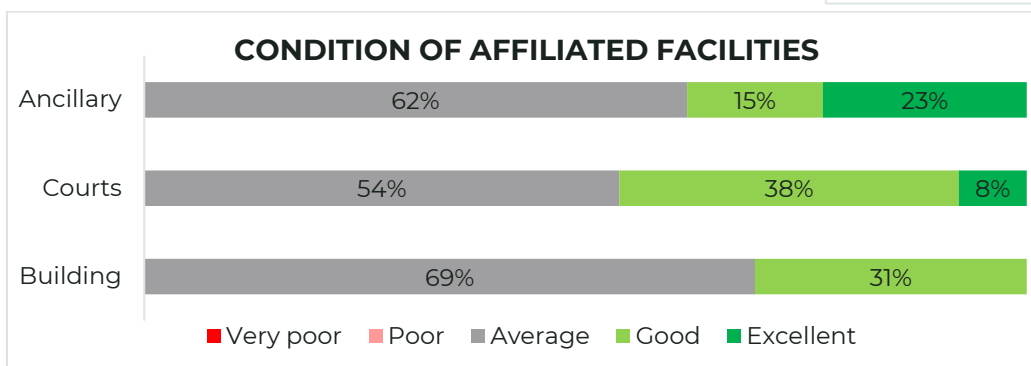
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6
UNAFFILIATED

38
TOTAL

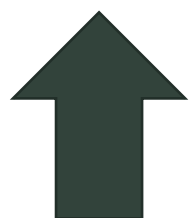
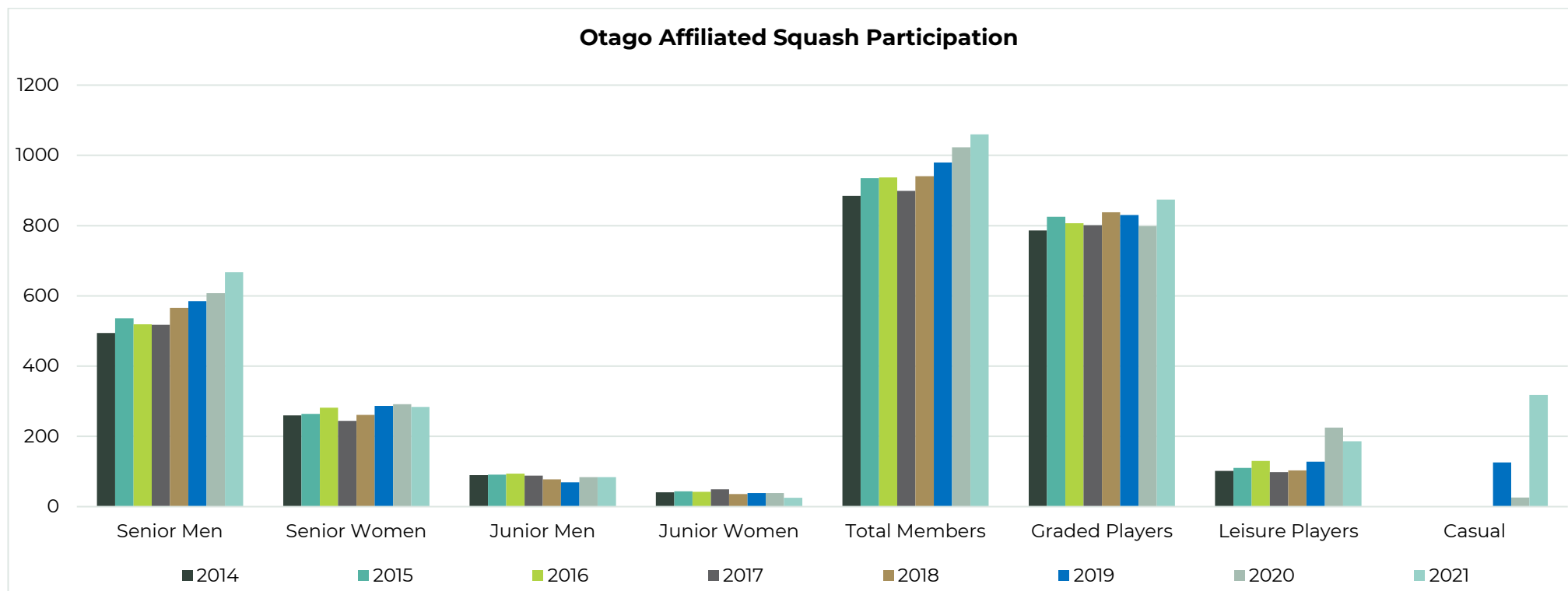


AGE & CONDITION AFFILIATED FACILITIES



OTAGO SQUASH MEMBERSHIP

In 2021, there was 1,060 affiliated squash participants in the Otago District, and an additional 318 casual visits. Membership has grown by 20% since 2014, with the majority of growth from graded and leisure players, particularly senior men.



20% Total Member Growth since 2014



82% Graded Players
18% Leisure Players
318 Casual Visits



90% Senior
10% Junior

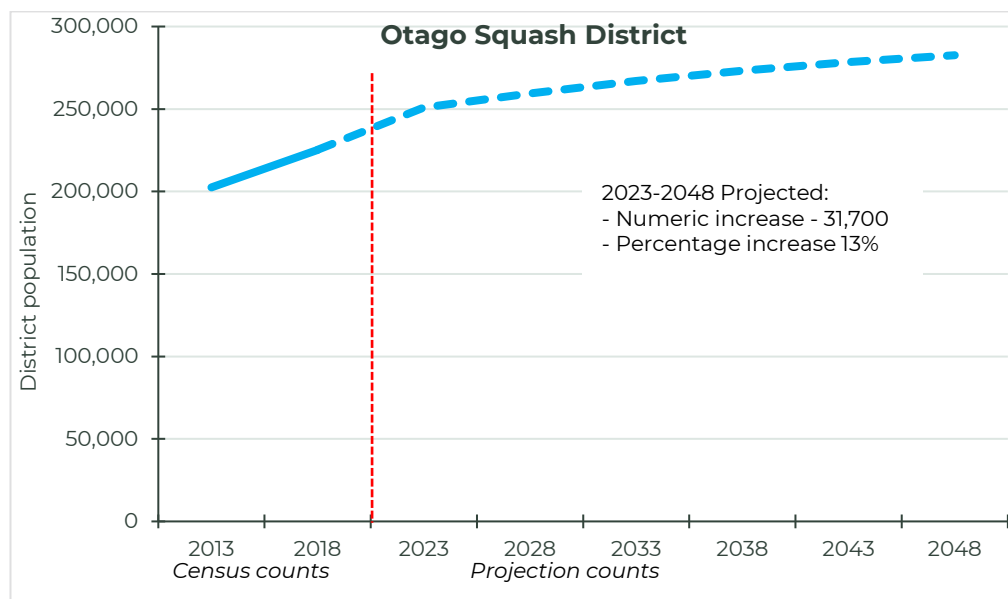


71% Male
29% Female

OTAGO POPULATION OVERVIEW

The Otago Squash District population is highly dispersed with around 80% living in urban areas. Dunedin is the largest centre, accounting for around 43% of the District's population.

At Census 2018 the population of Otago District was **225,186**. The District is projected to grow by **30,700** (13%) to **259,800** over the next 25 years (2023-2048).



Some interesting features of the Otago Squash District population:

- Similar median age of 38 years compared with 37 years for all of NZ.
- Higher proportions of European ethnic identity (85%) compared to NZ (71%).
- Lower proportions of Māori, Asian and Pacific ethnic identities (9%, 7%, 3%) compared to NZ (17%, 15%, 8%).

Where will population growth be focused?

Most areas are expected to grow in the Otago Squash District, with Queenstown-Lakes District Council expected to grow the most numerically and proportionately. Some areas have very low growth projections.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
Queenstown-Lakes	50,100	67,900	17,800	36
Central Otago	24,800	31,600	6,800	27
Dunedin City	135,700	141,600	5,900	4
Clutha District	18,500	18,700	200	1
Otago Squash District	229,100	259,800	30,700	13

How will the population change?

The population in the Otago Squash District is forecast to become increasingly older. Across the Squash NZ playing age-groups (aged >5 years), the greatest population change, both numerically and proportionally will be in the 50 years plus age-group.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
5-19yrs (Junior)	44,490	41,080	-3,410	-8
20-35yrs (Senior)	56,430	54,600	-1,830	-3
35-50yrs (Masters)	46,270	50,460	4,190	9
50+yrs (Veteran)	92,130	125,050	32,920	36

Other features of population change:

- Projected declines in the 'Juniors' and 'Seniors' population age-groups and small to moderate increases for 'Masters' and 'Veterans' age-groups.
- Ethnic identity projections to 2038 indicate most numeric increase in Asian ethnic identities (by 12,700 = 68% increase).
- Higher percentage increases are projected for Pacific (68%) and Māori (54%) ethnic identities, while the lowest are for European ethnic identities (5%).

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT STATE

AFFILIATED MEMBERS / COURTS	LOCATION	HIERARCHY	AFF. COURTS	2021 AFF. MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	QUALITY FACILITY
Alexandra Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	89	45	High
Clutha Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	35	18	Average
Cromwell Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	93	31	Average
Maniototo Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	40	20	Average
Omakau Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	15	8	Average
Otago Squash Club	Urban	Regional	4	149	37	Average
Otago University Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	101	34	Average
Palmerston Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	28	14	Average
Pirates Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	165	55	High
Queenstown Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	49	25	Average
Squash Taieri	Urban	Local	3	138	46	Average
Sunnyvale Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	56	28	Average
Wanaka Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	102	51	Average

MEMBERS / AFFILIATED COURT	AFF. COURTS	MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
Otago Urban based courts	24	942	39	37	On par with national average
Otago Rural based courts	8	118	15	25	Well below national average
Otago Overall	32	1060	33	34	On par national average
POPULATION / AFFILIATED COURTS	AFF. COURTS	POPULATION	POPULATION COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2023 Otago Total Population	32	229,100	7,159	9,210	Well above national average
2048 Otago Total Population	32	259,800	8,119	10,961	Well above national average.
AFFILIATED PLAYERS / POPULATION	MEMBERS	POPULATION	PLAYERS PER POPULATION	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2021 Affiliated players of total population	1378	229,100	0.6%	0.6%	On par with national average

OTAGO DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION

Focus on maintaining or raising the quality of provision and improving membership of facilities. Little or no additional provision is envisioned across the District, except where individual facilities have high membership or utilisation.

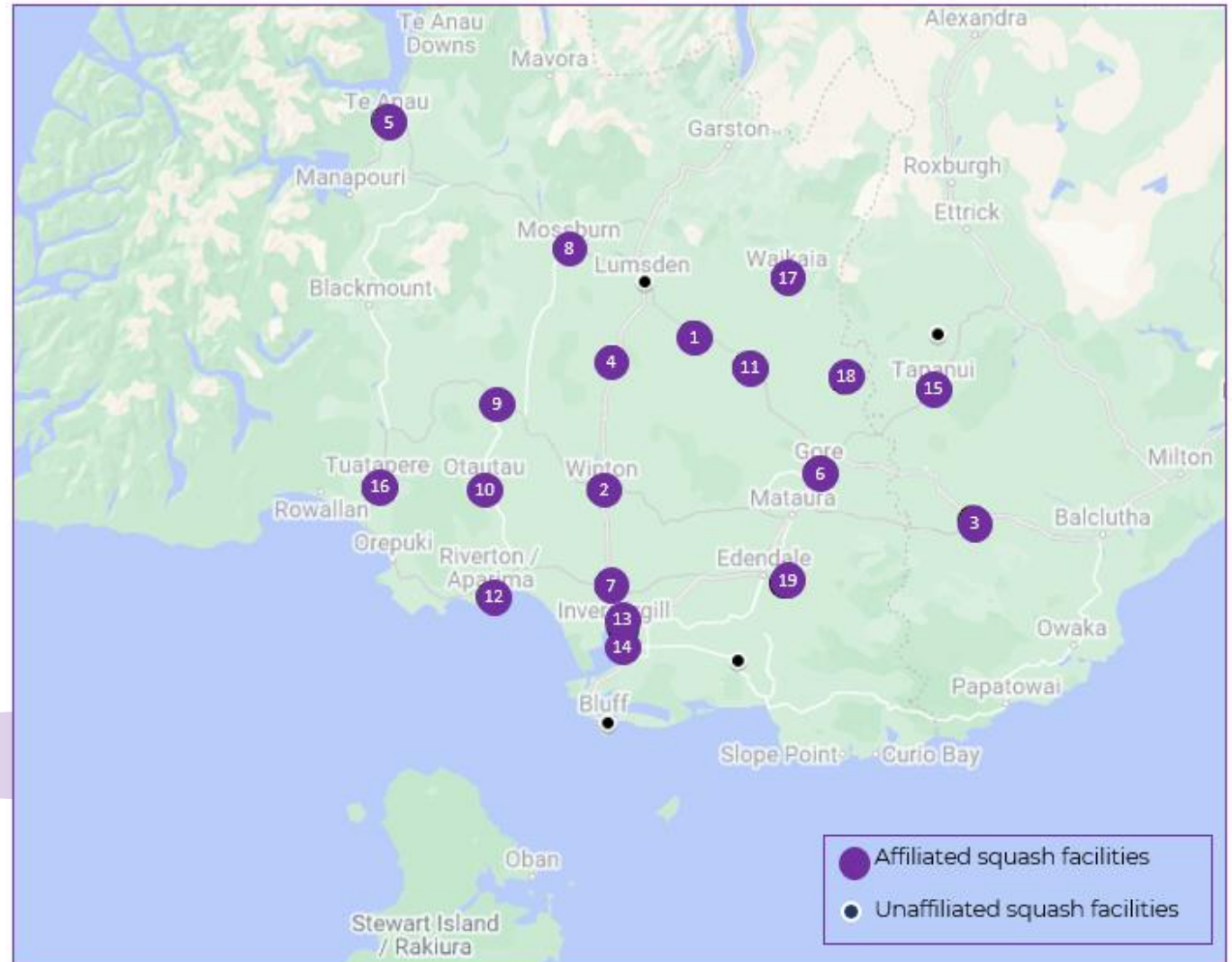
OTAGO ACTION PLAN

FACILITY / AREA	ACTION	PRIORITY
Facility Quality	Continue to support clubs with plans to upgrade facilities, or those with low facility quality or with low membership ratios to improve the quality of provision as a mechanism to grow participation.	High
Otago	Complete a detailed study to investigate the appropriate provision of squash courts across Dunedin recognising opportunities to provide quality and accessible provision which is sustainable long-term. There should also be consideration of the role of unaffiliated provision across Dunedin.	High
Queenstown	Continue to work with Queenstown District Council to understand the potential threat to the existing squash facility and undertake a feasibility study to explore the opportunities to provide secure long-term provision in the city, recognising if the facility is lost then this would be a gap in the network. Carefully consider number of courts aligned with operational sustainability.	High

5.11 SOUTHLAND

OVERVIEW OF DISTRICT

Description	South of South Island
Local Authorities	Southland District Council Gore District Council Invercargill City Council
Regional Sport Trust	Active Southland



SOUTHLAND SQUASH FACILITY INVENTORY

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
1. Balfour Squash Club	Southland	Kruger Street, Balfour	Stand-alone	1 standard			Average	Average	Average	
2. Central Southland Squash Club	Southland	Park Street, Winton	Stand-alone	2 glass	Club land and building	1970s	Average	Good	Average	Upgrading changing rooms in 2022. Funding sourced.
3. Clinton Community Squash Club	Clutha	Cnr Manse Street & Westra Street, Clinton	Stand-alone	2 glass	Club land and building	1980s	Good	Average	Good	
4. Dipton Squash Club	Southland	1970 South Hillend-Dipton Road, Dipton	Stand-alone	1 glass	Other land Club building	1980s	Good	Good	Good	
5. Fiordland Squash Club	Southland	Fiordland Community Event Centre, 20 Luxmore Drive, Te Anau	Multi-sport	2 glass	Council land Other building	1980s	Good	Good	Good	Community Event Centre
6. Gore Town & Country Squash Club	Gore	2 Bury Street, Gore	Multi-sport	3 glass	Club land and building	1980s	Good	Good	Good	Linked to Town & Country Club. Third court added in 2010.
7. Makarewa Squash Club	Southland	Flora Road East, Makarewa, Invercargill	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Poor	Poor	Poor	Completing feasibility study to rebuild facility.
8. Mossburn Squash Club	Southland	Mossburn Community Centre, Holmes Street, Mossburn	Multi-sport	2 glass	Council land and building	1970s	Average	Average	Average	Located in Community Centre.
9. Nightcaps Squash Club	Southland	Upper High Street, Nightcaps	Multi-sport	2 standard	Other land Club building	1980s	Good	Good	Average	Linked to Rugby Club. New roof.
10. Otautau Squash Club	Southland	Hulme Street, Otautau	Stand-alone	2 standard	Council land Club building	1970s	Good	Good	Average	Recently replaced roof, cladding and windows. Upgrade of interiors planned for 2022/23 subject to fundraising.
11. Riversdale Squash Club	Southland	Berwick Street, Riversdale	Stand-alone	1 standard	Council land Club building	1980s	Good	Good	Good	Planning upgrade of changing rooms, windows and roof.
12. Riverton Squash Rackets Club	Southland	122 Havelock Street, Riverton	Stand-alone	2 glass	Council land Club building	1982	Good	Good	Good	
13. Squash City Invercargill	Invercargill	12 Onslow Street, Invercargill	Stand-alone	4 glass	Club land and building	1970s	Excellent	Good	Good	Extensive upgrades completed over last 10 years. Upgrade of changing rooms in 2022/23. Assessing viability of extra courts.
14. Stadium Southland Squash Club	Invercargill	Surrey Park Sports Centre, Isabella Street, Invercargill	Multi-sport	4 glass (3 doubles)	Council land and building	2000	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Roof replaced in 2014
15. Tapanui Squash Club	Clutha	Suffolk Street, Tapanui	Multi-sport	2 glass	Council land and building		Good	Good	Good	Linked to community centre

AFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	OWNERSHIP	AGE	CONDITION			NOTES
							Building	Courts	Ancillary	
16. Waiau Squash Club	Southland	41 King Street, Tuatapere	Stand-alone	2 glass	Council land Club building	1983	Good	Good	Good	
17. Waikaia Squash Rackets Club	Southland	33 Wylam Street, Waikaia	Stand-alone	1 standard	Domain land Club building	1990	Good	Good	Good	
18. Waikaka Squash Club	Southland	Foyle Street, Waikaka	Multi-sport	2 glass	Other land Club building	1979	Good	Good	Good	Linked to Rugby Club
19. Wyndham Squash Club	Southland	Menzies Sport Complex, Florence Street, Wyndham	Multi-sport	1 glass	Other land and building	1970s	Good	Good	Good	Club pay to access courts for members. Other users purchase key from community centre.

UNAFFILIATED	TA	LOCATION	TYPE	COURTS	NOTES
Gorge Rd	Southland	Gorge Road	? Multi-sport	1 standard	Used occasionally for interclub
Bluff	Invercargill	149 Foyle Street, Bluff	Multi-sport	2 glass	Linked to Rugby Club, used for storage
Heriot	Clutha	Nith Street, Heriot	? Multi-sport	1 standard	
Northern Southland Community Gym	Southland	144 Flora Road, Lumsden	Multi-sport	1 standard	Very poor condition

SUMMARY OF SOUTHLAND SQUASH FACILITY PROVISION

FACILITIES

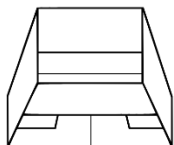


19
AFFILIATED

4
UNAFFILIATED

23
TOTAL

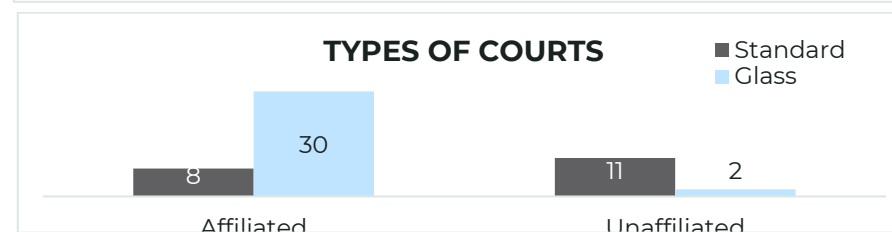
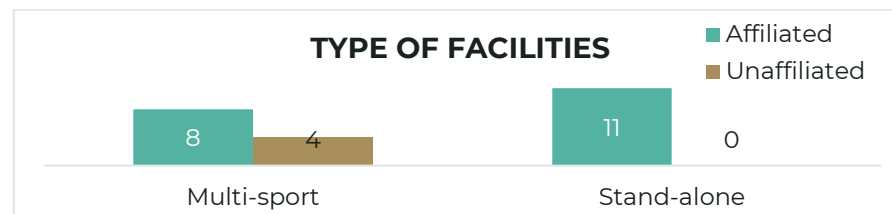
COURTS



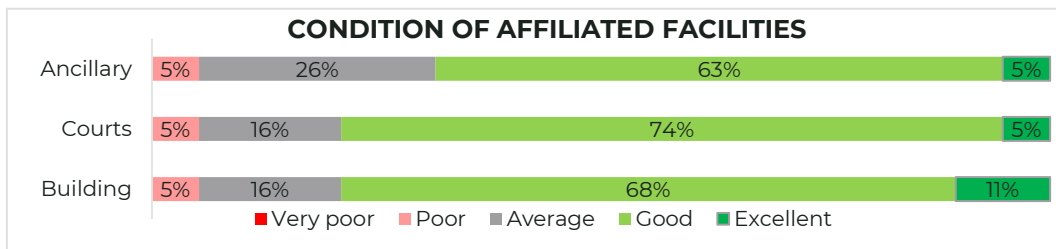
38
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5
UNAFFILIATED

43
TOTAL

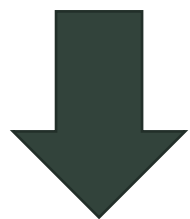
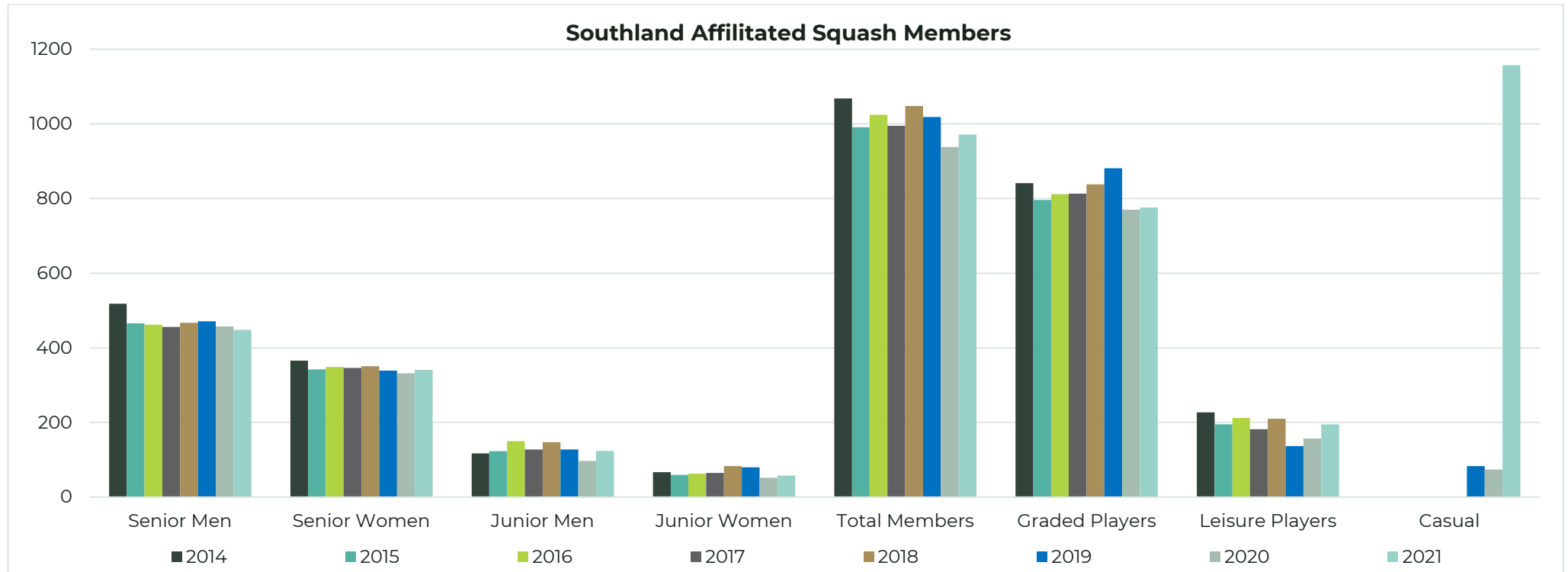


AGE & CONDITION AFFILIATED FACILITIES



SOUTHLAND SQUASH MEMBERSHIP

In 2021, there was 971 affiliated squash participants in the Southland District, and an additional 1,157 casual visits. Membership has fluctuated around 900 and 1,000 members over the last seven years, but with 9% decline since 2014. However, casual visits have significantly increased during the last 3 years.



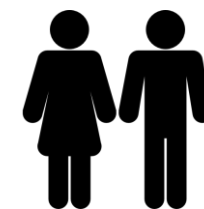
9% Total Member Decline since 2014



80% Graded Players
20% Leisure Players
1,157 Casual Visits



81% Senior
19% Junior

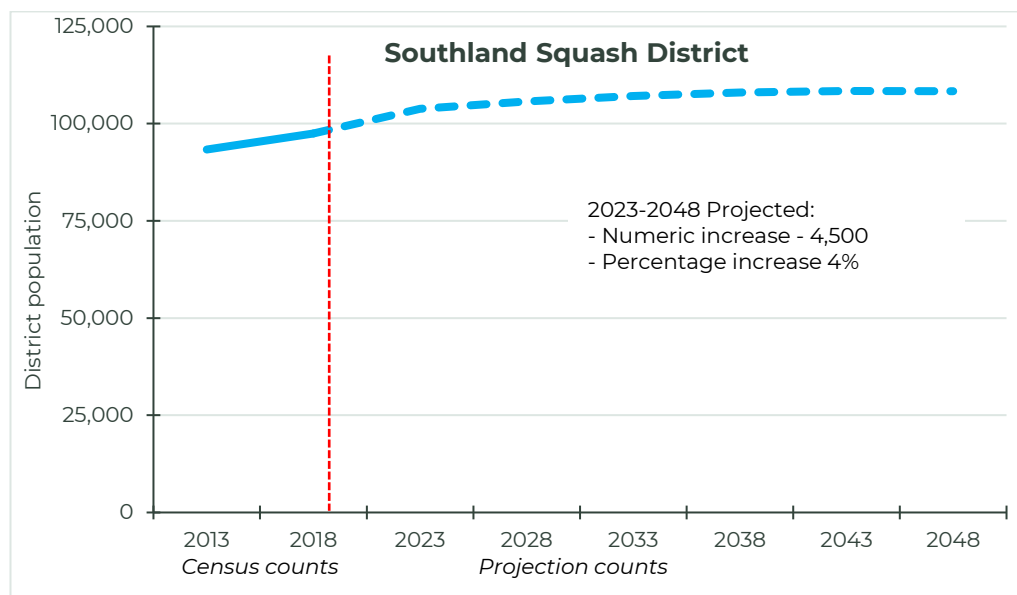


59% Male
41% Female

SOUTHLAND POPULATION OVERVIEW

The Southland Squash District population is highly dispersed with around 70% living in urban areas. Invercargill is the largest centre, accounting for around 49% of the District's population.

At Census 2018 the population of Southland District was **97,467**. The District is projected to grow by **4,500** (4%) to **108,300** over the next 25 years (2023-2048).



Some interesting features of the Southland Squash District population:

- Similar median age of 38 years compared with 37 years for all of NZ.
- Higher proportions of European ethnic identity (88%) compared to NZ (71%).
- Similar proportion of Māori ethnic identity (15%) compared to NZ (17%)
- Lower proportions of Asian and Pacific ethnic identities (6%, 3%) compared to NZ (15%, 8%).

Where will population growth be focused?

Most areas are expected to grow in the Southland Squash District, with Invercargill City Council expected to grow the most both numerically and proportionally, although the quantum is quite low.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
Invercargill City Council	57,800	61,200	3,400	6
Southland District Council	33,200	34,600	1,400	4
Gore District Council	12,850	12,500	-350	-3
Southland Squash District	103,850	108,300	4,500	4

How will the population change?

The population in the Southland Squash District is forecast to become increasingly older. Across the Squash NZ playing age-groups (aged >5 years), the greatest population change, both numerically and proportionally will be in the 50 years plus age-group.

	2023	2048	CHANGE 2023-48	% CHANGE
5-19yrs (Junior)	19,790	16,640	-3,150	-16
20-35yrs (Senior)	18,460	16,540	-1,920	-10
35-50yrs (Masters)	19,510	20,310	800	4
50+yrs (Veteran)	40,020	49,350	9,330	23

Other features of population change:

- Projected declines in the 'Juniors' and 'Seniors' population age-groups and small to moderate increases for 'Masters' and 'Veterans' age-groups.
- Ethnic identity projections to 2038 indicate most numeric increase in Māori (by 4,700 = 33% increase) and Asian ethnic identities (by 4,700 = 91% increase).
- High percentage increases are also projected for Pacific (79%) ethnic identities, while the lowest are for European ethnic identities (0%).

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT STATE

AFFILIATED MEMBERS / COURTS	LOCATION	HIERARCHY	AFF. COURTS	2021 AFF. MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	QUALITY FACILITY
Balfour Squash Club	Rural	Local	1	42	42	Average
Central Southland Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	87	44	Average
Clinton Community Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	38	19	High
Dipton Squash Club	Rural	Local	1	28	28	Average
Fiordland Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	56	28	High
Gore Town & Country Squash Club	Urban	Local	3	67	22	High
Makarewa Squash Club	Urban	Local	2	102	51	Low
Mossburn Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	15	8	Average
Nightcaps Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	22	11	Average
Otautau Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	44	22	Average
Riversdale Squash Club	Rural	Local	1	19	19	Average
Riverton Squash Rackets Club	Rural	Local	2	33	17	Average
Squash City Invercargill	Urban	Regional	4	209	52	Average
Stadium Southland Squash Club	Urban	Local	4	87	22	Average
Tapanui Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	47	24	Average
Waiau Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	23	12	Average
Waikaia Squash Rackets Club	Rural	Local	1	11	11	Average
Waikaka Squash Club	Rural	Local	2	23	12	Average
Wyndham Squash Club	Rural	Local	1	18	18	Average

MEMBERS / AFFILIATED COURT	AFF. COURTS	MEMBERS	MEMBER COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
Southland Urban based courts	13	465	36	37	On par with national average
Southland Rural based courts	25	506	20	25	Below national average
Southland Overall	38	971	26	34	Below national average
POPULATION / AFFILIATED COURTS	AFF. COURTS	POPULATION	POPULATION COURT RATIO	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2023 Southland Total Population	38	103,850	2,733	9,210	Well above national average
2048 Southland Total Population	38	108,300	2,850	10,961	Well above national average.
AFFILIATED PLAYERS / POPULATION	MEMBERS	POPULATION	PLAYERS PER POPULATION	NZ AVERAGE	CONCLUSION
2021 Affiliated players of total population	2128	103,850	2.05%	0.6%	Above national average

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION

Focus on maintaining or raising the quality of provision and improving membership of facilities. Little or no additional provision is envisioned across the District, except where individual facilities have high membership or utilisation.

SOUTHLAND ACTION PLAN

FACILITY / AREA	ACTION	PRIORITY
Makarewa	Continue to progress feasibility study to upgrade facility and address poor quality of squash provision. Consider opportunities to increase utilisation through multi-use. Take account of long-term sustainability in determining the scope of works to be undertaken.	High
Invercargill	Investigate the development of additional courts, recognising the wider provision and taking account of high membership ratio. Consider long-term sustainability and opportunities for multi-use as part of considerations	Medium

APPENDICES





APPENDIX 1 - METHODOLOGY

The development of the 2022 Squash NZ National Facility Strategy is summarised in the figure below. This strategy had a strong starting point with previous national facility document from 2016. The 2016 document provided a good picture of squash provision in New Zealand and Districts, outlined a facility hierarchy and technical information to support squash facility development. There were also similar documents for Auckland and Northland which have been informative.

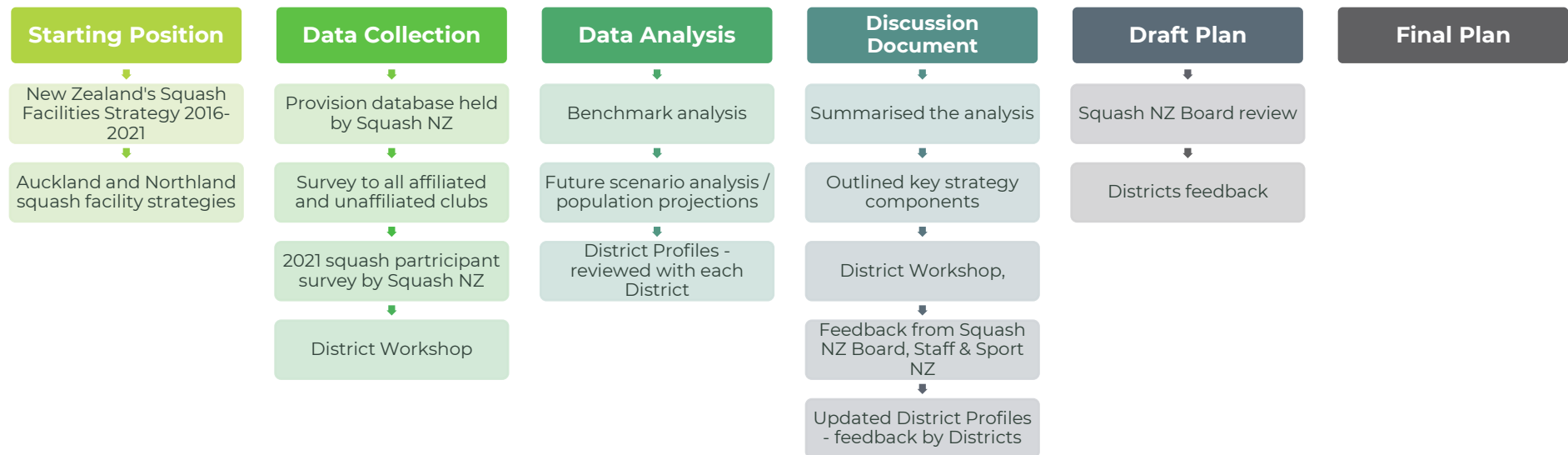
The first phase of work focused on data collection through reviewing information already held by Squash New Zealand, a district engagement hui and a survey of all clubs in New Zealand – both affiliated and unaffiliated. The club survey sought information on the type and age of squash facilities, condition, and facility needs. There was an excellent response to the affiliated club survey with 163 clubs (88%) completing the survey. Unfortunately, there was very little response to the unaffiliated survey with only three responses. Information on unaffiliated facilities was supplemented by internet review and district intelligence.

The second phase of work focused on collating information and undertaking analysis including the benchmark analysis and future scenarios. District profiles were produced and reviewed with each district by Squash NZ as part of a series of district hui.

The third phase involved the production of a discussion document which summarised the analysis and outlined key components for the strategy. Feedback was collected through an online District Workshop, from Squash NZ Board/Staff and from Sport NZ. Updated District Profiles were produced and each District had the opportunity to provide feedback.

All the feedback was collated and contributed to the production of this draft National Facility Strategy.

FIGURE 6.1 PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE SQUASH NZ NATIONAL FACILITY STRATEGY





APPENDIX 2 – CURRENT PROVISION ANALYSIS DATA

GRAPH 14 DATA – TOTAL COURTS (AFFILIATED & UNAFFILIATED) COMPARED TO 2023 POPULATION

	TOTAL COURTS	POPULATION 2023	PEOPLE/ALL COURTS	URBAN	RURAL
Northland	38	199,300	5,245	9,965	3,559
Auckland	141	1,778,860	12,616	12,335	22,236
Waikato	75	440,390	5,872	5,928	5,744
Bay of Plenty	64	417,560	6,524	7,107	4,912
Eastern	36	233,590	6,489	7,187	4,672
Central	87	385,350	4,429	5,928	2,202
Wellington	69	554,200	8,032	8,100	13,855
Canterbury	108	757,230	7,011	8,654	3,985
Midlands	53	122,650	2,314	3,042	1,665
Otago	38	229,100	6,029	6,788	3,818
Southland	43	103,850	2,415	5,592	1,039
Total	752	5,222,080	6,944	8,364	3,660
Without Auckland			5,635	6,962	3,326

GRAPH 15 DATA – AFFILIATED COURTS COMPARED TO 2023 POPULATION

	AFF. COURTS	POPULATION 2023	PEOPLE/AFF. COURTS	URBAN	RURAL
Northland	25	199,300	7,972	9,965	6,643
Auckland	111	1,778,860	16,026	15,794	22,236
Waikato	58	440,390	7,593	7,519	7,772
Bay of Plenty	51	417,560	8,187	8,565	6,959
Eastern	25	233,590	9,344	9,344	9,344
Central	65	385,350	5,928	7,169	3,503
Wellington	53	554,200	10,457	10,745	13,855
Canterbury	68	757,230	11,136	11,430	10,096
Midlands	41	122,650	2,991	3,621	2,330
Otago	32	229,100	7,159	7,637	5,728
Southland	38	103,850	2,733	5,592	1,246
Total	567	5,222,080	9,210	10,406	5,729
Without Auckland			7,551	8,576	5,261

GRAPH 16 DATA – 2021 AFFILIATED MEMBERS PER AFFILIATED COURTS

	AFF. COURTS	AFFILIATED MEMBERS	MEMBERS/ COURT	ALL PLAYERS/ COURT	URBAN MEMBERS	RURAL MEMBERS
Northland	25	677	27	42	24	29
Auckland	111	4041	36	52	38	28
Waikato	58	2040	35	45	42	16
Bay of Plenty	51	2130	42	65	47	27
Eastern	25	850	34	59	37	22
Central	65	2016	31	63	29	35
Wellington	53	2108	40	65	40	32
Canterbury	68	2256	33	52	36	20
Midlands	41	961	23	29	18	29
Otago	32	1060	33	43	39	15
Southland	38	971	26	56	36	20
Total	567	19121	34	53	37	25

GRAPH 17 DATA – 2021 AFFILIATED MEMBERS AND ALL PLAYERS (INCLUDES CASUALS) AS PROPORTION OF 2023 POPULATION

	AFFILIATED MEMBERS	ALL PLAYERS	POPULATION 2023	ALL PLAYERS/POPULATION	AFFILIATED PLAYERS/POPULATION
Northland	677	1052	199300	0.53%	0.34%
Auckland	4041	5818	1778860	0.33%	0.23%
Waikato	2040	2631	440390	0.60%	0.46%
Bay of Plenty	2130	3301	417560	0.79%	0.51%
Eastern	850	1486	233590	0.64%	0.36%
Central	2016	4090	385350	1.06%	0.52%
Wellington	2108	3437	554200	0.62%	0.38%
Canterbury	2256	3517	757230	0.46%	0.30%
Midlands	961	1197	122650	0.98%	0.78%
Otago	1060	1378	229100	0.60%	0.46%
Southland	971	2128	103850	2.05%	0.94%
Total	19121	30,035	5,222,080	0.58%	0.37%



8.0 APPENDIX 3 – FUTURE SCENARIOS DATA

SCENARIO 1 DATA

1% squash growth of affiliated players per annum, using courts 34 members/ court

	CURRENT MEMBERS	FUTURE MEMBERS	GROWTH	PERCENTAGE	FORECAST COURTS	CHANGE
Northland	677	886	209	31%	26	1
Auckland	4041	5286	1245	31%	155	44
Waikato	2040	2669	629	31%	78	20
Bay of Plenty	2130	2786	656	31%	82	31
Eastern	850	1112	262	31%	33	8
Central	2016	2637	621	31%	78	13
Wellington	2108	2758	650	31%	81	28
Canterbury	2256	2951	695	31%	87	19
Midlands	961	1257	296	31%	37	-4
Otago	1060	1387	327	31%	41	9
Southland	971	1270	299	31%	37	-1
Total	19121	25014	5893	31%	676	111

SCENARIO 2 DATA

Population growth and court provision of 7,500 per person, except Auckland at 15,000 per person

	POPULATION GROWTH	PERCENTAGE	FORECAST COURTS	CHANGE
Northland	32,000	16%	31	6
Auckland	523,840	29%	154	43
Waikato	99,880	23%	72	14
Bay of Plenty	61,770	15%	64	13
Eastern	23,570	10%	34	9
Central	29,600	8%	55	-10
Wellington	58,000	10%	82	29
Canterbury	120,750	16%	117	49
Midlands	8,340	7%	17	-24
Otago	30,700	13%	35	3
Southland	4,450	4%	14	-24
Total	992,900	19%	675	110

SCENARIO 3 DATA

Current affiliated participation rate applied to future population growth, using 34 members/courts

	AFF. PLAYERS RATE	FUTURE AFF. PARTICIPATION	CURRENT AFF. MEMBERS	CHANGE	PERCENTAGE	FORECAST COURTS	CHANGE
Northland	0.34%	786	677	109	16%	23	-2
Auckland	0.23%	5,231	4041	1,190	29%	154	43
Waikato	0.46%	2,503	2040	463	23%	74	16
Bay of Plenty	0.51%	2,445	2130	315	15%	72	21
Eastern	0.36%	936	850	86	10%	28	3
Central	0.52%	2,171	2016	155	8%	64	-1
Wellington	0.38%	2,329	2108	221	10%	68	15
Canterbury	0.30%	2,616	2256	360	16%	77	9
Midlands	0.78%	1,026	961	65	7%	30	-11
Otago	0.46%	1,202	1060	142	13%	35	3
Southland	0.94%	1,013	971	42	4%	30	-8
Total	0.37%	22,757	19121	3,636	19%	655	90

SCENARIOS PATTERN OF CHANGE OVER 25 YEARS

	SCENARIO 1	SCENARIO 2	SCENARIO 3	PATTERN
Northland	1	6	-2	Variable pattern without significant growth levels. Indicates current level of court provision is likely sufficient for the future.
Auckland	44	43	43	Consistent pattern of significant additional provision required. Indicates additional courts will be required in the future.
Waikato	20	14	16	Consistent pattern of additional provision, indicates additional courts will be required to meet potential demand growth.
Bay of Plenty	31	13	21	Consistent pattern of additional provision, indicates additional courts will be required to meet potential demand growth.
Eastern	8	9	3	Variable pattern with small levels of additional court provision may be required for demand.
Central	13	-10	-1	Variable pattern, influenced by high current provision. Indicates current level of court provision is likely sufficient for the future.
Wellington	28	29	15	Consistent pattern of additional provision, indicates additional courts will be required to meet potential demand growth.
Canterbury	19	49	9	Consistent pattern of additional provision which indicates additional courts will be required to meet potential demand growth.
Midlands	-4	-24	-11	Consistent pattern of less provision. Indicates current level of court provision is sufficient and can be consolidated.
Otago	9	3	3	Variable pattern with small levels of additional court provision may be required for demand.
Southland	-1	-24	-8	Variable pattern but indicates current level of court provision is sufficient for future.
	109	108	88	



APPENDIX 4 – IMPLEMENTATION GUIDES

OVERVIEW

Most facility projects fall into one of three different categories:

- **Maintain or Improve projects** – projects which aim to replace, upgrade or improve current facilities such as replacing a roof or upgrading the toilets. There is generally no change in the layout of the facility or composition of the facility. These projects tend to be less than \$100,000 in cost.
- **Expand projects** – projects with a larger scope and cost which aim to upgrade or change significant elements of a facility such as changing the layout of the facility, expanding the number of courts or changing the composition of the facility. Major works to address seismic or asbestos issues fall into this category.
- **New facility or Rationalise projects** – development of new facilities or substantial change to an existing facility including rationalising to provide better network outcomes.

To source funding it is becoming increasingly important for applicants to provide evidence to outline why the project is needed, what the project entails and how the project will be delivered.

For smaller value projects, this can be articulated in a simple project scope document. In most cases the project scope document can be prepared by the club/project owner. It is useful for the project scope to be independently reviewed (such as by the district association) to support a good quality outcome.

For larger/more complex projects, most funders expect a more comprehensive feasibility study to provide a thorough assessment of the rationale for the project. While a feasibility study can be undertaken by the project owner, there may be value in employing experts to assist in the process, and some funders specifically require an independent consultant report.

These templates draw from the New Zealand sport and recreation sector to provide guidance on how to prepare these documents.

9.1 PROJECT SCOPING

PURPOSE OF A PROJECT SCOPING DOCUMENT

Provide a clear outline of the project to support funding applications and assist with project implementation. These projects are typically lower value (under \$100,000) / less complex and therefore a simple scope document should be sufficient.

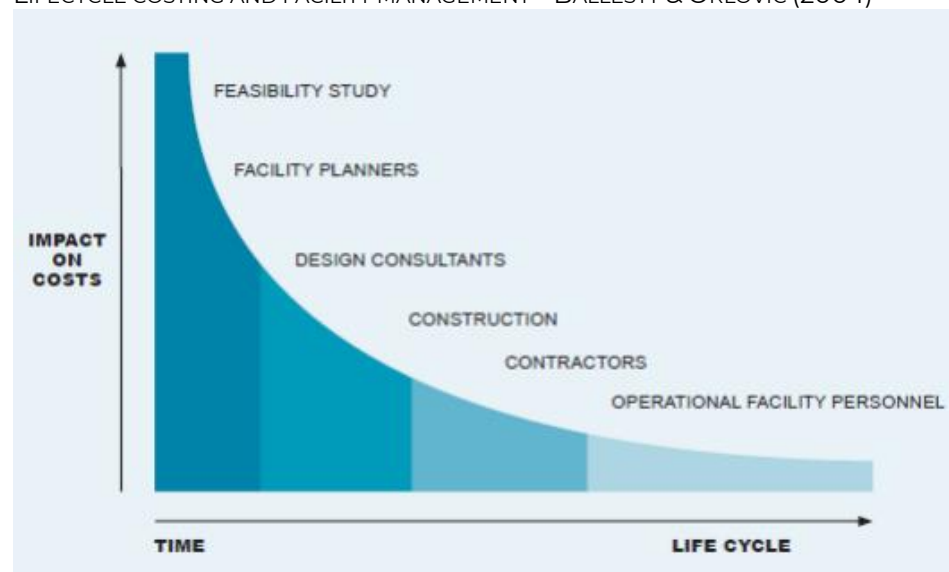
SCOPE	DESCRIPTION
Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is the facility located • Who owns the land and building / lease details • What does the facility comprise • What district does the facility sit in
Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition of the club • Membership / playing trends • Where do members come from / area served
Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the project include • Why is the project being undertaken • How does the project align with the National Strategy – alignment with quality or provision guidelines • How much will the project cost • How have the costs been sourced
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will the project be funded • How much or how will the Club contribute • Who will deliver the project • When will the project be delivered
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the expected benefits of the project • Who will benefit from the project • Will the project improve future operating costs for the club / facility

9.2 FEASIBILITY STUDY

For more complex or higher value projects, a feasibility study (which includes a needs assessment) is required to provide clear rationale and understanding for the project.

Research shows a feasibility study has the greatest impact on reducing future operating costs and improving efficiency compared to any other part of the facility lifecycle as shown by the following graph.

LIFECYCLE COSTING AND FACILITY MANAGEMENT – BALLESTY & ORLOVIC (2004)



PURPOSE OF A FEASIBILITY STUDY

Assess in detail the need, feasibility, and viability of a potential facility development to ensure the proposed project is the strongest option to take forward.

Rationale for a feasibility study including needs assessment are:

- Provides robust evidence of the need and merits of facility development.
- Informs the scope, scale and elements and timing of development.
- Tests all options to determine the preferred option.
- Examines in detail all aspects of the facility development.
- Outlines the impact of the facility development on future operations.

SCOPE	DESCRIPTION
Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is the project being considered • Who is proposing the project
Current state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is the facility located • Who owns the land and building / lease details • What does the facility comprise • What is the condition of the current facility • What is the current utilisation of the facility • Catchment of the facility • Membership / playing trends
Strategic Alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Squash NZ / Squash District • Sport New Zealand • Regional Spaces & Places Strategy • Local Authority Sport & Recreation Strategy
Demographic context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population trends for the area • How will these trends impact the future
Network Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider provision network – both squash and other relevant facilities • Role of the facility in this network • Trends or considerations impacting the network
Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with users and stakeholders regarding the current facility/network, satisfaction, expectations and aspirations
Needs Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine the current state, strategic alignment, demographic context, network analysis and engagement to identify the key facility needs
Options Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key success factors • Facility requirements • Options such as location, size, design, technical • Analysis of options – identify pros / cons and alignment with key success factors • Options analysis should also consider long-term operational implications • Identify the preferred option

SCOPE	DESCRIPTION
Preferred option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept design • Capital costs • Governance – who will own and manage • Operating costs including revenue/expenditure, maintenance and future renewals • Usage model • Risk, issues, assumptions and dependencies
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential funding sources • How much or how will the Club contribute
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who will deliver the project • When will the project be delivered
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the expected benefits of the project • Who will benefit from the project • Impact on the future operation of the club / facility

There is no shame in reaching the end of a feasibility study and identifying the project as originally envisioned needs to be rescope or should not be progressed. It is also okay to determine the feasibility study needs to be repeated either now or in the future.

INDICATIVE COSTS

Feasibility studies can cost anywhere from \$25,000 to \$75,000 depending on the complexities and scale of the project. While a feasibility study can be undertaken in-house, these studies are most often undertaken by independent consultants (and some funders may require the independent analysis). Regional sports trusts and local authorities can provide recommendations on consultants to approach for quotes. A brief is usually required to explain why the feasibility study is needed and what outcomes are sought.

Lotteries Community Facilities Fund are a key funder for feasibility studies. www.communitymatters.govt.nz/lottery-community-facilities/

Local authorities are another potential funding source for feasibility studies.

9.3 FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS

Funding is one of the most challenging aspects for facility development. Most facility projects require multiple sources of funding, with an expectation the facility/project owner will contribute a portion of its funds to the project. The following table provides guidance on potential funding sources for facility projects.

SOURCES	DESCRIPTION
Club / Facility Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundraising by the club/facility. • Operational reserves accumulated over time. • Building fund – an annual levy or portion of funds accumulated for facility improvements.
Donations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donations or bequests accumulated over time for specific purpose of facility improvements.
Sponsorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial or community sponsorship in return for promotions, signage, or advertising. • Naming rights for the facility or rooms. • Important to check lease conditions to ensure sponsorship is a viable option. • Be careful not to over/under-value the sponsorship value or length.
Lotteries Community Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proceeds of the national lottery. • Bi-annual applications to improve or build new community facilities (or feasibility studies). • www.communitymatters.govt.nz/lottery-community-facilities/
Gaming Machine Societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a number of societies across New Zealand which distribute grants to community groups from the proceeds of gaming machines. • Important to identify if the society has gaming machines in the area of the facility / project. • The Department of Internal Affairs provides information on these funders. • www.dia.govt.nz/Services-Casino-and-Non-Casino-Gaming-Funding-For-Community-Groups

SOURCES	DESCRIPTION
Regional Funders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several regions/areas have specific funders who are very active in funding facility projects. • These include philanthropic funders, bank funding trusts, licencing trusts, energy trusts and other entities who are active in grant funding. • Regional sports trusts or local authorities should be able to provide contacts and details of these funders.
Local authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most local authorities will consider grants for community facility projects which align strategically and contribute to improving well-being in the local area. • Grants may be through a regular contestable process or through Annual Plans / Long-term Plans. • Contact the Sport and Recreation Department at the local authority.
Government departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In some rare cases, there may be funding options from government departments such as Ministry of Education or Ministry of Health where there is strong delivery of their outcomes within projects.
In-kind contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often clubs / facility owners have connections with providers of materials or labour who can provide in-kind contributions to a project. • It can be difficult to accurately quantify the value of this contribution to facility projects. It is useful if clubs can get letters of support from these providers to give an indication of the value in kind. • Where clubs / facility owners intend to use their own members to physically undertake facility work, there needs to be clarity on how this work will comply with the Building Act (in terms of licensed building practitioners).

There may be other funders who will potentially contribute to facility projects. Feasibility studies should actively explore all possible sources. For most funders, it is important to review previous funding to provide guidance on the type of projects the funder supports and the amount of funding they typically provide.

It is also important to consider club's overall funding strategy as most funders will only allow one successful application in a 12 month period. If clubs regularly approach certain funders to support operational outcomes such as staff salaries, programme/tournament delivery or travelling costs then care is required not to over-apply to these funders.

