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# New Zealand Hockey Federation National Facilities Strategy

## Stage 1 Report

### Next Review – July 2006

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June 2004

*Prepared for*

NZHF National Facilities Strategy Working Group

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Global Leisure Group report  
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# Status of Report

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This report includes the findings of the research and integrates feedback as received from the Working Party and a presentation at the 2003 NZHF AGM in Wellington regarding the findings.

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## Report Disclaimer

In preparing this report it has been necessary to make a number of assumptions on the basis of the information supplied to Strategic Leisure (NZ) Limited in the course of investigations for this study. The projections and suggested actions contained in this report are subject to uncertainty and variation depending on evolving events, but have been conscientiously prepared based on consultation feedback, an understanding of trends in the leisure sector, and trends in community arts, sport and recreation provision.

The authors did not carry out an audit or verification of the information supplied during the preparation of this report, unless otherwise stated in the report. Whilst due care was taken during enquiries, neither the authors, nor any of their employees, takes any responsibility for any errors nor mis-statements in the report arising from information supplied to the authors during the preparation of this report.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The Brief

Below are the critical elements of the brief.

### 1.1.1 Background

NZHF commissioned Strategic Leisure (NZ) Limited to proceed with a staged development of a comprehensive facility strategy for hockey in New Zealand. The suggested approach was to provide NZHF with a tool at the conclusion of each stage that will effectively assist with positively influencing local government and other stakeholders for the benefit of hockey (the players, administrators and their supporters).

### 1.1.2 Planning Goal

To produce a strategy that will help guide NZHF, and its partners, in the development, placement and funding (both capital and operational) of artificial hockey turfs and their ancillary facilities with a view to:

- Maximising opportunities to secure future public capital grant funding for turf renewal/replacement and subsidy for their operation
- Maximising opportunities to secure future public subsidy for the operation of turfs equitable with similar sports.
- Identify and address gaps in provision and other critical issues and recommend priority actions

### 1.1.3 Objectives

Stage one focused on identifying relevant trends, the current distribution of turfs, funding issues (particularly in relation to local government support of hockey facilities) and reviewing the standards of facility required by NZHF for the various levels of competition.

Stage one:

- 1) Provides an assessment of societal, technological and leisure trends impacting on hockey and facility provision through review of international and New Zealand literature
- 2) Reviewed turf and ancillary facility standards required by New Zealand Hockey for each level of fixture
- 3) Identified the current distribution of full-size turfs (water and sand and ancillary facilities in relation to player population, general population and geographic distribution
- 4) Identified any contributions received from public funding agencies towards capital and operational costs of turfs
- 5) Identified current policy of public funding agencies regarding renewal of turfs, plus trends in supply and demand of grant funds
- 6) Assessed likelihood of availability of grant funds for turf renewal/replacement

- 7) Identified whether provision is made for turf renewal/replacement in the strategic planning and long-term financial strategies of relevant territorial local authorities.
- 8) Reviewed known proposed developments, the estimated capital cost and funding sources identified by the developers
- 9) Identified current policy of local government regarding equity in contributions to operational costs of turfs and similar sports facilities
- 10) Assessed likelihood of availability of local government funds for operational costs of turfs
- 11) Identified whether provision is made for contributions towards operational costs of turfs in the long-term financial strategies of relevant territorial local authorities.

#### **1.1.4 Project Outcomes**

The outcomes of stage one were to include:

- A draft strategy addressing the goal and objectives outlined above in a form that can be readily used by NZHF and its affiliated associations to advocate for improved support from public funding agencies.
- Recommendations regarding further research and key actions
- Detailed lists of data for reference and benchmarking purposes. Also for use in stages two and three.

## 2 Trends

The trends information has been drawn from research undertaken for the Auckland Hockey Association in preparing a regional facilities strategy in 2002. This section summarises research undertaken into sport trends and focuses on those trends that are most relevant to hockey and hockey facilities.

### 2.1 National Trends in Sport

These trends are impacting on sport and changes in the sporting community include:

- The increasing numbers of single parent families and two income families is reducing availability of parents to participate in voluntary roles in sport
- The decrease in the volunteer base is a continuing trend. Clubs reviewed in recent research frequently cited lack of administrators and volunteers as a major hurdle to the development of their sport.
- Administrators and officials becoming burnt out with insufficient replacements and the average age of volunteers increasing.
- Increasing resistance from participants and volunteers (such as coaches) to long-term on-going commitments involved in seasonal leagues.
- The erosion of club structures through declining senior club memberships and volunteers poses a threat to the provision of these activities, particularly sport for children.
- Increasing options in scheduling of sport opportunities to suit consumer demand has resulted in a decline in Saturday afternoon adult participation, with an increase in weekday evening activity. However Saturday remains the peak participation day for junior players, particularly in the traditional outdoor sports.
- An increase in participation in pay-to-play sporting options for both adults and children. It is likely that the demand for these options will continue to grow and require appropriate scale and quality of facilities to maintain financial viability.
- There has been significant growth in demand for fun or social sport opportunities with many sports now offering social leagues.
- Significant growth in masters or veterans activities with participants having longer playing careers.
- A shift in traditional seasons (e.g. summer soccer and the possibility of more summer netball) and year round participation, often for fitness reasons.
- The merging of seasons, for example earlier start to winter season (e.g. Rugby Super 12 to extend professional rugby season and club rugby pre-season training in January and games in February and March).
- Increasing evidence of cooperation and alliances across codes to ensure survival through sharing facilities and resources to minimise costs. The multi-code sports club is an outcome of such alliances and promoted in the "Sportville" concept by SPARC (and previously by the Hillary Commission).
- The increasing gap between professional (entertainment and commercially focused) and amateur sport (participation and volunteer focused)
- Sport events will become even more important in the future as an option for promoting the sport (and the host region) and capitalise on the positive economic impacts derived from such events.

- The growth of global communications creating Global Hero's who are household names in New Zealand, America and the UK, such as Tiger Woods.
- Increasing use of new technology and new materials in facility design and sport surfaces has improved the playing conditions for players and the quality of experience for spectators. This has increased expectations of users and is reflected in development of new indoor and outdoor facilities and the demand for the upgrading of existing facilities in New Zealand.

## **2.2 Sport and Recreation Facility Trends**

The roles and patterns of participation and provision of leisure services in New Zealand continue to change rapidly. The implications for facility development include:

- Consumer demand for enhanced leisure facilities that offer a range of opportunities concurrently, this has seen increasing development of leisure pools, theme playgrounds and multi-use recreation centres. People are also showing a willingness to travel to these leisure facilities rather than use more limited local facilities and parks.
- An emphasis on entertainment in high-level sport; sport facilities are changing to suit the needs of the media and spectators.
- A demand for major venues which provide comfort, sophistication and ease of access for spectators.
- An emphasis on larger facilities with sharing of resources by sports with similar needs.
- A focus on centralising facilities to reduce the number of personnel managing an activity.
- Facility owners and managers are encouraging sports to restructure their activity patterns to spread demand away from traditional peak times and seasons. Off-season activity is growing, often driven by facility owners wanting to increase off-season occupancy of their facility. This also enables participation on a year-round basis.
- A continuing role for most local authorities to be the prime provider of sport and recreation facilities, with the notable exception of hockey facilities. Education institutions are also significant providers but to a lesser extent.
- A drive to seek joint ventures and partnerships between local authorities, funding agencies, users, facility developers and owners.

## **2.3 Trends in Facility Funding**

- The New Zealand Lottery Grants Board ceased funding sport and recreation facilities from 1 July 2002. The level of grant support had declined significantly since the first artificial hockey turf was laid in New Zealand. The decline was due to reduced incomes from Lotto and associated games and increased demand for capital.
- The ASB Trust and other former Trustee Bank trusts provide a large supply of capital grant finance however this funding in recent years has been limited by low yields from investments.
- Gaming Machine Funding Trusts are increasingly significant sources of grants. However, some have had policies of excluding capital grants for facilities. This is a dynamic area of funding at present.

- Councils are required under the Local Government Act 2002 to plan for capital contributions towards sports facilities as part of their Long Term Council Community Plan covering the next 10 years of developments. The LGA identifies four aspects of well-being (social, economic, environmental and cultural), and it can be argued that most of these well-beings are enhanced through provision sport and recreation facilities. Sport and recreation facilities are able to contribute significantly towards the community outcomes commonly identified in the LTCCPs prepared to date.

## **2.4 Hockey Specific Facility Trends**

The following are facility trends specific to hockey:

- Continuing introduction of new turf technologies such as the “wet dressed” type of turf to reduce the water requirements (particularly with water metering and water charges becoming more common in New Zealand).
- Hockey by necessity has moved to week round activity with the introduction of centralised competition (and practice) on artificial turfs.
- Reliability of the availability of the surface is increasingly attractive to parents compared to the inconvenience of cancellation prone grass field winter sports.
- Increasing number of surfaces suitable for hockey practice and introductory grades at schools, usually as overlay on an existing hard-court area. Benefits identified include providing on-site hockey option for school students therefore strengthening the school hockey programme, low-cost of an overlaid surface on established hard-court areas and local site for junior introductory grade hockey.
- Increasing irritation for player and care-givers with significant travel distance, time and costs having to practice at centralised turfs. This is particularly the case in congested city traffic and geographically large rural catchments. Emergence of local satellite practice surfaces that reduce the impact of travel, and increase the convenience and attractiveness of hockey as a sport of choice.
- Emergence of concept of creating sub-district or sub-region competition nodes within an association based on a full-size turf rather than having players travelling randomly to all of the turfs across the whole association area. Using the closest turf is intended to reduce travel requirements for most players. However, high performance senior and age group players would still play in an association wide competition.

## **2.5 Future Participation Predictions**

The development of new activities is hard to predict as is participation in existing sports as they either reshape existing formats and/or develop new formats to meet perceived demand. Who could have predicted the rise of mountain-biking, touch, in line skating, snow boarding or triathlon 20 years ago, let alone the revival of skate boarding. Who can predict which sports will emerge over the horizon in the next decade or which sports will modify their formats. One thing is certain they must be ‘fun’ and be user friendly.

Success of our national teams has influence on demand for facilities required for the sport. The influence of media and its focus on success is significant in shaping demand for particular sports, look at the impact of the National Women’s Hockey team performance at the Olympics on interest in hockey. The generally fast flowing ball sports, such as netball, basketball, volleyball, soccer, rugby, and rugby league lend themselves to use by television as preferred options for sport entertainment of the general sport audience. With faster flowing game on artificial surfaces, hockey can now be seen as part of this group. This is likely to reinforce demand for involvement in the sport from young people.

### 3 Analysis of Turf Provision

Resident population for each Association was estimated using 2001 Census data on local authority resident populations from Statistics New Zealand (see Appendices – Statistical Tables on page 42).<sup>1</sup>

#### 3.1 Provision of Full-Size Hockey Turfs in New Zealand

Research into the distribution of full-size hockey turfs around the country has revealed some comparative data regarding the relative level of provision. The distribution of turfs as at April 2004 is listed in the table below.

Association	Wet	Wet Dressed	Sand	Total
North Otago (Oamaru)	1			1
Eastern Southland (Mataura)			1	1
West Coast/ Buller (Greymouth)			1	1
Central Otago (Cromwell)			1	1
Ashburton	1			1
Wairarapa (Carterton)		1		1
Marlborough (Blenheim)			1	1
Wanganui			1	1
Taranaki (Stratford)	1		1	2
North Harbour (includes Rangitoto)	4		1	5
South Canterbury (Timaru)			1	1
Bay of Plenty (Rotorua & Taupo)	1		1	2
Tauranga (Mt Maunganui & Tauranga Boys)	2		1	3
Invercargill			1	1
Otago (Dunedin)	1		1	2
Manawatu (Palmerston North)	1		1	2
Hawkes Bay (Napier)	1		1	2
Northland (Whangarei)	2			2
Thames Valley (Ngatea)			1	1
Horowhenua (Levin)	1			1
Nelson			1	1
Waikato (Hamilton)	1		1	2
Wellington	1		2	3
Canterbury	2		1	3
Auckland	4		1	5
Counties/Manukau			1	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>47</b>

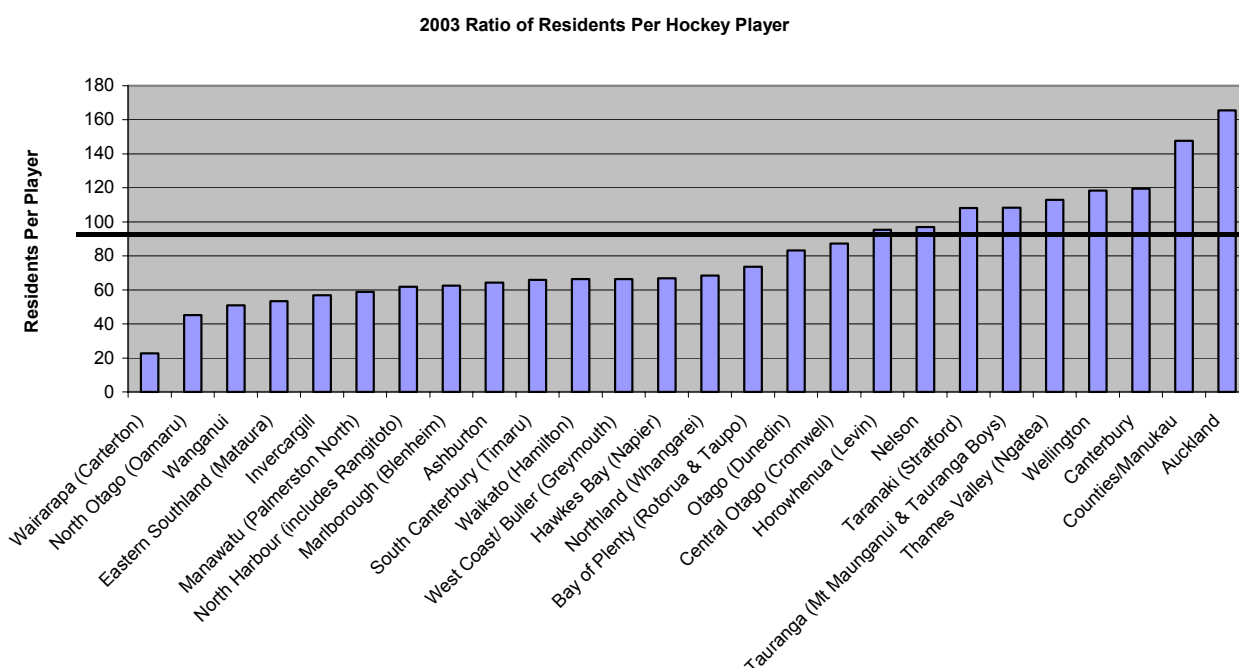
The analysis of the provision of hockey turfs in New Zealand has revealed the following characteristics:

<sup>1</sup> A lack of definitive data on catchment populations and association boundaries required the use of best estimates in this section of the report. Only associations with a turf within their area were included in the analysis. Association membership statistics were drawn from the 2003 Annual Report of the New Zealand Hockey Federation. Where an Association indicated in the questionnaire use of a turf in a neighbouring Association then the membership of the former was attributed to the host Association.

- There are 47 turfs in New Zealand spread across the 25 Associations.
- 51% (24) are now wet turfs and this is the highest proportion of wet to sand turfs in the world<sup>2</sup>
- One turf at Carterton is of the recently introduced wet dressed type.

### 3.2 National Hockey Player Demographics

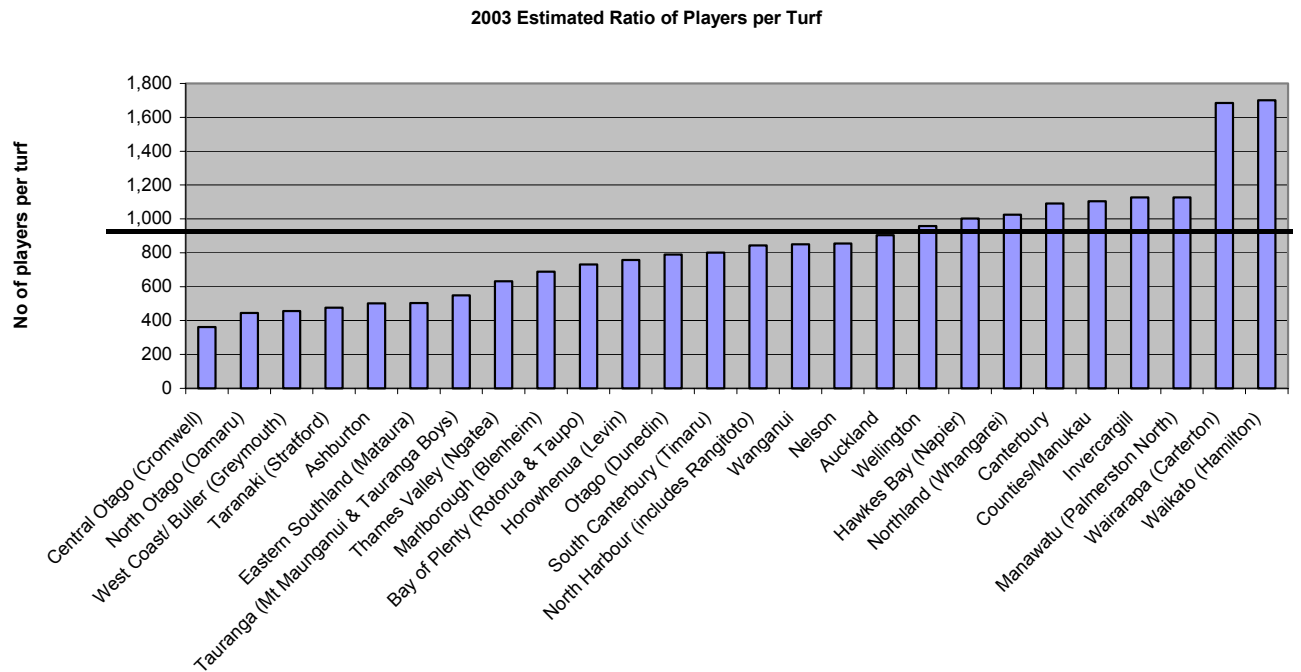
The density of players in the resident population varied from a high of one player per 23 residents in the Wairarapa Association area to a low of over seven times the number of residents per player in the Auckland Association area (166 residents per player). The Associations with low density of players was dominated by in the larger metropolitan centres (with the exception of North Harbour). The average of 89 residents per player across all Associations is shown in the chart below (thick black line).



<sup>2</sup> Source Astrograss All Weather Surfaces Limited

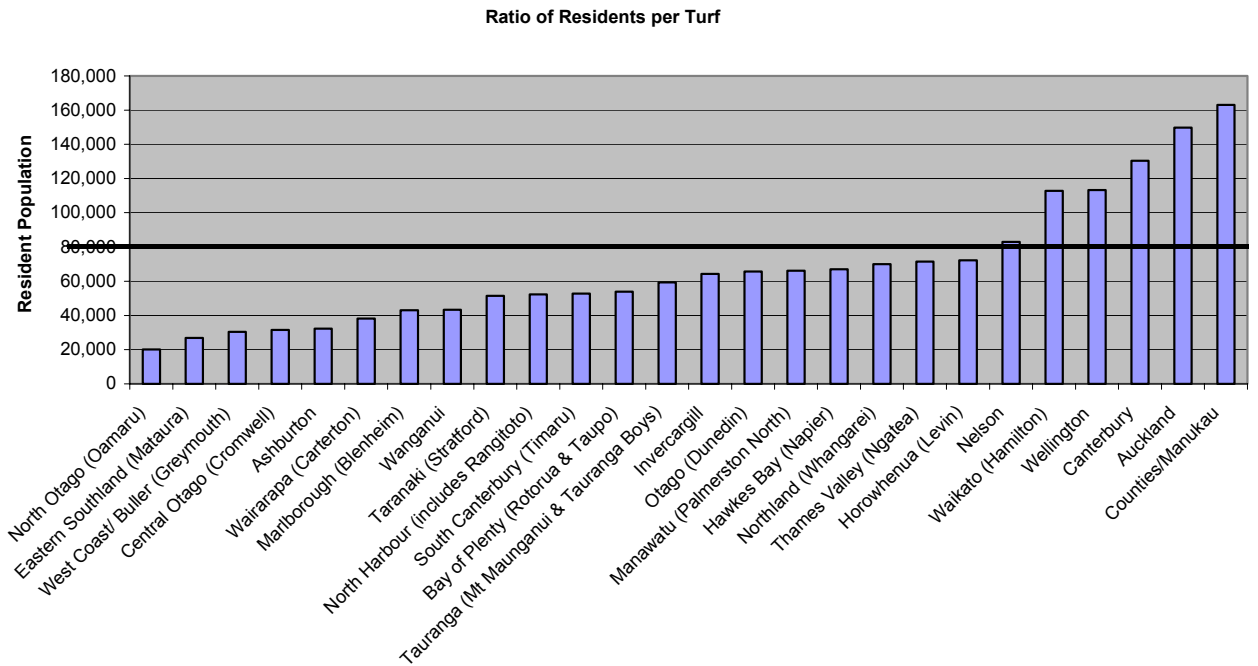
### 3.3 Players per Turf

Analysis of the distribution of turfs against the number of registered players reveals a range of at least 4 fold from the lowest to highest ratio in relation to the number of registered players per turf as illustrated in the chart below. The number of players per turf varies from a low of 361 players in the Central Otago Association to a high of 1,701 players in the Waikato Association. The average of 872 players per turf across all Associations is shown in the chart below (thick black line).



### 3.4 Resident Population per Turf

The density of turfs in relation to the resident population varied from a high of one turf per 20,085 residents in the North Otago Association area to a low of over eight times the number of residents per turf in the Counties Manukau Association area (163,134 residents per turf). The Associations with low density of players was dominated by in the larger metropolitan centres (again with the exception of North Harbour). The average of 78,001 residents per turf across all Associations is shown in the chart below (thick black line).



## 4 Federation Roles in Facility Planning and Provision

This Section identifies the various roles which the Federation can perform in relation to facility planning and provision. The Federation may adopt one or more of several roles in relation to the development of hockey facilities. Consideration of these roles is important when determining the type and the level of support that the Federation may choose to undertake or to offer to a particular association, turf trust or facility project.

**Planning Leader:** The Federation has the key role of providing leadership in planning for the efficient and timely development of the facilities that are required to meet the future needs of hockey. The production of this National Facilities Strategy and related resources is an example of the Federation acting in this role.

**Advocate:** The Federation can assist associations, turf trusts, clubs, schools and other potential facility project promoters to attract funding by consistently lobbying at national level in an effort to ensure that the policies of funders take into account the hockey needs and circumstances. Templates for submissions can be developed and refined over time by the Federation to support associations and turf trust with their regional and local advocacy.

**Project Supporter:** The Federation can assist associations, turf trusts, clubs, schools and other project promoters by identifying funding sources and /or endorsing applications to funding agencies for particular facilities projects.

## 5 Standards of Facility Required by the Federation

The NZHF has developed the following specifications for hockey venues.

### 5.1 FIH Compliance

The FIH international governing body for hockey has established standards for artificial turf performance published in the *Handbook of Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Synthetic Hockey Pitches - Outdoor* (Revised March 1999). The NZHF requires all Associations and Turf Trusts to use products that comply with the FIH standards and are sourced from accredited suppliers.

### 5.2 International Standards

The following are the minimum standards of provision required to host international events. The needs may vary from fixture to fixture and NZHF will agree minimum requirements as part of bid process.

- Water turf synthetic surface that is compliant with FIH “global” pitch specifications
- Single water turf is acceptable for a Test or tournament up to 6 teams
- Two water turfs required for tournaments involving 12 or more teams
- Floodlighting to minimum 500 Lux is needed for night-time play.
- Electronic scoreboard and clock
- Covered dugouts with screens to prevent water drifting into dugouts
- Team video platform for 2 teams
- Water guns able to be manually directed and use of hoses to prevent water landing on spectator areas and seating from wind drift
- Pavilion facilities
- Spectator seating for 1,500 spectators with 200 in covered tiered seating (cleaned on game day before arrival of officials, teams and spectators game)
- “Clean” venue for sponsorship signage purposes (Note: Any new sponsor signage arrangements or renewals must exclude all international fixtures)
- Media facilities including phone and internet access
- VIP facilities as specified by NZHF
- Drug testing room
- Flag poles (x3)
- Adequate food and beverage services for VIPs, teams and spectators
- Adequate parking for VIPs, officials and team vehicles
- PA system for announcements and playing anthems audible in all outdoor areas at venue.

### **5.3 National Domestic Standards**

The following are the minimum standards of provision required to host national domestic events. The needs may vary from event to event and NZHF will agree minimum requirements as part of bid process.

- Water turf synthetic surface that is compliant with FIH “global” pitch specifications
- Single water turf is acceptable for senior national tournaments involving up to 12 teams
- Two water turfs required for senior national tournaments involving 13 to 24 teams
- Two turfs required (can be a water and a sand combination) for age group national tournaments involving 13 to 24 teams
- Floodlighting to minimum 500 Lux is needed for night-time play
- Pavilion facilities
- Spectator seating for 500 spectators
- Electronic scoreboard and clock
- Covered dugouts with screens to prevent water drifting into dugouts
- Team video platform for 2 teams
- Water guns able to be manually directed and use of hoses to prevent water landing on spectator areas and seating from wind drift
- Pavilion facilities
- Spectator seating for 500 spectators with some covered tiered seating desirable (cleaned on game day before arrival of officials, teams and spectators game)
- “Clean” venue for sponsorship signage purposes (Note: Any new sponsor signage arrangements or renewals must exclude all national fixtures)
- Media facilities including phone and internet access
- VIP facilities as specified by NZHF
- Drug testing room
- Adequate food and beverage services for VIPs, teams and spectators
- Adequate parking for VIPs, officials and team vehicles
- PA system for announcements audible in all outdoor areas at venue.

### **5.4 Regional and Local Standards**

The following are the minimum standards of provision required to host intra-regional and local senior interclub events.

- Synthetic surface that is compliant with FIH “standard” pitch specifications
- Water or sand turf
- Floodlighting to minimum 500 Lux is needed for night-time play.
- Pavilion facilities
- Spectator seating for 200 spectators
- Media facilities

- Team video platform for 2 teams
- Covered dugouts

## **5.5 Practice Surface Standards**

The research undertaken by the Auckland Hockey Association clearly indicates that the optimum practice area is large enough to include a full-size shooting circle. This is equivalent area to five tennis courts or 4 netball courts in side-by-side layout.

The NZHF (and Associations) will actively encourage the developer of the practice surface (e.g. school, club, council, other or combination):

- To use products that comply with the FIH standards and are sourced from accredited suppliers
- To install floodlighting to minimum 500 Lux needed for night-time play

## **6 Supply of Fixtures**

### **6.1 General Policy**

All venues need to have sufficient land area and a suitable configuration to enable the temporary installation of event facilities such as marquees, spectator seating and team video platforms.

### **6.2 International Tournaments**

The New Zealand Hockey Federation estimates that New Zealand would attract an international tournament approximately every 10 years. The localities most likely to host these tournaments would be Auckland, Wellington or Christchurch because of having an international airport, accommodation and catchment population to provide a spectator base.

Tournaments involving six teams would require one water turf, tournaments with 12 teams would require two water turfs at the host venue plus spectator seating and team video platforms.

### **6.3 International Test Series**

The Federation on average will host a men's and a women's international series of 4 tests each per year. This provides for 8 tests per year to be shared around the venues.

The usual approach of the Federation is to "cluster" international fixtures within a geographic zone to achieve economies in travel costs. The cluster is usually anchored on a centre with an international airport with other centres within easy bus travel distance included. This has been a successful strategy in providing international level hockey in population centres that generally do not host international sport fixtures. For this reason hockey gets a significant exposure and focus in these centres.

International fixtures require a water turf at the host venue, spectator seating and team video platforms.

### **6.4 National Tournaments**

National tournaments generally rotate through the three zones (northern, central and southern) with key criteria for selection of host centres being accommodation for teams. The rotation policy means that most centres would host either a senior or age group tournaments every 2 years. Tournaments generally have 12, 16 or 24 teams participating.

National tournaments that require more than one turf (more than 16 teams) can use turfs that do not have identical surfaces and the second turf does not necessarily need to be a water turf. The turfs can be located at separate venues within the same urban centre.

## 7 Results and Analysis of Local Government Funding Questionnaire

This section presents the results and analysis of the funding questionnaires sent to local government (councils).

### 7.1 Respondents

The questionnaire was sent by the Federation to all 75 local authorities (councils) with 44 responses received, this is almost 60% of all councils. The respondents are listed below.

Auckland City Council	Matamata Piako District Council
Carterton District Council	Nelson City Council
Central Hawkes Bay District Council	Otorahanga District Council
Central Otago District Council - Cromwell Com' B'd	Palmerston North City Council
Chatham Islands Council	Porirua City Council
Christchurch City Council	Rodney District Council
Clutha District Council	Rotorua District Council
Dunedin City Council	South Taranaki District Council
Far North District Council	South Waikato District Council
Gore District Council	South Wairarapa District Council
Grey District Council	Southland District Council
Hamilton City Council	Stratford District Council
Hastings District Council	Taupo District Council
Hauraki District Council	Tauranga District Council
Horowhenua District Council	Timaru District Council
Hurunui District Council	Upper Hutt City Council
Invercargill City council Parks	Waimakariri District Council
Kaipara District Council	Waimate District Council
Kapiti Coast District Council	Wairoa District Council
Kawerau District Council	Waitomo District Council
Mackenzie District Council	Wanganui District Council
Manakau City Council	Wellington City Council

## 7.2 Land Ownership

Is Council funding of sport facilities and surfaces effected by the ownership of the land?

20 (45%) of 44 Councils who responded indicated that land ownership was not a factor in the funding of sports facilities. Several indicated that community share arrangements particularly with schools are in place or are being established. However, 24 (55%) Councils indicated that to varying degrees this was seen as a factor with most preferring to have facilities on reserves where the asset would revert to public (council) ownership if the sport ceased to operate. Councils are also restricted to using reserve contributions (major source of capital) for development on reserves. A cross-section of comments included:

- Council funds both our reserve land and private (schools, etc) through community share or access agreements.
- Council has recently approved a Recreation Plan funding of Recreation on other than Council land has not been tested. In any event funding on public and private land would be conditional
- Council only funds bodies on Council owned land.
- Main source of funds is reserve contributions. These can only be spent on land declared as reserve.
- To assure community access and use the Council prefers to lease sites (under the Reserves Act 1977) with appropriate provisions in the lease covering nature of use, access for all, reversion of assets to public ownership.
- Council has supported regional hockey in the area, and also funded development (rugby) on privately owned grounds where it has significant district wide use.
- Council Funding of sports is currently limited to facilities on public parks or Council owned land. Partnerships have been explored but none are yet in place.
- Council will only consider projects on Council owned land or land owned by the applicant organisation

## 7.3 Initial Capital

Has your Council been asked to provide capital funding for the initial development of hockey turf(s) and ancillary facilities? Did your Council provide support?

29 (66%) of 44 Councils that responded have been asked for capital towards the initial development of a turf. 15 (34%) of 44 Councils provided capital with 3 (7%) declining to provide capital. One Council declined on basis that there were other turfs nearby in neighbouring Council territory. The other two were to be considered again in future.

26 (59%) Councils supplied data on grants and loans provided for the initial development of a turf or turfs. Over \$8.6 million in grants and \$0.7 million in loans have been contributed by these 26 Councils towards turf and associated facilities (pavilion, seating and lighting) for hockey. A huge variance in contributions was encountered from \$2.2 million down to

\$10,000 (by a neighbouring Council). However, the mean average is approaching \$0.5 million.

Profile of Respondent Councils	Grants	Loans
Number of Councils	22	4
Total Amount	\$9,700,300	\$780,000
Average (mean)	\$440,923	\$195,000
Minimum Amount	\$10,000	\$80,000
Maximum Amount	\$2,200,000	\$450,000

The profile analysis demonstrates that grant support for the development of hockey facilities is polarised as shown in the table below. Just over 40% (9) of Councils contributed \$500,000 or more towards the development of hockey facilities and this category accounted for over 80% of all grant funding. Ten Councils (just over 45%) provided grant funds of less than \$250,000 with only 3 (less than 15%) providing grants in the middle category.

Profile of Grants	Amount	Number
\$500,000 or more	\$7,775,000	9
\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$988,000	3
\$1 to \$249,999	\$937,300	10
Total	\$9,700,300	22

## 7.4 Capital for Renewal or Replacement

Has your Council been asked to provide capital funding for the renewal or replacement of a turf?

Only 5 (11%) of the 44 Councils that responded to the survey indicated that they had been approached for funding towards the renewal or replacement of a turf. Again a large variance on level of support was encountered. The mean average contribution was much higher than the initial development contributions. This appears to be the result of the sample of Councils having already provided substantial contributions at the initial development stage and a carry-over effect appears to be at work.

Significantly all 5 Councils asked for support with renewal or replacement contributions have approved support and in most cases this appears to be the majority of the capital required for renewal or replacement. Christchurch City Council commented:

“Council has agreed to make an annual contribution to Hockey [Association] to cover debt servicing of turfs (3). Over 10-15 year period including replacement. Argument was that there was a "saving" to the Council for not having to provide and maintain grass turf fields.”

<b>Profile of Respondent Councils</b>	<b>Grants</b>
Number of Councils	5
Total Amount	\$4,075,000
Average (mean)	\$815,000
Minimum Amount	\$140,000
Maximum Amount	\$1,615,000

## 7.5 Operating Costs Support

Has your Council been asked to provide grant or subsidy support with the operating cost of a turf?

Only 2 (5%) of 44 Councils that responded to the survey indicated that they had been approached for financial support with operating costs of the turfs. None of the Councils that responded to the survey provides any financial support for the direct costs of operating the turf such as costs of turf cleaning, water, lighting. Of the two councils that had been approached to provide funds towards the operating costs Gore District Council now meets the entire cost of turf administration as well as care of grounds as part of lease agreement. However, it appears that most councils provide the land at nominal rental consistent with other leases for sports purposes. Several councils indicated that the sport is self funding for the operating costs of turfs the same as with bowls, tennis and netball facilities.

## 7.6 Inclusion in Councils Long Term Planning

Does Council's Long Term Financial Strategy include any allocation(s) for capital funding of hockey facilities?

A total of 6 (13.6%) of 44 Councils indicated that they had included allocations in their Long Term Financial Strategy for development, renewal or replacement of hockey turfs. Another Council indicated that 3 hockey facilities were identified for support over the next 10 years but without an amount allocated. All Councils with allocations of capital appear to be meeting the majority of the capital cost (by the size of allocations) for each project as illustrated in the summary table below.

<b>Profile of Respondent Councils</b>	<b>Amounts Allocated</b>
Number of Councils	6
Total Amount	\$3,895,800
Average (mean)	\$649,300
Minimum Amount	\$350,000

Maximum Amount	\$955,000
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Of the 37 Councils that do not have an allocations for hockey facilities 18 have provided capital towards the initial development of turfs. Comments were made by 23 of the 37 Councils 14 of which had provided capital towards the initial turf development. Notably 11 of the comments indicate that Council has not been approached by hockey association or turf trust to include a capital allocation for development, renewal or replacement of a turf (see table below).

Council type	Initial Capital Provided	Comment on why no LTFS capital allocation
District	Yes	Council is not aware of any requirement for additional facilities. One turf is all that is needed. There is talk of a further turf to serve region – but nothing definite
District	Yes	[Allocation is] not required
District	Yes	Haven't been asked and work directly with sport to ensure self sustainability.
City	Yes	Not yet asked for though no doubt it's coming. Sand turf will need renewal within 5 years or so.
City	Yes	No request. Not Council asset
District	No	No requests. Council feasibility study identified possible need in future.
District	No	This has not yet been ascertained as we are currently undergoing a review of open space and leisure management activities.
District	No	No requests to do so.
District	No	Private facility and no request has been made for assistance.
District	No	Never requested to be considered.
City	No	No request has been finalised – in principle decisions only have been required.

Comments listed in the table below illustrate that Councils that have provided capital for the initial turf development often do not perceive a responsibility for turfs as they do not own the asset or have adopted a reactive role in planning for provision.

Council type	Initial Capital Provided	Comment on why no LTFS capital allocation
City	Yes	On Council land, however managed by a Trust.
District	Yes	Turf is operated by a Trust (not by council)
District	Yes	20 year lease agreement for land includes proviso that the Turf Trust maintain the standard and upkeep of the artificial surface and associated structures.

District	Yes	Council has not been pro-active in providing facilities such as all weather surfaces for sports such as hockey, netball, tennis etc. Each club or organisation has applied for funding as and when it felt that it needed Council's assistance.
City	Yes	There is no direct funding for hockey turfs however there is the possibility of future partnership money to be utilised for a hockey turf if there is a community need.
District	Yes	No renewal included in LTFS

## 7.7 Similar Sports for Capital Funding

What sport(s) are most similar to hockey with regard to support from Council with capital funding and why?

22 Councils with turfs in their territories responded to this question. 7 councils indicated that all capital projects are treated on a case-by-case basis and therefore no 'similar sports' could be identified. 2 councils did not respond directly to the question. The remaining Councils mentioned one or more sports as listed below:

Sport	Mentions
Tennis	5
Grass field sports	5
Athletics	3
Netball	3
Bowls	1
Croquet	1

Comments of particular relevance to hockey in seeking capital funding from Councils that already have turfs included:

- Tennis and athletics because they have applied for similar assistance and the facilities require an artificial surface.
- Sports such as hockey, netball and tennis now need special playing surfaces. Their capital developments have been funded in part by the Council's Sports Facilities Fund.
- Other similar type sports use grass surfaces due to cost benefits.
- Hockey is in a group including bowls, croquet and tennis which lease space in parks and provide specialised surfaces. Council considers grants on a case-by-case basis.
- All applications to Council for capital funding are viewed separately in terms of demand and community access/need. The reason for supporting or turning down the application is not dependent on the sport. Therefore no sports are similar.
- All applications to Council from sports clubs are treated on their individual merits and usually considered in the annual planning process.

- Sports wishing for capital grants/subsidies/loans etc must apply through the annual plan process.
- As hockey turfs are not managed or provided by Council, the management of the hockey turf is quite different to most other sports facilities (not for public unrestricted use).

Comments by two councils that currently do not have a turf in their territories illustrate a common perspective and the challenge for hockey in seeking capital:

- All applicants treated on merit and a case-by-case basis, not by sports code.
- Any sport with [similar] high capital cost in artificial surface. Insufficient evidence of capital investment replacing longer term investment in grass surfaces. High capital cost vs. [low] ongoing costs.

## 7.8 Similar Sports for Operational Funding

What sport(s) are most similar to hockey with regard to support from Council with an operating grant or subsidy and why?

16 Councils that do have turfs in their territory made comment on support for similar sports through operating grants or subsidies. 11 of these Councils indicated that they do not provide any grants towards operating costs of any sports. However, several indicated that provision for grass field sports is heavily subsidised often 90-100% of cost. Several comments highlight the separation of subsidies from grants in the approach of councils to operational funding as listed below:

- Council does not provide operating grants but field costs are greatly subsidised. Only 10% of [grass] field cost are recovered from users.
- All sports [similar] as Council does not fund operational costs.
- No operating grant given, although Council maintains synthetic turfs.
- Rather than provide funding to the sports Council has undertaken the redevelopment of the facilities.
- We provide no operating grants or subsidies to other sports.
- All sports field operating costs are heavily subsidised by Council.

No notable comment was encountered from councils that do not have turfs.

## 7.9 Final Comments

Some Councils made general or specific comments related to turfs and ancillary facilities that were not covered by other questions. All of the councils whose comments are listed below have contributed capital towards development of turfs.

Council	Comment
Taupo District Council	The facility, just constructed is to become a council owned facility but run by a hockey trust.

Rotorua District Council	Specialist sporting facilities and playing surfaces within the Rotorua District are generally owned and run by the organisation running that sport. Council does not provide any funding unless requested by the organisation.
Wellington City Council	Wellington Hockey has also financially contributed to facility development, although to a much lesser extent than Council. Wellington Hockey pays annual rental for Pavilion building (\$10,000 p.a.) and turf rental (\$45,000 p.a.).
Grey District Council	A trust was formed and committee established and fund raising schemes put into place. After eight years turf is now debt free and operating as a user pays facility.
Manukau City Council	There are some equity issues relating to this group of sports which council will be addressing in the future.
Christchurch City Council	Council recognises that sport makes a major contribution to the Christchurch community. Not all sports receive the same level of financial support or sponsorship. Necessary for the council to take a role in ensuring that its own facilities meet the needs of the sport.
Palmerston North City Council	PNCC are about to enter a lease situation with Hockey Manawatu which will enable complete control and governance of the turfs and facilities.
Carterton District Council	Carterton is a very small Council with limited financial resources. We provide playing fields at reasonable rent to other codes except rugby who have own ground and fund themselves.
Hamilton City Council	The turfs generate quite intense effects and these need careful consideration and management - lights and activity over long hours, traffic management and parking.

## **7.10 Conclusions Drawn from Analysis of Council Responses to Funding Questionnaire 2003**

### **7.10.1 Likelihood of Capital for Renewal or Replacement**

The likelihood of capital grants from councils for renewal and replacement of turfs is promising particularly in the councils with larger population and rating base. Several councils have contributed the majority of capital required for the renewal or replacement of the current turf. However, most other councils with hockey turfs within their territory indicated that they have not been asked by the association or turf trust to consider inclusion of a capital allocation in the appropriate year for renewal or replacement in their financial planning.

The associations and turf trusts (with the support of the Federation) need to be proactive in advocating to councils for the inclusion of capital allocations for the renewal or replacement of turfs in the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP). The LTCCP is a key component of the Local Government Act 2002. That has been introduced as part of the reform of local government and replaces the Long Term Financial Strategy (LTFS). The LTCCP includes a 10 year plan for capital projects. Councils are required to undertake extensive consultation and to have the LTCCP completed by 2006.

The Federation can develop a standard submission template for adaptation by the local association and/or turf trust to the unique local situation. This would form part of a 'manual' that would also include best practice case studies and submission templates for ongoing subsidy support and asset management. Is this what is wanted by associations and turf trusts?

### **7.10.2 Profile of current policies regarding operational funding**

No council provides for operational costs of turfs. The policy position of councils was that the operational costs were the responsibility of the sport. However, most councils indicated that significant subsidisation of sports fields (commonly 90 to 100 percent of cost) has treated differently from built facilities such as hard-court, athletic tracks and hockey turfs.

A strategy that may gain traction with councils is to seek a subsidy for the "field" rather than an operational grant. With the subsidy an equivalent of the costs of mowing, fertilising and between season's restoration of field. This will need to be couched as separate from renewal and replacement contributions by councils.

### **7.10.3 Profile of current policies regarding equity**

Most councils defended current policy positions regarding the apparent inequity of their support between sports with a mix of reasoning including:

- Historical precedent, hockey is generally grouped with sports such as tennis, netball and athletics that require a specialised surface and generally have minimal operational costs
- Case-by-case approach to capital projects
- Capital has been provided on the basis that hockey like other "similar" sports under operational costs
- Artificial hockey turf is a built facility and is treated differently from grass turf
- Comparison is too complex across a wide range of sports due to multitude of variables
- Reluctance to address "can of worms" of comparing sports, similar to user charges debates that occur occasionally

## 8 Results and Analysis of Association and Turf Trust Funding Questionnaire

This section presents the results and analysis of the funding questionnaires sent to associations and turf trusts. There are a number of philanthropic trusts that are an important source of grant funding for sport facilities. This section presents profile information from respondents to help build a national picture regarding both councils and funding trusts.

### 8.1 Respondents

The questionnaire was sent by the Federation to all associations (33) with 17 responses received, this is just over 50% of all associations. Responses from 5 turf trusts were received increasing coverage to 22 (67%) of the 33 association areas. The respondents and their turfs are listed below.

Buller does not have a turf yet and did not supply data, rather the Association was seeking information. Buller has been removed from the sample analysis when calculating percentages of sample. Ruahine-Dannevirke in its questionnaire did supply information about use of the Manawatu turf.

Assn or Trust Name	1 <sup>st</sup> Turf name	2 <sup>nd</sup> Turf name	3 <sup>rd</sup> Turf name
Ashburton Hockey Association	Derlen Bakery Park		
Auckland Hockey Association	Lloyd Elsmore Hockey Stadium No 1 water	Lloyd Elsmore Hockey Stadium No. 2 water	Avondale Trust, Auckland Grammar, Mt Roskill, St Kentigern
Bay of Plenty Hockey Association	Smallbone Park		
Buller Hockey Association			
Canterbury Hockey Stadium Trust	Porritt No 1	Porritt No 2	Nunweek
Eastern Hockey Association	Mataura Hockey Turf Charitable Trust		
Great Lake Hockey Turf Charitable Trust	Yet to be named		
Hawkes Bay Hockey	Legends Hockey Stadium - water	Legends Hockey Stadium - sand	
Hockey Manawatu	Manawatu Astro turf Water	Manawatu Sand Turf	
Hockey Marlborough Inc	College Park Stadium Trust		
Hockey Wanganui	Wanganui Turf		
Horowhenua Sports Turf Trust	Halliwell Turf		
National Hockey Stadium Trust	National Hockey Stadium Turf No 1 water	National Hockey Stadium Turf No 2 water	Fraser Park Hockey Stadium
Nelson Hockey Association (1993) Inc	Saxton Field		
North Harbour Hockey Association	Astrograss sand	Balsam Water	Astrograss Water
Northland Hockey Association	ITM Hockey Centre (Sand)	ITM Hockey Centre (Water)	

Otago Hockey Association	Desso Sand	Astroturf water	
South Canterbury Hockey Turf Trust	Hockey South Canterbury		
Waikato Hockey Charitable Trust Inc	Astrograss Water	Astrograss Sand	
Wairarapa Hockey Association	Clareville Sport Turf		
West Coast Hockey Association	Canterbury Draught Westurf Stadium		

## 8.2 Lease Arrangements

20 of 22 respondents indicated that turfs are located on land leased from Council. Only the West Coast Association indicated that the Westurf Recreation Trust Inc owned both the land and the turf. Only the National Hockey Stadium Trust indicated that it leased both the land and turf from the Council (Wellington) but lease Fraser Park land only from Hutt City Council. 3 associations indicated that they lease the turf from their respective turf trust.

## 8.3 Initial Capital

### 8.3.1 Council: Initial Capital

Has your Association/ Trust received capital funding from Council(s) in your region for the initial development of your turf and ancillary facilities?

Twenty on respondents had received initial capital contributions from council. Two of the respondents did not supply data on the capital amounts. Over \$7.77 million in grants and \$1.225 million in loans have been contributed by councils to the respondents towards turf and associated facilities (pavilion, seating and lighting). A large variance in council contributions to, each respondent was encountered ranging from \$1.0 million down to \$100,000. However, the mean average is close to \$0.4 million.

Profile of Respondents	Grants	Loans
Number of Respondents	20	3
Total Amount Received by Respondents	\$7,771,500	\$1,225,000
Average (mean)	\$388,575	\$408,333
Minimum Amount	\$100,000	\$75,000
Maximum Amount	\$1,003,500	\$600,000

### 8.3.2 Funding Trust: Initial Capital

Has your Association/ Trust received capital grants from any funding trusts in your region for the initial development of your turf and ancillary facilities?

Seventeen respondents had received initial capital contributions from funding trusts and/or the NZ Lottery Grants Board. One of the respondents did not supply data on the capital amounts. Over \$3.89 million in grants have been contributed by funding trusts and/or the NZ Lottery Grants Board (“the Board”) to the respondents towards turf and associated facilities (pavilion, seating, dugouts and lighting). The Board was an important source of funding that is no longer available. The Board provided just under 40% of initial capital to establish turfs and ancillary facilities.

Three of the 4 remaining respondents could not supply data on amounts, if any, that may have been received. The last respondent indicates that the funding trusts and the Board were not asked.

Profile of Respondents	Total
Number of respondents	17
Total Amount	\$3,898,000
Average (mean)	\$229,300
Minimum Amount	\$5,000
Maximum Amount	\$830,000

## 8.4 Renewal or Replacement Capital

### 8.4.1 Council: Renewal or Replacement Capital

Has your Association/ Trust received capital funding from your local Council for the renewal or replacement of your turf?

Only 4 (18%) of the 22 respondents indicated that they had approached councils for funding towards the renewal or replacement of a turf. The remaining 14 respondents indicated that the turfs are yet due for renewal or replacement. 3 respondents indicated that they would be approaching their local council in the near future as renewal or replacement is required within the next 1-3 years.

Grants (or in the case of Wellington direct expenditure by Council) for renewal or replacement have a large variance in the level of support as was the case with initial capital from councils. The mean average contribution was much higher than the average for initial development contributions. This appears to be the result of the sample of Councils having already provided substantial contributions at the initial development stage and a carry-over effect appears to be at work.

Profile of Respondents	Grants
Number of Respondents	4
Total Amount Received by Respondents	\$3,515,000
Average (mean)	\$878,800

Minimum Amount	\$300,000
Maximum Amount	\$1,715,000

Significantly all 3 councils asked for support with renewal or replacement contributions have approved support and this appears to be the majority of the capital required for renewal or replacement.

#### 8.4.2 Funding Trust: Renewal or Replacement Capital

Has your Association/ Trust received capital grants from funding trusts for the renewal or replacement of your turf?

4 out of 22 respondents indicated that they had undertaken a renewal or replacement of sand with water turf. The other respondents indicated they were not at the renewal or replacement phase. The NZ Lottery Grants Board is a much less significant player in these more recent capital projects with only 10% of total grants. This is due to a decline in the percentage of total cost contributed by the Board and termination of the Fund. Again there is a wide range in the size of the grant.

Significantly the ASB Trust and another former Trust Bank community trust have made significant grants for replacement of sand with water turfs.

Profile of Respondents	Individual Grants	Respondents
Number	8	4
Total Amount	\$1,308,000	\$1,308,000
Average (mean)	\$163,500	\$327,000
Minimum Amount	\$10,000	\$32,000
Maximum Amount	\$766,000	\$816,000

### 8.5 Operating Costs

#### 8.5.1 Council: Operating Costs

Has your Association/ Trust approached Councils in your region for grant or subsidy support with the operating cost of the turf?

4 (18%) of the 22 respondents had approached their local council for support with turf operating costs. Only one indicated that they had been successful with seeking Council financial support with operating costs of the turf. Eastern Hockey Association reports that Gore District Council now meets the entire cost of turf administration as well as care of grounds as part of lease agreement. However, it appears that most councils provide the

land at nominal rental consistent with other leases for sports purposes and are reluctant to fund operating costs (when asked). Responses included:

- Council acts as the landlord in a standard landlord/tenant relationship. All other costs are the responsibility of the Association. The only relief available may be rates remission but these have not been forthcoming as yet.
- Auckland Hockey is working closely with Manukau, Auckland and Waitakere City Councils regarding maintenance grants. Both Manukau and Auckland are carrying out equity related studies on sports field provision and maintenance costs. Both are reluctant to commit anything and open themselves up to other similar sports to also seek support. Difficult under current Council funding strategies to get through.
- None required. Trust administers the turf as a business which is income generating and results in an annual profit.

### **8.5.2 Funding Trust: Operating Costs**

Has your Association/ Trust approached any trust(s) for grant or subsidy support with the operating cost of the turf?

Only one respondent indicated that they have been receiving annual grants for operating costs for several years and the source of the funds is a Gaming Machine Funding Trust. Income from this source is well into '5 figures' for a variety of purposes including electricity, insurance, security and some minor upgrade work to ancillary facilities.

Another respondent was successful in 2002 in securing a lower to mid '5 figure' grant from a former Bank funding trust for electricity and turf grooming costs. The respondent hopes to make this an annual grant.

These successes indicate potential for other turf operators to secure operational grants. However, several operators commented that their respective trust have policies that exclude operational purposes. Another factor mentioned was the risk of eroding the size of capital grants for renewal or replacement purposes if the respondent's 'grant history' with the funder has several small annual grants.

### **8.6 Council Role**

What role do you believe the local government should have in the future provision of hockey facilities in your region?

Comments by respondents reflected a range of views regarding role from funding and land provider through to providing toilet facilities in return for health benefits of participation by residents and economic benefits of visitor spend from tournament participants and savings from no grass fields to maintain. Comments generally saw councils having a major role in the renewal of carpets. Comments on role included:

- A lot as there is an offset in maintenance of grass fields and there is a social benefit in a facility that is multi functional.

- Local government should be supporting requests for funding as facilities like ours represent much better use of land and can be self-supporting. We also attract internationals and national tournaments which generate income for the city.
- None other than a support mechanism for funding applications. Association believes that the provision of facility on the coast is a function of the Hockey Association and not part of local government infrastructure.
- Monetary support towards replacement costs, support for maintenance.
- Council have already committed to funding up to \$300K for the provision of the replacement of the existing sand based turf with water based turf. This will take place in the 2003/03 Council financial year.
- They should assist towards renewal of the turf surface when required and provide funding towards a second turf if the demand requires another turf.
- Should either pay for annual operating costs so that turf can be sustainable and replacement fund available OR commit to replacement funding of the facilities when required. This commitment needs to be adopted by Council and contractual long term arrangement in place. By increasing Council support Hockey users need to accept that with this will come requirements for other users. Facilities should be community owned and managed.
- Should be a shared venture. With hockey now having a proven track record of benefit to the community, in cost savings on grounds and also with tournaments and events bringing benefit to the region we are in a strong position to negotiate with our local councils
- Providing for the upgrading and maintenance of turf and facilities.
- Significant - Hockey is a popular sport, should be in line with participation but participation is directly proportional to having a facility.
- Our practice with council has been to seek assistance for initial establishment of turfs then from our own savings plus other agency assistance e.g. ASB, Lotteries, we are providing for carpet replacement. However, reluctance by these later agencies to fund turf replacement in future may see us lean increasingly towards council. Extreme difficulty is foreseen in the not too distant future when we need a new turf to cope with growth at about the same time one of our existing carpets needs replacement.
- Provide grounds in a central location, provide some level of funding support and infrastructural support. Financial support (part only) and underwriting of loans as was provided for our existing facility.
- Continuing support for future upgrading and replacement as required.
- We think local government should consider provision to help with replacement of the carpet. The turf here is the only hockey pitch. The council does not provide any other grounds for hockey and in our opinion gets away very lightly.
- Role of Council is:
  - Ensure land is available
  - Provision of assistance with provision of toilet facilities.
  - Provision of grants or loans.

## 8.7 Issues

What are the greatest issues facing your Association/ Trust regarding the future of your current turf(s) and ancillary facilities?

The comments from respondents have been broadly categorised to assist analysis. However, many of the issues could be included in more than one category as facility issues usually have a funding element as well and these have been categorised under facility. This does not reflect any priority it is just expedient for grouping comments.

Assn or Trust Name	Category	Issue	Comment
Ashburton Hockey Association	Demand	Not enough adults playing hockey.	Need more adults to generate more revenue. There is a limit to what the young players can be charged so the adults need to pay a greater share. Adult numbers have reduced significantly.
Bay of Plenty Hockey Association	Demand	Not enough turf time	Player numbers have exceeded the amount of turf time available.
Great Lake Hockey Turf Charitable Trust	Demand	Demonstrating to the community the high level of use	Growing hockey
Horowhenua Sports Turf Trust	Demand	Maintaining the number of hockey players	Since it's opening the number of hockey players has increased by 300% to over 1,000 players. To maintain and continue to increase these numbers we have to continue with promotion of the sport by providing coaching clinics, etc.
Horowhenua Sports Turf Trust	Demand	Increasing the numbers of coaches and umpires	With increased players we need to find and train more coaches and umpires
Nelson Hockey Association (1993) Inc	Demand	Inability to increase existing player numbers.	One turf is to sufficient to allow us to increase our player numbers. It is fully utilised. Therefore a second turf is essential to increase player numbers.
North Harbour Hockey Association	Demand	Providing adequate facilities to keep ahead of growth	Continuing unprecedented growth in player numbers over the last 3 years has caused us to advance plans for a third turf at Rosedale South by about 2 years. This has put extra pressure on raising funds.
Otago Hockey Association	Demand	Demand for use	As our sport grows in numbers we become forced to schedule games at anti-social times.
Wairarapa Hockey Association	Demand	Steady number of players	Another turf is needed due to turf time being maxed out [at full capacity]
Ashburton Hockey Association	Facility	Need for buildings on the turf - toilets, changing rooms, tournament control	Council approval required before this can go ahead. There are facilities close by but really they are too far away.
Bay of Plenty Hockey Association	Facility	Surface sand not water	Hockey appears to be played more on water than sand. We need to be looking at upgrade.
Central Otago Hockey Association	Facility	Providing a pavilion	Anticipated to be an Association project rather than turf trust.
Eastern Hockey Association	Facility	Pavilion facilities	Currently being developed
Eastern Hockey Association	Facility	Turf surface	Problems with flooding.
Great Lake Hockey Turf Charitable Trust	Facility	Having pavilion, showers etc	There are many buildings/sports clubs in the locality, working with them on a Sportville complex.

Assn or Trust Name	Category	Issue	Comment
Hawkes Bay Hockey	Facility	Replacement	
Hockey Manawatu	Facility	Replacement of sand turf with water turf	Planning has commenced on replacement in the summer of 2004. Securing funding from key partner including PNCC, Eastern and Central Trust will be key targets in late 2003.
Hockey Manawatu	Facility	Rapid degeneration of sub-base of existing water turf.	When water turf was laid, contractor recommended that sealed base would not be necessary due to the high quality of existing agrotat base. The base has deteriorated in the last 12 months and depressions have become apparent under the shock pad and turf.
Hockey Manawatu	Facility	Development of spectator and player facilities	Constant improvements in the form of walkways and paths, dugouts for players and seating for spectators are required. Funding will need to be secured and prioritised before these improvements can be finalised.
Hockey Marlborough Inc	Facility	Cost of relaying of carpet with low player base.	
Hockey Wanganui	Facility	Replacement of turf	Current turf is now freehold but there is insufficient (\$50,000) to start approaching funding avenues.
National Hockey Stadium Trust	Facility	Fraser Park Hockey Stadium	The surfaces owned by the national hockey Stadium and will need replacing within 7-9 years. Funding for this will be a major hurdle.
Nelson Hockey Association (1993) Inc	Facility	Socialising /admin facility	Currently we have no facility for players/supporters to meet at the turf while watching games. A common meeting place would increase support for hockey. A shared admin facility would benefit more than one sport.
Northland Hockey Association	Facility	On going maintenance	Maintenance has been neglected due to the financial loading on NHA and it's members
Northland Hockey Association	Facility	Sand turf replacement - injury rate	The turf is now well past its replacement date and will continue to cause injury both major and minor that will cause a reduction in numbers playing
Northland Hockey Association	Facility	Turf replacement costs	Cause larger fees to be charged to the players especially if we don't receive assistance from Council or other sources.
Waikato Hockey Charitable Trust Inc	Facility	Turf Replacement	Sand to water (2005-6) Water turf not problem free
West Coast Hockey Association	Facility	Replacement of surface	Replace with sand or water, cost associated with each and would benefits out weigh cost.
West Coast Hockey Association	Facility	Catch up with water turfs and competing for tournaments	We will always play catch up i.e. we put down sand surface as others started on water. If water follows, will that attract tournaments or will these be allocated to 2 surface assns?
Ashburton Hockey Association	Funding	Ongoing operating costs and then replacement.	Turf surplus being used to help administer hockey however surplus has reduced. Nothing being put away for replacement as still paying off loans.
Auckland Hockey Association	Funding	Repayment of loan from initial development of facility	With \$240,000 to go at \$40,000 a year, this means that we are not in a position to establish a replacement fund. If this loan did not still exist we would be in a reasonable position to cover operating costs and have sufficient to cover the majority of the majority of the replacement fund in 7-10 years time – but only by keeping the turf hire fees at the same rate.

Assn or Trust Name	Category	Issue	Comment
Auckland Hockey Association	Funding	Cost of playing hockey	This is too high due to the turf costs, if we are going to grow the sport the only way is by getting the costs down through turf fees. We have recently completed a turf pricing review and believe that we are over charging for our facility and even more so are the school turf that we are the main renter of in Auckland.  The schools in particular are over charging hockey players, because on average they do not charge the schools to use the facility and therefore the full operating and replacement costs are being met by players and Auckland Hockey.
Canterbury Hockey Foundation Trust	Funding	Finance	Funding replacements Funding running costs
Hawkes Bay Hockey	Funding	Cost of ongoing maintenance and upkeep	More need for paid staff to act as caretakers.
North Harbour Hockey Association	Funding	Ability to fund carpet replacement when required.	We have a savings plan that would have provided after 10 years, 50% of replacement costs for our two water turfs. One will require renewal after 8 years plus considerable expense on a sub-standard shock pad. Competition for replacement funds with other
North Harbour Hockey Association	Funding	Size of savings ultimately needed each year.	Once four turfs are eventually laid at Rosedale South, we will need to set aside a min of \$100k per year to provide 50% of replacement costs on an ongoing basis. There will always be a concern about where the other 50% will come from.
Otago Hockey Association	Funding	Replacement costs	The growing demands on funding present ongoing challenges to:  1. Ensure maintenance schedule adhered to. 2. Funding put aside for further development. 3. Maintaining acceptable changes.
Waikato Hockey Charitable Trust Inc	Funding	Funds.	With the closure of local funding avenue e.g. WEL Energy Trust & NZ Lotteries, etc. Very difficult to obtain sufficient funds for capital works.
Waikato Hockey Charitable Trust Inc	Funding	Operating funds	Operating funds with "power costs" and Insurance/water etc all increasing the burden on player's paying more to play increases each time.
West Coast Hockey Association	Funding	Funds	Where to now that Lottery Board has ceased funding.
Horowhenua Sports Turf Trust	Personnel	Voluntary support continuation (manage, admin & maintain)	At present we have a band of 6 people who once a week maintain the turf - cleaning signs, concrete, sweeping & spraying the turf, etc. These people are retired and have all been involved in hockey for many years ago - some are life members
Nelson Hockey Association (1993) Inc	Personnel	Volunteer officials	With the inability to receive funding for administrators we struggle for volunteers to assist with the running of the association. Funding should be able to be applied for to assist associations in the administration of their respective sports.

## 8.8 Future Plans

Briefly describe any future plans do you have for development of turf or ancillary facilities in your region?

The comments from respondents have been broadly categorised to assist analysis. However, many of the planned capital projects could be included in more than one category. Several comments allude to the dilemma of building more capacity through development of additional turfs ("New turf") rather than replacing worn sand turf with a higher quality water turf. Precedence in categorising comments has been given to "Replace sand with water" followed by "New turf" then "Ancillary", this does not reflect any priority it is just expedient for grouping comments.

Replacement of sand turf with a water turf is the most common element with at least 7 planned. Development of 5 new water turfs is planned. Development of ancillary facilities includes planning for 5 pavilions.

Association or trust name	Category	Comment
Auckland Hockey Association	Ancillary facility	Require additional permanent <b>seating</b> and maintenance of building
Central Otago Hockey Association	Ancillary facility	Initial discussions undertaken on provision of <b>pavilion</b> and spectator shelter.
Eastern Hockey Association	Ancillary facility	As above, <b>pavilion</b> facilities currently under progress, no documents available as yet.
Wairarapa Hockey Association	Install watering system	We have the new 'wet dressed' turf from Astrograss and are hoping to install a watering system in the near future
Bay of Plenty Hockey Association	New turf	We are currently applying for funding for a <b>[new] water turf</b> to compliment our sand.
National Hockey Stadium Trust	New turf	Fraser Park Hockey Stadium currently planning to lay a <b>quarter size sand turf</b> for the 2004 season but this depends on obtaining funding.  The National Hockey Stadium is currently having discussions with Porirua City Council for a <b>[new] full-size hockey turf</b> in the area. Our objective is to have the turf ready for the commencement of the 2005 season. Again this depends on obtaining the necessary finance.
Nelson Hockey Association (1993) Inc	New turf	Currently we have implemented a <b>feasibility study</b> to look at a second turf and admin/social facilities.
North Harbour Hockey Association	New turf	<b>3rd turf</b> down end of 2003.  Working with local councils on regional basis for timely laying of <b>satellite turfs</b> to cater for the wider catchments area once Rosedale South reaches capacity with 4 turfs. <b>Working with secondary schools</b> proposing future turfs to ensure their phase in is co-ordinated and avoid a sudden over supply of turf time. Also to avoid competition for scarce funds.
Great Lake Hockey Turf Charitable Trust	None	Too early days - turf only 2 weeks old but as per above working on ancillary facilities with league, squash and other sports codes.
Horowhenua Sports Turf Trust	None	None at this stage
Canterbury Hockey Foundation Trust	Replace sand with water	Currently have urgent need to <b>replace sand</b> surface with water as part of regular replacement programme at Nunweek and Porritt Turf facilities. Nunweek feasibility being studied.
Hawkes Bay Hockey	Replace	Our plans are to <b>replace sand</b> surface in next 2 years with water

Association or trust name	Category	Comment
	sand with water	turf. Watering system already in place. Although our sand surface is still in excellent condition we believe water surfaces are easier on body, more conducive to encouraging good skill habits - though they require more maintenance and have shorter life.
Hockey Manawatu	Replace sand with water  Ancillary facility	<b>Replacement</b> of existing <b>sand</b> turf with water based turf in 2004 Spectator <b>seating</b> Turf 2 in December 2003 Completion of fencing/security Turf 2 in December 2003 Dugout and player shelters Turf 1 in January 2004 Stadium perimeter security fencing September 2003 Pavilion lobby entrance upgrade
Hockey Marlborough Inc	Replace sand with water	When turf carpet is ready for replacement it is sensible to be <b>replacing [sand]</b> with a water surface. However Hockey or the Turf Trust has <b>not yet</b> got to a planning stage of replacement.
Hockey Wanganui	Replace sand with water	Current plan is to replace the existing turf with a wet/dry surface
Otago Hockey Association	Replace sand with water	Initial discussions currently taking place re <b>either</b> sourcing <b>third</b> playing surface <b>or replacing worn sand</b> pitch.
South Canterbury Hockey Turf Trust	Replace sand with water	Re-sale of signage on a plan to have available funds for <b>replacement [of sand]</b> with option to change to water turf.
Waikato Hockey Charitable Trust Inc	Replace sand with water  Ancillary facility	1. Currently spending \$65,000 on car park extensions (add 40 more c/parks & remedy traffic flow problem) 2. Plan's etc drawn up to enlarge player support area of pavilion (including kitchen revamp) 3. <b>Replace sand</b> turf with water turf approx year 2005-06. 4. To handle the number of players we need a <b>3rd turf</b> but at this stage item 3 above will take precedence.
West Coast Hockey Association	Replace sand with water	1. Westurf Trust is in the process of undertaking a feasibility study for the provision of on site <b>pavilion</b> and ablution block estimate 2004-05. 2. <b>Turf replacement plan initiated</b> by Westurf Trust for consideration 2007.  Documents not available to WCHA at this stage.

## 8.9 Limits to Implementation of Plans

Does anything limit your ability to implement the above plans?

All responses to this question identified funding as a limitation with councils frequently mentioned as was the loss of the NZ Lottery Grants Board Community Facilities Fund as a major setback. Land (sufficiency) was also mentioned as a limiting factor by more than one respondent.

<b>Assn or Trust name</b>	<b>Comment</b>
North Harbour Hockey Association	Ability to acquire the necessary funding at the right times. Only so much influence can be brought to bear on independent bodies re laying of turfs i.e. schools. More and more human resource is needed to keep up the relentless drive for funds.
Nelson Hockey Association (1993) Inc	Capital costs
Ashburton Hockey Association	Council approval Finance Limited space at the turf.
Auckland Hockey Association	External funding required.
Hockey Wanganui	Finance
Canterbury Hockey Foundation Trust	Funding
Central Otago Hockey Association	Funding
Wairarapa Hockey Association	Funding
Otago Hockey Association	Funding & suitable land availability
Hawkes Bay Hockey	Funding & volunteer effort
West Coast Hockey Association	Funding in the form of grants.
Bay of Plenty Hockey Association	Money
Hockey Marlborough Inc	Money
Great Lake Hockey Turf Charitable Trust	Money - Land ownership
Hockey Manawatu	No, although reliant on building consent and appropriate funding
National Hockey Stadium Trust	Obtaining the necessary finance is always a limiting factor. Now that there are no Lottery Grants Board contributions and gaming machine donations are more difficult to obtain. Will the New Zealand Hockey Federation through this question here have suggestions to obtain finance. Corporate monies are difficult to obtain as hockey seems to have a fairly low profile.
South Canterbury Hockey Turf Trust	Signage re-sale
Waikato Hockey Charitable Trust Inc	The Hamilton City Council (main financial supporter to date) has already indicated that is likely to support further turfs (new or replacements). The HCC doesn't have to annually maintain the 23 grass fields we previously had. Their annual savings are very good. We are continuing dialogue with them.

## **8.10 Final Comments**

Final comments were received from 5 respondents with two particularly incisive comments regarding the importance of the National Facilities Strategy they were:

- Associations with water turfs need to plan on an 8-year life for fund raising purposes, if they last up to 10 years that's a bonus. Also, Associations need to set up savings funds or establish special relationships with councils to provide an amount each year to assist with turf replacement. I think too few associations have made adequate plans in this respect.
- I think this is an excellent idea as regions appear to be working in isolation and in my view are reinventing the wheel through lack of consultation.

### 8.11 Grass Fields Replaced by Artificial Surfaces

An additional request for information was sent to associations asking how many grass fields were replaced by the installation of artificial surfaces. Seventeen responses were received and including two from Associations still only using grass fields. The other 15 associations have withdrawn from using 272 grass fields. This represents a huge saving for councils in deferring purchase of additional land and costs of developing sports fields, particularly in major urban centres.

Assn or Trust Name	Number of Council grass fields	Grass fields comment by respondents
Ashburton Hockey Association	12	Ashburton District 12
Auckland Hockey Association	40	Auckland City 24, Manukau City 16, Waitakere City 4
Bay of Plenty Hockey Association	8	Rotorua District 6 (4 Board Park & 2 Smallbone Park), Taupo District 1 and Reporoa 1
Canterbury Hockey Foundation Trust	32	CCC 30, Waimak 2
Hawkes Bay Hockey	18	Napier 10, Hastings 8.
Hockey Manawatu	22	Palmerston North City 20, Manawatu District 2 as well as Massey University 1 and schools 10+
Hockey Wanganui	9	Wanganui District
Horowhenua Sports Turf Trust	4	Horowhenua District 4
Nelson Hockey Association (1993) Inc	13	Nelson City 11, Tasman District 2
North Harbour Hockey Association	20	Rodney 3, Waitakere 1, North Shore city 16 as well as secondary schools 14 and primary school 12 junior sized fields
Otago Hockey Association	28	Dunedin City 22, Mosgiel Borough 6
Poverty Bay Hockey Association	0	Still play all hockey on grass.
Rangitikei Hockey Association	0	2 still used by Association
South Canterbury Hockey Turf Trust	6	
Thames Valley Hockey Association	4	Hauraki District 4
Waikato Hockey Charitable Trust Inc	25	Te Awamutu 3, Hamilton 22
Wairarapa Hockey Association	34	Masterton 14, Carterton 10, Greytown 4, Martinborough 1, Featherston 3, Eketahuna 2.

## 8.12 Conclusions Drawn from Analysis of Council Responses to Funding Questionnaire 2003/04

### 8.12.1 Known Proposed Projects

Replacement of sand turf with a water turf is a planned action of 7 respondents and 5 respondents had plans to develop a further 6 additional full-size water turfs. An additional quarter size sand turf is also being developed in the Hutt Valley. These projects are listed in the table below with timing when known.

Assn or Trust name	Replace sand with water	New Turf
Bay of Plenty Hockey Association		Applying for funding
Canterbury Hockey Foundation Trust	Porritt No 1 and Nunweek (feasibility underway)	
Hawkes Bay Hockey	2004 or 2005	
Hockey Manawatu	2004	
Hockey Marlborough Inc	As required	
National Hockey Stadium Trust		Located in Porirua City, timing not specified Also quarter size sand turf at Fraser Park in 2004
Nelson Hockey Association (1993) Inc		Feasibility study underway
North Harbour Hockey Association		3 <sup>rd</sup> turf in 2003 4 <sup>th</sup> turf as required
Otago Hockey Association	Timing & option choice not specified	Timing & option choice not specified
South Canterbury Hockey Turf Trust	Not specified	
Waikato Hockey Charitable Trust Inc	2005 or 2006	
West Coast Hockey Association	2007	

### 8.12.2 Profile of current funding and future options

Most respondents reported that operational costs are borne by the hockey membership primarily through registration and fees for use of the turfs. However, 2 respondents have reported success in securing operational funding from Gaming Machine Funding Trusts (GMFTs). The widely reported growth in revenue and grant funding available from GMFTs makes this a funding avenue of increasing importance. Policies of the GMFTs vary as do policies regarding facility related applications.

The funding trusts that formerly owned the trustee banks are identified as an important source of capital funding. They appear to be averse to assisting with grants for facility related operating costs. Several have provided grant for renewal or replacement of turfs.

Again the Federation has an instrumental role in securing greater assistance from these funding trusts.

The demise of the Community Facilities Fund of the New Zealand Lottery Grants Board was highlighted as a major setback by several respondents. The Federation needs to develop a strategy in consultation with other national sport organisations to advocate for a national fund to at least assist with international standard facilities. This is likely to be in tandem with the development of a national facilities strategy by SPARC.

The development of a national hockey facilities strategy will position hockey to be able to take advantage of national, regional and local funding opportunities. The strategy will provide both a context for the capital project or operating cost as well as templates for applications to funding bodies (compounding the benefits derived from accumulated and shared knowledge).

## 9 Conclusion and Recommendations

The Stage 1 research has highlighted several critical issues for hockey, they are:

- A conservative estimate of the replacement value of the 47 artificial turfs currently in use would be approximately \$37 million (47 x \$800,000) and probably approaching \$50 million with pavilion and other ancillary facilities included.
- Limited information sharing and cooperation is evident between Associations on asset development and management issues.
- Lack of asset management guidance from NZHF or identification of best practice within Associations.
- Turf renewals and replacements are receiving a high proportion of capital funds required from TAs. However, the renewals to date have mostly been located within large TAs and this trend may not be sustained in smaller TAs.
- Some renewal of water turfs starting to occur.
- Replacements are mostly from sand to water turfs.
- Newer wet dressed technology now being introduced.
- Expansion in capacity is occurring with new turfs planned to cope with growth in hockey and/or to achieve two turf status to attract larger national tournaments.
- Associations and trusts identified funding as the major limiting factor to increasing the number of turfs.
- No evidence of true subsidisation of operational costs of playing surfaces by councils was encountered during research.

The NZHF has a critical leadership role to play in the improvement of asset planning and management. A specialist position is suggested as a means to provide the necessary capacity at the national level to support associations and facility trusts. The position is a logical step as hockey has developed a large network of assets, conservatively valued at \$50 million. The NZHF and hockey community would gain greater benefit from retaining the knowledge through the creation of an internal position rather than using contract planners to undertake the tasks outlined in this report.

The role would primarily be an advisory one but also with advocacy and training functions. An early emphasis would be on developing the resources needed to achieve enduring improvements in asset planning and management for hockey (as outlined in the report recommendations for stage 2). The advisory nature of the position will respect the autonomy of the facility trusts and the associations in determining the way forward in their local situation.

Hockey has transformed into an exciting and fast game with the introduction of artificial surfaces. However, the attractiveness of hockey will continue to be seriously impaired if the high costs to the player of providing the playing surface remains unchanged. The direct competitors to hockey are the other outdoor field sports (such as soccer) that in most cases attract 90-100% operational subsidies from councils and generally no capital cost in provision of the playing surface. Other competitors such as netball and the indoor sports receive varying levels of subsidisation and capital funding of playing surfaces but most are greater than hockey. Golf and lawn bowls of the larger participation sports are comparable in level of support and this is due to these sports having historically owned their land and provided the playing surface independent of council. Hockey does not own the land on which it has developed its turf assets.

There appears to be an almost total cessation of operational subsidies from councils (commonly 90-100% of cost of provision) with the conversion of hockey from grass to artificial surfaces. Few Associations have asked councils for operational assistance, many Associations see turfs as self-funding with operational costs covered from user fees. There appears to be a lack of recognition within Associations of the significant opportunity cost in fully funding operational costs from hockey. However, Associations are aware of the difficulty in building capital reserves for renewal, replacement and additional turfs. Councils generally are reluctant to address the issue since this is counter-productive to cost containment. Councils also tend to avoid the “can of worms” of comparing levels of subsidisation between sports. There is a clear need for a strongly built case through a collective approach by NZHF and Associations to advocate for improvement in the treatment of hockey by councils regarding operational subsidies.

Therefore reflecting the critical issues identified for hockey in stage 1, the recommended strategy for stage 2 of the project is:

1. Significant enhancement of the NZHF capacity to support improvements in asset planning and management for the benefit of hockey nationally, regionally and locally. It is suggested that a National Facilities Adviser position is established to facilitate this improvement and provide advocacy support to Associations regarding facility issues identified in this report.
2. Development of an **asset management manual** drawing on best practice from Associations to guide capacity planning, maintenance and renewal planning, pricing policy and savings planning for both turf and ancillary facilities
3. Development of a fact sheet based about hockey in New Zealand incorporating key facts about hockey facilities for use as a resource by the NZHF and Associations.
4. Development of a strong case for use by Associations for capital investment in **turf renewal and replacement as well as new installations** by the relevant council (or councils depending on player catchment of turf) and other funding organisations, with little or no capital from hockey, and these capital allocations to be integrated into the Long Term Council Community Plan of each council
5. Development of a strong case for use by Associations in seeking to **secure a ongoing subsidy for operational costs** from the relevant council (or councils depending on player catchment of turf) of comparable levels to similar sports
6. Develop an information booklet including key facts and key conclusions from Stage 1 report plus case arguments for distribution to Associations and use in advocating a better deal for hockey with local government.

The intention is for the above recommendations to involve the development of templates for ease of use by Association personnel in preparing cases for presentation to councils. It is anticipated that direct discussions with a selection of funding trusts, councils, turf trusts and association personnel will be needed and possibly some small group workshops.

Several aspects of the national planning process for hockey facilities will require monitoring and review.

The study highlighted the need for regular and programmed communication with facility partners for which specific actions are suggested:

1. That **the Federation host informal forums** with associations and turf trusts coinciding with the annual planning cycle to review progress, discuss topical facility issues and the potential for co-operative action.

2. That **the Federation encourage associations to regularly liaise with the Regional Office Ministry of Education (Property Division) and schools** to identify opportunities for multi-purpose use and partnerships in the provision of hockey facilities.

It is recommended that the National Facility Strategy be monitored by the Federation Executive (or sub-group) as part of its annual planning process.

It is recommended that the National Facility Strategy be reviewed every three years. This review should include consultation with associations and turf trusts. This review should be completed prior to councils undertaking their respective strategic planning review for their Long Term Council Community Plan.

## Appendices – Statistical Tables

### Appendix 1 - Estimated Players Per Turf

A total of 47 turfs were identified in April 2004 distributed across 25 Associations.

Association	Wet	Wet Dress ed	Sand	Total	Registered Players (2001 NZH Annual Report)	Registered Players (2003 NZH Annual Report)	2003 Ratio of Players per Turf
Central Otago (Cromwell)			1	1	315	361	361
North Otago (Oamaru)	1			1	431	445	445
West Coast/ Buller (Greymouth)			1	1	637	456	456
Taranaki (Stratford)	1		1	2	991	952	476
Ashburton	1			1	591	502	502
Eastern Southland (Mataura)			1	1	444	504	504
Tauranga (Mt Maunganui & Tauran	2		1	3	1,566	1,645	548
Thames Valley (Ngatea)			1	1	566	632	632
Marlborough (Blenheim)			1	1	665	689	689
Bay of Plenty (Rotorua & Taupo)	1		1	2	1,648	1,462	731
Horowhenua (Levin)	1			1	605	758	758
Otago (Dunedin)	1		1	2	1,604	1,581	791
South Canterbury (Timaru)			1	1	826	802	802
North Harbour (includes Rangitoto)	4		1	5	3,569	4,221	844
Wanganui			1	1	1,117	850	850
Nelson			1	1	830	855	855
Auckland	4		1	5	3,899	4,522	904
Wellington	1		2	3	3,223	2,872	957
Hawkes Bay (Napier)	1		1	2	2,099	2,003	1,002
Northland (Whangarei)	2			2	1,919	2,048	1,024
Canterbury	2		1	3	2,738	3,272	1,091
Counties/Manukau			1	1	990	1,104	1,104
Invercargill			1	1	1,131	1,127	1,127
Manawatu (Palmerston North)	1		1	2	2,079	2,255	1,128
Wairarapa (Carterton)		1		1	1,728	1,684	1,684
Waikato (Hamilton)	1		1	2	2,813	3,402	1,701

**Average players per turf 872**

Central Hawkes Bay 100% to Hawkes Bay

182 199

Rangitikei split 50:50 Wanganui & Manawatu

282 259

Ruahine-Dannevirke 100% Manawatu

98 76

Malvern unknown

Poverty Bay excluded as still play on grass

### Appendix 3: Estimated Resident Population per Turf

Association	Wet	Wet Dressed	Sand	Total	Resident Population (2001 Census)	Ratio of Residents per Turf	Cities & District in Each Estimated Catchment
North Otago (Oamaru)	1			1	20,085	20,085	Waitaki
Eastern Southland (Mataura)			1	1	26,907	26,907	Gore / 50% Southland
West Coast/ Buller (Greymouth)			1	1	30,294	30,294	Grey/ Westland/ Buller
Central Otago (Cromwell)			1	1	31,506	31,506	Central Otago/ Queenstown Lakes
Ashburton	1			1	32,261	32,261	Ashburton/25% Selwyn
Wairarapa (Carterton)		1		1	38,205	38,205	Carterton/ Masterton/ South Wairarapa
Marlborough (Blenheim)			1	1	43,038	43,038	Marlborough/ Kaikoura
Wanganui			1	1	43,266	43,266	Wanganui/ Rangitikei
Taranaki (Stratford)	1		1	2	103,023	51,512	Stratford/ New Plymouth/ South Taranaki
North Harbour (includes Rangitoto)	4		1	5	261,003	52,201	North Shore/ Rodney
South Canterbury (Timaru)			1	1	52,785	52,785	Timaru/ Waimate/ Mackenzie
Bay of Plenty (Rotorua & Taupo)	1		1	2	107,730	53,865	Rotorua/ Taupo/ 50% South Waikato
Tauranga (Mt Maunganui & Tauranga Boys)	2		1	3	178,128	59,376	Tauranga/ Western BOP/ Kawerau/ Opotiki/ Whakatane
Invercargill			1	1	64,188	64,188	Invercargill / 50% Southland
Otago (Dunedin)	1		1	2	131,514	65,757	Dunedin/ Clutha
Manawatu (Palmerston North)	1		1	2	132,501	66,251	Palmerston North/ Manawatu/ Rangitikei/ Tararua
Hawkes Bay (Napier)	1		1	2	133,914	66,957	Napier/ Hastings/ Central HB
Northland (Whangarei)	2			2	140,127	70,064	Far North/ Whangarei/ Kaipara
Thames Valley (Ngatea)			1	1	71,412	71,412	Thames-Coromandel/ Hauraki/ Matamata-Piako
Horowhenua (Levin)	1			1	72,267	72,267	Horowhenua/ Kapiti
Nelson			1	1	82,920	82,920	Nelson/ Tasman
Waikato (Hamilton)	1		1	2	225,573	112,787	Hamilton/ Waipa/ Otorohanga/ Waitomo/ Waikato/ 50% South Waikato
Wellington	1		2	3	340,041	113,347	Wellington/ Lower Hutt/ Upper Hutt/ Porirua
Canterbury	2		1	3	391,332	130,444	Christchurch/75% Selwyn/ Waimakariri/ Hurunui/Banks Peninsula
Auckland	4		1	5	748,884	149,777	Auckland/Waitakere/ 75% Manukau
Counties/Manukau			1	1	163,134	163,134	Papakura/ 25% Manukau/ Franklin
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3,666,038</b>	<b>78,001</b>	<b>Average residents per turf</b>

### Appendix 3 - Estimated Ratio of Residents per Player

Association	Registered Players (2003 NZH Annual Report)	Resident Population (2001 Census)	Ratio of Residents per Player
Wairarapa (Carterton)	1,684	38,205	23
North Otago (Oamaru)	445	20,085	45
Wanganui	850	43,266	51
Eastern Southland (Mataura)	504	26,907	53
Invercargill	1,127	64,188	57
Manawatu (Palmerston North)	2,255	132,501	59
North Harbour (includes Rangitoto)	4,221	261,003	62
Marlborough (Blenheim)	689	43,038	62
Ashburton	502	32,261	64
South Canterbury (Timaru)	802	52,785	66
Waikato (Hamilton)	3,402	225,573	66
West Coast/ Buller (Greymouth)	456	30,294	66
Hawkes Bay (Napier)	2,003	133,914	67
Northland (Whangarei)	2,048	140,127	68
Bay of Plenty (Rotorua & Taupo)	1,462	107,730	74
Otago (Dunedin)	1,581	131,514	83
Central Otago (Cromwell)	361	31,506	87
Horowhenua (Levin)	758	72,267	95
Nelson	855	82,920	97
Taranaki (Stratford)	952	103,023	108
Tauranga (Mt Maunganui & Tauranga Boys)	1,645	178,128	108
Thames Valley (Ngatea)	632	71,412	113
Wellington	2,872	340,041	118
Canterbury	3,272	391,332	120
Counties/Manukau	1,104	163,134	148
Auckland	4,522	748,884	166
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>41,004</b>	<b>3,666,038</b>	<b>89</b>
Central Hawkes Bay 100% to Hawkes Bay	199		
Rangitikei split 50:50 Wanganui & Manawatu	259		
Ruahine-Dannevirke 100% Manawatu	76		
Malvern unknown			
Poverty Bay excluded as still play on grass			

## Appendix 4 – Population Catchment Area Per Association with Turf

Association	Cities & District in Each Estimated Catchment
Ashburton	Ashburton/25% Selwyn
Auckland	Auckland/Waitakere/ 75% Manukau
Bay of Plenty (Rotorua & Taupo)	Rotorua/ Taupo/ 50% South Waikato
Canterbury	Christchurch/75% Selwyn/ Waimakariri/ Hurunui/Banks Peninsula
Central Otago (Cromwell)	Central Otago/ Queenstown Lakes
Counties/Manukau	Papakura/ 25% Manukau/ Franklin
Eastern Southland (Mataura)	Gore / 50% Southland
Hawkes Bay (Napier)	Napier/ Hastings/ Central HB
Horowhenua (Levin)	Horowhenua/ Kapiti
Invercargill	Invercargill / 50% Southland
Manawatu (Palmerston North)	Palmerston North/ Manawatu/ 50% Rangitikei/ Taranua
Marlborough (Blenheim)	Marlborough/ Kaikoura
Nelson	Nelson/ Tasman
North Harbour (includes Rangitoto)	North Shore/ Rodney
North Otago (Oamaru)	Waitaki
Northland (Whangarei)	Far North/ Whangarei/ Kaipara
Otago (Dunedin)	Dunedin/ Clutha
South Canterbury (Timaru)	Timaru/ Waimate/ Mackenzie
Taranaki (Stratford)	Stratford/ New Plymouth/ South Taranaki
Tauranga (Mt Maunganui & Tauranga Boys)	Tauranga/ Western BOP/ Kawerau/ Opotiki/ Whakatane
Thames Valley (Ngatea)	Thames-Coromandel/ Hauraki/ Matamata-Piako
Waikato (Hamilton)	Hamilton/ Waipa/ Otorohanga/ Waitomo/ Waikato/ 50% South Waikato
Wairarapa (Carterton)	Carterton/ Masterton/ South Wairarapa
Wanganui	Wanganui/ 50% Rangitikei
Wellington	Wellington/ Lower Hutt/ Upper Hutt/ Porirua
West Coast/ Buller (Greymouth)	Grey/ Westland/ Buller