

## Item 1: QLDC Sports Field Plan 2024

**SESSION TYPE:** Briefing

### **PURPOSE/DESIRED OUTCOME:**

Briefing on the QLDC Sports Field Plan 2024 and optionality around sports field delivery for the Long-Term Plan.

### **DATE/TIME:**

Tuesday, 17 September 2024 at 10.00am

### **TIME BREAKDOWN:**

Presentation: 15 minutes

Questions/Discussion: 15 minutes

**Prepared by:**



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**6 September 2024**

**Reviewed and Authorised by:**



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**6 September 2024**

### **ATTACHMENTS:**

A	QLDC Sports Field Plan 2024
B	QLDC Sports Field Plan Options Presentation 2024 - to be presented on the day

**RSL**

The logo for the Queenstown Lakes District Rugby Football Union (RSL) features the letters 'RSL' in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font. To the right of the letters is a stylized white icon of a rugby player in a crouching position, facing right.

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**QUEENSTOWN  
LAKES  
DISTRICT**

**SPORTS FIELD  
PLAN**

**FINAL REPORT**

SEPTEMBER 2024

rslc.nz

# Document Information & Acknowledgements

## Document Version: Final Report

Date: 1<sup>st</sup> September 2024

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## Acknowledgements

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With Thanks To:

Sport Central, the regional sports organisations for Cricket, Touch, Football and Rugby Union.  
Representatives of Aspiring Athletics.

### About RSL Consultancy

RSL Consultancy undertakes projects and offers strategic advice throughout Aotearoa to enable community well-being. We support organisations to make informed decisions when it comes to their people, facilities, places, and spaces. RSL carries out a range of pre-planning work from needs assessments and feasibility reports to business cases. We also work on a range of organisational strategic and operational projects.

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# Executive Summary

The Queenstown Lakes District Sports Field Plan has been developed to provide a district-wide, coordinated approach to the provision of sports fields.

## The Current Situation

Increasing pressures are being placed on the existing network of sports fields. Sports clubs are reporting difficulty in being able to consistently accommodate all teams for trainings and competitions. As the population of the Queenstown Lakes District Council (QLDC) area continues to grow these pressures will increase, impacting people's ability to participate in community sport. This sports field plan identifies the strategies required to ensure QLDC can provide an acceptable level of service now and into the future.

## Planning Principles

A range of planning principles have been developed to assist with the development of this Plan. These are:

- A district-wide approach – consider all available sports fields and how they operate as a collective
- Acknowledge the need for most sports fields to be shared use, with sports codes “hubbing” at key sportsground parks.
- Ensure sports fields are accessible, including the consideration of a reasonable drive time for participants.
- Taking an evidence-based approach when considering any changes to the sports field network.
- Understanding the changing environment and ensure sports field provision can adapt.
- Seeking best value for money solutions that look at optimising the existing network.
- Providing the required information to enable leadership and advocacy for sports field users
- Consider the growth of the district when planning for sports fields.
- Consider the wider requirements of a sports field park, including ancillary facilities such as toilets, changing rooms and floodlights, where appropriate.

## Population and Participation Trends Impacting Sports Field Supply

The increasing population of the Queenstown Laked district is well known. The population of the district is expected to be 100,558 in 2053, an increase of 97% from 2023 population levels.

The playing-age population (5-49 years)<sup>1</sup> of the Whakatipu area<sup>2</sup> is projected to increase by 41% or 9,950 people by 2053. There are two key growth areas in the Whakatipu area; the Southern Corridor (Jacks Point) and Lake Hayes South with a projected increase in the playing age population of 7,930 residents and 2,208 residents by 2053, respectively.

The playing-age population of the Wānaka area is projected to increase by 117% or 12,668 people by 2053. There are two key growth areas within the Wānaka area over the next thirty years. The statistical area of Wānaka is expected to see an increase of 8,216 new playing-age residents by 2053. Hawea is expected to see an increase of 4,342 playing-age residents by 2053.

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<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this study playing age has been determined as 5-49 years of age as this represents the majority of active participants.

<sup>2</sup> Analysis of the Queenstown Lakes District has been conducted on two broad geographical areas defined by Statistics New Zealand: Whakatipu and Wānaka. Further analysis is carried out on smaller areas within these two broad areas.

Combined team numbers for the Rugby Union and Football have increased from 124 teams in 2018 to 172 teams in 2024. These participation numbers are likely to continue to increase as the playing-age population increases in the area, placing further demands on the existing sports field network.

### Current and Future Supply and Demand of Sports Fields

Modelling of sports field supply and demand has been undertaken at a district level and at the Whakatipu and Wānaka levels to ascertain where there are any potential surpluses or deficit in supply. Demographic and participation changes, along with any known modifications in the existing sports field network have been analysed to produce several scenarios. The most likely scenario is identified in the following table and show the projected hours of spare capacity per week for both the Whakatipu and Wānaka areas.

#### Full Field Equivalent Available Capacity per Week - Hours<sup>3</sup>

	2023	2033	2053
Whakatipu	7	-5	-24
Wānaka	-43	-80	-142
QLDC Area	-36	-85	-166

This modelling illustrates demand pressure will continue to grow over time. Key strategies that should be implemented to increase supply and reduce demand pressures include:

- Taking a district-wide network approach when planning for sports field provision.
- Optimisation of existing sports fields, through increasing the carrying capacity of surfaces, to allow more training and competition on each field.
- Develop new fields to accommodate demand that cannot be met by the previous two strategies.

### District-Wide Recommendations

The key district-wide actions are:

- Applying a hierarchy of facilities approach to sports field provision
- Creating an agreed level of service for each tier of the hierarchy.
- Ensuring sporting hubs are a priority for future development

### Wānaka Area Recommendations

Park	Key Actions
Ballantyne Road Sports Hub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two new, sand-based sports fields, with training lights</li> <li>• Develop grass cricket wicket</li> <li>• Develop change, toilet and shared clubroom facility</li> </ul> Plus other identified additions
Wānaka Recreation Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimise availability for training by installing floodlights on field one</li> <li>• Work with Athletics to maximise multi-use nature of the park</li> </ul>
Kelly's Flat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relocate portable training lights from the Wānaka Recreation Centre</li> <li>• Wānaka Recreation Reserve</li> </ul>

Park	Key Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade fields one and two to sand based surface and install floodlights</li> </ul>
Hawea Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider developing a portion of the domain into a community park standard which will allow for training and lower-level competition</li> </ul>
Other Sports Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Park reconfigurations as outlined in section 9.2</li> </ul>

### Whakatipu Area Recommendations

Park	Key Actions
Ladies Mile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop two new sports fields to sand-based quality as outlined in the updated sports field level of service.</li> <li>Install training lights as part of sports fields development.</li> <li>Develop new changing room and toilet facility</li> </ul>
Jack Rewa (extension)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop new sand-based field, with training lights</li> <li>Install lights on number one field</li> <li>Develop new changing room and toilet facility</li> </ul>
Queenstown Events Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a new sand-based sports field (in conjunction with loss of the sports field when indoor courts are developed)</li> <li>Progress planning of multi-sport clubroom facility for regular and events users of the park.</li> <li>Re-allocation of surplus training weekly hours to Jack Tewa Park and Ladies Mile once their developments are completed</li> </ul>
Queenstown Recreation Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocate a portion of training to Jack Tewa and/or McBride sports parks.</li> </ul>
McBride Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate the potential to provide portable training lights to increase available junior training hours</li> </ul>
Other Sports Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Park reconfigurations as outlined in section 9.2</li> <li>Continue to optimise the existing network of single field parks. If capacity allows in the future, look to re-classify as community parks</li> </ul>

# 1 Project Overview

## 1.1 Overview and Purpose

Queenstown Lakes District Council (QLDC) has commissioned Recreation Leisure and Sport (RSL) to undertake a Sports Field Plan for the Queenstown Lakes district.

The Plan aims to create a district-wide, coordinated approach to providing sports fields across the Queenstown Lakes district and assist decision-makers with future investment priorities.

## 1.2 Scope

The scope of the Sports Field Plan includes the following:

- All current and future rectangular (football, rugby, rugby league<sup>4</sup>, and touch) and circular (cricket) sports fields.
- Supporting amenities such as clubrooms, changing rooms, toilets, showers, and floodlighting.
- The development of all current and potential sites over the next 30 years and the need to allow for future uses, changes in use and futureproofing in terms of space allocation.
- All surface types, including artificial turf, as options to increase greater carrying capacity, noting the climatic constraints of use in winter reduce the extent of use in the evening compared to other parts of the country.
- The optimising of existing facilities as a key focus
- The staging of development to meet projected demand.
- Provision of a plan for the different stages of development that has sufficient detail as a basis for implementation.

**Note:** The sport of hockey and its associated facilities were not part of the scope of this study. Hockey New Zealand has recently released its National Hockey Facilities Strategy which will guide the development of new/upgrading and renewal of hockey turfs in the future.

## 1.3 Methodology

The following methodology has been undertaken in the development of this report:

- An initial start-up meeting with the Project Working Group (PWG).
- Review of relevant documents.
- Stakeholder engagement
- Confirmation and analysis of the existing network.
- A demand and supply analysis.
- Identification of areas of over and under-supply of fields.
- Development of future network scenarios.
- Project Working Group workshop.
- Preparation of a draft report.
- Incorporation of Project Working Group feedback into the final report.

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<sup>4</sup> Currently there are no rugby league clubs/teams operating in the district

## 1.4 Queenstown Lakes District

The Queenstown Lakes district covers 8,704 square kilometres and had a population of 51,000 in 2023. The district has two distinct areas of population, Whakatipu (Queenstown) and Wānaka which are separated by the Crown Range. Both communities are situated on a lake-edge and surrounded by mountains. In 2023 the population distribution was approximately two-thirds Whakatipu and one-third Wānaka, however by 2053 the population is projected to be more evenly split between the two areas.

### 1.4.1 Analysis Areas

As a result of the distinct areas of population, the two wards each have an established network of clubs with separate requirements for training and competition given the distances and times to access sports fields and ancillary facilities for some rural participants. As such, it is not considered suitable for a Whakatipu-based team to regularly train in Wānaka or vice-versa. Therefore, analysis in this report considers the distinct geographic areas of Whakatipu and Wānaka.

## 1.5 Hierarchy of Sport Parks

The Queenstown Lakes District Council's Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021 provides the overall direction for current and future sports parks and how they will be categorised within the hierarchy. The categories are identified below and will be utilised as the hierarchy within this report.

### 1.5.1 Community Parks

A community park is an area of open space on flat or undulating land that provides a variety of informal recreation experiences for residents across a neighbourhood/suburb.

- These parks have a high standard of provision and often have the most multi-use potential.
- Community parks should be located in a central, prominent position within a suburb/neighbourhood and have good transport and cycling/walking access.
- Community parks should provide for multiple kick-around or play spaces and small-scale recreation infrastructure such as club rooms, public toilets.

Examples of community parks are:

- McBride Park,
- Kingston School Reserve
- Peter Fraser Park
- Lake Hāwea
- Jardine Park
- Kelvin Heights

### 1.5.2 Sportsground Park – Community

Sportsground Parks can be multi-use and provide for more local community facilities but may host district-wide sporting events.

Examples are:

- Millbrook Cricket Ground
- Glenorchy Domain
- Jack Tewa Park
- Peter Fraser Park
- Kelly's Flat

### 1.5.3 Sportsground Park – Premier

These parks serve the district and the region for specific codes, will provide for a variety of codes, and include a range of larger community facilities. There are only two of these in the district. These are:

- Queenstown Events Centre
- Wānaka Recreation Centre.

# 2 Planning Principles

This Sports Field Plan has been created to provide a district-wide, coordinated approach to the provision of sports fields in the Queenstown Lakes district. In order for decision-making to occur, principles have been developed to test concepts as they arise. These principles are explained below.

## 2.1.1 A District-wide Network Approach - While Acknowledging the Role of Local Provision

A district approach to sports field planning demonstrates partner collaboration and a desire to develop and sustain the most effective and efficient network of sports fields for the Queenstown Lakes district.

When determining appropriate levels of provision of sports fields, consideration is given to all fields that could play a role in the network. The provision of sports fields should operate as a network and there is strength in having a range of service levels. A network approach also allows for increased resilience.

The network approach needs to be balanced with local provision that meets the needs of local clubs for training and junior competition play.

## 2.1.2 Shared Use and Hubbing

Where practical, fields and off-field facilities should be shared between user groups to maximise the return on investment in these assets. Field developments should consider how multiple sports can utilise the space as participation preferences evolve.

## 2.1.3 Accessible

Truly accessible spaces enable the entire community to access and use a facility or space with dignity.

- Accessible for everyone
- Affordability for the end user
- Accessible delivery model.

## 2.1.4 Evidence-based Approach

Any changes to service levels and provision of sports fields (and off-field facilities) are based on a planned approach, utilising available evidence to inform decisions.

## 2.1.5 Adapting to a Changing Environment

Environmental impacts need to be considered when investing in upgrades or new fields to ensure the future network is resilient and can respond to change (E.g. resource consumption of water etc). Engagement with Mana Whenua to understand cultural impact is an important component along with the need to apply sustainable design and construction and maintenance methods to ensure the future sport field network minimises its impact on the environment and is itself protected from environmental changes.

## 2.1.6 Seeking Best Value for Money

With finite resources, decisions need to be made that are based on ensuring value for money for asset owners and funders. To do this it is important to understand the whole of life costs related to decisions.

## 2.1.7 Leadership/Advocacy

The key decision-making organisations within the district and region will be required to either lead or advocate for the implementation of the priority actions recommended from this plan.

### **2.1.8 Plan for and Accommodate Growth**

The projected growth areas of the Queenstown Lakes district will require the appropriate levels of service for community facilities such as sports fields to meet the growing population's sport and active recreation needs.

### **2.1.9 Requirement for Ancillary Facilities**

Ancillary facilities to support the key community facilities such as sports fields are required to provide essential amenities to complement the delivery of training and competition.

# 3 Queenstown Lakes Strategic Overview

Since 2017 QLDC has been involved with or undertaken significant pieces of work that recognise the significance of sports parks to the wider Queenstown Lakes community and identify pathways for development:

- 2017 Sports Field Condition Assessment
- 2018 Supply and Demand - Winter Sports Field Report
- 2020 Queenstown Lakes - Central Otago Sub-Regional Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy
- 2021 Renovation Assessment and recommendations
- 2021 Future Parks and Reserves Plan
- 2023 Sports Field Study Report.

As a result of these pieces of work several upgrades have been made to the sports field network across the district:

- An artificial sports turf has been developed at each of Queenstown Events Centre and Wānaka Recreation Centre
- New sports fields have been constructed at:
  - Frankton Flats
  - Shotover Country
  - WRC 1 and 2
- Upgrades have been made at:
  - QEC 1a and 1b to sand carpet
  - McBride
  - QEC cricket nets
- New cricket nets have been installed at Wānaka Recreation Centre.

Three key strategic planning documents that will guide the outcome of the Queenstown Lakes district Sports Field Plan are the QLDC Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021, the Future Parks, and Reserves Provision Plan 2021 and the Central Otago Sub-Regional Facilities Strategy 2020.

**Table 3.1: Guiding Strategic Documents**

Relevance of Document	Relevance to the Sports Field Plan
QLDC Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> To provide more proactive management now and in the future to address competing usage demands, future growth, and visitor projections.</p> <p>The Strategy acknowledges the various benefits that open spaces, including sports fields, bring to the community. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amenity</li> <li>• Economic</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Community</li> </ul>	<p>This Sports Field Plan will ensure the sport/recreation needs of the current and future residents of Queenstown Lakes district are met and the various benefits continue to be delivered.</p>



Relevance of Document	Relevance to the Sports Field Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental</li> <li>• Sport and recreation</li> <li>• Cultural</li> <li>• Education.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy identifies and defines the 2 types of sports parks found in the district as well as local community parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Sportsground Parks</li> <li>• Premier Sportsground Parks</li> <li>• Community Parks</li> </ul>	
Future Parks and Reserves Provision Plan 2021	
<p><b>Purpose</b> To sit alongside the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021 and sets directions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expected levels of service for provision of reserve land for each resident</li> <li>• Which areas require new reserves to accommodate growth, and which areas have sufficient reserves</li> <li>• Priority areas in the district for acquisition and investment for new premier sportsground parks (10ha or more), to meet the formal sport and recreation needs of residents within those growing communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Ladies Mile/Te Pūtahi</li> <li>o The Southern Corridor</li> <li>o Wānaka South</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The Plan acknowledges that local, community, and premier sportsground parks are considered to be fundamental reserves that Council or developers provide to meet the recreation needs of the residents within new urban developments.</p>	<p>Recommendations from the Sports Field Plan will align with the Future Parks and Reserves Provision Plan.</p>
Queenstown Lakes - Central Otago Sub-Regional Facilities Strategy 2020	
<p><b>Purpose</b> To provide a collaborative approach to planning and development of sport and recreation facilities across the Queenstown Lakes and Central Otago. This will enable a shared purpose to be developed and better value to be delivered for the two communities.</p> <p>Some short-term recommendations relating to the Queenstown Lakes district have already been</p>	<p>Recommendations from the Sports Field Plan will reflect those recommendations made in the Sub-Regional Facilities Strategy that have yet to be implemented.</p>

Relevance of Document	Relevance to the Sports Field Plan
implemented. Other recommendations are still under investigation/ in-train.	

# 4 Challenges and Opportunities

There are a number of challenges and opportunities facing the network of sports fields in the Queenstown district. This section summarises both national and district-level challenges and opportunities.

## 4.1 National Challenges and Opportunities

### 4.1.1 Variable Condition of Infrastructure

While some facilities have been either recently renewed or rebuilt, a number of other facilities are ageing and not seen as fit for purpose for the provision of modern sport opportunities. The maintenance requirements of club-owned facilities such as clubrooms and floodlighting are placing a significant financial burden on club memberships. This, along with increased costs of operations (such as insurance and utilities) means that many clubs have deferred maintenance on their facilities and cannot afford any unanticipated costs.

### 4.1.2 Accessibility and Inclusion

Many traditional sports field changing rooms and club rooms are no longer fit-for-purpose. There is also a lack of accessible change areas for participants. Traditional club rooms have rarely provided female or gender-neutral change rooms with individual showers and changing cubicles.

### 4.1.3 Increasing Service Levels Expectations

There are increasing service level expectations among sports clubs in New Zealand. Many sports codes are experiencing increased specifications and requirements concerning playing surfaces. Consequently, increased funding is required to maintain fields and facilities to meet increased service level expectations.

### 4.1.4 Desire for Artificial Turfs

There is an increasing desire to play on artificial surfaces. Artificial turfs allow sports to maximise the time spent on a ground each week. Where a soil-based field may only provide as little as 4-8 hours per week, an artificial turf can offer on average approximately 50 hours per week. Hockey was the first sports field code to convert to artificial turfs and other codes are now expressing a desire to play on artificial turf. It is important to clarify that the desire for artificial turf is a desire to access a high quality, consistent playing surface regardless of climatic or ground conditions rather than simply a desire for artificial turf.

### 4.1.5 Diversifying Participation

The rise in a more diverse participation base (such as increasing female participation) has challenged codes to address how facilities cater for all participants. Some codes have always been able to provide to a diverse audience, while others are now looking at playing and social facilities that cater for all.

Historically, sporting facilities have been designed primarily for the needs of male players. Poor facilities will not attract or sustain female or gender-diverse participants. This is a barrier to participation.

### 4.1.6 Over-Use of Fields

Training is heavily reliant on flood-lit fields in the winter months. Some fields get over-used early in the season and then become non-playable later in the season. This reduces the ability to train and develop skills and equally, it places greater pressure on the remaining fields allocated to that sport. Over-use of fields also increases the time and cost associated with field maintenance.

#### 4.1.7 Changing Ethnicities

Many regions across the country are undergoing a change in the ethnic makeup of their communities. For example, the increase in the Asian population has seen a demand for additional sports such as Kiribati and the emergence of ethnic-specific sports groups. The ethnic profile of the Queenstown Lakes district is not projected to change significantly.

## 4.2 District-Level Challenges and Opportunities

#### 4.2.1 Geographical Spread

Historical settlement patterns have led to the development of communities across the 8,704 square kilometres of the district. This can lead to longer travel times to trainings and competition activities to access sports fields and ancillary facilities for some rural participants. Many communities have historical connections to specific clubs and their home sports field. This can lead to increased use on a number of key sports parks and a reluctance to travel to other under-utilised sports parks within the network.

#### 4.2.2 Separated Population

The Queenstown Lakes District is broadly split into two large, communities separated by the Crown Range, known as Whakatipu (Queenstown) and Wānaka. Both communities are situated on a lake-edge and surrounded by mountains. In 2023 the population distribution was approximately two-thirds Whakatipu and one-third Wānaka, however by 2053 the population is projected to be more evenly split between the two areas.

#### 4.2.3 Varying Population Density

The challenges for areas of high and projected high playing age population<sup>5</sup> density such as Wānaka, Jacks Point, Sunshine Bay, Queenstown Hill, Hawea and Lake Hayes can include pressure on sports fields to meet training requirements as well as competition purposes. For areas of low population density, such as Glenorchy, the challenges are different and can include factors such as limited resources for maintaining facilities. There will be a need to align the projected future population growth with agreed levels of services.

#### 4.2.4 Adapting to Alpine Climate

The alpine conditions that the Queenstown Lakes district experiences provide different maintenance considerations than other parts of the country. The types of solutions to ensure sports field quality need to consider the impact of the climate. Due to the impact of climatic changes the district is experiencing increasing challenges with the crossover of the summer and winter sports which further increases pressure on renovation periods after the winter season.

#### 4.2.5 Winter Season

The winter sports season within the Queenstown Lakes district varies in length. The Queenstown ward winter season is typically from February to August whereas the Wanaka ward's winter season is from February to September. The climate and weather conditions play a part with snowfalls becoming prevalent from July and a portion of the local sporting community participating in snow sports activities.

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<sup>5</sup> For this study playing age is defined as 5–49-year-olds

#### **4.2.6 Water Restrictions**

Water restrictions often operate across the district during the summer months restricting irrigation to 12am-6am. This can lead to grass damage as the timeframe is insufficient to accommodate the use of all irrigation lines.

However, in a number of locations there are challenges with securing water and an ageing infrastructure to provide sufficient water to the fields. Should water restrictions continue to increase, and irrigation be restricted in the future this may lead to a decrease in the capacity of the sports field network.

#### **4.2.7 Infrastructure Challenges**

Not every sports club in the district owns their own clubrooms. There is a need to consider the demand for clubroom facilities at key sports hubs such as the Queenstown Events Centre, the Ballantyne Sports Hub and any future sports hub developments. Clubrooms can assist with providing social infrastructure by connecting people and providing revenue opportunities through food, beverage and functions.

#### **4.2.8 Club, RSO, and Council Identified Challenges**

There are a number of challenges indicated by the clubs, RSOs, and QLDC. These include:





- The operations, maintenance, and effectiveness of managing bookings and usage of multi-field sports parks over single sports field parks.
- Single field sports parks can be remotely located with limited to no ancillary facilities such as floodlights and changing facilities
- A number of the single sports field parks have poor quality sports fields
- The multi-field sports parks are being over utilised and the single sports field parks are underutilised.
- Travel time to sports fields for training. With the population projected to increase in future years and new neighbourhoods being established, issues such as congestion and homes being greater distances from sports parks will potentially increase the travel time to access sports fields.

#### **4.2.9 Funding Limitations**

The funding landscape within the Queenstown Lakes district has many challenges:

- There is a small rate base (28% of homeowners do not live in the district).
- Significant population growth is projected to require investment in additional infrastructure such as water and roading.
- The district also lacks gaming trusts which limits the level of financial support for the club infrastructure.

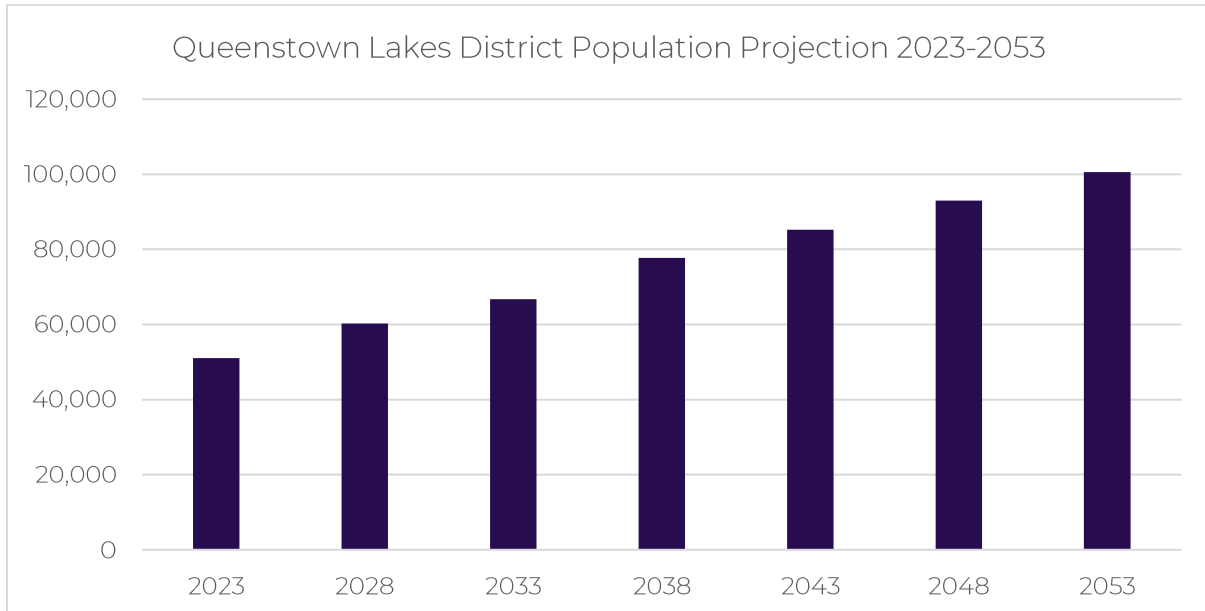
# 5 Queenstown Lakes District Community Profile

Demographic Highlight	Impact on Active Recreation and Sport
 <p>The population of the Queenstown Lakes district is expected to nearly double in the 30 years from 2023 to 2053. The population is expected to increase by 49,549 people from 51,009 to 100,558. This is an increase of 97%.</p>	<p>More people could benefit from better health outcomes, through participation in sports field-based activities.</p>
 <p>In 2023 the population distribution was approximately two-thirds Whakatipu and one-third Wānaka, however by 2053 the population is projected to be more evenly split between the two areas</p>	<p>Consideration needs to be given to geographical changes in population when providing sports fields.</p>
 <p>The playing-age population (5-49 years) of the Queenstown Lakes district is expected to increase by 64% or just over 22,000 people in the 30 years to 2053.</p>	<p>Participation increases in field sports are likely to come from population growth.</p>
 <p>The population of the Queenstown Lakes district is ageing. In the 30 years to 2053, the population of the group aged 60 years and over is expected to grow by 254% and the 75 years plus age group by 269%. By 2053 27% of the Queenstown Lakes population is expected to be aged 60 years and over.</p>	<p>Older residents are less likely to use sports fields for sport and instead use these spaces for activities such as walking and other less physically intense forms of recreation. When considering ancillary facilities more focus should be placed on comfort and ease of access. This would include ensuring facilities that are warm, accessible, have good toilets, and with good acoustics to attract other groups to use these facilities.</p>
 <p>The population of the Queenstown Lakes district is predominantly European or other. While the population of other ethnicities is expected to increase slightly, generally the ethnic profile of Queenstown Lakes district will remain much the same as it is in 2023.</p>	<p>The participation preferences of various ethnic groups can vary. This change will impact what recreational activities people choose to participate in and may have an effect on the demands for sports fields.</p>

### 5.1.1 Queenstown Lakes District Population Projection

The population of the Queenstown Lakes district is expected to nearly double in the 30 years from 2023 to 2053. The population is expected to increase by 49,549 people from 51,009 to 100,558. This is an increase of 97%.

Figure 5.1: Queenstown Lakes Population Projection



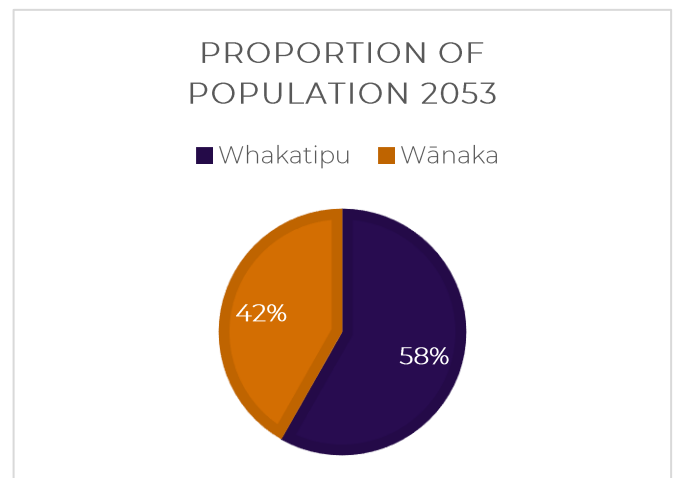
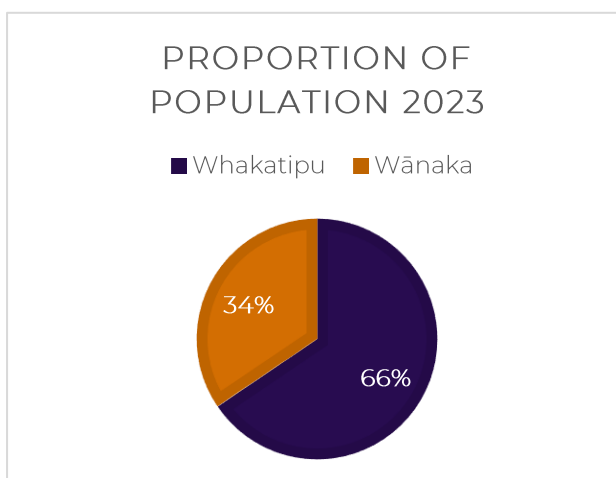
Source: QLDC Demand Projections September 2023 FINAL (medium scenario)

### 5.1.2 Queenstown Lakes District Population Distribution

Over the 30 years from 2023 to 2053, the population of Whakatipu is expected to increase by 75% or 25,097 people and the population of Wānaka by 139% or 24,452 people. Each area is expected to see a similar amount of population increase.

In 2023 the population distribution was approximately two-thirds Whakatipu and one-third Wānaka, however by 2053 the population is projected to be more evenly split between the two areas.

Figures 5.2 and 5.3: Queenstown Lakes District Population Distribution



Source: QLDC Demand Projections September 2023

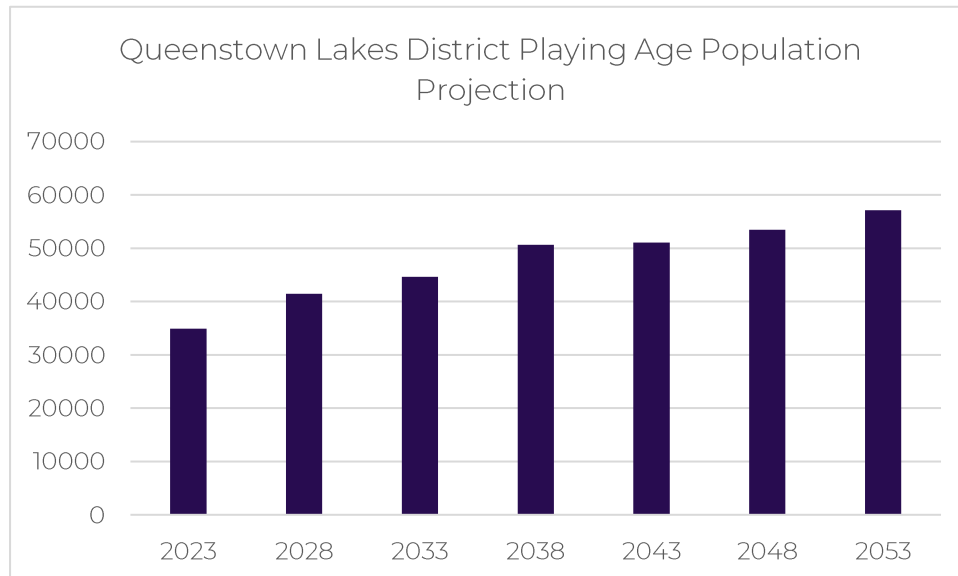
FINAL (medium scenario)

### 5.1.3 Queenstown Lakes District Playing Age Projection

For the purposes of this study playing age has been determined as 5-49 years of age as this represents the majority of active participants. It is important to consider that analysis of current participation indicates that 5 – 18 years old make up between 75% - 90% of total participation. While the masters age group of sport (30+) continues to increase in popularity and is captured in the playing age of 5-49 years old, projected changes to the 5 – 18 years old are the most significant factor.

The playing-age population (5-49 years) of the Queenstown Lakes district is expected to increase by 64% or just over 22,000 people in the 30 years to 2053.

**Figure 5.4: Queenstown Lakes District Playing Age Population Projection**



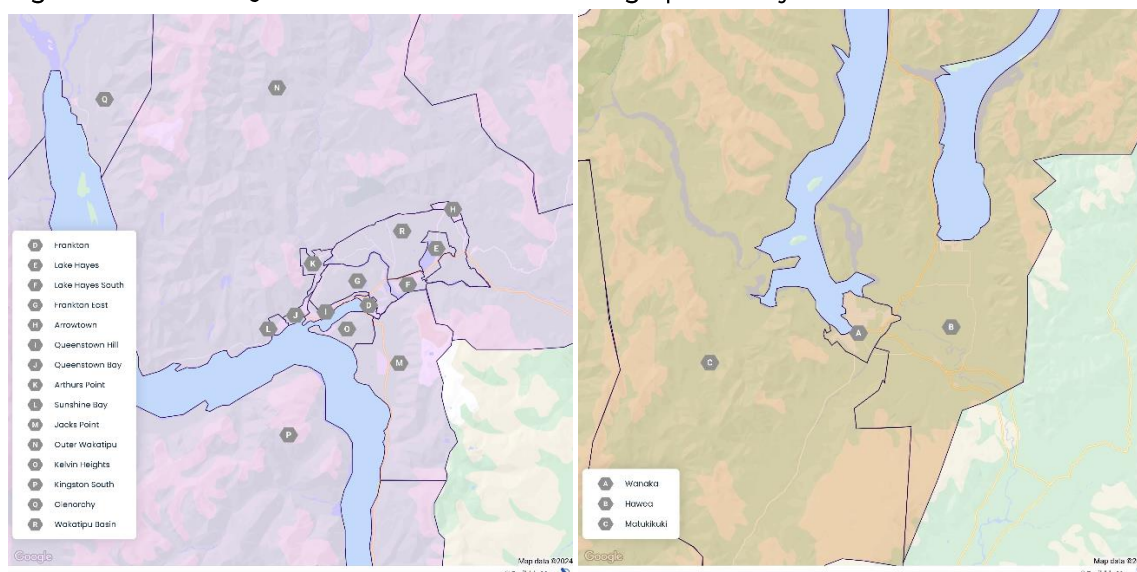
Source: QLDC Demand Projections September 2023 FINAL (medium scenario)

### 5.1.4 Queenstown Lakes District Geographic Analysis Areas

In order to more closely understand the changes in playing age population across the district, analysis has been performed on geographical areas generated by Statistics New Zealand. The geographic areas align with the analysis carried out in the 2018 Supply and Demand - Winter Sports Field Report. The geographic areas are shown in Figures 5.5 and 5.6 below.



Figures 5.5 and 5.6 Queenstown Lakes District Geographic Analysis Areas



The geographical areas of Wānaka and the Southern Corridor (Jacks Point) are both expected to experience growth of approximately 8,000 people of playing age in the 30 years to 2053. Arthurs Point, Lake Hayes South and Hawea are also expected to experience significant growth in people of playing age. Six areas are expected to see a decline in people of playing age: Kingston South, Frankton, Arrowtown, Queenstown Bay, Sunshine Bay, and Queenstown Hill.

Table 5.1: Queenstown Lakes District Geographical Area Playing Age Projections

Geographical Area	Playing Age Population 2023	Playing Age Population 2053	Change 2023-2053	% Change 2023-2053
Wānaka	8030	16246	8216	102%
Southern Corridor (Jacks Point)	1103	9033	7930	719%
Hawea	2349	6691	4342	185%
Lake Hayes South	4342	6550	2208	51%
Arthurs Point	1114	2260	1146	103%
Wakatipu Basin	925	1911	986	107%
Frankton East	565	1234	669	118%
Kelvin Heights	867	1388	521	60%
Outer Wakatipu	544	782	238	44%
Glenorchy	352	533	181	51%
Matukikuki	435	545	110	25%
Lake Hayes	193	251	58	30%
Kingston South	284	258	-26	-9%
Frankton	2701	2585	-116	-4%
Arrowtown	2002	1763	-239	-12%
Queenstown Bay	2631	1773	-858	-33%
Sunshine Bay	3134	1857	-1277	-41%
Queenstown Hill	3338	1867	-1471	-44%

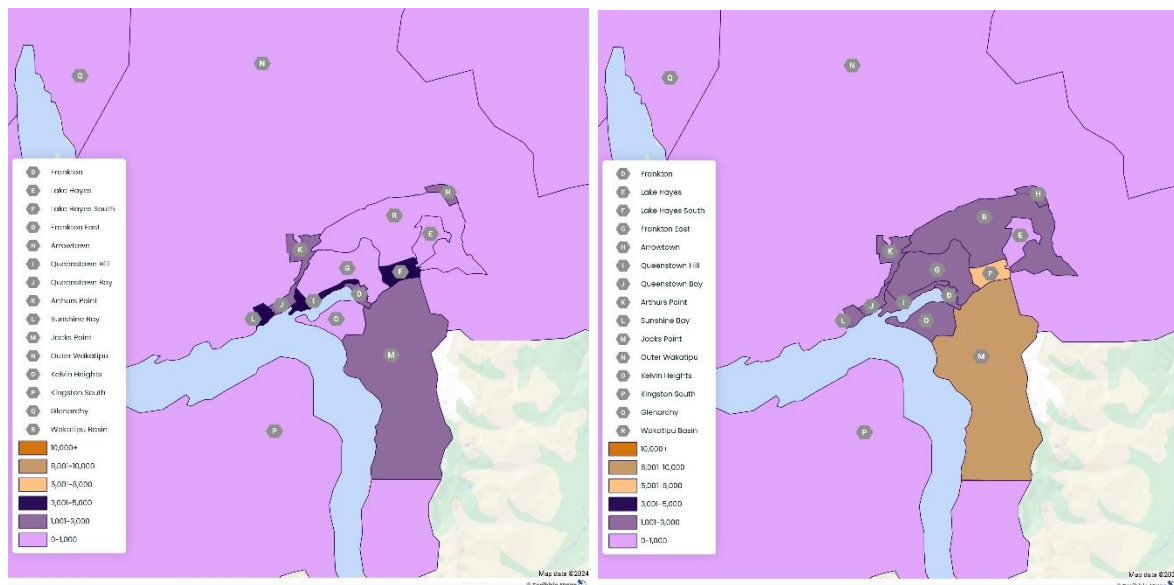
### 5.1.5 Geographical Area Playing Age Projections

It is important consider the distinct geographical areas identified, Whakatipu and Wānaka, separately to understand how the playing playing-age population is changing in these areas. This reflects some of the challenges identified, current participation trends and aligns with the 2018 Supply and Demand - Winter Sports Feld Report to enable comparison of longitudinal data. The geographical areas are generated by Statistics NZ and can be seen in the map below.

### 5.1.6 Whakatipu Playing Age Population Growth Areas

The playing age population of Whakatipu is projected to increase by 41% or 9,950 people by 2053. There are two key growth areas for the playing age population in the Whakatipu area. The largest growth is projected to occur within the area of the Southern Corridor (Jacks Point) with a projected 7,930 new residents of playing age by 2053. In addition, the area of Lake Hayes South is projected to experience growth of an additional 2,208 (playing age) residents by 2053.

Figures 5.7 and 5.8 Whakatipu Playing Age Population 2023 and 2053

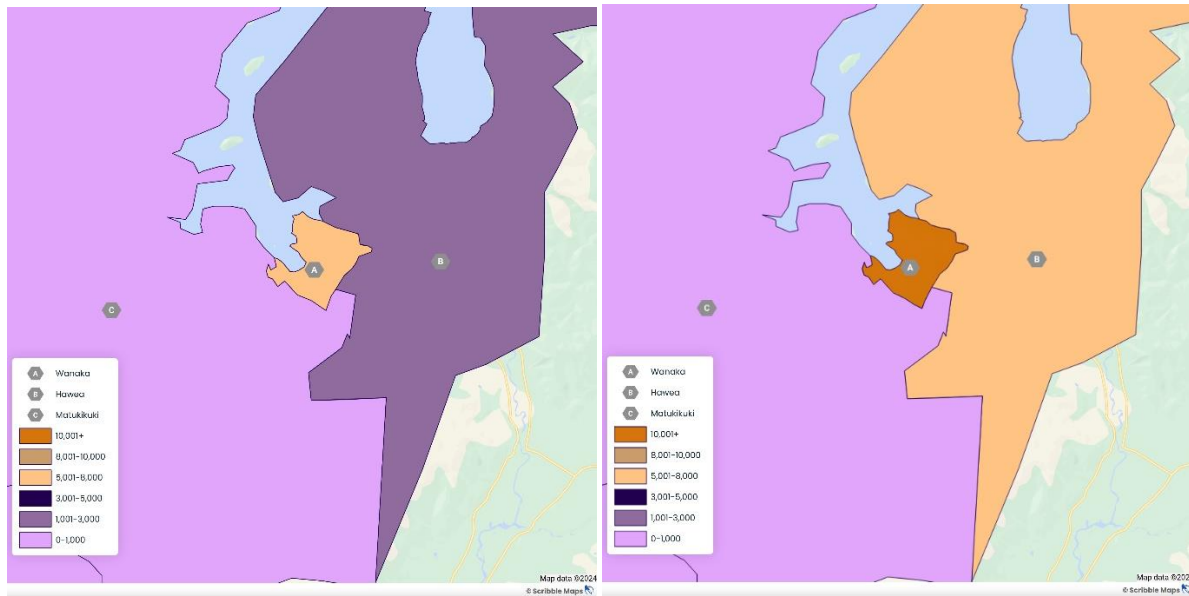


### 5.1.7 Wānaka Playing Age Population Growth Areas

The playing age population of Wānaka is projected to increase by 117% or 12,668 people by 2053. There are two key playing age population growth areas within the Wānaka area over the next thirty years. The largest growth is projected to occur within the area of Wānaka with a projected 8,216 new residents of playing age by 2053. In addition, the area of Hawea is projected experience growth of a 4,342 playing age residents by 2053.

Figures 5.9 and 5.10 illustrate the changes in the playing age population in the Wānaka area.

Figures 5.9 and 5.10 Wānaka Playing Age Population 2023 and 2053



Further demographic detail can be found in Appendix One.

# 6 Existing Sports Field Network

## 6.1 Current Network

### 6.1.1 Sports Park Summary

The Queenstown district has 13 sports parks that cater for both the formal training and competition needs of the community. There is a mixture of single sports field parks and multiple sports field parks. The configuration of each sports park varies from code-specific layout to dual code layouts and senior and junior fields overlapping.









Table 6.1 provides an overview of the 13 sports parks, their associated ancillary facilities and users.

### 6.1.2 Sports Code Key



Table 6.1 Queenstown Lakes District Sports Parks

Sports Park Name	Number of Sports Fields	Ancillary Facilities	Available For	Used By
Whakatipu				
Frankton Flats	1	None		Not used
Jack Reid Park	1	Lights, clubrooms, changing rooms		
Jack Tewa Park aka Jack's Point	1	Portacom changing rooms, toilets		
Shotover Country	1	Toilets		
McBride Park	1	Toilets		
Millbrook Corner	1	Cricket nets, toilets, small storage		
Queenstown Recreation Ground	1	Clubrooms, changing rooms, toilets		
QEC Includes Sir John Davies Oval, excludes artificial)	8	Function room, changing rooms and toilets with external access for public use		
Wānaka				
Kelly's Flat	Junior fields	A small storage building belonging to the football club, toilets		

Sports Park Name	Number of Sports Fields	Ancillary Facilities	Available For	Used By
Pembroke Park	Juniors	Public toilets nearby		
Peter Fraser Park	1	None		
Wānaka Recreation Centre	2.5	Lights (1 field + 2 portable lights used on WRC U12r), cricket nets, changing rooms and toilets (inside WRC & outside – 2 toilets on WRC fields)		
Wānaka Recreation Reserve aka Showgrounds	2	Lights 1.5 fields, clubrooms, changing rooms, toilets		

More detail about the assessment and use of the fields can be found in Appendix Two.

### 6.1.3 Wānaka Network

There are 5 sports parks with two rugby and 3.5 football full size fields (as well as varying sizes of junior fields) within Wānaka and surrounding areas. The key findings for the Wānaka sports fields network are:

- There are 2 sports parks which have lighting for a total of 3.5 sports fields (for training purposes) – WRC 1, WRC U12, WRR1 and WRR2.
- All the sports fields are soil-based
- All cricket wickets are artificial
- There is one ¾ sized artificial turf that mainly hosts hockey and netball in the winter and tennis in the summer
- There is one sports park which has club rooms
- All but one sports park has access to toilets at or close to the playing fields. Pembroke Park does have toilets, but these are on the other (town) side of the park. The alternative is them crossing the road to use the rugby club toilets at WRR.
- Two sports parks have changing rooms, 3 do not.

Figure 6.1: Current Wānaka Sports Parks



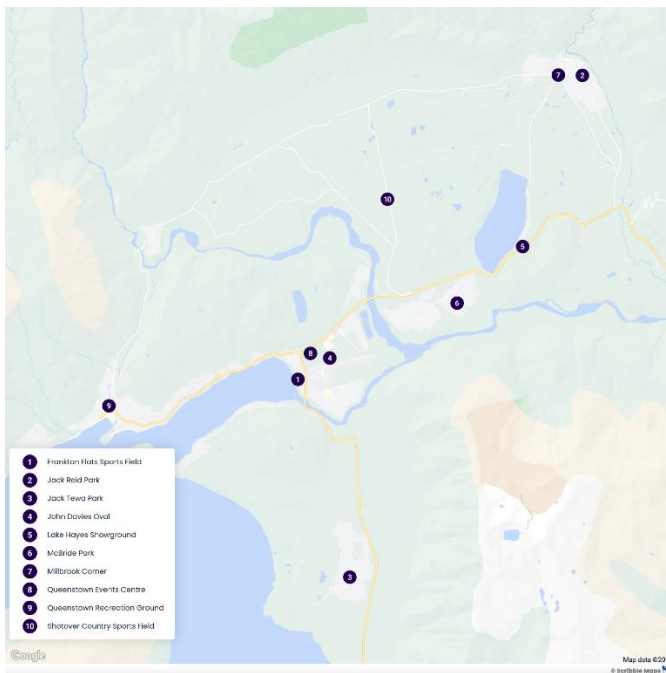
It is common for participants to train within their local areas of Wānaka and Whakatipu and travel within the district and region for competition.

### 6.1.4 Whakatipu Network

There are 8 sports parks with six rugby and six football full-size fields (as well as varying sizes of junior fields) within the Whakatipu and surrounding areas. The key findings for the Whakatipu sports fields network are:

- There are 2 sports parks with lighting for 3 sports fields (for training purposes)
- There are 3 sand-based fields (John Davies Oval, QEC 1a and QEC 1b) the rest are soil.
- There is one full sized artificial turf that mainly hosts hockey and football
- There are 3 sports parks which have club rooms
- All but one sports park has access to toilets
- Four sports parks have changing rooms

Figure 6.2: Current Whakatipu Sports Parks



### 6.1.5 School Fields

In addition to the QLDC-owned sports fields some school fields are available for and used by community sports on a regular basis. Table 6.2 indicates which school fields are used for community sport and also which QLDC fields are used by school teams.

**Table 6.2: School Fields Used for Community Sport and School Use of QLDC Fields**

School	School Fields Used By	Type of Use	School Use of QLDC Fields	Used For
Whakatipu HS	QAFC/ QCC	Football training/Jnr cricket games	QEC, Jack Reid	Wed night (QEC) and Sat rugby games (QEC/Jack Reid)
Arrowtown Primary School	Arrowtown RC	Rippa training/games		
Mt Aspiring HS	Wānaka CC	Games	Wānaka Recreation Reserve	Wed night and Sat rugby games

### 6.1.6 Disused QLDC Fields

Table 6.3 identifies those fields that have been part of the sports field network in the past but have either been decommissioned or are no longer part of the district community sport network.

**Table 6.3: QLDC Parks No Longer Used as Sports Grounds/Regular Competition**

Park	Rationale for Disuse
Lakes Hayes Showground	Used for the A & P Show
Warren Park	Uneven, no drainage, built on an old tip
Wānaka Station	Not suitable for use as a sports field because of uneven ground
Allenby Park	Was for U14 football but the addition of playground and community facilities (BBQ) means the space is no longer large enough. Also, it is not irrigated.
Glenorchy Reserve	Used for invitation rugby games 5-6 times a year. Weekly cricket competition for local teams. Not part of wider RSO leagues.
Queenstown Primary School	Was used for junior rugby training

# 7 Participation Trends

## 7.1 Queenstown Lakes District Participation

Participation data has been provided by the relevant clubs/modules for the 2024 season (rugby, football) or the 2023/24 summer season (cricket, touch). There are no rugby league clubs or teams operational in the Queenstown Lakes district.

QLD Sports Participation Snapshot	
<b>12</b>	Clubs/modules <sup>6</sup>
<b>69% junior 31% senior</b>	Average club membership <sup>7</sup>
<b>91%</b>	Wānaka AFC has highest proportion of junior participation
<b>0%</b>	Millbrook CC and Los Independientes FC have no junior participation
<b>1</b>	Senior women's rugby team (Wakatipu)
<b>20% (100/500)</b>	Juniors participating at Wānaka AFC are girls <sup>8</sup>
<b>0</b>	Senior women's cricket teams
<b>39/6</b>	Male/female 6-a-side cricket teams

## 7.2 Clubs- - Teams and Membership Numbers

In this section Tables 7.1-7.5 provide a detailed breakdown of membership and team numbers across rugby, football, and cricket. Touch module team numbers were provided by the clubs/modules for their most recent seasons.


<sup>6</sup> Across rugby, football, touch and cricket

<sup>7</sup> Excludes Queenstown CC as breakdown not provided




## 7.2.1 Rugby

Table 7.1: Rugby Clubs - Teams and Membership Numbers 2024

	Teams					Members		
	Club Name	U6-U10	U11-U13	Senior Men	Senior Women	Presidents/Golden Oldies	Seniors	Juniors
Wakatipu RC	14	6	2	1	1	137	252	70
Arrowtown RC	7	2	1	0	1	78	110	30
Upper Clutha RC	18	5	2	NA	1	55	256	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>200</b>

## 7.2.2 Football


Table 7.2: Football Clubs - Teams and Membership Numbers 2024

	Teams					Members		
	Club Name	Mini (5-7)	Junior (8-13)	Youth (14-17)	Senior Men	Senior Women	Seniors	Youth
Queenstown AFC	5	17	5	2	1	55	15	248
Wānaka AFC	30	40	3	2	1*	50	33	467
Los Independientes	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	30	NA	NA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>715</b>


\*Social team. Five other social teams play in the Central Otago Football League, but no data is available for them.

## 7.2.3 Cricket

Table 7.3: Cricket Clubs – Team Numbers 2023/24

	Teams								
	Club Name	Academy Yr1-4	Jnr 1-3	Intermediate	College Boys	College Girls	Senior Men	Senior Women	Snr T20
Queenstown CC	6	12	NA	2	1	3	NA	5	34
Millbrook CC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA
Wānaka CC	5	7	2	2	1	2	NA	NA	46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>80</b>

**Table 7.4: Cricket Club - Membership Numbers 2023/24**

	Members			
	Club Name	Senior	College	Intermediate
Queenstown CC	115 (incl.75 T20)	50	NA	195 (Incl. Intermediate)
Millbrook CC	40	NA	NA	NA
Wānaka CC	36	20	30	110
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>305</b>

### 7.2.4 Touch

**Table 7.5: Touch Module - Team Numbers 2023/24**

	Teams
	Touch Southland
Arrowtown Social Touch	16
Wānaka Junior and Senior Touch	50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>176</b>

### 7.2.5 Activity Behaviours

Sport NZ's Insights Tool provides insights into the activity behaviours of different demographic categories by life stage in the 5 codes within the scope of this Plan across the Queenstown Lakes district. A comparison of Queenstown Lakes activity behaviours compared to national figures is set out in Table 7.6 across 4 life stage categories.

This data shows that overall participation levels for young people in the Queenstown Lakes district is higher than adults which reflects the national trend and is supported by the team data that is set out in Table 7.7.

Levels of participation in cricket in the Queenstown Lakes district are higher than those in the same life stage categories nationally, while for rugby only those in the primary life stage have a higher level of behaviour at 12.7% than the same category nationally at 9.1%. Football participation is lower across all but the young adult's life stage at 4% compared to 3.4% nationally.

**Table 7.6: Activity Behaviour by Code<sup>9</sup> Across Life Stages (%)**

Life stage	Football		Rugby		League		Cricket		Touch	
	National	QLD	National	QLD	National	QLD	National	QLD	National	QLD
Primary	19.7	15.1	9.1	12.7	1.2	0.4	5.5	7.6	6.1	6.4
Secondary	14.3	9.5	5.6	4.6	2	0.5	3.8	3.9	6.8	5.3

<sup>9</sup> Sport NZ Insights Tool – Activity Behaviours for 4 different demographic categories across the QLDC region






Young Adults	3.4	4	1.6	1.7	0.5	0	0.9	3.3	1.2	1.4
Young Families	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.5

Sport NZ's Active NZ and NZSSSC census data focus on regional sports trust boundaries rather than individual council boundaries, therefore it is not possible to isolate participation data specific to the Queenstown Lakes district from Sport Otago Regional Sports Trust data from these sources.

### 7.2.6 Team Numbers

Consideration of team numbers reported in the Supply and Demand – Winter Sports Fields Report 2018<sup>10</sup> compared with those reported by the same codes/clubs in 2024 shows significant growth across the district, as does historic and current team numbers reported by Touch. No historical data is available for cricket.

**Table 7.7: Team Number Comparisons Over Time**

Sport	Football 	Rugby 	League 	Cricket 	Touch 
2018/19	65	59	0	unknown	28
2024	106	66	0	131	66 <sup>11</sup>
Change	↑63%	↑12%	↔	N/a	↑136%

## 7.3 Participation Summary

The information in this section highlights that football and touch have both experienced significant growth over the last 5-6 years, with growth in team numbers of 61% and 135%, respectively. While historical data is not available for cricket, a total of 131 teams across 3 clubs indicates that cricket is at least holding its own. A 12% growth in rugby team numbers across the Queenstown Lakes district goes against the national trend which has shown a marginal decline in participation of 1% for both young people and adults from 2017.

When planning for the future, consideration should be given to both sports fields and off-field facilities such as changing rooms with gender-neutral showers and toilets. It is also important to ensure that the network can adapt to any changes over time.

## 7.4 A Potential Way Forward

Based on the above challenges for the Queenstown Lakes district there is a potential to focus on supporting multiuse sports field hubs along with the provision of quality ancillary facilities.

There will need to be a balance between well-supported sports field hubs (existing and proposed) and appropriate community parks to assist with minimising drive times for the participant.

<sup>10</sup> Prepared by GLG for QLDC

<sup>11</sup> This only relates to the Wānaka and Arrowtown touch modules. No historical data is available for the Southland Touch module

Developing a smaller number of multiuse sports field hubs sites is supported as opposed to upgrading low-use single sport fields sites with limited ancillary facilities

It has been indicated by codes that the development of multiuse sports field hubs is the preference for the future provision of quality training and competition sports field venues. This approach will assist in meeting the needs of field sports, the growth areas and releasing the pressures on a selection of overused sports fields

## 8 Supply and Demand Analysis

A sports field demand model has been utilised to provide an understanding of both the existing and projected demand and supply for sports fields in the Queenstown Lakes district. This in-depth demand analysis includes the community use of winter sports fields for football and rugby and the summer codes of cricket and touch. There is no rugby league clubs in the Queenstown Lakes district.

### 8.1 Sport Field Demand Methodology

The following information provides the methodology for ascertaining sports field demand. Table 10.1 outlines what is included and excluded within the demand model.

**Table 8.1: Demand Inclusions and Exclusions**

Included in Demand	Excluded from Demand
Regular competition games on community fields	Pre-season training and games
Regular training on community fields	Shoulder season training and games  During the shoulder season it is not possible to provide the number of fields to meet needs of both winter and summer codes and field renovation. A management solution is required on a field by field basis to restrict access for one or other code
Regular use by Talent Centres, Academies and other introductory or skills development programmes	Booked and un-booked activities, events and tournaments occurring on an irregular or one-off basis throughout the season (i.e., this is additional demand that has not been quantified)
Regular use by representative squads or teams during the winter season	
Regular use by social teams	
Regular College Sports use of community fields	
Regular booked use of winter fields for other activities and identified through Council's sports field booking system.	

Demand for regular competition and training is based on the number of teams and the amount of space they need for games and training.

The demand hours for **home and away competition** is calculated by adding all the teams in the grade and applying a 'game time' requirement based on:

- the length of each half
- the length of half time period
- time to get on and off the field
- injury time – senior teams only
- rounding the total to the nearest quarter hour.

The hours are based on an analysis of the way the games are being played. It assumes that 2 teams are competing against each other and will require 1 field at any one time.

Demand for teams playing in **centralised modules** is included as the total field hours required to run the module each week.

The demand for **training** is based on information provided through a club-based survey.

The demand model considers the peak time regular use throughout the main season. It is acknowledged that the pre and shoulder-season period create additional pressure due to the overlap of seasons.

## 8.2 Winter Sports Field Demand

### 8.2.1 Winter Code Background

The senior winter season of the codes usually runs from early April to mid/late September. Demand usually peaks between May and August as junior competition is timed to fit the school term and senior competition tapers when teams who have not qualified for the competition playoffs drop out.

### 8.2.2 Rugby Background

- There are 3 rugby clubs regularly playing in the Queenstown Lakes district
- The 3 clubs' field 61 teams (59 in 2018).
- All regular club rugby is played on Saturdays.

### 8.2.3 Football Background

- There are 3 football clubs regularly playing in the Queenstown Lakes district
- The 3 clubs' field 107 teams between them (65 in 2018)
- Senior football is generally played on a Saturday with mid-week training and junior games on Sunday.

Demand for winter fields is predominantly made up of regular competition games and regular training by teams involved in winter competitions. Additional demand includes:

- 'One off' sports events / tournaments – winter or summer code
- Regular non-sport community use
- 'One off' non-sport community use

The 168 rugby and football teams require 185 hours of full field equivalent hours per week (85 at the weekend, mainly for competition and 100 during the week, mainly for training).

**Table 8.2: Total Number of Winter Hours Demand Generated**

	Competition (Weekend)	Training (Weekday)	Full week
Whakatipu	41	52	93
Wānaka	44	48	92
Total (Hours)	85	100	1855

### 8.2.4 Current Field Hours Demand by Code

Table 8.3 shows the weekend and weekday demand by each of the Codes:

**Table 8.3: Current Field Demand by Code - FFE1 hours per week**

Analysis area	Football		Rugby	
	Weekend	Weekday	Weekend	Weekday
Whakatipu	20	22	21	30
Wānaka	30	29	14	18
Total (Hours)	50	51	35	48

## 8.3 Supply of Fields

### 8.3.1 Number of Fields

There are 28 winter fields secured for community use. In addition, 2 school fields were identified as being used by clubs for training during the week (Arrowtown Primary and Remarkables School).

### 8.3.2 Assessed Playing Capacity

The total playing capacity of the fields has been sourced from the 2023 Sports Field Study. No account is taken for field closures or bad weather.

### 8.3.3 Impact of Events

The identified playing field capacity assumes that all available field capacity is used by local sporting clubs for competition and training. While this is the case for a large proportion of the season it is important to consider the impact of events. Where events are held on sports fields the available capacity for community sport is reduced. As more events are held and the fields not available for community-based sport any projected surpluses are reduced, and shortfalls increased.

In addition, there is also a risk that an event could damage the field and require it to be closed until the field is usable again. An example is the recently delivered Mardi Gras music festival held at the Queenstown Events Centre (field 4). This resulted in field 4 being unavailable for both rugby and football for a seven-day period. The QEC is a major training and competition hub for both codes so a frequent programme of outside events will increase the need for additional access to other sports fields in surrounding areas.

To make an allowance for the impact of events, the field capacity at QEC has been reduced by 10%.

### 8.3.4 Assessed Field Capacity

The fields have a total assessed playing capacity of 178 full-size equivalent hours, comprising 72 hours for weekend play and 106 hours for weekday play.

**Table 8.4: Total Field Capacity – All Codes – FFE hours per week**

Analysis area	Total Hours in Weekend	Total Hours on Weekdays
Whakatipu	51	79
Wānaka	21	27
Total (Hours)	72	106

### 8.3.5 Current Playing Capacity by Code

Table 8.5 shows the current weekend, weekday, and weekday capacity for each code.

**Table 8.5: Field Capacity by Code (Hours)**

Analysis area	Football		Rugby	
	Weekend	Weekday	Weekend	Weekday
Whakatipu	22	27	29	52
Wānaka	15	25	6	2
Total (Hours)	37	52	35	54

### 8.3.6 Current Capacity Surplus / Shortfall

As the field size requirements are fairly similar for the codes it is feasible to reallocate fields should there be a supply surplus in one code and a shortfall in another. This analysis therefore considers not just surpluses and shortfalls within each code but across the codes as a whole as well.

Currently, most competition games are played at the weekend with mid-week training. If this pattern is to continue the weekend and weekday capacity will need to meet demand at those times.

**Table 8.6: Surplus/Shortfall in Capacity – All Codes – FFE hours per week 2023**

Analysis area	Surplus Shortfall Weekend	Surplus Shortfall Weekdays	Overall Surplus/Shortfall
Whakatipu	10	28	38
Wānaka	-22	-21	-43
Total (Hours)	-12	7	-5

**Table 8.7: Surplus / Shortfall in Capacity in FFE hours per week by Sports Code 2023**

Area	Weekend Surplus / Shortfall	Weekday Surplus / Shortfall	Overall Surplus / Shortfall
Football			
Whakatipu	2	6	8
Wānaka	-15	-4	-19
Total	-13	2	-11
Rugby			
Whakatipu	9	23	33
Wānaka	-7	-17	-24
Total	2	7	9

The analysis identifies that in 2023, overall, all codes currently have a deficit of approximately -2 hours per week to meet the identified demand on a district-wide basis. However, it is identified that there is a shortfall in Wānaka and a small surplus in Whakatipu. In considering these estimates it is important to consider that the shortfalls are currently being managed by a combination of measures including:

- Clubs concentrating use of some sports parks and using fields areas above their capacity.
- Clubs using smaller field areas and shorter training times than identified as desirable in other studies as required for effective training.
- Some single-field sports park / field being underutilised due to factors such as location and limited availability of supporting facilities.

### 8.3.7 Future Demand 2023-2053

Demand for future years is based on the number of teams produced by the current population factored by population growth and any sport development growth.

A Team Generation Rate (TGR) is calculated by dividing the total playing age population in each grade by the current number of teams, that is, the TGR is the size of the active population at that particular level that is required to produce 1 team.

This Team Generation Rate, together with population projections, is used to project the likely number of teams in the future and hence future demand (assuming game lengths, field sizes and training requirements remain constant) based on projected population growth.

The region's population is projected to increase from 51,009 in 2023 to 100,558 (97%) by 2053. While this is significant growth it is not uniform across all age groups. The playing-age population (5-49 years) of the Queenstown Lakes district is expected to increase by 64% or just over 22,000 people in the 30 years to 2053.

The projected growth in the playing age population group is not evenly distributed across the district. In some areas the growth in the playing age group is significantly lower than the increase in the older population due to an ageing population.



Another key consideration is the likely impact that events have on the overall capacity at the QEC and the reduction of 2 of sports fields<sup>12</sup>.

When all these factors are considered, it is projected that demand for sports fields is projected to increase within the study area. The increase in demand is however different with an additional 29-30 hours demanded in Whakatipu by and an additional 99 hours in Wānaka.

**Table 8.8: Future Shortfall All Codes - FFE hours per week**

Analysis area	2023	2033	2053
Whakatipu	38	26	8
Wānaka	-43	-80	-142
Total	-5	-54	-134

### 8.3.8 Future Demand with the Removal of 2 Sports Fields.

Table 8.9 demonstrates the projected sports field capacity if a portion of the parks with a single sports field in the Whakatipu area are reclassified as community parks and their formal use is relocated to existing or proposed new sports park developments.

This scenario identifies a potential shortfall in future years of approximately -12 hours per week if two single sport parks are reclassified.

**Table 8.9: Future Surplus Shortfall All Codes - FFE hours per week (two single fields removed)**

Analysis area	2023	2033	2053
Whakatipu	17	6	-12
Wānaka	-43	-80	-142
Total	-26	-76	-154

### 8.3.9 Future Demand with 25% reduction of capacity at QEC due to events

Table 8.10 demonstrates the projected sports field capacity if the capacity of QEC fields are reduced by 25% due to the impact of events.

This scenario identifies a potential shortfall in future years of approximately -4 hours per week if two single sport parks are reclassified.

**Table 8.10: Future Surplus Shortfall All Codes - FFE hours per week (with 25% reduction of capacity at QEC due to events only)**

Analysis area	2023	2033	2053
Whakatipu	27	15	-4

<sup>12</sup> This reduction reflects two scenarios. Either the re-classification of single sports fields into other purposes such as general open space, or the impact of other developments at QEC on the availability of sports fields.

Wānaka	-43	-80	-142
Total	-16	-65	-146

### 8.3.10 Future Demand with 25% reduction of capacity at QEC due to events and 2 fields removed.

Table 8.11 demonstrates the projected sports field capacity if a portion of the parks with a single sports field in the Whakatipu area are reclassified as community parks and their formal use is relocated to existing or proposed new sports park developments and the capacity of QEC fields are reduced by 25% due to the impact of events. This scenario identifies a potential shortfall in future years of approximately -24 hours per week.

**Table 8.11: Future Surplus Shortfall All Codes - FFE hours per week (two single fields removed plus a 25% reduction of capacity at QEC due to events)**

Analysis area	2023	2033	2053
Whakatipu	7	-5	-24
Wānaka	-43	-80	-142
Total	-36	-85	-166

On balance, and given the dynamic nature of growth in the QLDC area, this is seen as the most likely future scenario for winter sports field capacity.

## 8.4 Cricket Demand Modelling

### 8.4.1 Current Demand

- There are 3 clubs in the Queenstown district playing on Saturday and midweek competitions.
- These clubs field 125 teams.

### 8.4.2 Team Numbers

The clubs provided information on the spread of their members across the community analysis areas. Each club's teams were then distributed across the club's main catchment area.

The 125 teams are not evenly spread evenly across the two areas as shown in the tables below.

**Table 8.12: Number of Teams**

	Senior/College	Junior	6-a-side
Whakatipu	8	12	34
Wānaka	5	20	46
Total	13	32	80

### 8.4.3 Wicket and Net Demand

Demand hours are based on the wicket and net space that teams at different levels require, to play and train. Teams require wickets for competition and (generally) both nets and wickets for midweek training, midweek twilight cricket games. As teams are reluctant to train the night before they play, demand and supply for training is based on Monday to Thursday evenings. Demand is assessed as hours required on a wicket or a net.

District wide cricket requires:

- 16 wickets for junior (Sat AM)
- 20 wickets for 6-a-side play (mid-week)
- 6.5 wickets for senior / college play.

District wide Midweek cricket requires:

- 120 net hours for training

**Table 8.13: Council and Community Areas - Wicket and Net Hours Demand per Week**

	No of Wickets - Junior (Sat AM)	No of Wickets - 6-a-side games (Mid-week)	No of Wickets - Senior / College Games	No of Hours Mid-week Nets - training
Whakatipu	6	17	4	48
Wānaka	10	23	2.5	72
Wicket Required	16	40	6.5	120

### 8.4.4 Current Supply

Wickets and nets are considered secured for community use if they are Council or club-owned or secured from other ownership through a formal agreement for a period of at least one year. School wickets are considered secured if the school has cricket teams in the competitions.

The table below summarises the available **weekday** playing hours on wickets and nets.

In Queenstown lakes district the wickets and nets provide for:

- 224 mid-week playing hours in nets.
- 45 wickets for junior / 6-a-side games
- 8 wickets for game Sat PM.

**Table 8.14: Cricket Supply - Wickets and Nets**

	Junior / 6-a-side Wickets	Senior Wickets	Nets	Analysis Area
Jack Tewa Park	1	1		Whakatipu
Shotover Country	1	1		Whakatipu
Millbrook Corner	1	1	2	Whakatipu
John Davies Oval		1		Whakatipu
QEC	18	1	4	Whakatipu
McBride Park			2	Whakatipu
Pembrook Park West	10			Wānaka

Pembrook Oval	4	1		Wānaka
Peter Fraser Park	1	1		Wānaka
Wānaka Rec Reserve	9		4	Wānaka
Wānaka Rec Centre		1	2	Wānaka
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	

Note: Playing hours are based on 4pm to 8pm Monday to Thursday to reflect the availability of players and availability of daylight hours.

#### 8.4.5 Current Capacity Surplus / Shortfall

Across the District there is a:

- 29 wicket surplus of junior wickets
- 7 wicket surplus of 6-a-side wickets
- 1.5 wicket surplus of senior wickets
- 104 hour surplus of net lane hours.

**Table 8.15: Surplus/Shortfall - Wicket and Net Hours Per Week 2023**

	No of Wickets - 6-a-side games (Mid-week)	No of Wickets - Junior (Sat AM)	No of Wickets - Senior / College games	No of Hours Mid- week Nets - training
Whakatipu	1	15	1	56
Wānaka	6	14	0.5	38
Total (Surplus/Shortfall)	7	29	1.5	94

#### 8.4.6 Future Demand

Demand for future years is based on the number of teams produced by the current population factored up by population growth and sport development growth.

A Team Generation Rate (TGR) is calculated by dividing the total playing age population in each grade by the current number of teams, that is, the TGR is the size of the playing age population at that particular level that is required to produce 1 team.

This TGR, together with population projections, is used to project the likely number of teams in the future and hence future demand (assuming game lengths, field sizes and training requirements remain constant) based on projected population growth.

In addition to population growth, sport development factors are used (these can be positive or negative) to account for changes in for example sport popularity or demographics. These factors are assessed using information from a range of sources including historic team number trends over and above natural population growth, sport development targets from Regional Sports Organisations, club membership projections and other factors that could affect team numbers such as sport marketing programmes, local, regional, national, and international events, changing sport popularity and changing demographics.

### 8.4.7 Future Capacity Surplus / Shortfall

To assess the number and location of wickets and nets likely to be needed, future demand has been modelled against the current supply. Regular use of wicket space mid-week for other activities is assumed to grow in line with projections for the sports codes included in this study, or population growth only for other activities. This additional demand has been deducted from future wicket availability, that is, future supply has been reduced.

By 2053 across the district, it is projected that there will be:

- A 17-wicket surplus for junior wickets
- A 29-wicket shortfall for 6-a-side wickets (Whakatipu shortfall of 3; Wānaka shortfall of 26)
- An 7-wicket shortfall for senior wickets

**Table 8.16: Surplus/Shortfall - Wicket and Net Hours Per Week (2023 – 2053)**

	2023	2033	2053
No of Wickets - Junior (Sat AM)	29	24	17
No of Wickets - 6-a-side games (Mid-week)	7	-10	-29
No of Wickets - Senior / College games	1.5	-2.6	-6.3
No of Hours Mid-week Nets - training	96	61	1

## 8.5 Touch Demand Modelling

### 8.5.1 Current Participation

Participation in touch has been increasing over recent years. There are currently three modules operating in the Queenstown Lakes district: Arrowtown, Wānaka and Southland. All three run on weekday evenings in the summer months. There are a total of 176 teams across all the modules.

**Table 8.17: Queenstown Lakes District Touch Modules**

Module	When	Park	Grade	Teams
Arrowtown Social Touch	Thursday 5.30pm – 8.30pm	Jack Reid	Year 5 to Adult Mixed	16
Wānaka Touch	Monday 5pm – 6pm	Wānaka Rugby Ground	Year 4 to 8 Male and Female	12
	Monday 6pm – 8pm	Wānaka Rugby Ground	Senior Male, Female and Mixed	38
Southland Touch	Monday 4pm – 7pm	QEC	Year 5 – 13, Male and Female Adult - Mixed	110

### 8.5.2 Supply and Demand Challenges

Identifying the supply and demand for touch facilities is not as clear as with some other codes due to the way that touch modules operate.

It is noted that there are other potential fields where touch could be accommodated throughout the Queenstown Lakes district, however operating a touch competition across multiple sites, each with a small number of fields creates significant logistical difficulties.

While it may be possible to provide additional touch fields, the potential limiting factor is the ability of the current structures to support a multi-venue approach.

### 8.5.3 Potential Opportunities

Participation in touch, and other module-based sports is projected to increase. This increase reflects the wider participation trends identified throughout New Zealand and the significant increase in population growth projected. There is an identified need for additional touch fields to meet the demand for community participation and while there is potential to operate across multiple parks and/ or days of the week, this places a significantly increased administrative burden on volunteers.

Consideration should be given to ensuring access to changing, toilets, water and administration space as well as providing for a base level of event infrastructure, e.g. power supply, and water at strategic locations.

## 8.6 Athletics

The sport of Athletics is not officially in scope for this project. However, as consistent users of the Wānaka Recreation Ground which is also used by cricket and football and the Queenstown Events Centre which is also used for rugby, football, cricket and touch, it is appropriate to consider the needs and aspirations of this code.

### 8.6.1 Wānaka

The Aspiring Athletics Club is based at the Wānaka Recreation Ground. While some athletes operate nearly year-round most athletes are active in the summer season from October to March. The Club operates from Kellys Flat in October and then the Wānaka Recreation Centre.

The current membership of the Aspiring Athletics Club sits at around 150 in total. The majority of members (approximately 130) are under high school age. There are 20 “senior athletes” (either high school age or adults). The Aspiring Athletics Club forecasts growth in the club to at least 200 athletes in the next few years based on previous growth.

The Club believes some of its requirements for successful operation on a grass athletics track are not being met and associated areas namely:

- The grass length is too long - it needs to be mown to 15-20mm on track. Longer grass places undue stress on athletes.
- The irrigation of fields needs to be coordinated so it does not interfere with use.
- There needs to be better maintenance of run up to jumps area

When considering the future use of the Wānaka Recreation Centre it is important to consider the needs of all its users, in this case, football, cricket and athletics.

### 8.6.2 Whakatipu

The Remarkable Runners Harrier Club/ Queenstown Athletic Club operates from the Queenstown Events Centre (QEC). The club has been operating in the Whakatipu area for over 30 years. Like the Aspiring Athletics Club, the majority of members are rangatahi with only 10 of the 98 members over 15 years old. Currently, 7 members are over 20 years of age.

The club regularly uses the John Davies Oval, and QEC 3, 4, and 5 for training purposes. There are regular training sessions from 7.30-8.30 am on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday and afternoon sessions on Tuesdays over the summer months from 4-5.30 pm. In Term 2 cross country training

takes place at QEC on Mondays from 4-5 pm. Senior harriers train on Tuesdays at QEC all year round. Track and field events are held in Invercargill.

# 9 Summary and Recommendations

## 9.1 Summary

The Queenstown Lakes District Council has commissioned a sports field plan to create a district-wide, coordinated approach to the provision of sports fields across the Queenstown Lakes district and to assist decision-makers with future investment decisions.

A range of district-wide and sports park-specific actions are recommended which will assist in providing a future network of sports parks to accommodate the growing population of the Queenstown Lakes district.

Findings from previous sections of this report indicate that there will be a requirement for enhancements to and development of the Queenstown Lakes district sports field network. In summary, these findings are:

1. There is an Identified shortfall in available sports field weekly hours to meet current and projected future demand.
2. Population changes will have a significant impact on demand for sports fields, (the playing-age population is expected to increase by approximately 64% by 2053).
3. There is a large network of sports fields throughout the district. Smaller, rural communities generally have a local level of provision, but are required to travel for more specialist surfaces.
4. Sport parks hubs with good ancillary facilities are in high demand. There is low demand for single fields without facilities.
5. There is demand pressure for both new sports fields in the Queenstown Lakes district, and for increased capacity of some existing fields.
6. Participation in all codes has increased since the Supply and Demand – Winter Sports Fields Report 2018<sup>13</sup>

The demand modelling undertaken of current and forecast population and participation, along with other factors has been used to determine the shape of the future sports field network. For those sports within the scope of this review, findings from this modelling can be summarised as found in Table 9.1.

**Table 9.1: Future Surplus/Shortfall All Codes (2033 and 2053) - FFE hours per week**

Analysis area	2023	2033	2053
Whakatipu	38	26	8
Wānaka	-43	-80	-142
Total	-5	-54	-134

There are local-level variations in regard to which sports have either a surplus or deficit of fields, as outlined in Section 8, with the projected largest long-term shortfall in required weekly sports field hours being in the Wānaka area.

<sup>13</sup> Prepared by GLG for QLDC



It is proposed QLDC implements a mix of strategies to future-proof the sports field network and associated ancillary facilities. In priority order, these strategies are:

### 9.1.1 Taking a district network approach to the planning and provision of sports fields

Councils and sports codes should consider sports fields as a regional network when allocating space and planning for ongoing provision. Participants generally accept that there will be some travel required to participate in competitions

### 9.1.2 Increasing the carrying capacity of existing fields

There is potential to increase the carrying capacity of sports fields, to allow a greater intensity of use. This report identifies fields that would benefit from a more intensive maintenance regime resulting in those fields being able to be used for more hours each week. New or improved lighting of sports fields needs to be complemented with appropriate turf management to ensure the increased use of fields can be accommodated. A consideration is that the increased level of maintenance would increase the annual operating cost of the targeted sports fields.

Options to increase carrying capacity are to convert fields from natural, soil-based fields to sand-based or artificial fields, or even a hybrid of the two. Artificial turfs have been a popular strategy to increase the available capacity of sports fields for sport, however, in recent years there has been an increased understanding of the environmental impacts artificial turfs have compared to natural soil-based fields.

Table 9.2 shows the whole-of-life cost of each field type and provides a “cost per hour of play” for each surface type. The intention is to illustrate the relative difference in cost per hour of play for the various surface types.

**Table 9.2 Sport Field Development Options Over a 30-year Lifespan (2024 figures<sup>14</sup>)**

	Natural Grass Fields	Convert to Sand-Based Fields	Artificial Turf
Construction Costs	\$300,000	\$700,000	\$2.4m - \$2.7m
Maintenance	TBA	\$45,000	\$35,000
Weekly Hours of Use	5 - 10	14- 20	40 +

### 9.1.3 Develop new fields

The development of new fields should only be considered if all other strategies have been explored. Further details of these options can be seen in Appendix 10.4.

A standard soil-based field is assessed as averaging 10 hours of use per week. If an artificial turf were developed on an existing field, there would be capacity for 50 hours of use per week (a net gain of 40 hours), hence 4 standard fields. If the artificial turf was developed on a site not used as a sports field, then there would be a gain of 50 hours (or 5 standard fields).

## 9.2 District Wide Recommendations

The key district-wide actions that have been recommended to provide the overarching framework to implement the future network of sports fields. These are:

- Applying a ‘Hierarchy of Facilities’ for sports field provision

<sup>14</sup> Provided by the NZ Sports Turf institute

- Creating an agreed level of service for the 'Hierarchy of Facilities'
- Ensuring sporting hubs are a priority for future development

The recommendations to assist in increasing the required capacity of the network of sports fields are:

- Reallocation of training demand to sports fields with capacity and appropriate ancillary facilities
- Upgrade of existing sports field surfaces to a high standard
- Installation of flood lights for training purposes
- Development of new fields and quality ancillary facilities
- Development of artificial turf in Wānaka.

### 9.2.1 District Wide Recommendations

A range of recommendations have been developed to assist in creating a district-wide, coordinated approach to the provision of sports fields across the Queenstown Lakes district. The recommendations aim to ensure the sports field network will better meet the needs of the sporting community of the district now and in the future.

Table 9.3 provides a summary of the key recommendations for the Queenstown Lakes district sports field network.

**Table 9.3: Summary Proposed Actions**

Proposed Actions		
District Wide		
a) Apply a hierarchy of facilities for sports field provision b) Develop agreed levels of provision for each hierarchy of facility c) Focus on hubbing to provide high-quality, multi-field sites with associated facilities (e.g. changing rooms and floodlighting)		
Wānaka		
New Developments	Upgrades to Existing Fields	Single Sports Field Parks
Ballantyne Road Sports Hub	Wānaka Recreation Centre Wānaka Recreation Reserve	Assess future classification
Whakatipu		
New Developments	Upgrades to Existing Fields	Single Sports Field Parks
Ladies Mile	Queenstown Events Centre Jack Tewa Park	Assess future classification

QLDC and sports codes should consider sports fields as a regional network when allocating space and planning for ongoing provision. Participants generally accept that there will be some travel required to participate in competitions and it is acknowledged that travel costs can be a barrier. It is anticipated that the higher the level of participation the more specialised provision becomes.

## 9.2.2 Proposed District-Wide Actions

Table 9.4 outlines the proposed district-wide actions. Timeframe definitions are as follows: Short 1-3 years, Medium 4-9 years, Long 10 plus years.

**Table 9.4: Proposed District-Wide Actions**

	Proposed Actions	Responsibility	Timeframe
<b>District-Wide Focus</b>			
Applying hierarchy for sports field Provision	<p>Adopt the QLDC Open Space Strategy with regard to the key facility hierarchy (and associated description) for the future network of sports parks within the Queenstown district:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sportsground Parks - Premier</li> <li>• Sportsground Parks - Community</li> <li>• Community Parks</li> </ul> <p>This supports the key principle of undertaking a regional approach to the future network of sports parks.</p>	QLDC	Short
Agreed levels of provision and Guidelines	<p>QLDC should develop a detailed level of service and guidelines for each level of the hierarchy<sup>15</sup>. The guidelines should include a minimum standard for the development, provision and maintenance of sports fields for the following. This should include details of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage, irrigation and lighting</li> <li>• Maintenance levels</li> <li>• Detailed specifications for new field development</li> <li>• Management of field type</li> <li>• Support infrastructure (e.g. changing rooms, toilets, and floodlighting)</li> </ul>	QLDC RSO's	Short
Hubbing	<p>New sports park developments should have a hubbing focus to include multiple sports fields with the ability to cater for a wide range of users.</p> <p>This will also require ancillary facilities such as floodlights and toilets for training and changing rooms for competition. An understanding of clubrooms and associated spaces will be required.</p>	QLDC RSO's Sport clubs	Ongoing

<sup>15</sup> QLDC should investigate industry-recognised standards, e.g. Recreation Aotearoa guidelines for open spaces maintenance<sup>15</sup>, as a way of ensuring consistency of approach across the district. The Recreation Aotearoa guidelines provide best practice principles and recommended operations.

### 9.2.3 Proposed Actions - Whakatipu

Table 9.5: Proposed Actions - Whakatipu

Park	Proposed Actions	Preliminary Cost Estimate (if any) <sup>16</sup>	Responsibility	Timeframe
<b>Whakatipu</b>				
<b>New Developments</b>				
Jack Tewa Park	<b>Rationale</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A significant growth area for the playing age population of 5-49 year olds.</li> <li>• Limited existing sports fields and ancillary facilities for long-term population growth.</li> <li>• Aligns with the key principles of a hub model and accessibility</li> <li>• Assists with releasing training demand at Queenstown Events Centre</li> <li>• Minimise travel time for future population in Jacks Point and surrounding areas.</li> <li>• Considers impacts of events on the availability of grounds at QEC.</li> <li>• Demand analysis identifies a deficit of 24 hours per week in Whakatipu by 2053 if a reclassification of certain single sports field parks is undertaken and QEC impacts.</li> </ul>			
	Relocate a portion of junior training from QEC to Jack Tewa		QLDC	Short
	Consider optimising the field layout of field one to focus on one winter code and multiple summer codes such as cricket, touch, and softball.			Short
	Provide training lights to the existing number 1	\$250,000		Medium
	Construct a new sand field and training lights.	\$700,000 (sand field) \$250,000 (Floodlights)		Long
	This will provide for an approximate increase of 15- 20 hours of use per week to the network.			
	Develop a new changing room and toilet facility	\$9,500 per square metre for changing rooms \$260,000 for 2 cubicle Exeloo	QLDC	Medium
Assess the need for a multi-use clubroom facility.			Ongoing	
Ladies Mile	<b>Rationale</b>			

<sup>16</sup> Construction cost estimates have been provided by the New Zealand Sports Turf Institute based on currently available data. The final costs will be site-dependent and subject to a detailed assessment with the required earthworks being a critical component. No account has been taken of inflation.

Park	Proposed Actions	Preliminary Cost Estimate (if any) <sup>6</sup>	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aligns with the key principles of a hub model</li> <li>Release training demand at Queenstown Events Centre</li> <li>Minimise travel time for future population in Lake Hayes and surrounding areas.</li> <li>Considers impacts of events on the availability of grounds at QEC.</li> <li>Demand analysis identifies a deficit of 24 hours per week in Whakatipu by 2053 if a reclassification of certain single sports field parks is undertaken and QEC impacts.</li> </ul>			
	Develop two new sports fields to sand-based quality as outlined in the updated sports field level of service.	\$2,000,000	QLDC	Short
	Install training lights as part of sports fields development.	\$250,000	QLDC	Short
	Relocate training surplus from surrounding single field sports parks to this site	Na	QLDC	Short
	Provide opportunities for multiple summer codes such as cricket, touch, and softball and winter codes such as football and rugby	Na	QLDC	Short
	Develop new changing room and toilet facility	\$9,500 m <sup>2</sup>	QLDC	Medium
<b>Upgrades to Existing Fields</b>				
Queenstown Events Centre	<b>Rationale</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key premier sports park in Whakatipu basin</li> <li>Key hub for training, competition, and events</li> <li>Park will lose one sports field when indoor court facility is developed</li> <li>Aligns with the key principles of hubbing, accessibility and requirements for ancillary facilities</li> <li>Considers impacts of events on the availability of grounds at QEC.</li> <li>Demand analysis identifies a deficit of 24 hours per week in Whakatipu by 2053 if a reclassification of certain single sports field parks is undertaken and QEC impacts.</li> </ul>			
	Maximise artificial turf for training hours for football and rugby		QLDC	Short
	Develop a new sand-based sports field (in conjunction with loss of the sports field when indoor courts are developed)	\$1,000,000	QLDC	Medium
	Progress planning of multi-sport clubroom facility for regular and events users of the park.	QLDC and key sports	QLDC	Short
Re-allocation of surplus training weekly hours to Jack Tewa Park		QLDC	Ongoing	

Park	Proposed Actions	Preliminary Cost Estimate (if any) <sup>6</sup>	Responsibility	Timeframe
	and Ladies Mile once their developments are completed			
Queenstown Recreation Reserve	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rationale</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home ground for Whakatipu Rugby Club</li> <li>• Existing low-quality field</li> <li>• Field is within a floodplain area</li> <li>• Aligns with the key principles of hubbing, accessibility, accommodate growth and requirements for ancillary facilities.</li> <li>• Uncertainty of site due to arterial transport project</li> <li>• Limited parking for the sports park with no ability to expand</li> <li>• Considers impacts of events on the availability of grounds at QEC.</li> <li>• Demand analysis identifies a deficit of 24 hours per week in Whakatipu by 2053 if a reclassification of certain single sports field parks is undertaken and QEC impacts.</li> </ul>			
	Relocate a portion of training to Jack Tewa and/or McBride sports parks.		QLDC	Short term
	Discuss long-term future of QEC as home ground for Whakatipu Rugby Club		QLDC	Ongoing
<b>Future Focus of Existing Fields</b>				
McBride Park	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rationale</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good quality sand-based field (recently upgraded)</li> <li>• Has good quality toilets onsite</li> <li>• Aligns with the key principles of accessibility and seeing best value for money</li> <li>• Within a large population catchment</li> <li>• Release training demand at Queenstown Events Centre</li> </ul>			
	Relocate a portion of junior training and competition demand from QEC		QLDC	Short
	Investigate the potential to provide portable training lights to increase available junior training hours		QLDC	Short
Single Sports Field Parks	<p>Assess the single-field sports park to identify their requirements for formal competition and training demand.</p> <p>This aligns with the key principles of the regional network approach while acknowledging the role of local provision.</p>		QLDC	Short

Park	Proposed Actions	Preliminary Cost Estimate (if any) <sup>16</sup>	Responsibility	Timeframe
Jack Reid Park	Continue to maintain as a community sports park Assess ongoing maintenance of sports fields to provide a quality surface		QLDC	Ongoing
	Assess the potential to reallocate the use of competition and senior training of single-use parks to either existing multi-field sports parks or proposed new sports parks within the Whakatipu area		QLDC	Short
	Re classify identified single field parks as community parks and maintenance as par level of service. community park.		QLDC	Medium
Shotover Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Majority of use is in summer use by cricket</li> <li>Summer and winter use be relocated to the proposed Ladies Mile sports park.</li> </ul>		QLDC	
Frankton Flats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No longer utilised for formal sports</li> <li>Reclassified as a community park</li> </ul>		QLDC	
Millbrook Corner	Maintain as summer sport park for cricket with an appropriate level of service		QLDC	

## 9.2.4 Proposed Actions - Wānaka

Table 9.6: Proposed Actions - Wānaka

Park	Proposed Actions	Preliminary Cost Estimate	Responsibility	Timeframe
<b>Wānaka</b>				
<b>New Developments</b>				
Ballantyne Road Sports Hub	<b>Rationale</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Wānaka area is a significant growth area for the playing age population of 5-49 year olds.</li> <li>Limited existing sports fields and ancillary facilities for long-term population growth.</li> <li>Aligns with the key principles of a hub model and accessibility</li> <li>Releases training and playing demand at Wānaka Recreation Centre and Kellys Flat Park.</li> <li>Demand analysis identifies a deficit of 142 hours per week in Wānaka by 2053.</li> </ul>			
	Develop two new sports fields (and training lights) to meet football needs. The addition of two new sand-based sports fields will increase capacity by 30 hrs per week.	\$2,000,000	QLDC	Short
	Develop grass cricket wicket	TBA	QLDC	Short
	Develop changing rooms and toilet facility	\$9,500 per square metre for changing rooms \$260,000 for 2 cubicle Exeloo	QLDC	Medium
	Develop artificial turf with lights suitable for football needs.	\$2,700,000	TBA	Long
	Relocate WFC football club to the park		QLDC	Short/Medium
	Consider the code of athletics in the long-term plan for the park.		QLDC	Ongoing
	Consider the ability to cater for multiple summer codes such as cricket and softball and emerging sports.		QLDC	
	Developed Shared clubroom and changing facilities	\$9,500 per square metre for changing rooms \$260,000 for 2 cubicle Exeloo	TBA	Long
Review long term needs for additional sports fields onsite		QLDC	Long	
<b>Upgrades to Existing Fields</b>				
<b>Rationale</b>				



Park	Proposed Actions	Preliminary Cost Estimate	Responsibility	Timeframe
Wānaka Recreation Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Wānaka area is a significant growth area for the playing age population of 5-49 year olds.</li> <li>Aligns with the key principles of hubbing and seeking best value for money.</li> <li>Provides a hub model</li> <li>Demand analysis identifies a deficit of 142 hours per week in Wānaka by 2053</li> </ul>			
	Floodlight field number one to provide an increase in training hours	\$250,000	QLDC	Short
	Relocate a portion of football training needs to the proposed sports fields at Ballantyne Rd Sports Hub		QLDC	Short
	Review the quality of athletics jump facilities		QLDC	Short
	Consider athletics in the long-term plan of the Ballantyne Rd Sports Hub		QLDC and Wānaka Athletics	Ongoing
Kelly's Flat	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rationale</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Wānaka area is a significant growth area for the playing age population of 5-49 year olds.</li> <li>Aligns with the key principles of seeking best value for money</li> <li>Assist in meeting shortfall of hours for football</li> </ul>			
	Review the potential to optimise the field layouts		QLDC	Short
	Relocate portable training lights from Wānaka Recreation Centre		QLDC	Short
Wānaka Recreation Reserve	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rationale</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Wānaka area is a significant growth area for the playing age population of 5-49 year olds.</li> <li>Aligns with the key principles of seeking best value for money.</li> <li>Demand analysis identifies a deficit of 142 hours per week in Wānaka by 2053</li> </ul>			
	Field 2 – Upgrade to sand-based quality (New training lights are already being installed which will complement this development)	\$700,000	QLDC	Short
	Field 1 - Upgrade to sand-based quality and install floodlights.	\$700,000 (sand field) \$250,000 floodlights	QLDC	Medium
	Review the need for a dedicated training area with floodlights		QLDC	Long
Haweia Domain	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rationale</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Future growth area in rural setting</li> </ul>			

Park	Proposed Actions	Preliminary Cost Estimate	Responsibility	Timeframe
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited existing sport and active recreation facilities</li> </ul>			
	Consider developing a portion of the domain into a community park standard which will allow for training and lower-level competition		QLDC	Long
Single Sports field Parks	Assess the single-field sports parks to identify their requirements for formal competition and training demand.		QLDC	Short
Pembroke Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to use for rippa competition</li> <li>Increase use of Wānaka Recreation Reserve for junior training once fields have been upgraded.</li> </ul>		QLDC	Short
Peter Fraser Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand the potential for cricket use to be relocated to Ballantyne Rd Sports Hub</li> <li>If so, reclassify as a community park and maintain to appropriate levels of service</li> </ul>		QLDC and Cricket club	Ongoing

# 10 Appendices

## 10.1 Appendix One: Demographic Detail

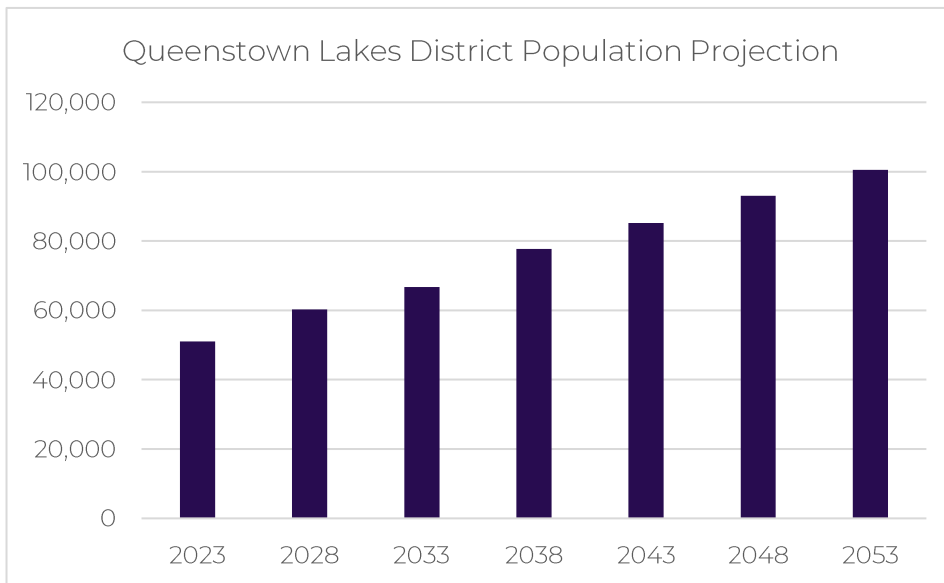
The population of the Queenstown Lakes district is expected to nearly double in the 30 years from 2023 to 2053. The population is expected to increase by 49,549 people from 51,009 to 100,558. This is an increase of 97%.

**Table 10.1: Queenstown Lakes Area Population Projections**

	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048	2053	Change 2023-2053	% Change 2023-2053
QLDC	51,009	60,238	66,702	77,701	85,213	93,014	100,558	49,549	97%
Whakatipu	33,422	38,100	41,471	46,897	50,781	54,766	58,519	25,097	75%
Wānaka	17,587	22,138	25,231	30,804	34,432	38,248	42,039	24,452	139%

Source: QLDC Demand Projections September 2023 FINAL (medium scenario)

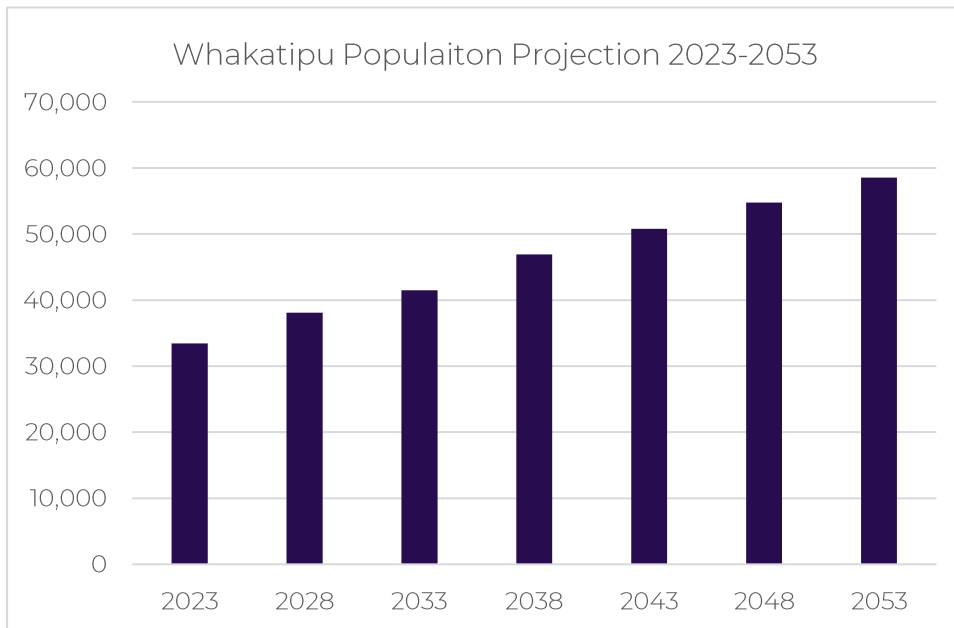
**Figure 10.1: Queenstown Lakes District Population Projection**



Source: QLDC Demand Projections September 2023 FINAL (medium scenario)

The population of the Whakatipu area was 33,422 in 2023. It is expected to increase by 75% between 2023 and 2053 to 58,519 people. This is an increase of 75%.

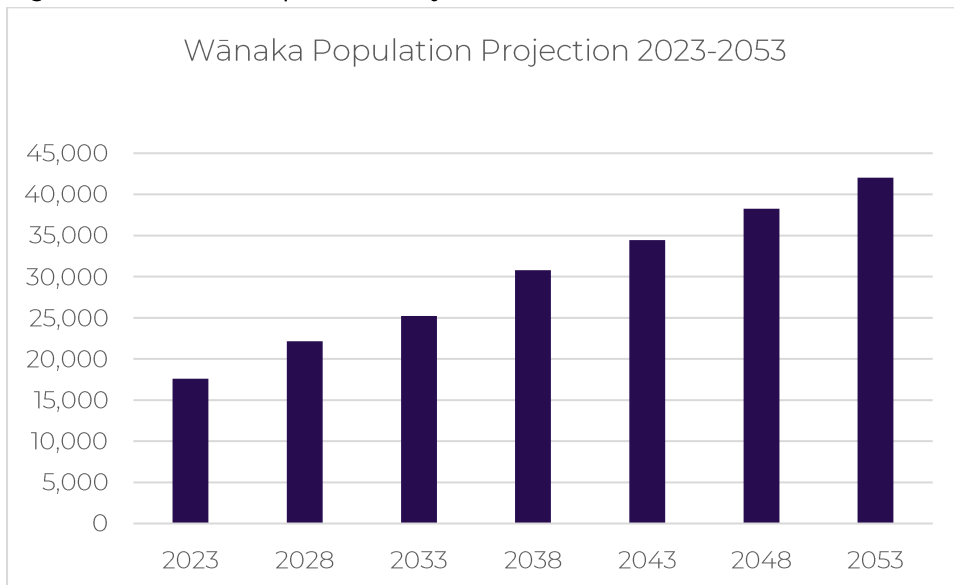
**Figure 10.2: Whakatipu Population Projection**



Source: QLDC Demand Projections September 2023 FINAL (medium scenario)

The population of the Wānaka area was 17,587 in 2023. It is expected to increase by 139% between 2023 and 2053 to 42,039 people. This is an increase of 139%.

**Figure 10.3: Wānaka Population Projection**



Source: QLDC Demand Projections September 2023 FINAL (medium scenario)

### 10.1.1 Queenstown Lakes District Age Group Projection

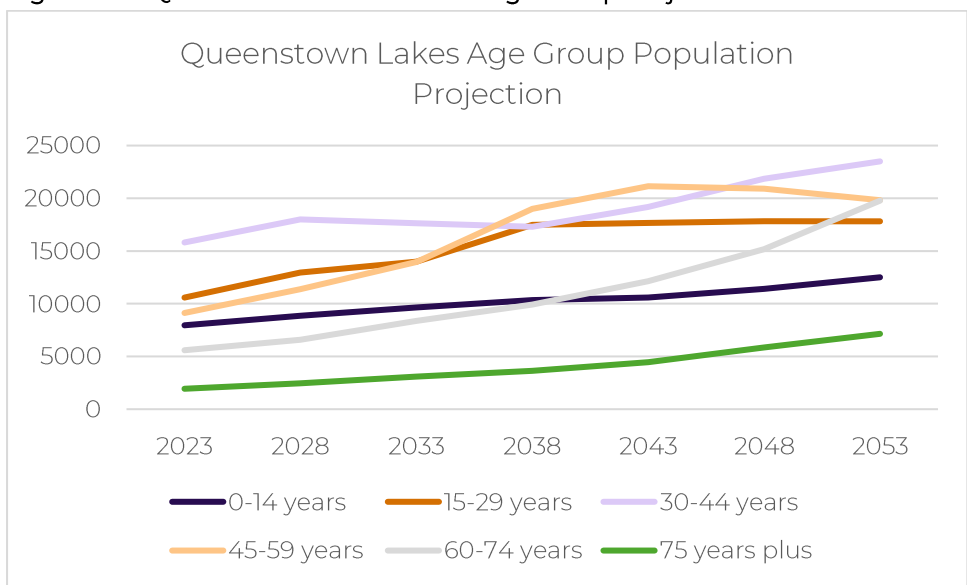
The populations of all age groups are expected to increase over the 30 years to 2053. Notably the biggest percentage increases are expected to be in the older age groups, and the smaller increases in the younger age groups. The 60–74-year age group is expected to see the biggest increase of over 14,000 people in the 30-year period.

**Table 10.2: Queenstown Lakes District Age Group Projection**

Age Group	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048	2053	Change 2023-2053	% Change 2023-2053
0-14 years	7956	8868	9646	10336	10596	11413	12507	4551	57%
15-29 years	10586	12946	13993	17491	17676	17826	17820	7234	68%
30-44 years	15811	17987	17634	17309	19190	21841	23501	7690	49%
45-59 years	9125	11381	13967	19008	21144	20902	19807	10682	117%
60-74 years	5592	6591	8365	9929	12148	15165	19777	14185	254%
75 years plus	1939	2465	3097	3628	4459	5867	7146	5207	269%

Source: QLDC Demand Projections September 2023 FINAL (medium scenario)

**Figure 10.4: Queenstown Lakes District Age Group Projection**



### 10.1.2 Queenstown Lakes District Age Group Distribution

The population of the Queenstown Lakes District is ageing. In the 30 years to 2053, the population of the group aged 60 years and over is expected to grow by 254% and the 75 years plus age group by 269%. By 2053 27% of the Queenstown Lakes population is expected to be aged 60 years and over.

**Table 10.3: Queenstown Lakes District Age Group Distribution**

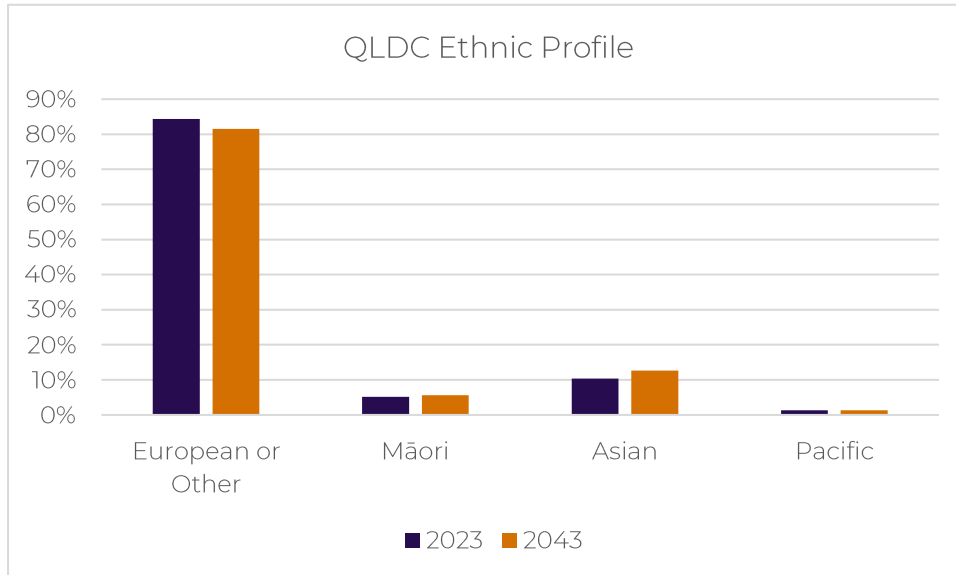
Age Group	2023	2053
0-14 years	16%	12%
15-29 years	21%	18%
30-44 years	31%	23%
45-59 years	18%	20%
60-74 years	11%	20%
75 years plus	4%	7%

Source: QLDC Demand Projections September 2023 FINAL (medium scenario)

### 10.1.3 Queenstown Lakes District Ethnic Profile

The population of the Queenstown Lakes district is predominantly European or other<sup>17</sup>. While the population of other ethnicities is expected to increase slightly, generally the ethnic profile of Queenstown Lakes district is expected to remain much the same as it was in 2023.

Figure 10.5: Queenstown Lakes District Ethnic Profile



Source: Stats NZ Medium Projection

<sup>17</sup> Ethnic population proportions may total more than 100% as individuals can identify as more than one ethnicity.

## 10.2 Appendix Two – Sports Park Overview

The detail in the individual sports park tables has been sourced from the 2023 Sports Field Study, QLDC, and the relevant sports codes.

Sports code user key:



### 10.2.1 Whakatipu Sports Fields

#### Frankton Flats

Code	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer (no summer use)				
Winter				
Rugby	Junior 1	10	0	70 x 40m Average quality soil field. Includes automated irrigation and primary drainage system.
Ancillary Facilities				
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions	Floodlighting	
Number	None	None	None	
Ownership				
Comments/Planned Improvements	Has been used for rugby training in the past. No longer used for winter sport. No recommendations were made in the 2023 Field Study to upgrade this park. If there is to be regular use of the field in the future changing rooms, toilets, and floodlights may be needed.			
Used By	No one			

#### Jack Reid Park

Code	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer				
Touch	Touch 1	12.5	3	Above average quality well drained soil field.
	Touch 2	12.5	3	Above average quality well drained soil field.
Winter				

Rugby	Senior 1	12.5	10.5	Above average quality well drained soil field. Used for both training (4.hrs per wk) and games. (2.5-6.5 hrs per wk depending on whether seniors have home games)
Ancillary Facilities				
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions		Floodlighting
Number	2	1		1 field
Ownership	Council	Council		Council
Accessibility	Touch do not need access to the clubroom/ changing rooms. Happy with access to one toilet.			
Comments/Planned Improvements	No recommendations were made in the 2023 Field Study to upgrade this park.			
Used By	Home ground for Arrowtown Rugby (W), also used by Arrowtown Social Touch (S)			

### Jack Tewa Park (Jack's Point)

Code	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer				
Cricket	Senior 1	10	9-10	Average quality, moderately well drained soil field. Wicket and outfield always playable. Clubs advise the ground is not as well prepared as QEC. Outfield grass is too long and not well maintained. Wicket is described as horrible.
Winter				
Rugby / Football	Senior 1	10	0	Average quality, moderately well drained soil field. Shared field for both codes.
Ancillary Facilities				
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions		Floodlighting
Number	2 change rooms and toilets (Portacom). No showers.	None		None
Ownership	Council			
Accessibility	Lack of showers an issue for Rugby.			



Comments/Planned Improvements	No recommendations were made in the 2023 Field Study to upgrade this park. The field can be used by rugby and football. Wakatipu RC advises the location/traffic issues getting there, and lack of showers are a deterrent to use. No bookings recorded.
Used By	(S) Millbrook CC/Queenstown CC/ (W) No use

### Shotover Country Sports Field

Code	Field Name	Capacity hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer				
Cricket	Senior 1	10	9-10	Average quality, moderately well drained soil field with artificial wickets.
Touch	Touch 1	10	0	Average quality, moderately well drained soil field
	Touch 2	10	0	Average quality, moderately well drained soil field
Football	Senior 1	10	5	Average quality, moderately well drained soil field Used by QAFC for a goal keeping school. 2 days per week x 2.5 hours
Winter				
Football	Senior 1	10	1.5	Average quality, moderately well drained soil field Used by QAFC for 1.5 hours training per week on either Mon or Wed
Ancillary Facilities				
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions		Floodlighting
Number	Toilets	None		None
Ownership	Council			
Accessibility	Lack of amenities an issue for football			
Comments/Planned Improvements	<b>No recommendations were made in the 2023 Field Study to upgrade this park.</b> General lack of amenities. Summer use exceeds capacity by 9-10 hours. Limited winter use.			
Used By	(S) Queenstown CC/Lake Hayes Touch/ Japanese Softball/Queenstown AFC/ (W) QAFC			

### McBride Park

Code	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer				

Touch	Touch 1	10	0	70 x 45m Average quality soil field
	Touch 2	10	0	70 x 45m Average quality soil field
Rugby	Junior 1	10	3	70 x 45m Average quality soil field
	Junior 2	10	3	70 x 45m Average quality soil field
Ancillary Facilities				
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions		Floodlighting
Number	Toilets	None		None
Ownership	Council			
Comments/Planned Improvements	The field was upgraded in October 2023. No recommendations were made in the 2023 Field Study to upgrade this park. Used for junior rugby training 1 hr per week, games for 2 hrs per week.			
Used By	(S) Lake Hayes Touch/ (W) Wakatipu RC			

### Millbrook Corner

Code (Hierarchy)	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer				
Cricket	Senior 1	1.5	8	Moderately well drained soil field. Unacceptable quality. Club advise has clumpy outfield. Artificial wicket
Winter				
Rugby	Rippa 1-6	1.5	0-1.5	Moderately well drained soil field. Unacceptable quality.
Ancillary Facilities				
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions		Floodlighting
Number	No Changing rooms/ only toilets.	Pavilion. Storage shed. 2 Cricket nets.		None
Ownership	Council	Millbrook CC		
Accessibility	Rugby able to access storage shed to store cones.			
Comments/Planned Improvements	No recommendations were made in the 2023 Field Study to upgrade this park. Limited amenities. Rugby only use as back up for Jack Reid Park, once or twice a year.			
Used By	(S) Home ground for Millbrook CC/ (W) Arrowtown RC			

## Queenstown Recreation Ground

Code (Hierarchy)	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer (used for Gaelic Football)				
Winter				
Rugby (Local)	Senior 1	2.5	0-1.5	Low quality soil field. No aeration treatment is ever carried out. It receives significant run-off from adjacent areas Serves as a stormwater retention basin. Struggles to cope with more than 1 game.
Ancillary Facilities				
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions		Floodlighting
Number	5	1		None
Ownership	Council (4)/ Wakatipu RC (1)	Wakatipu RC		
Comments/Planned Improvements	<p>Little use by Wakatipu RC despite it being their home ground.</p> <p>2023 Sports Field Study proposed upgrade to sand carpet or similar and increased aeration. Even though current use does not warrant it, this will allow water to drain away quickly following flooding and return the sports field to play. Estimated cost as at May 2023 \$650k (includes irrigation renewal). Annual operational cost for increased aeration \$3k.</p> <p>Not specifically referred to in draft Integrated CAPEX Programme (March 2024).</p>			
Used By	(S) Queenstown Gaels/ AFL/ (W)Home ground Wakatipu RC			

John Davies Oval (located at the Queenstown Events Centre complex)



Code (Hierarchy)	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer				
Athletics		20	1	Used for training 7.30-8.30am Wed 22wks from Oct-March
Cricket (International)	Senior 1	20	16	Sand carpet sports field which bypasses native soil. Above average quality. Used by QCC on Fr 5-9pm and Sat 8am-6pm.
Winter				
Rugby (District/Sub-Regional)	Senior 1	20	12	Sand carpet sports field which bypasses native soil. Above average quality. Only used by rugby 2 weekends.
Rugby League	Senior 1	20	0	Sand carpet sports field which bypasses native soil. Above average quality
Football (District/	Senior 1	20	6	Sand carpet sports field which bypasses native soil. Above average quality Used by QAFC 10.30am-4.30pm on Saturdays when it's available.
Ancillary Facilities				
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions		Floodlighting
Number	Changing rooms/toilets.	None. Bookable function room.		None
Ownership	Council	Club		
Comments/Planned Improvements	<p><b>No recommendations were made in the 2023 Field Study to upgrade this park.</b></p> <p>Can be used for rugby, rugby league, and football in winter. No reported rugby club use but the field is used for the Global Games (rugby) on Sat/Sun 2 weekends in August from 8am-6pm. JDO is not dedicated to the codes referred to above. It is bookable for other users/events.</p> <p>Would be the preferred home ground for QAFC Senior games but not always available.</p>			
Used By	(S) Remarkable Runners Harriers Club/Queenstown CC/Otago CA/NZC/ (W) QAFC/Global Games (Rugby)			

Queenstown Events Centre (QEC) 

Code (Hierarchy)	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer				
Athletics	Field 3	5	2	Used for training 7.30-8.30am Tues/Thurs 22 wks Oct-April
	Field 4	5	1.5	Used for training and events 4.30-6pm Tues 22wks Oct-April
	Field 5	15	1.5	Used for training and events 4.30-6pm Tues 22wks Oct-April
Cricket	Field 1a/b	15	14	Above average quality sand carpet field which by passes native soil. Used 5-9pm Fr for T20, 9am-7pm Sat. Club notes some drainage issues.
	Field 2a/b	10	14	Average quality well drained soil field. Used 5-9pm Fr for T20, 8am-7pm Sat.
Touch	Field 1a 2 x 70 x 40m	15	3	Above average quality sand carpet field which by passes native soil. Used for competition Mon 4-7pm
	Field 1b 2 x 70 x 40m	15	3	Above average quality sand carpet field which by passes native soil. Used for competition Mon 4-7pm
	Field 2a 2 x 70 x 40m	10	3	Average quality well drained soil field. Used for competition Mon 4-7pm
	Field 2b 1 x 70 x 40m Plus 5 x minis	10	3	Average quality well drained soil field. Used for competition Mon 4-7pm
	Field 3a 2 x 70 x 40m	5	3	Below average quality well drained soil field. Used for competition Mon 4-7pm
	Field 3b 2 x 70 x 40m	5	3	Below average quality well drained soil field. Used for competition Mon 4-7pm
	Field 4 3 x 70 x 40m	5	3	Below average quality well drained soil field. Used for competition Mon 4-7pm
Winter				
Rugby	Field 1b Full size	15	9-10	Above average quality sand carpet field which by passes native soil. Used for training Tues/Thurs 4-9pm.

				Sometimes used for night games for high school girls on Wed. Club advises the lights are not great and have been dimmed since night flights started.
	Field 2a Full size.	10	5.5-8	Marked for both rugby/football. Used for training Tues/Thurs 4-5.30pm. Games 9.30am-12pm. If 3 games until 2.30pm Sat.
	Field 2b	10	3.5	Used for training Thurs 3.30-4.30pm. Games 9.30am-12pm Sat.
	Field 4 Full size Also used as 4 x 70 x 40m	5	3	Used for training Thurs 3.30-4.30pm. Games from 10am-12pm Sat.
Football	Field 1a Full size	15	4.5-11.5	Above average quality sand carpet field which by passes native soil. Was used as rugby field for Lions tour. Not since. Used for training Tues, Wed, Thurs 5-6.30pm. Term 2. Extend to 8pm Term 3. IF JDO unavailable used for 6hrs for games on Sat.
	Field 2a Full size. Also 4 x 20 13m junior fields in the run ups to the full-size field	10	8	Marked for both rugby/football. Used for training 1 hr Wed. Games 9am-4pm Sun.
	Field 2b 4 x 40 x 25m	10	8	Shared rugby/football. Used for training 1 hr Wed. Games 9am-4pm Sun.
	Field 3a Full size Also used as 4 x 50 x 30m U10	5	7	QLDC advises club would prefer 50 x 35m fields. Used by U10. Games 9am-4pm Sun.
	Feld 3b 3 x 70 x 48m	5	7	QLDC advises the club would prefer 70 x 50m fields. Used by U12 Used for Games 9am-4pm Sun.

Ancillary Facilities			
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions	Floodlighting
Number	Changing rooms/ toilets in QEC. Toilet block by the lower fields 2 & 3	None. Bookable function room in QEC. 4 cricket nets	1 a/1b
Ownership	Council	Council	Council
Accessibility	Function room heavily booked and often unavailable for field users. Accessibility to toilets if using lower fields an issue. The QEC fields are not dedicated to the codes referred to above. They are bookable for other users/events.		
Comments/Planned Improvements	<p>2023 Sports Field Study recommendations:</p> <p>QEC 3 – Install a primary drainage system and increase aeration. Estimated cost \$270k.</p> <p>QEC 4 - Install a primary drainage system, relevel surface, establish sports turf ryegrass, and increase aeration. Estimated cost \$190k.</p> <p>The estimated costs for upgrades to QEC 3 and 4 excludes irrigation renewal as it is assumed the existing irrigation system has sufficient uniformity and can be reused. Annual operating cost for increased aeration estimated at \$7k for QEC 3 and \$4.5k for QEC 4. Increased aeration allows for an extra 4 treatments of aeration per field over the winter months to improve surface drainage and air supply to the roots.</p> <p>Implementation of the recommendations will increase capacity from 5 to 10 hrs per week per field.</p>		
Used By	(S) Remarkable Runners Harriers Club/Touch Southland/ Queenstown CC/ Millbrook CC/ (W) Queenstown AFC/Wakatipu RC		

## 10.2.2 Wānaka Sports Fields

### Kelly's Flat

Code (Hierarchy)	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer				
Football	1 full size (2xU10/2xU12 marked white)	5		Below average quality soil field.
Athletics	400m track	5		Below average quality soil field. Only used in October.
Winter				
Football	1 full size (marked black/4xU8/4xU10 marked white)	5		Below average quality soil field. Used by football as back up field for Wānaka Rec Centre.
Ancillary Facilities				
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions	Floodlighting	
Number	2 toilets.	None. Only storage shed	None	
Ownership	Council	Wānaka AFC		
Comments/Planned Improvements	<p>Note: Kelly's Flat is a storm water run-off area with relating infrastructure plans in place.</p> <p>Field Study Report recommendation was to install of a primary drainage system, eliminate runoff from surrounding areas, establish sports turf rye grass, and increase aeration. Estimated cost \$250k. This excludes irrigation which would cost an additional \$200k if renewal is required. Estimated annual operating cost for increased aeration \$6k. This allows for an extra 4 treatments of aeration over the winter months to improve surface drainage and air supply to roots.</p> <p>The recommended upgrades will increase capacity from 5 to 10 hrs per week.</p>			
Used By	(S) Athletics (Oct)/ Wānaka FC/ (W) Wānaka FC			

### Pembroke Park (West)

Code (Hierarchy)	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer				
Cricket	10x 6-a-side cricket pitches	5	0-1.5	Below average quality soil field. Club advises often only just playable.
Football		5		
Winter				



Rugby	6 x Rippa/2 x U8/9	5	3.25	Below average quality soil field.
Ancillary Facilities				
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions		Floodlighting
Number	Public toilets nearby	None.		None
Ownership	Council			
Comments/Planned Improvements	No recommendations were made in the 2023 Field Study to upgrade this park. Used for junior rugby training for 1.25hrs on Thursday, games for 2 hours on Saturday.			
Used By	(S) Wānaka CC/ (W) Upper Clutha RC			

### Pembroke Oval (East)

Code (Hierarchy)	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer				
Cricket	4 x 6-a-side cricket with 1 artificial wicket	1.5	0-1.5	Unacceptable quality soil field filled with poor alluvial alpine silts. Due to deteriorating condition only used as back up for junior cricket.
Winter				
Rugby		1.5	0-1	Unacceptable quality soil field filled with poor alluvial alpine silts. Because of poor quality limited use by rugby
Ancillary Facilities				
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions		Floodlighting
Number	None. 2 public toilets close by.	None.		None
Ownership	Council			
Comments/Planned Improvements	No recommendations were made in the 2023 Field Study to upgrade this park.			
Used By	(S) Wānaka CC/ (W) Upper Clutha RC			

Peter Fraser Park 

Code (Hierarchy)	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer				
Cricket	1X 45m cricket oval with artificial wicket	1.5	0-1.5	Unacceptable quality soil field. Club advises outfield poorly maintained. Often grass is too long. Exposed concrete on edges of astroturf.
Winter (no use)				
Ancillary Facilities				
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions		Floodlighting
Number	None	None		None
Ownership	Council			
Comments/Planned Improvements	No recommendations were made in the 2023 Field Study to upgrade this park.			
Used By	(S) Wānaka CC/ (W) no winter use			

Wānaka Recreation Centre  

Code (Hierarchy)	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer				
Athletics	Field 1 and 2 400m track 6 lanes	10	5.25	Used from Nov to Sept. Average quality, well drained, soil field.
	Field 3 Long jump + throwing circle	10	5	Used from Nov to Sept. Average quality, well drained, soil field.
Cricket	Field 1 (6 x 6-a-side cricket pitches)	10	0-1.5	Average quality, well drained, soil field. Due to athletics bookings at the same time artificial turf between Field 1 and 2 gets little use by young juniors only because of small boundaries. Exposed concrete on edges of astroturf.
	Field 2 3 x 6-a-side cricket pitches)	10	0.15	Average quality, well drained, soil field. Due to athletics bookings at the same time artificial turf between Field 1 and 2 gets little use by young juniors only because

				of small boundaries. Exposed concrete on edges of astroturf.
Football	Field 1 85 x 65m	10	9.5	Average quality, well drained, soil field. Used for training Mon-Thurs
	Field 2 95 x 70m	10	5.25	Average quality, well drained, soil field. Used Mon, Tues, and games Sat
	Field 3 Long jump + throwing circle	10	3.25	Average quality, well drained, soil field. Used Mon, Wed, Thurs

Winter

Football	Field 1 1 x 85 x 65m Inner markings 2 x U12	10	9.5	Average quality, well drained, soil field. Used for training and games Mon-Thurs.
	Field 2 1 x 95 x 75m. Inner markings 2 x U12	10	5.25	Average quality soil field. Used for games Mon, Wed, Sat. Additional use of the athletic track lanes provides additional space for football in winter.
	Field 3 (U12 field + long jump)	10	3.25	Used for games Mon, Wed, Thurs

Ancillary Facilities

	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions	Floodlighting
Number	2 Changing rooms (1 male/1 female) in the WRC facility. Toilets.	None. Containers.	Field 1


Ownership	Council	Wānaka AFC	
Accessibility	At times, the changing facilities inside the WRC are booked by other sporting events and are unavailable for the field users.		
Comments/Planned Improvements	<p>2023 Field Study Report recommendations:</p> <p>Field 1 and Field 2– Upgrade to sand carpet or similar and increase aeration. Estimated cost \$350k per field. This excludes irrigation as it is assumed the existing irrigation system has sufficient uniformity and can be reused. Estimated annual operating cost for increased aeration is \$2k per field. This allows for an extra 4 treatments of aeration over the winter months per field to improve surface drainage and air supply to roots.</p> <p>Upgrading to a sand carpet will increase carrying capacity from 10 to 20 hrs per field.</p>		
Used By	(S) Athletics/ Wānaka AFC/ Wānaka CC / (W) Wānaka AFC		

Wānaka Recreation Reserve 


Code (Hierarchy)	Field Name	Capacity (hours per week)	Use (hours per week)	Comments
Summer				
Touch	Field 1 (3 x Touch fields 65 x 45m)	2.5	3	Low quality soil field. Used by junior and senior Touch players Monday 5-8pm
	Field 2 (2 x Touch fields 65 x 45m))	2.5	3	Low quality soil field. Used by junior and senior Touch players Monday 5-8pm
Football (Oct/Nov)	Field 2	2.5	2	Low quality soil field.
Winter				
Rugby	Senior 1	2.5	14	Low quality soil field. Assessed by club as average playing condition. Used for 8 hrs training Tues/Thurs/ 6 hrs games
	Senior 2	2.5	12.5	Low quality soil field. Assessed by club as below average playing condition. Used for 6.5 hrs training Tues/Thurs/ 6 hrs games
Ancillary Facilities				
	Change Facilities	Clubrooms/ Pavilions		Floodlighting
Number	4 Changing rooms	1		1.5 fields
Ownership	Upper Clutha RC	Upper Clutha RC		Upper Clutha RC (transferring to Council)
Comments/Planned Improvements	<p>2023 Field Study Report recommendations:</p> <p>WRR 1 - Install a primary drainage system and increase aeration. Estimated cost \$270k. This includes irrigation renewal. Estimated annual operating cost for increased aeration \$4k.</p> <p>WRR 2 - Upgrade to sand carpet of similar and increase aeration. Estimated cost \$720k. This includes irrigation renewal. Estimated annual operating cost for increased aeration \$3k</p> <p>The annual aeration costs for each field allows for an extra 4 treatments of aeration over the winter months to improve surface drainage and air supply to roots.</p> <p>The recommended upgrades will increase:</p> <p>WRR 1 from 2.5 to 10 hrs per week.</p> <p>WRR 2 from 2.5 to 20hrs per week.</p> <p>Winter use exceeds capacity by 10-11.5hrs per field. Even with the recommended upgrades current use would exceed the increased capacity by 4 hrs.</p>			
Used by	(S) Wānaka Touch/ (W) Upper Clutha RC			

### 10.3 Appendix Three - Stakeholder Feedback

Table 10.4: Stakeholder Feedback on Existing Network

	<h2>Otago Country Cricket Association</h2>
<p>General</p>	<p>With growing numbers in junior cricket, with Wānaka and Queenstown leading the growth, it is a struggle to fit all the games on the grounds each week – the addition of the two artificial wickets at Shotover has helped ease this slightly.</p> <p>The cost of the grounds is becoming prohibitive. QLDC charge the most for the use of their grounds across the RSO district. Central Otago District Council does not charge for junior cricket which is a massive step in keeping the costs down for the age group players.</p>
<p>Queenstown</p>	<p>There are 3 grass wickets at the Events Centre (4 at a push), but the reality is that the Oval is very rarely available for any competition matches, leaving only QEC2 and QEC3 for most competition matches. There is a grass wicket at Jacks Point but feedback from the clubs suggests it is not that great and more suitable for juniors only.</p> <p>The condition of the Events Centre pitches is generally very good.</p>
<p>Wānaka</p>	<p>The lack of grass wickets available in Wānaka is a huge issue for the competition as the Wānaka teams cannot host any senior games as they only have artificial turfs. These are playable but the seniors should really be playing on grass wherever possible.</p>
<h2>Cricket Clubs</h2>	
<p>Queenstown</p>	<p>Lack of indoor training facilities and clubrooms are major issues hindering growth. The opportunity to bring current and former members together to support the club and watch matches is not possible without clubrooms. There is also a lost opportunity to raise funds without having clubrooms, particularly a bar.</p> <p>Clubs believe there is sufficient space at QEC to develop a hub building that all the codes could use. There is a function room at QEC, but it is hard to access it because it is always busy.</p> <p>There is a need for more than 1 cricket field at Jack's Point. The wicket there is not as well prepared as at QEC which are excellently prepared.</p>

	<p>The artificial at Millbrook Corner is good, but the outfield tends to dry out.</p> <p>There are a lack of amenities at all the cricket fields in Queenstown. It is ok if you play on the main ground at QEC, but not the other 2.</p> <p>The lack of drinking water at Millbrook, the back fields at QEC, or close to the nets at QEC is a health and safety issue for players. In the height of summer when temperatures reaching 30 degrees</p>
Wānaka	<p>No 'real' cricket pitches in Wānaka, they are all artificial so only really any good for juniors. The Wānaka pitches are not that well maintained and expensive to use. Outfields are of poor quality, with long grass, and prone to drying out and becoming unusable during summer.</p> <p>Prefer to use school fields at Hawea Flats, Mt Aspiring, and Luggate. They are in better condition and there is no charge to use them.</p> <p>The Senior Reserves will sometimes use Peter Fraser if cannot use Luggate.</p> <p>Limited amenities across all grounds in Wānaka, no clubrooms, or changing rooms, other than in the WRC. But have limited use of the cricket ground there as it clashes with athletics.</p> <p>Have a 4-bay net facility that QLDC shared the cost of, but no open wicket access for training at the net site.</p>

	<h2>Football South</h2>
General	<p>There are not enough football grounds across the Queenstown Lakes district, because of this it places limitations on how the competition/sport can grow. The competition format is different to many areas because of the distances people have to travel to compete across Central Otago. Tend to run on a festival basis so may play 2-3 games in a day. No where is big enough in Wānaka to cope with this model.</p> <p>Very few amenities. Changing rooms with showers are a crucial part of youth development/senior competition. There is a real shortage of these. Nothing to cater for referees and other officials such as for drug testing.</p>

	<p>While sand carpet fields may seem like the best solution, real care needs to be taken before this approach is adopted. Sand freezes more easily than soil and the grass falls apart more easily from sand than soil. What is really needed is a network of full-size artificial turfs. While they cannot be used as long in some centres they will take the pressure of the grass. The preference would be to have full-size artificial turfs located on school grounds, so they will be used during the day by the school and available for community use outside of school hours.</p>
<h2>Football Clubs</h2>	
Queenstown	<p>Accessibility of pitches for training and games is restricted by the availability of pitches because they are also used by other sports. Would like to introduce options for players including seniors outside of the main winter season but would have difficulty in getting access to pitches due to other sports. Other towns like Wānaka and Cromwell seem to have dedicated football pitches not shared with rugby, touch, and cricket.</p> <p>Not enough fields with training lights. No clubrooms, very few other amenities. Shotover was provided by QLDC as an alternate training ground, but it does not have lights.</p> <p>Jack's Point is nothing more than a piece of grass with no amenities. It is part of competition.</p> <p>Parking at QEC is problematic due to the location of the pitch and the closest parking is commercial/private.</p> <p>The artificial at QEC can be used for training if it has drainage issues. But not for senior games as it is not big enough.</p>
Wānaka	<p>There continues to be a lack of playing fields and quality of existing fields. Inadequate, limited, or no amenities.</p> <p>The ideal scenario would be for QLDC to give the Ballantyne Rd land (via a trust) to the sports clubs.</p>

	<h2>Otago Rugby Football Union</h2>
General	<p>Feedback from the local clubs is there is adequate current provision of playing surfaces for Saturday competitions during the club season.</p> <p>The challenge is when the club season finishes and rugby moves into amateur representative programme (August to October), some of the playing fields are unavailable for rugby due to cricket season preparation – this also affects the opportunity for Otago Rugby to bring Farah Palmer Cup or NPC matches to the area in order to connect and promote the game. Having fields unavailable at certain times of the year also limits the options rugby can provide such as 7s.</p>



	<p>This issue means there are also limited opportunities to bring the Highlanders to the area for them to either train or play matches, particularly November-March/April.</p> <p>Females connecting with rugby continues to be a focus and area of growth – current participants have identified mid-week options would be beneficial. Currently, Wakatipu High Schools girls play at QEC some Wednesday evenings.</p> <p>The challenge would be providing opportunities for this to occur on suitable lit fields that are not being used for other trainings. The same challenge would apply for a mid-week male competition as this is seen as a possible solution to growing/retaining male participation, especially teenage boys through a more social structured competition also potentially delivered mid-week would face the same challenges.</p>
<h2>Rugby Clubs</h2>	
Queenstown	<p>Existing grounds need to be maintained to a higher standard to remain in a playable condition throughout the winter. A major concern is the Queenstown Recreation Ground playing surface, especially after poor weather, and its ability to cope with more than 1 game per week.</p> <p>There need to be more lit fields with better quality lights.</p> <p>There needs to be gender-neutral facilities to cater for women and gender diverse.</p>
Wānaka	<p>Need more usable field space at the Showgrounds aka WRR, to enable better facilitation of the game day and training schedule. Need to remove the trees on the lakefront side of Field 2.</p> <p>There need to be gender-neutral facilities to cater for women and gender diverse.</p>

## 10.4 Appendix 4 - Options to Meet Demand

### 10.4.1 Increasing the Carrying Capacity of Existing Fields

There is potential to increase the carrying capacity of sports fields, to allow a greater intensity of use. This report identifies fields that would benefit from a more intensive maintenance regime resulting in those fields being able to be used for more hours each week. A consideration is that the increased level of maintenance would increase the annual operating cost of the targeted sports fields.

New or improved lighting of sports fields needs to be complemented with appropriate turf management to ensure the increased use of fields can be accommodated.

Options to increase carrying capacity are to convert fields from natural, soil-based fields to sand-based or artificial fields, or even a hybrid of the two<sup>18</sup>. Artificial turfs have been a popular strategy to increase the available capacity of sports fields for sport, however, in recent years there has been an increased understanding of the environmental impacts artificial turfs have compared to natural soil-based fields, these potentially include the turf overheating in hot weather, freezing in cold, high carbon footprint with turf and infill disposal, higher heat absorption and loss of green space. All surface upgrade options will need to consider the environmental impacts they present.

Table 10.5 highlights the whole-of-life cost of each field type and provides a “cost per hour of play” for each surface type<sup>19</sup>. Note this data is from 2024 and therefore costs will escalate over time.

**Table 10.5 Sport Field Development Options Over a 30-year Lifespan (2024 figures)**

	Natural Grass Fields	Convert to Sand-Based Fields	Artificial Turf
Construction Costs	\$550,000	\$700,000	\$2.4m - \$2.7m
Maintenance	TBA	\$45,000	\$35,000
Weekly Hours of Use	5 - 10	14- 20	40 +

**Note:** Construction Cost estimates have been provided by the New Zealand Sports Turf Institute. The final costs will be site-dependent with the required earthworks being a critical component. In addition, escalation costs will need to be factored in.

Renewal assumptions for sports field development options and the whole of life costs model are as follows:

- No allowance has been made for renewals of soil-based fields as it is assumed annual maintenance will be all that is required.
- Sand-based natural fields and artificial sports fields are renewed at ten-year intervals (dependent on the level of activity and maintenance regime).
- No allowance has been made to renew the shock pad of an artificial turf over a thirty-year period.

<sup>18</sup> The additional capacity of the various types of fields (sand based, hybrid or artificial turfs varies site by site). The Sport New Zealand) Guidance Document for Sports Field Development (Dec 2019) indicates sand-based fields to average 16 hours/week. Hybrid fields 30 hours per week and artificials 40-50 hours week.

<sup>19</sup> Source: Sport New Zealand (Dec 2019) Guidance Document for Sports Field Development p.28.

Various whole-of-life cost impacts can be measured to understand the specific impact of changes to the network<sup>20</sup>. All surface upgrade options also need to consider the environmental impacts they present.

#### **10.4.2 Re-schedule Activities**

Many sports fields are at capacity for only a short period of the week (most noticeably Saturdays). Where possible, sports can (and often do) look to re-schedule games and trainings for times of the week that have more capacity, provided fields can sustain this.

#### **10.4.3 Re-configure Fields**

There may be opportunities to re-configure fields to remove training pressure from preferred competition fields. Often lights for training are placed on the number one field at parks. A re-configuration can offer the opportunity to separate training from competition spaces.

#### **10.4.4 Develop New Fields**

A standard soil-based field is assessed as averaging 10 hours of use per week. If an artificial turf were developed on an existing field, there would be the capacity for 50 hours of use per week (a net gain of 40 hours), hence 4 standard fields. If the artificial turf was developed on a site not used as a sports field, then there would be a gain of 50 hours (or 5 standard fields)

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<sup>20</sup> [Whole of life costs model for sports fields | Sport New Zealand - Ihi Aotearoa \(sportnz.org.nz\)](#)