

**BEFORE THE INDEPENDENT HEARING PANEL APPOINTED BY THE
QUEENSTOWN LAKES DISTRICT COUNCIL**

UNDER the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
IN THE MATTER of the Te Pūtahi Ladies Mile Plan Variation in accordance
with section 80B and 80C, and Part 5 of Schedule 1 of the
Resource Management Act 1991.

**STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF JEANNIE ELLEN GALAVAZI
28 September 2023**

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Introduction

- 1 My name is Jeannie Ellen Galavazi.
- 2 I am a Senior Parks and Reserves Planner at Queenstown Lakes District Council (**QLDC** or **Council**). I have been in this position since August 2015. Prior to this I was a Parks and Open Space Specialist at Auckland Council (Auckland Regional Council prior to amalgamation) for five years. Before this I worked for Tonkin and Taylor Ltd and Greater Wellington Regional Council as a Resource Management Planner. I am responsible for the Parks and Open Spaces Policies and Strategies and for the future planning for the protection and acquisition of the Queenstown Lakes District (**District**) open space.
- 3 I have been involved in the Te Pūtahi Ladies Mile Masterplan (**TPLM Masterplan**) from its inception, as a member of the Project Working Group, representing the QLDC Community Services Department, providing input on recreation and open space provision on behalf of QLDC.

Qualifications and experience

- 4 I hold a Bachelor of Parks, Recreation and Tourism Management from Lincoln University (1999). I am a member of the New Zealand Recreation Association and an associate member of the New Zealand Planning Institute. I have worked in the field of parks and planning for 18 years.
- 5 During my time at QLDC I have:
 - (a) Led the development of Chapter 38 - Open Space and Recreation Zone as part of Stage 2 of the QLDC Proposed District Plan Review and have been the subject matter expert on the appeals to the Environment Court that concerned this zone;
 - (b) Been the QLDC expert witness on Chapter 37 – Designations as part of QLDC's Proposed District Plan Review, as the majority of QLDC reserve land is designated for Reserve Purposes;
 - (c) Authored the QLDC Parks and Open Spaces Strategy in 2017 and subsequent review in 2021;
 - (d) Authored the QLDC Future Parks Provisions Plan 2021;

- (e) Reviewed the QLDC Development Contribution Policy 2021 as it relates to Reserve Land Contributions;
- (f) Written and reviewed Reserve Management Plans under the Reserves Act 1977;
- (g) Provided parks input on the majority of the districts subdivisions that have vested reserves, determining the reserve type and configuration requirements; and
- (h) Led and participated in many community consultations on open space and how the community would like to use these spaces.

Code of conduct

- 6 I confirm that I have read the Code of Conduct for expert witnesses contained in the Environment Court Practice Note 2023. Accordingly, I have complied with the Code in the preparation of this evidence, and will follow it when presenting evidence at the hearing. Unless I state otherwise, this assessment is within my area of expertise, and I have not omitted to consider material facts known to me that might alter or detract from the opinions I express.

Scope of Evidence

- 7 My evidence addresses the following:
- (a) My involvement in Masterplan process and how this influenced the Te Pūtahi Ladies Mile Variation (**TPLM Variation**) provisions (including open space included in the TPLM Structure Plan and Open Space Precinct).
 - (b) TPLM Masterplan required levels of provision for reserve land;
 - (c) Council's plans for 516 Frankton - Ladies Mile Highway; and
 - (d) My response to submissions that relate to open space and recreation.
- 8 In preparing my evidence, I have reviewed the following documents:
- (a) The TPLM Variation (and associated documents);
 - (b) The submissions that are relevant to my area of expertise;
 - (c) The Queenstown Lakes-Central Otago Sub-Regional Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy 2021;

- (d) QLDC Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021 (**Parks and Open Spaces Strategy**) and the related Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan (**FPPP**); and
- (e) QLDC Development Contribution Policy 2021.

TPLM Masterplan – Recreation Reserves and Open Space

- 9 The existing resident population of Lakes Hayes Estate, Shotover Country and Ladies Mile is approximately 5740.¹ Despite currently being the largest residential population centre in the Whakatipu, there is a low provision of community facilities, social infrastructure and quality open space in this area, compared to other areas in the District.²
- 10 The Lake Hayes Estate, Shotover Country and Bridesdale developments provided basic parks and reserves, however the majority of these are predominantly linear, under the National Grid transmission line or are within the floodplain, with access only through narrow residential streets. These constraints severely limit the ability to accommodate community and recreation infrastructure on the land.
- 11 By comparison, Arrowtown which has a high level of open space and community facility provision, has 3120 residents. Arrowtown and other established residential areas in the District such as Luggate, Lake Hawea and Glenorchy also have churches and other community buildings such as memorial halls, sports club rooms and scout dens that are available for the community to use. These buildings and facilities do not exist in the Te Pūtahi Ladies Mile area (**TPLM Area**).
- 12 The QLDC Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021 and the Queenstown Lakes-Central Otago Sub-Regional Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy 2021, both identify a shortfall in open space, sport and recreation facilities in the TPLM Area when future growth projections are applied.
- 13 The TPLM Variation proposes an additional new 2400 residential units which could potentially house over 5000 additional residents, so the wider TPLM Area, including Lake Hayes Estate and Shotover Country has the potential to accommodate over 10,000 residents.

¹ QLDC Demand Projections Summary 2022- 2053.

² QLDC Future Parks Provision Plan 2021.

- 14 Open spaces and reserves serve a variety of purposes from recreation, protecting ecology and biodiversity, protecting significant landscapes and sites, and providing a community focal point for the local area. There are also many different types of open space, and the combination of these spaces makes up the open space network. A quality open space network should provide the community with access to a range of recreational, cultural, social and environmental experiences.
- 15 TPLM Masterplan recognises that future development will provide for the existing community as well as providing for growth and proposes a cohesive and connected network of open space that provides for a range of reserve types and recreation experiences.³
- 16 One of the key objectives of the TPLM Masterplan is to achieve a range of open spaces, including a significant community recreational facility, to benefit the existing nearby communities as well as those to be accommodated in the new urban development.

TPLM Variation and TPLM Structure plan

- 17 The TPLM Variation was informed by the TPLM Masterplan. The TPLM Structure Plan includes a large area zoned Open Space Precinct which provides for a community and sports hub on the south side of the State Highway 6 (**SH6**). This is anticipated to provide for the formal sport and recreation needs for the existing and future communities.
- 18 The TPLM Structure Plan also includes one centrally located Community Park of approximately 1.5 - 2 hectares, and two Local Parks of approximately 3000 m² each on the north side of the SH6. It is anticipated that these will be vested to QLDC as Recreation Reserves under the Reserves Act 1977.

516 Ladies Mile – Community and Sports Hub

- 19 In May 2019, QLDC confirmed the purchase of 516 Frankton-Ladies Mile (**516 Ladies Mile**) as a strategic investment that recognised the site's ability to meet anticipated demand for sports fields, recreational and community spaces as well as potential supporting uses such as a Park and Ride or a Transport hub. Once developed, the site will serve both the wider District, the existing communities of TPLM, Lake Hayes

³ Ladies Mile Master Plan Report Design Response Design Principle 4

Estate and Shotover Country as well as the future communities in the TPLM Variation Area.

- 20 516 Ladies Mile is 14 hectares and the whole site has been zoned as Open Space Precinct in the TPLM Structure Plan. This site is anticipated to contain multi-use sportsfields for formal sports and recreation and a multi-purpose community building that could contain a play area, indoor sports facilities and shared use spaces.
- 21 The TPLM Masterplan assessed the location of the community and sports hub on 516 Ladies Mile. The Masterplan considered this location to be a central point between the proposed and existing communities, providing wider benefits by creating greater integration between the two communities. I consider that 516 Ladies Mile is the most appropriate location for Open Space Precinct in the TPLM Structure Plan for these same reasons.
- 22 There are currently no community facilities other than a shared community hall at the Shotover Country School, which is usually at capacity with school bookings.

Community and Local Parks

- 23 The TPLM Structure Plan provides for two Local Parks and one Community Park, all zoned Open Space. These Parks are all centrally located and easily accessible within the neighbourhoods while also being connected by high quality walking and cycle networks. I consider these Parks are appropriate in light of the QLDC Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021 outlined below.
- 24 The Parks and Open Space Strategy (**Attachment 1**) and the related FPPP (**Attachment 2**) states that the purpose of a Local Park is:⁴
- A park that is easily accessible for the immediate community, within easy walking distance (5-10 minutes) to residents in the area. Provides a basic information recreation experience for nearby residents.
- 25 The provision guidance for a Local Park is:⁵
- New developments in Residential Urban Growth Areas require a minimum 0.3ha of local park typically requires between 0.3ha – 0.5ha. Residents shall have easy, safe access to a local park within a 400-600m walk (approximately 5 to 10 minutes). It shall be centrally located within the residential development. The exact size will be determined by the

⁴ QLDC Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan, at page 27.

⁵ QLDC Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan, at page 27.

size of the subdivision and location and types of the other parks in the area. This shall be of a configuration that is predominantly flat quality recreation land, suitable for a variety of recreation activities and structures. It will provide a transition/buffer space from adjacent roads and housing, good street frontage and contains a flat kick-around space.

26 The purpose of a Community Park is:⁶

An area of open space that provides a variety of informal recreation experiences for residents across a neighbourhood/suburb, well used by the community for informal recreation, social, cultural and leisure experiences.

27 The provision guidance for a Community Park is:⁷

A community park typically requires 1ha to 2ha of recreation reserve and shall be generally flat or undulating land. They shall be strategically and centrally located within the residential development to achieve community park purpose and should be able to accommodate buildings and structures – to provide community gathering space, offering a range of recreation opportunities and community connectivity. Residents in residential zones should have access to a community park within a 1500m walk. A community sportsground park can serve a multi-use function with a community park. Community facilities may be accommodated on community/ sportsground parks.

28 The Parks and Open Spaces Strategy, the FPPP and the QLDC Development Contribution Policy 2021 were the key council documents that informed the TPLM Masterplan and subsequently the TPLM Structure Plan, to determine the amount and type of open space required and the recreation needs of the thousands of residents that will live there.

29 Both quality and quantity of reserve land was considered, to provide an open space environment that continues to meet the communities' current needs as well as consider those of future generations. I address each of these as follows.

Quality of Reserve Land

30 The majority of the future residents of TPLM will be living in medium and high density residential developments with little or no private open space. Residents in high density or medium density living usually have limited access to private outdoor space and rely more heavily on public open space to provide amenity and high-quality living standards than residents living in low density or rural areas.

⁶ QLDC Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan, at page 28.

⁷ QLDC Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan, at page 28.

- 31 Quality of reserve land and park type is particularly important in new and high growth areas to ensure residents have access to a range of park types that can accommodate a wide variety of recreation, social and cultural activities. This is in addition to the other open space that has other primary functions such as connections, stormwater or setbacks.
- 32 The open space network is particularly important to accommodate native vegetation and large mature trees, which are often removed for high density development. The space for large trees on private land is then lost.
- 33 Both Local and Community Parks need to be predominantly flat quality recreation land, suitable for a variety of recreation activities and unconstrained by stormwater infrastructure or topography. The land needs to accommodate structures and buildings, such as playgrounds, tennis courts, public toilets, and community rooms. These parks need to be large enough to provide community gathering spaces and a variety of activities. These are the areas where the residential community will connect.

Quantity of Local and Community Parks

- 34 The proposed Community Park is sized between 1.5 and 2 hectares on the TPLM Structure Plan. The two Local Parks are approximately 0.3 hectares each. These sizes are determined by the FPPP, which sets out how new parks and reserves will be provided for by new development. Under the FPPP, TPLM has been identified as a 'Residential Urban Growth Residential Area', defined as:⁸
- These are newer urban areas or future development areas that are being targeted through mechanisms such as the Spatial Plan and District Plan to meet the demands of growth. Residential Urban Growth sites are all undeveloped sites contained within the Urban Growth Boundary as defined in the QLDC District Plan, as well as other land zoned primarily for residential purposes which has not been developed.
- 35 Residential development has already progressed on the south side of TPLM, but the current reserve land does not provide the required level of service or range of park types that meets the communities' needs. There is one community park, one sports park and three local parks for over 5000 existing residents but the majority of the reserve land is linear or constrained by powerlines, stormwater or floodplains. By comparison,

⁸ QLDC Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan, at page 20.

Arrowtown has a population of approximately 3000 residents and has six local parks and five Community/Sportsground Parks.

How will QLDC acquire this land?

- 36 Every new development is required to provide either an amount of reserve land or pay the cash equivalent for this land. This is set out in the QLDC Development Contribution Policy 2021 and ensures that QLDC can provide sufficient reserve land to accommodate residential growth. The reserve land contribution in the District for the Whakatipu Ward (which the TPLM Zone is located in) has been assessed at 22.5m² per dwelling - this consists of: 17.5m² for a Local/Community park and 5m² Premier sportsground park.
- 37 The TPLM Variation anticipates a maximum density of approximately 2,400 units. Collectively, under the QLDC Development Contribution Policy 2021 developers would need to provide approximately 2.4ha of reserve land (under the current policy, multi-unit developments are not required to pay the full reserve land development contribution).
- 38 In practice, Council would need to collect the reserve land contribution as cash from the majority of the developers and use this to acquire the land from those landowners who have the local or community park identified on their land in the TPLM Structure Plan.
- 39 This is required through the QLDC Development Contribution Policy 2021, which was directly informed by the FPPP.

Stormwater

- 40 I have observed that increasingly public open spaces also need to accommodate stormwater services particularly as developable land becomes scarce and density increases.
- 41 The original draft masterplan (October 2021) proposed two centralised detention areas and swales to deal with water quality and quantity issues including capturing natural flows from Slope Hill.⁹ These areas were in addition to the proposed recreation reserves. The notified TPLM Variation proposed that stormwater management still follows the same principles but that each developer will address this on their land.

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Irrespective of the stormwater management option implemented for the TPLM Variation Area, in my experience, there is a strong desire from developers for recreation reserves to also accommodate stormwater infrastructure. This is evident from the submissions, which are addressed below.

- 42 An integrated stormwater management approach supports connectivity to the natural environment and gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai and community wellbeing but it does place constraints on the land available for recreation infrastructure and use. It is my opinion that sufficient land needs to be provided for a range of reserve types and experiences including recreation, ecology, and stormwater, to ensure a quality open space network.

Ecology

- 43 One of the TPLM Masterplan Design Principles is to support a healthy environment and ecology.¹⁰ Ms Palmer addresses ecological values in her evidence. It is my opinion that the open space network, including recreation and stormwater reserves is critical for providing for indigenous ecology in a medium and high density urban environment such as what the TPLM Variation proposes. For the TPLM Variation to adequately provide for ecology, the open space network must be large enough to accommodate a variety of reserve types that can accommodate open spaces, trees and native vegetation areas. For example, the community park as proposed would be large enough to provide large grassed open spaces and large areas for native vegetation as well as carparking, public toilets, recreation infrastructure and small community facilities. The two Local Parks would provide smaller green spaces and areas of native vegetation. This would be complemented by the greenways that provide for active transport, street trees and the retention of mature trees at the Glenpanel Homestead Precinct.

Conclusion on Open Space provided in the TPLM Structure Plan

- 44 I consider that the open space provided in the TPLM Structure Plan is the appropriate size, location and configuration to provide a quality network of different open spaces and experiences. These open spaces

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will need to accommodate recreation infrastructure and community facilities for the existing and future communities, many of whom who will live in medium and high density developments that will have little or no private open space. They will also provide the green corridors and space for large mature trees and native vegetation, which will strongly contribute to the ecology, character and amenity of the area.

Response to Submissions

45 I have reviewed the submissions that comment on matters relevant to my evidence. I respond to the key matters raised below.

David Finlin (submitter 101)

46 David Finlin (submitter 101) seeks that open space is deleted from the submitters land and from the TPLM Structure Plan and to provide for this in later proposals and seeks that any provision of open space is fairly identified.

47 I do not agree with this submission. Rather, in order to ensure a cohesive network of open space and quality reserves it is important that these are identified up front in the TPLM Structure Plan. This enables council to strategically acquire the appropriately sized reserves in the appropriate locations.

Glenpanel Development Limited (submitter 73)

48 Glenpanel Development Limited (submitter 73) states it is inefficient to place parks on flat developable land, and supports open space areas with varied topography akin to the open spaces in the Queenstown Gardens.

49 I do not agree with this submission. When determining the new reserves required in the TPLM Masterplan (that informed the TPLM Structure Plan), the key focus was ensuring there were enough reserves of high quality land, that are not constrained by stormwater, steep slopes or within Outstanding Natural Landscapes. These reserves must provide a range of recreation activities and meet the community's needs, and need to be able to accommodate sport and recreation infrastructure such as play equipment, public toilets, barbecues, etc. This is particularly important in medium and high density developments where residents rely heavily on public open space for their recreation needs.

50 With respect to open space areas of varied topography and comparison to the Queenstown Gardens, the gardens are over 14 hectares in size with minimal development constraints and large flat areas. The Queenstown Gardens provide for a wide range of formal and informal recreation areas and activities including tennis courts, bowling greens, a skate park, ice arena, destination playground and formal gardens, all of which are publicly accessible. Slope Hill at the rear of the TPLM Variation Area is not centrally located, steep and is within the Slope Hill Outstanding Natural Feature. Some open space with varied topography can contribute to a quality open space network, however it must be complemented by flat developable land that can accommodate recreation activities and infrastructure such as a tennis court or playground.

Sanderson Group and Queenstown Commercial (submitter 93)

51 The Sanderson Group and Queenstown Commercial (submitter 93) opposes the location of the Community Park, and submits there should be flexibility in relation to size and location of reserves and parks and that the Community Park is not in the best location. The submission goes on to say pocket parks may provide better outcomes in relation to amenity, play and urban design outcomes and that the proposed sports fields at 516 Ladies Mile (Open Space Precinct) will provide for the community's recreation needs.

52 I do not agree with this submission. Small reserves can provide amenity and relief from the built environment but unlike Community Parks, they are not large enough to adequately provide for most recreation activities such as an informal football game, a large community gathering such as a child's birthday party or neighbourhood event, or the associated recreation infrastructure.

53 While the sports fields in the Open Space Precinct provides for formal recreation, they are often not suitable for informal recreation, especially while sports games and events are on they are very busy and at capacity.

Maryhill Limited (submitter 105)

54 Maryhill Limited (submitter 105) opposes the provision for open space if there is no compensation for landowners and that rather than a Community Park, there should be the ability to include smaller parks that

are interspersed across the TPLM Zone, where these parks are used for stormwater management.

- 55 I do not agree with this submission. A Community Park must be 1.5-2ha in size to be able to achieve the community park purpose. To serve the whole community it should be strategically and centrally located. Stormwater infrastructure constrains the ability to provide recreation infrastructure including buildings and as such results in a poor outcome on a recreation reserve. Allowing smaller, dispersed reserves with stormwater infrastructure on the land will not meet the community's recreation needs and will result in a low level of service. Should stormwater infrastructure be required on recreation reserves, then the reserve size needs to be increased to accommodate both.
- 56 With respect to compensation to landowners for Open Spaces, Council has a mechanism through the QLDC Development Contribution Policy 2021 to collect reserve land contributions as cash from all developers in the TPLM Variation Area and use this to acquire the land from those landowners who have the local or community park identified on their land.

Trees

- 57 Glenpanel Development Limited (submitter 73) and Milstead Trust (submitter 108) opposed the retention of existing mature trees in the TPLM Masterplan.
- 58 I do not agree with these submissions. The TPLM Variation Area has a large number of mature trees. Some of these are shelter belts, but there are a number of trees that are healthy mature specimen trees that provide a high level of amenity and provide habitat for fauna. The Oak trees and the trees around the Glenpanel Homestead have particularly high amenity and contribute to the character of the homestead and the grounds. It will take up to 30 years for any new trees planted as part of new development to reach maturity and provide a similar level of amenity. Retention of these trees identified in the TPLM Structure Plan are important for amenity, shade, biodiversity and to maintain the Glenpanel Homestead Precinct heritage character.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (submitter 100)

- 59 Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (submitter 100) submits that Objective 27.3.24 concerning urban development, is amended so that urban development, including parks and open spaces, act as “ecological corridors and areas for stormwater management”.
- 60 I support this submission in part, for the reasons set out at paragraph 40 of my evidence above. I have observed that increasingly public open spaces also need to accommodate stormwater services particularly as developable land becomes scarce and density increases.
- 61 An integrated stormwater management approach supports connectivity to the natural environment and gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai and community wellbeing but it does place constraints on the land available for recreation infrastructure and use. As above, it is my opinion that sufficient land needs to be provided for a range of reserve types and experiences including recreation, ecology, and stormwater, to ensure a quality open space network.

Overall conclusion regarding the TPLM Variation

- 62 Overall, I support the proposed TPLM Variation as it achieves a range of open spaces, that will benefit the existing nearby communities and those to be accommodated in the new urban development, many of whom will not have private open space. The TPLM Structure Plan provides for sufficient open space that will provide for a range of reserve types, functions and experiences including recreation, community facilities, ecology, and connections that are needed to ensure a quality open space network. The open space network is also important to accommodate native vegetation and large mature trees, which are often removed for high density development. I do not support those submissions that seek that smaller reserves are sufficient and should also provide for stormwater management, or to locate reserves on hilly or sloping land.

Jeannie Ellen Galavazi

28 September 2023

ATTACHMENT 1
QUEENSTOWN LAKES DISTRICT COUNCIL PARKS AND OPEN SPACE
STRATEGY

Parks and Open Spaces Strategy

for the Queenstown Lakes District



Dr William Anderson Park, Queenstown Hill

Introduction

The Queenstown Lakes District is fortunate to have access to large areas of open space, lakes and mountains.

These lakes and mountains are at the heart of mana whenua creation traditions and at the intersection of ancient trails that have connected the lives and practices of tūpuna through the generations. There are a variety of open space and reserve areas that play a vital role in making this area a great place to work and play. This lifestyle is part of the cultural identity for many of the people that choose to live here or to visit. River corridors, lakes and their foreshores, cycleways and local parks provide residents with many opportunities to see and enjoy a range of open space, as well as opportunities for Kāi Tahu cultural connection. The public can also access a wealth of Department of Conservation land and World Heritage National Parks on our doorstep.

Perhaps because of this great asset, more and more people are moving to the area and international and domestic visitor numbers are steadily increasing. Growth continues to generate high levels of subdivision and development which places increasing pressure on the use of the land, while more people want access to open space areas. Development and protection of the open space network and improvements to the quality of open space remains increasingly important.

There are challenges in acquiring, maintaining or improving the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space. This strategy seeks to address these issues, establish priorities and enable partnerships to deliver public open space opportunities through an agreed plan.

Why does QLDC need a strategy?

The previous QLDC Parks and Open Spaces Strategy was adopted in 2017. Since that time the Queenstown Lakes District has continued to experience unprecedented residential growth (the district is the fastest growing in New Zealand with 5.7% annual growth on average over the past five years) and a huge increase in visitor numbers. The impacts of the COVID-19 has seen a decline in growth pressure in the short-term with a particular impact on visitor numbers, however revised population projections released by Council in August 2020 show that by 2031, both the number of residents and visitors will be back on par with expectations of previous models.

New subdivisions in greenfield areas are being created, and intensification of existing areas is planned. Town houses and apartment buildings are becoming more popular. The value of land has increased and subsequently the average section sizes have decreased. Sections of 300m² are now common.

In addition to meeting local sport and recreation needs, Queenstown and Wānaka open space areas are also significant venues for hosting regional and national events. These events attract more visitors to the area.

Competing usage demands, future growth and visitor projections and uneven distribution of open space (relative to some areas) creates a need for more pro-active management now and into the future.

The Queenstown Lakes District is the fastest growing in New Zealand.

Seven Kāi Tahu rūnaka represent mana whenua interests in the Queenstown Lakes District, and are the Council's Treaty partner. They are:

- 1 Te Rūnanga o Moeraki
- 2 Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki
- 3 Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou
- 4 Te Rūnanga o Hokonui
- 5 Te Rūnanga o Awarua
- 6 Te Rūnanga o Waihōpai
- 7 Te Rūnanga o Ōraka-Aparima

McBride Park, Lake Hayes Estate

The Rūnaka have identified that reconnection of fragmented areas of significant indigenous biodiversity is a key strategic outcome, and that Council reserves and open space could be central to this vision. They have also identified that Council reserve land, public open space and the margins of lakes and rivers are key places where Kāi Tahu values can be expressed through planting, landscaping, art, design and the provision of information. Approximately 45 landscapes in the district have been mapped as wāhi tūpuna, places of particular ancestral significance that remain of great importance today, including the major lakes and rivers and their margins. These are sites that offer particular opportunities and require protection. Where intensification is planned, the values of the existing open space must be recognised and enhanced where required, to ensure a high standard of living can be enjoyed by residents in these areas.

Many of our open spaces and reserves have high natural values and are home to a variety of ecosystems including tussock lands, wetlands, streams, riparian margins, native bush and lake foreshores. These natural areas provide habitat for our native biodiversity, protect wildlife corridors, provide for and protect carbon sequestration opportunities, protect ecosystem services that are essential for a healthy environment and are often home to taoka and mahika kai species. Planning for open space areas also requires consideration of the relationship with management systems and aims for healthy, resilient waterbodies. Natural reserves also serve to protect the region's iconic landscape.

These values need to be protected, enhanced and celebrated to ensure future generations can learn about and enjoy them, and that Kāi Tahu cultural practices are able to be practised or restored. This is important as our region is increasingly impacted by human activities and climate change.

This updated Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (the Strategy) is required to provide guidelines around the protection and enhancement of the existing reserve network and the expansion of the network to meet the district's growth.

The Strategy's response to this population growth and the increasing visitor numbers is to ensure the value of existing open spaces is recognised, and that the network is enhanced and expanded to cater for growth and remain relevant, and reflects the Treaty partnership. The Strategy encourages consideration of both quality and quantity to provide an open space environment that continues to meet the communities' current needs as well as consider those of future generations. Quality is particularly important in new and high growth areas to ensure residents have access to a range of park types that can accommodate a wide variety of activities.

- > Development and use of existing reserves
- > Priorities for mana whenua in existing and future parks and reserves
- > Guidance on active travel, recreational trail and pedestrian connections
- > Protection of values in wāhi tūpuna where these overlap with parks and reserves
- > Ecological and biodiversity protection and enhancement
- > Carbon sequestration.

A separate **Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan** has been prepared to sit alongside the strategy which sets direction on:

- > Expected Levels of Service for provision of reserve land for each resident
- > Which areas require new reserves to accommodate growth, and which areas have sufficient reserves.
- > Priority areas in the District for acquisition and investment, particularly in high growth and high density areas
- > When developers should provide reserve land and when Council should acquire land
- > Recommendations for a stronger and more specific DC Policy, especially around what reserves are fit for purpose and what reserve improvements will be accepted, and requiring a cash contribution from all developments for Sportsground Parks (Premier)
- > Stormwater/Recreation Reserve dual purpose guidance.

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Section 1

Open space plays a vital role in making the Queenstown Lakes District a great place to live work and play.

Why is open space so important?



Overlooking Wanaka

Why is open space so important

Open space plays a vital role in making the Queenstown Lakes District a great place to live work and play and are places for people to meet, connect and get involved in the community. Parks and open spaces are also often host to many of the events and activities that bring visitors to the District and they are therefore critical to our economy.

The outstanding landscapes, large open spaces and natural values are what draw many of the visitors to our region. It is critical to our economy in that our tourism sector relies so heavily on it. For Kāi Tahu these landscapes speak to their histories, narratives and cultural identity.

The district is crisscrossed with ancient trails (ara tawhito) and these corridors are treasured places that can support taoka species, biodiversity restoration and whānau hikoi.

Castalia Park, Lake Hayes Estate

AMENITY BENEFITS

- A. Improves local and regional liveability
- B. Provides a focus/identity to locations
- C. Provides attractive, natural places to gather
- D. Provides residents who live in high-density developments with outdoor amenity and gathering spaces.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- A. Adds value to properties and localities
- B. Provides an asset for tourism and events
- C. Supports the recreation, tourism and events industry
- D. Provides destinations for visitors and tourists
- E. Provides active transport routes and networks.

COMMUNITY BENEFITS

- A. Places to socialise
- B. Participate in community events/gatherings
- C. Places that enable whanaukataka, manaakitaka, kaitiakitaka.

HEALTH BENEFITS

- A. Physical and Psychological
- B. Cultural wellbeing and identity, grounding in place.

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

- A. Protection of significant natural features and landscapes,
- B. Protection and enhancement of ecological values and biodiversity
- C. Enables awareness and understanding of nature,
- D. Enables restoration and enhancement of mahika kai and taoka species
- E. Enables participation in conservation
- F. Provides visual contrast to built environment
- G. Climate change resilience/adaptation
- H. Protects ecosystem services
- I. Enables restoration and cultural reconnection via biodiversity corridors.

SPORT AND RECREATION BENEFITS

- A. Places for active engagement and passive enjoyment
- B. Enables mahika kai practices.

CULTURAL BENEFITS

- A. Helps to define urban and rural character and defines urban boundaries
- B. Recognises/supports local identity
- C. Reflects Kāi Tahu values in the natural environment and enables kaitiaki roles
- D. Protection of cultural heritage
- E. Enhancement of mahika kai species to restore cultural practices
- F. Enables protection of Wāhi Tūpuna
- G. Provides sense of place and identity
- H. Provide access to wild spaces.

EDUCATION BENEFITS

- A. Creates opportunities to learn to socialise
- B. Learn to be healthy
- C. Learn about natural and cultural heritage
- D. Enables Kāi Tahu to see cultural values reflected in places of importance; and educates other community members about Kāi Tahu values and associations with the landscapes.

02

Section 2

Through the Local Government Act, Council has a number of roles relating to open space.

Council's role in open space provision



Wānaka Showgrounds

Through the Local Government Act, Council has a number of roles relating to open space.

PROVIDER/OWNER

The provision, development and maintenance of parks and reserves is a core component of Council's business. Provider of premier and regional facilities.

MANAGEMENT

Council manages or administers land that is in crown ownership. Council develops reserve management plans that outline the purpose, management and development requirements for parks and reserves. E.g. QTT trail network.

ADVOCACY

Through strategic documents, plans and information Council can advocate the importance of open space to the community.

PARTNERSHIPS

- > **Kāi Tahu Partnerships.** Council must take account of Treaty of Waitangi principles by taking a partnership approach with Kāi Tahu towards decision making and open-space provision, including recognising and providing for the mechanisms set out under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.
- > **Council** has the opportunity to participate in a number of partnerships of varying scales that provide access to and enhancement of open space and can further enhance the network. E.g. Queenstown Trails Trust, Upper Clutha Trails Trust, Queenstown Mountain Bike Club, Te Kakano, Wakatipu Reforestation Trust, Kelvin Peninsula Community Association.

PROTECTION

Council uses legislation such as the Reserves Act 1977, Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991 to protect and preserve the open space network from inappropriate use and development.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING

Ongoing research and planning is required to ensure that the open space network meets community needs both now and for further generations and to ensure that council plans are responsive to people's changing needs and preferences. Planning also involves monitoring the region's growth and population characteristics and assessing this information and amending strategies and plans if necessary.

Strategic fit – how this plan fits with QLDC's other strategies and plans

KĀI TAHU VALUES FRAMEWORK

The Kāi Tahu values framework informs the direction of this Strategy and will inform the Action Plan (Appendix 1). The values and their application that are relevant to this Strategy are outlined in the table below:

VALUES	DESCRIPTION	APPLICATION
Whanaukataka	Family and community focused	Ensuring consideration of the social implications of decisions to enable community and whanau connections and growth.
Manaakitaka	Hospitality	Demonstrating behaviour that acknowledges others, through the expression of aroha, hospitality, generosity and mutual respect.
Rakaitirataka	Leadership	Ensuring the treaty partnership is recognised to enable mana whenua leadership in decision making processes.
Haere whakamua	Future focused	Adopting a forward-looking orientation with future generations in mind.
Tikaka	Appropriate action	Ensuring consideration of the appropriateness of decisions that will have a bearing on social, economic, environmental and cultural outcomes.
Kaitiakitaka	Stewardship	Enabling the inherited responsibility of mana whenua to support and protect people, the environment, knowledge, culture, language and resources on behalf of future generations.
Mauri	Life force	Recognising the life force in all lands, waters and the natural environment that stems from time immemorial, requiring a high duty of care for kaitiaki (and others) to maintain an intact and healthy mauri, ensuring that what is gifted from the Atua is not neglected.

VISION BEYOND 2050

The Parks and Open Spaces Strategy responds directly to the statements articulated in 'Vision Beyond 2050'. In particular, thriving people, a deafening dawn chorus, and opportunities for all.

The following secondary statements are most relevant to this Strategy:

- > Our environments and services promote and support health, activity and wellbeing for all
- > We are all kaitiaki of our protected and restored incredible environment, flora and fauna
- > Our people and visitors respect the privilege of accessing our rivers, lakes and mountains
- > We set the standard for combating biodiversity loss.

The Parks and Open Spaces Strategy is also guided by the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and the Māori values of kaitiakitaka and manaakitaka¹.

SPATIAL PLAN GROW WELL | WHAIORA

This Strategy is an integral part of QLDC's future Spatial Plan, particularly the social infrastructure aspects. Based around the phrase 'Grow Well' or 'Whaiora' in te reo Māori, the Spatial Plan emphasises the importance of three key principles in everything we do, namely:

- > Sustainability
- > Resilience
- > Wellbeing.

The environmental, social, cultural and economic wellbeing of our community is central to the purpose of local government, both now and into the future². Local authorities are required to take a sustainable approach to development which also focuses on the quality of the environment and the needs of future generations³. Achieving inter-generational equity is central to success.

One of the key outcomes of the Spatial Plan is particularly relevant to this Strategy and has been taken into account in the strategic actions:

- > Well-designed neighbourhoods that provide for everyday needs.

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

The QLDC Climate Action Plan traverses a broad range of topics and challenges in striving for the district to become zero waste and zero carbon.

The fourth and fifth outcomes of the plan relate to the open spaces, seeking to ensure that 'communities are climate-conscious and resilient' and that 'our economy and natural environment thrive together'. Actions that are aligned with this Strategy are:

- > Ensure plans are in place to protect and enhance biodiversity in the district. Understand the impact of climate change on flora and fauna
- > Establish a tree valuation framework to more accurately manage and budget for maintenance and investment in tree resources, including assets on the road reserve.

The Climate Action Plan is being reviewed and it is anticipated the Climate Action Plan 2022 will have more actions that relate to this Strategy.

TEN YEAR PLAN 2018 – 28 (COMMUNITY OUTCOMES)

Council's Ten Year Plan 2018-28 seeks to achieve a comprehensive range of community outcomes. The following are most relevant to the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021:

- > Communities have a good standard of living
- > Efficient and effective infrastructure
- > Environmental sustainability and low-impact living is highly valued
- > World-class landscapes are protected
- > Sustainable growth management.

Community outcomes will be revised for the next Ten Year Plan (2021-31)

BROADER ALIGNMENT

This strategic plan aligns with other statutory documents in addition to those detailed above, including the Operational and Proposed District Plans. It is also informed by non-statutory documents such as the QLDC Quality of Life Survey.

There is no legislative requirement to develop a Parks Strategy for open spaces. However, the decision to produce a strategy is strongly influenced by national and regional statements, policies, plans and legislation.

PLANS AND POLICIES

- > Proposed and Operative District Plans
- > Subdivision guidelines
- > Development Contributions Policy
- > Regional Sports Facilities Strategy
- > Community Facilities Strategy
- > Otago and Southland Iwi Management Plans.

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

- > Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan
- > Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan
- > Reserve Management Plans
- > Asset Management Plans
- > Levels of Service in maintenance contracts
- > Acquisition Plan
- > Reserve Development Plans
- > Master Plans (e.g. Queenstown Event Centre).



Kawarau Road Reserve

¹ Kāi Tahu dialect for kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and manaakitanga (hospitality).

² LGA s10(1)(b) ³ LGA s14(1)(h)

03

Section 3

There are many different types of open space and the combination of these spaces makes up the open space network.

What is open space and how much do we have?



What is open space, and how much do we have?

Open space can serve a variety of purposes from recreation, amenity and preservation to providing and being part of views, protecting significant landscapes and sites, and providing a community focal point for the local area. There are also many different types of open space and the combination of these spaces makes up the open space network. Types include:



Foreshore and esplanade reserves



Pocket parks



Local parks



Streetscapes



Walking tracks



Cycle ways and trails



Golf courses



Cemeteries



Stormwater reserves



Community parks



Sportsground parks



Campgrounds



Natural parks – native bush areas and wetlands



Premier parks – destination parks, public gardens, civic spaces (e.g.: village greens, CBD, lakefront reserves).

A quality open space network should provide the community with access to a range of recreational, cultural, social and environmental experiences while responding to the characteristics and geography of the local area. The District's rural and natural landscapes and mountains all contribute to the open space character of this area.

Large areas of Council-owned open space is leased for golf courses. There are also a number of privately owned golf courses. Golf courses do have visual amenity value but have limited public accessibility (with the exception of Frankton Golf Course). For this reason, they are not included in the park types.

The focus of this strategy is primarily on QLDC public-owned land, however, it is recognised that the Department of Conservation (DOC) and privately owned open space also make a considerable contribution to the open space network (e.g. Ben Lomond Station or Deans Bank).

The Strategy deals with the provision of land and the variety of experiences the parks offer, including what assets may be expected on different types of parks. However, it does not go into the detail of activities, assets or major facilities that occur on that land. These are considered in the QLDC Asset Management Plan, Tree Strategy and the recently prepared Community Facilities Strategy and Regional Sports Facility Strategy.



Shotover Country Sportsfield

The district has over 2,500 hectares of Queenstown Lakes District Council-administered public open space encompassing sports fields, local and community parks, natural areas, public gardens, recreation and ecological linkages.



Bathhouse Playground

There are over 45 playgrounds and several pump tracks and skate parks.

Approximately 400 hectares of this is urban parks.



Ferry Hill Reserve

QLDC has 12 cemeteries which a contribution to the open space network through providing areas of localised open space and amenity, as well as heritage sites. Cemeteries are unique in that they provide a relatively unchanging landscape that is protected from development and provide great opportunities to tell the hiswtory of the area. They can be a place for quiet respite and often have mature trees that support the biodiversity of the area. The location of cemeteries is a significant cultural issue, and new cemeteries should be planned in collaboration with Kāi Tahu.



Queenstown Cemetry



Millbrook Cricket Ground Reserve

1500 hectares is natural or outdoor recreation areas with more coming on board all the time with greenfield developments (new subdivisions in rural areas).



Marine Parade

There are over 20,000 QLDC-maintained trees on reserves and in the streetscape including a number of protected/notable trees. Planting groups and trusts are enhancing and replanting many council reserves.

QLDC provides and maintains over 200km of trails and tracks, including Queenstown trails and the Upper Clutha track network. There is a significant network of mountain biking trails and jump parks on QLDC land that host many local and international mountain biking events.



Track at Sandford Terrace

An analysis of the key **park types** and amount of land area for each resident/household is discussed in the **Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan**.

This analysis provides an indication of the amount and level of development of reserve land that is sufficient to provide for existing residents recreation and wellbeing, and ensures quality amenity in developments.

This is particularly important when planning reserves in new developments.

04

Section 4

The vision, objectives, methodologies and actions for how we will achieve the goals of the Strategy.

How will we do it?



De La Perelle Reserve, Arrowtown

The vision

To provide a rich and diverse network of open spaces valued by the community and protected and enhanced for future generations.

The objectives

The objectives are main goals of the Strategy. These have been identified through public consultation and Council workshops.

- > Our parks and reserves are diverse, multipurpose and provide for communities, mana whenua and visitors

- > Open spaces are well designed, accessible and valued

- > We are able to plan for and accommodate growth




- > Open spaces are treasured and protected

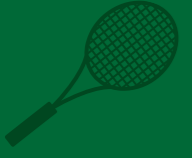



- > Open spaces contribute to enhanced biodiversity, improved water quality and reduced Green House Gas emissions.


Council provides a number of different open spaces that provide different experiences for the community and visitors who use the parks. The experiences are not mutually exclusive – a single area of open space may be able to provide for a number of experiences. The following section of the Strategy sets out some key experiences the open space network should deliver both within new subdivisions and developments (in areas formerly referred to as greenfield) and existing urban areas.



When acquiring new reserves, the key focus is on ensuring these reserves are high quality and can provide a range of recreation activities and meet the community’s needs. This land should be able to accommodate sport and recreation infrastructure such as play equipment, public toilets, BBQ’s, etc. This is in addition to reserves that have other primary functions such as connections, stormwater or setbacks. The focus of this Strategy is ensuring enough quality local parks, community parks and sportsground parks are provided, particularly in new and high growth areas.

Ensuring the open space network delivers these experiences is the primary focus of the Strategy.

TYPE OF PARK	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDES	EXAMPLES
 LOCAL PARK	A local park is an area of open space that is easily accessible for the immediate community, within easy walking distance to residents in the area. It provides a basic informal recreation experience for nearby residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Play opportunities > Flat, kick-around space > Areas for respite and relaxation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Murdoch Park, Arthurs Point > Lismore Park, Wānaka > Frye Crescent Reserve, Albert Town
TYPE OF PARK	DESCRIPTION	PROVIDES	EXAMPLES
 COMMUNITY PARK	<p>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. They are often well known by the wider community, are primarily used for the community for informal recreation, social, cultural and leisure activities and can have other complementary values, such as landscape amenity and playgrounds.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Multiple kick-around or play spaces > Socialising areas, including picnic and BBQ facilities > Perimeter or walking trail > Small scale recreation infrastructure such as club rooms, public toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > McBride Park, Lake Hayes Estate > Kingston School Reserve > Peter Fraser Park, Lake Hāwea > Jardine Park, Kelvin Heights
TYPE OF PARK	DESCRIPTION		
 CONNECTIONS	<p>Open space should be distributed to create a contiguous network where possible that establishes recreational trail networks, cycling and walking linkages.</p> <p>Connections can provide for recreation linkages such as walkways or cycleways, and/or support ecological connectivity or establish greenbelts. They can include foreshore areas and esplanade strips.</p> <p>Connections or linkages can also make moving around our neighbourhoods easy and can provide an alternative and sustainable mode of active transport.</p> <p>The district has an impressive network of walking and cycling trails and this is very popular for both recreation and tourism.</p>		

TYPE OF PARK	DESCRIPTION	
 SPORTSGROUND PARKS	<p>Sportsground parks are designed and used for organised sport with toilets, changing facilities, car parking and turf or playing surface formally maintained to an appropriate standard for the relevant sports code/s. These include sports fields, hard-court areas, club facilities as well as associated infrastructure such as car parking and changing rooms.</p> <p>Sportsground parks are further sub-categorised depending on their size and the catchment they serve.</p>	
TYPE OF PARK	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
 SPORTSGROUND PARKS (COMMUNITY)	<p>Can be multi-use and provide for more local community facilities, but may host district-wide sporting events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Millbrook Cricket Ground, Arrowtown > Glenorchy Domain > Jack Tewa Park, Jacks Point > Peter Fraser Park, Hāwea > Kellys Flat, Wānaka
TYPE OF PARK	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
 SPORTSGROUND PARKS (PREMIER)	<p>These serve the district and the region for specific codes, will provide for a variety of codes and include a range of larger community facilities including gymnasiums and indoor pools. There are only two of these currently in the district.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Queenstown Events Centre > Wānaka Recreation Centre
TYPE OF PARK	DESCRIPTION	
 STORMWATER RESERVES	<p>Stormwater infrastructure can have values such as wetland areas that also provide for wildlife. These wetlands or discharge areas are designed to mitigate effects of development on water quality. It is important to encourage developers to discharge stormwater to land where possible to recognise the environmental benefits of this low impact design. Discharge of stormwater to land is consistent with Kāi Tahu aspirations for how stormwater should be managed, along with using these areas to enhance indigenous biodiversity. However for QLDC to accept stormwater reserves in lieu of reserve development contributions they must also have appropriate recreation value that meets the criteria in the Provision Guidelines.</p> <p>Developers will be required to engage with the Parks and Reserves department early (at the plan change stage) to ensure an appropriate mix of parks are provided. Existing reserves should be reviewed to identify areas that are deficient, and investment should be directed to those areas for development.</p>	

TYPE OF PARK	DESCRIPTION	INCLUDES	EXAMPLES
 DESTINATION PARKS/ PREMIER PARKS	<p>A premier park provides a unique experience and typically has a more extensive range of facilities that people will travel to and spend more time at. These parks are usually larger (with the exception of civic spaces) and meet the needs of both residents within the district and visitors to the area as they provide a unique experience or point of difference to other parks. People make a special trip just to get there, often driving, walking or cycling past one or more Local or community parks on the way.</p> <p>The reserve may enjoy a particularly advantageous location (such as lake edge) or have recreational assets of a higher quality, contain heritage values, or be a civic space in the town centre. Civic spaces are for meeting, socialising, play and events located within the urban town centres and can comprise squares, plazas, greens, streets and shared spaces. Civic spaces provide unique opportunities to recognise the Treaty partnership through Kāi Tahu art, design and narratives.</p> <p>These unique parks attract high use from visitors and are to be designed with this in mind with a high level of service. Events are often held in these areas, such as festivals, markets, sporting events and prize-givings. They are places that help establish connections and linkages where people can move through, visit and congregate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Networks of walking circuits and trails > Destination and/ or multiple play spaces and specialised recreation facilities > Distinct natural or heritage features > Multiple places for gatherings and socialising such as BBQ and picnic facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Dinosaur Park > Queenstown Gardens > Wānaka Station Park > Marine Parade

TYPE OF PARK	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
 NATURAL RESERVES	<p>A reserve or open space that might only partly be developed but contains a natural feature(s) such as native bush, a lake edge, river or mountain view. It is usually a large reserve or open space that provides for informal recreation. These areas may have high Kāi Tahu values as they are adjacent to lakes and rivers, or offer views towards significant mauka, may have ecological values and/or provide access to our unique landscapes. They offer diverse recreation opportunities such as biking, walking, water activities and providing connections with nature.</p> <p>These reserves can include recreational facilities such as boat launching areas, campgrounds, but might also have ecological values, protecting waterways, and providing wildlife corridors.</p> <p>Many of the partners and volunteer groups that work with QLDC use natural reserves. Many events are also held on natural reserves.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Ben Lomond (Te Taumata a Hakitekura) Reserve > Queenstown Hill (Te Tapunui) > Arrow River (Haehaenui) Reserve > Albert Town Lagoon > Lake Hayes (Waiwhakaata) Reserve > Matakauri Park > Cardrona (Ōrau) Mouth Reserve
TYPE OF PARK	DESCRIPTION	
 POCKET PARKS	<p>Pocket parks are areas of greenspace that are either very small (less than 0.3ha) and/or are often not fully accessible as the land is maybe steep or located in gullies. Historically, QLDC has inherited a large number of pocket parks through subdivisions.</p> <p>Pocket parks may be appropriate in medium to high density areas, providing amenity, a place of respite or socialising spaces. They also provide visual relief in intensively developed areas. They provide an opportunity for high quality landscaping, gardens and specimen trees. Pocket parks are also potentially important impermeable surfaces or planted areas that support stormwater management, land soakage opportunities and more, to add to avoidance of direct discharges to waterbodies</p> <p>Within new subdivisions, QLDC will generally not acquire small areas of open space as reserve that primarily serve an amenity purposes for a development or are too steep or narrow to develop for recreation purposes. Open spaces smaller than a local park (minimum 0.3ha) should typically be retained in common or private ownership unless they have an important linkage or conservation function as part of the wider open space network.</p> <p>Developments are encouraged to take advantage of the amenity and associated economic benefits of providing a well-designed and valuable public open space network and avoid creating small areas of surplus, undevelopable land.</p>	

What is open space?

VOLUNTEERS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Queenstown Lakes District is fortunate to have a number of community groups, clubs and partners that work to provide recreation and ecological enhancement services on parks. These include community associations, sports clubs, biking clubs and environmental groups.

These volunteers put in many hours and make a huge contribution to the success of the district's open space network. Examples of work undertaken are:

- > Track and trail construction
- > Wilding conifer control
- > Predator control
- > Native planting
- > Fundraising and installation of community facilities.

QLDC works closely with other organisations such as Department of Conservation, Queenstown Trails Trust, Upper Clutha Tracks Trust, Aspiring Track Network Group and the Queenstown Mountain Bike Club to deliver shared services.

EVENTS

The open space network provides for many of the regional and national events that are regularly hosted in the district. This can range from large-scale events to smaller community events. Well managed events can have a very positive effect on the District, drawing the community together and bringing financial, social, cultural and environmental benefits. The use of reserves to support and enable events should be encouraged where appropriate. This strategy's objective that our open spaces are well designed, accessible, connected and valued seeks to achieve access to a diversity of high-quality open spaces that provide a variety of experiences.

Population increase, visitor growth and intensification in urban areas will mean our parks and open spaces will need to accommodate more use. While generally new parks will not be acquired in these areas (discussed in the next section), the capacity of existing parks will need to be improved either through upgrades or receiving a higher level of service.

DESIGN

The layout and configuration of a reserve and any infrastructure provided will ultimately determine the success of the reserve. Each activity, particularly sporting activities, will have specific requirements for the size, configuration, topography and orientation. Multifunctional open spaces are encouraged as they enable socialising and are an efficient use of land and facilities.

Design guidelines could be prepared in future to ensure quality open space and facilities are delivered across the open space network, in a way that allows for consistency but also a sense of local identity.

HOW A RESERVE SHOULD BE DESIGNED

1

CO-LOCATE SPORTSGROUNDS

Co-locate sportsgrounds with other recreation facilities such as a playground and walking circuits to make a multifunctional open space.

2

MAXIMISE STREET FRONTAGE

Maximise street frontage and locate in central/ prominent locations within a development to maximise accessibility, both visual and physical, and to provide good passive surveillance from passers-by and neighbouring properties.

3

WELL-DRAINED TERRAIN

Relatively flat well-drained terrain is desirable as it provides for a wide range of activities, however some variation in terrain can add interest and play opportunities.

4

2 TO 3 HECTARES IN SIZE

2 to 3 hectares is considered appropriate for a multiuse reserve.

5

AVOID IRREGULAR SHAPES

Avoid overly elongated, narrow or irregular shapes with dead ends. Provide multiple entrance points and walking and cycling connections through the open space to link with the surrounding neighbourhood.

6

CONSIDER INFRASTRUCTURE

Consider appropriate infrastructure such as seating, water fountains and fencing.

7

CRIME PREVENTION

Apply the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles (CPTED) to maximise safety of spaces.

ACCESSIBILITY

All residents within urban/built up areas should live within reasonable walking distance to a local park. Pathways to the reserves should be easy for parents with young children, for people with limited mobility and the elderly. This is becoming increasingly important with the ageing population. For a reserve to be 'accessible' it should generally be within 600m (an easy 5 to 10 minute walk) of a property it serves and easily and safely accessible by foot.

An analysis of each area in the district shows existing open space provision and which areas have quality recreation reserves (local or community parks) within a 600m/1500m radius. This analysis can be used to inform future planning that will further analyse provision, connectivity and quality of park types. These plans will assist Council to understand and provide for the specific needs of the different communities in the district.

AWARENESS

The community also needs to be aware that the open space network exists. By providing information about the activities and facilities our parks offer, their history and their special features, the community and visitors can make the most out of our parks and open spaces. The community is able to learn about its parks through signage, website information and participating in community events and activities on parks. The community can become involved in the management of its parks by engaging in consultations on Reserve Management Plans and Development Plans or volunteering in club activities or restoration programmes.

All residents within urban or built up areas should live within reasonable walking distance to a local park.



Plan for, and accommodate, growth

Through analysis of existing levels of reserve provision and growth projections, the Future Parks and Reserves Provision Plan identifies priority areas for acquisition and investment.

HOW MUCH DO WE HAVE AND HOW MUCH WE NEED TO PROVIDE FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS?

The previous 2017 Strategy set provision guidance for park types to set direction in greenfield developments for Local, Community and Sportsground Parks. This was primarily based on residential unit numbers of up to 2000 units and assumed Community and Sportsground Parks would be provided by developers in these areas. Generally, this has not occurred as most developments in this district are much smaller, and typically if any recreation reserves were being provided these only met the local park size and function. Subsequently, a mix of reserve types is not always being achieved in new and growth areas and in areas comprising smaller cumulative developments there could be no recreation reserves. An over-reliance on existing reserves within 600m also has often not resulted in the appropriate level of service for new and existing residents in those areas.

As the district grows, there is an ongoing need for more land to satisfy open space and recreational needs. The total park provision also needs to recognise the very high numbers of visitors to the region, most of whom come to participate in some form of outdoor recreation, and the high resident population growth. Much of the existing reserve land is under pressure from this population growth. The steep topography of the region means that flat usable accessible land is in short supply, is under pressure and it is becoming more difficult and more expensive to acquire in appropriate locations for new parks as the urban areas become more intensively developed. Our existing parks and open spaces therefore need to accommodate more intense use.

A separate Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan including a Provisions Guideline has been prepared that sets out how new future reserves will be acquired and developed.



Reed Park, Arrowtown

OPEN SPACES ARE TREASURED AND PROTECTED

Many of our reserves are areas of significant vegetation and biodiversity. These natural areas protect important ecosystem services. Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from the natural environment, such as clean air, fresh water, climate moderation, carbon sequestration, fertile soil and flood control. For example, wetlands can improve water quality through filtration and can play a role in drought and flood mitigation through retention. These ecosystem services are important to environmental and human health and wellbeing, yet they are limited and often taken for granted. Human impacts such as pollution, introduced species and development is putting increasing pressure on the natural environment and reducing these ecosystem services.

Our open space network provides us with an opportunity to protect and enhance ecological values for existing and future generations. Protection, conservation and education about these areas will encourage people to treasure their parks and reserves and to connect with nature.

Ecological enhancement of our open spaces is largely led by a number of volunteer groups through planting programmes, growing native plants in nurseries and controlling wilding conifers. These groups and partners play a vital role in the protection of open spaces and these partnerships should be recognised and supported.

Identifying areas with high potential for biodiversity and ecological enhancement, consistent with mana whenua values and aspirations (e.g. biodiversity corridors, riparian management) and preparing Revegetation or Enhancement Plans would create a framework in which QLDC can protect and enhance these values. This could include a policy on weed control.

Many reserves also protect historic heritage features such as monuments, buildings, graves or memorial plantings. These features provide the opportunity for residents and visitors to learn about the unique history of the district.

CLASSIFICATION AND ZONING OF OPEN SPACE

There are a number of mechanisms available to protect the public open space network. Parks and open spaces are generally protected from inappropriate development by being in public ownership and through being vested and classified as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. Reserve Management Plans are required for classified recreation reserves and must be prepared in consultation with the public.

ENCROACHMENTS

There are a large number of both historic and new encroachments onto public open space. Encroachments onto reserves can result in the community being prevented from accessing public open space. The preparation of an Encroachment Policy would set out how QLDC intends to deal with new and existing encroachments, including criteria for how to prioritise these.

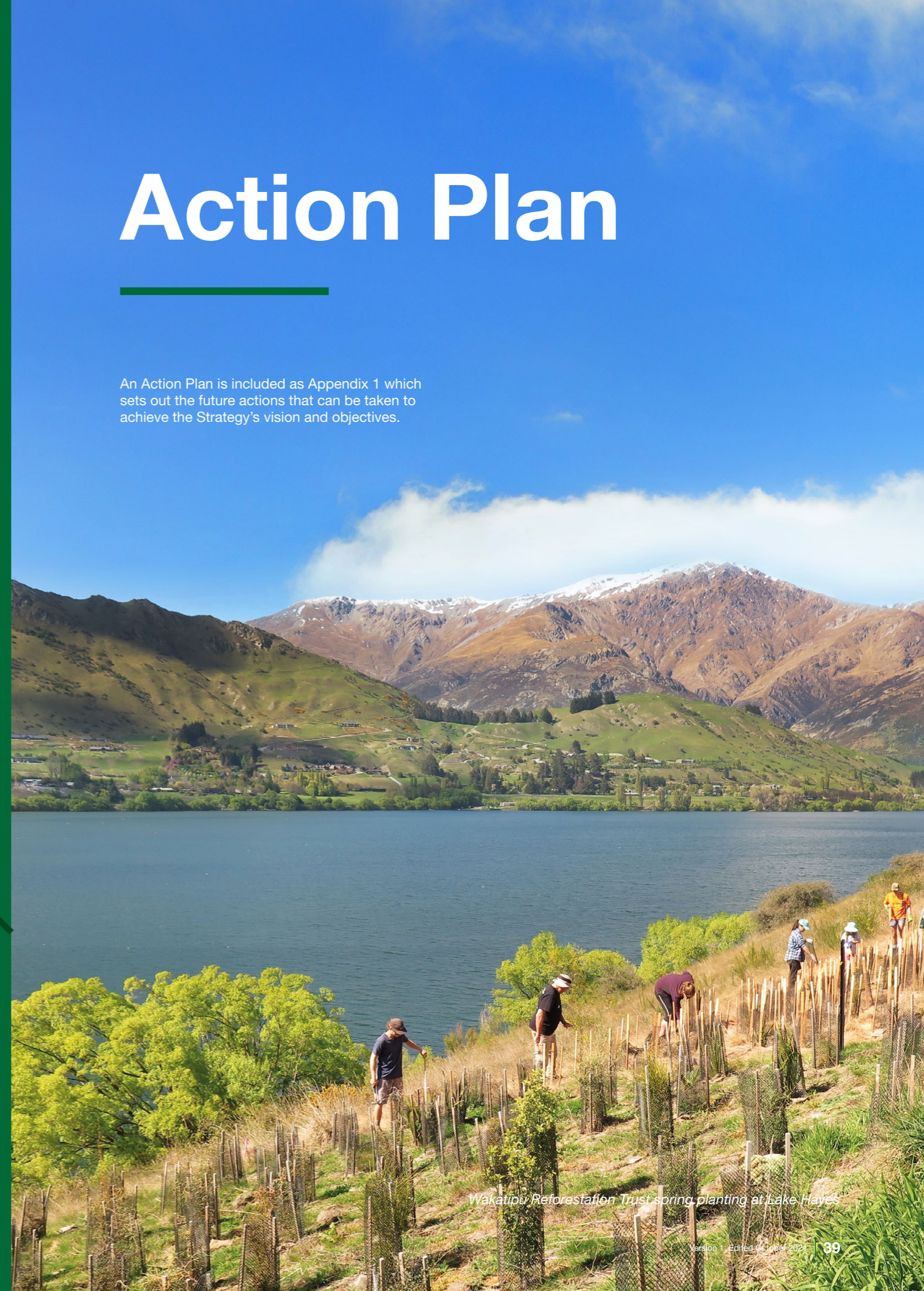
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Section 5

What we will
do and how
we will do it.

Action Plan

An Action Plan is included as Appendix 1 which sets out the future actions that can be taken to achieve the Strategy's vision and objectives.



Wakatipu Reforestation Trust spring planting at Lake Hayes

06

Section 6

Monitoring should be undertaken to ensure the Strategy is being successfully implemented.

Review and monitoring

Monitoring should be undertaken to ensure the Strategy is being successfully implemented. This can be done in a number of ways:

- > Community feedback through the Annual Plan and Ten Year Plan
- > Targeted parks and open space questions in further QLDC customer satisfaction surveys
- > Undertake a research programme on our parks to understand how people use and value them

> Identify and map ecological areas to allow for the effective management and protection of these sites

> Develop open space network plans across the district to analyse existing provision, connectivity and quality of park types.



John Davies Oval at Queenstown Events Centre

07

Section 7
Appendix 1.

Action Plan



Queenstown Bowling Club, Queenstown Gardens

Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021 Vision

To provide a rich and diverse network of parks and open spaces that are valued by the community and protected and enhanced for future generations.



OUR PARKS AND RESERVES ARE: DIVERSE, MULTIPURPOSE AND PROVIDE FOR COMMUNITIES, MANA WHENUA AND VISITORS



OPEN SPACES ARE WELL DESIGNED, ACCESSIBLE, CONNECTED AND VALUED

GOALS

- > We have the right mix of park types and experiences
- > Good provision for events
- > Parks support community resilience
- > Experiences support curiosity, confidence-building and human connection

ACTIONS WITHIN PLAN

- > Create park types/experiences
- > Local Parks
- > Community Parks
- > Community Gardens
- > Premier Parks
- > Sportsground Parks
- > Connections
- > Natural Reserves
- > Review Development Contributions Policy to ensure it aligns with Park Types.
- > Investigate the provision of dog parks where appropriate.

FUTURE ACTIONS

- > Ensure developers adhere to Parks and Reserves Future Provisions Plan.
- > Input into future community and sports facility strategies to ensure future needs of the community are met.
- > Identify which reserves are appropriate for events.
- > Investigate provision of horseriding trails.
- > Develop District Wide Biking Strategy.
- > Develop maps which overlay reserves and wahi tupuna.
- > Work with Kai Tahu on integrating values framework into future park provision.
- > Support Community Gardens to support food security and resilience where appropriate.

GOALS

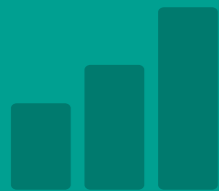
- > Quality design
- > Well connected, to encourage active transport options
- > Create attractive urban areas through quality parks and reserves
- > Invest in appropriate areas and facilities

ACTIONS WITHIN PLAN

- > All residents in residential zones to have Local or Community Park within 600m walking distance.
- > Agree on Types of Recreation.
- > Facilities to be provided on each park type.
- > Align Strategy with Levels of Service.

FUTURE ACTIONS

- > Implement Parks and Reserves Future Provisions Plan.
- > Develop a Playspaces Strategy.
- > Improve Website Information for parks and recreation.
- > Input into future reviews of QLDC Smokefree and Vapefree Policies.
- > Investigate the provision of Exercise Equipment in reserves where appropriate.
- > Work with the SDHB to undertake an assessment of parks and open spaces using the PARC's evaluation tool.



WE CAN PLAN FOR AND ACCOMMODATE GROWTH

GOALS

- > Keep up with growth, especially in medium and high density residential zones
- > Developers to adhere to Provision Guidelines
- > Ensure the appropriate level of provision of park types

ACTIONS WITHIN PLAN

- > Develop Provision Guidelines to inform future Development.
- > Contributions Policies and investment in existing parks.
- > Require that developers engage with Parks staff early, at the Plan Change stage where relevant.
- > Advocate for and require high quality open space outcomes by working with developers.

FUTURE ACTIONS

- > Develop a Park Acquisition Strategy.
- > Work with partners to protect public access to areas of high recreation value that are on private land.
- > Work with DOC and partners on the best management of conservation land within the urban growth boundary.



OPEN SPACES ARE PROTECTED AND TREASURED

GOALS

- > Create community awareness and education opportunities
- > Ensure natural and cultural heritage protection
- > Recognise and celebrate the role of partners and volunteers

ACTIONS WITHIN PLAN

- > Support and undertake environmental initiatives with volunteer groups.

FUTURE ACTIONS

- > Develop and review Reserve Management Plans.
- > Plan the enhancement opportunities for key reserves in growth intensification areas through Development Plans.



OPEN SPACES CONTRIBUTE TO ENHANCED BIODIVERSITY, IMPROVED WATER QUALITY, AND REDUCED GHG EMISSIONS

GOALS

- > Enhance ecological values, ecosystem services and biodiversity

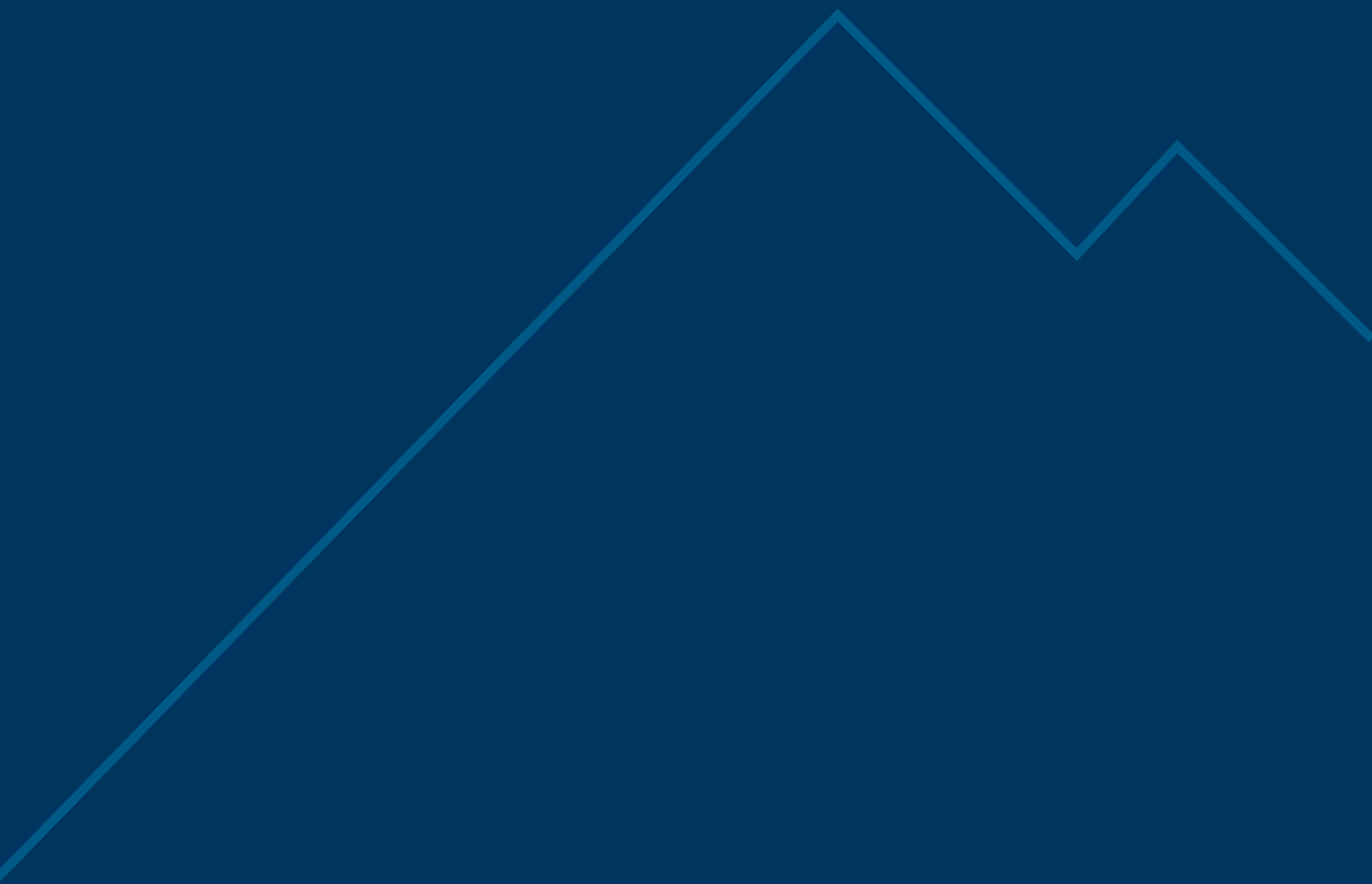
ACTIONS WITHIN PLAN

- > Investigate and implement low mow techniques and habitat modification for increased biodiversity and animal pest control.
- > Review how sprays are used in parks and open spaces.
- > Invest in a riparian planting plan and riparian planting.
- > Plant native trees and shrubs where appropriate to ensure diverse and thriving ecosystems.
- > Where possible, use reserves to create wildlife corridors.
- > Enable the use of certain parks to establish community native nurseries.
- > Protect and restore Regionally Significant Wetlands and Lake Islands.
- > Restore and Preserve Areas of Ecological Significance.
- > Provide Services that Priorities Biodiversity and Carbon Sequestration.
- > Protect wildlife corridors.

FUTURE ACTIONS

- > Advocate for and input into future QLDC Biodiversity Strategy.
- > Identify key biodiversity and ecological restoration areas.
- > Develop Revegetation and Enhancement Plans.
- > Collaborate with DOC and other partners on pest management.
- > Input into future QLDC Spray Minimisation Plan.





ATTACHMENT 2

**QUEENSTOWN LAKES DISTRICT COUNCIL FUTURE PARKS AND
RESERVES PROVISIONS PLAN**

Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan

for the Queenstown Lakes District

Introduction



St Omer Park, Queenstown

The Queenstown Lakes District is fortunate to have access to large areas of open space, lakes and mountains.

There are a variety of open space and reserve areas that play a vital role in making this area a great place to work and play. River corridors, lakes and their foreshores, cycleways and local parks provide residents with many opportunities to see and enjoy a range of open space, as well as opportunities for Kāi Tahu cultural connection. The public can also access a wealth of Department of Conservation (DOC) land and World Heritage National Parks on our doorstep.

Perhaps because of this great asset, more and more people are moving to the area and international and domestic visitor numbers are steadily increasing. Growth continues to generate high levels of subdivision and development which places increasing pressure on the use of the land, while more people want access to open space areas. Development and protection of the open space network and improvements to the quality of open space is increasingly important.

There are challenges in acquiring, maintaining or improving the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space. This Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan, read in conjunction with the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021 (The Strategy), seeks to address these issues, establish priorities and enable partnerships to deliver public open space opportunities through an agreed plan.



As the district grows, there is an ongoing need for more reserve land to satisfy open space and recreational needs. The steep topography of the region means that flat usable accessible land is in short supply, is under pressure from a range of competing interests and it is becoming more difficult and more expensive to acquire in appropriate locations for new parks as the urban areas become more intensively developed. Our existing parks and open spaces therefore need to accommodate more intense use. The total park provision also needs to recognise the very high numbers of visitors to the region, many who come to participate in some form of outdoor recreation, and the high resident population growth. Recreation reserve land is under pressure from this population and visitor growth.

Through analysis of existing levels of reserve provision and future growth projections, this plan identifies priority areas for acquisition and investment, and provides clear direction for what reserves will be accepted from developers through the subdivision process.

The **Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021** describes the range of park types that provide a diverse recreation and open space experience.

This Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan sets out how new parks and reserves will be provided through new development.

Ferry Hill Reserve, Quail Rise

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SECTION 1: URBAN INTENSIFICATION AND FUTURE RESIDENTIAL GROWTH AREAS

Planning to ensure an appropriate level of service for each household, now and in the future:

- Park type analysis page 8
- Future growth projections page 12
- Spatial Plan capacity page 12
- Analysis of park type per household:
 - > Premier sportsground park page 16
 - > Future residential urban growth areas page 16
 - > Development contributions page 16
 - > Existing urban areas page 18
 - > Residential urban growth areas page 20
 - > High growth areas page 22
 - > Rural zones page 22

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The amount of public open space that should be provided, with indicative park features and amenities.

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Appendix 1.

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Appendix 2.

01

Section 1

How accessible our park types are to each resident that lives in the district.

Urban intensification and future residential growth areas



Queenstown Events Centre

Park type analysis

The variety of park types that Council administers are described in The Strategy and in the table on page 26 of this plan.

River corridors, mountains, lakes and their foreshores, provide residents with many opportunities to see and enjoy a range of open space. However, these types of open spaces are not usually provided by developers, or funded by QLDC.

Other reserve types such as stormwater or connections are usually determined by landform, urban design and transport requirements.

Local, community and premier sportsground parks are considered to be the fundamental reserves that Council or developers provide to meet the recreation needs of the residents within new urban developments.

An analysis has been undertaken on the distribution of these park types to demonstrate how accessible these are to each resident that lives in the district and what the current and desired level of service is.

The Park Type Analysis Maps (Appendix #1) depict this through a series of maps that show the approximate distance from each local park (400m-600m) and community park (1500m) across the district. Well provisioned areas will have a series of overlapping circles, demonstrating that residents in those areas have access to a variety of reserve types, and subsequently have an adequate level of service. Areas that have less or no overlapping circles have a lower level of service.

The map overleaf demonstrates that Queenstown Town Centre and Kelvin Heights are well provisioned as they have many overlapping circles, whereas Fernhill, Sunshine Bay and Goldfield Heights have lower provision as there are few overlapping circles.

Reserve provision associated with new developments in residential urban growth areas will need to take into account resident expectations and the vision and objectives of the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy. This is not only for residents' immediate open space needs but also for the range of parks to meet their wider recreational needs.

Having access to a local park as well as larger community and sportsground parks with sufficient capacity to accommodate current resident needs and future growth is very important.

The park types are:



POCKET PARK



LOCAL PARK



COMMUNITY PARK



SPORTSGROUND PARK (COMMUNITY)



SPORTSGROUND PARK (PREMIER)



DESTINATION PARK/ PREMIER PARK



CONNECTIONS



NATURAL RESERVE



STORMWATER RESERVE

Shotover Country Sportsfield

Park type analysis

Figure One.



Future growth projections

The QLDC Growth Projections 2020 identify the future areas in the district where growth is forecast and associated housing capacities. This is reflected in the QLDC Spatial Plan 2021.

Spatial Plan capacity

The graph opposite shows the expected distribution of households and development capacity enabled by the Spatial Plan's consolidated approach to growth.

It shows that the main urban areas of Queenstown and Wānaka provide for approximately 80% of both the estimated growth in dwellings up to 2050 and the Spatial Plan capacity. The remaining 20% is distributed across the smaller settlements and rural areas of the Queenstown Lakes.

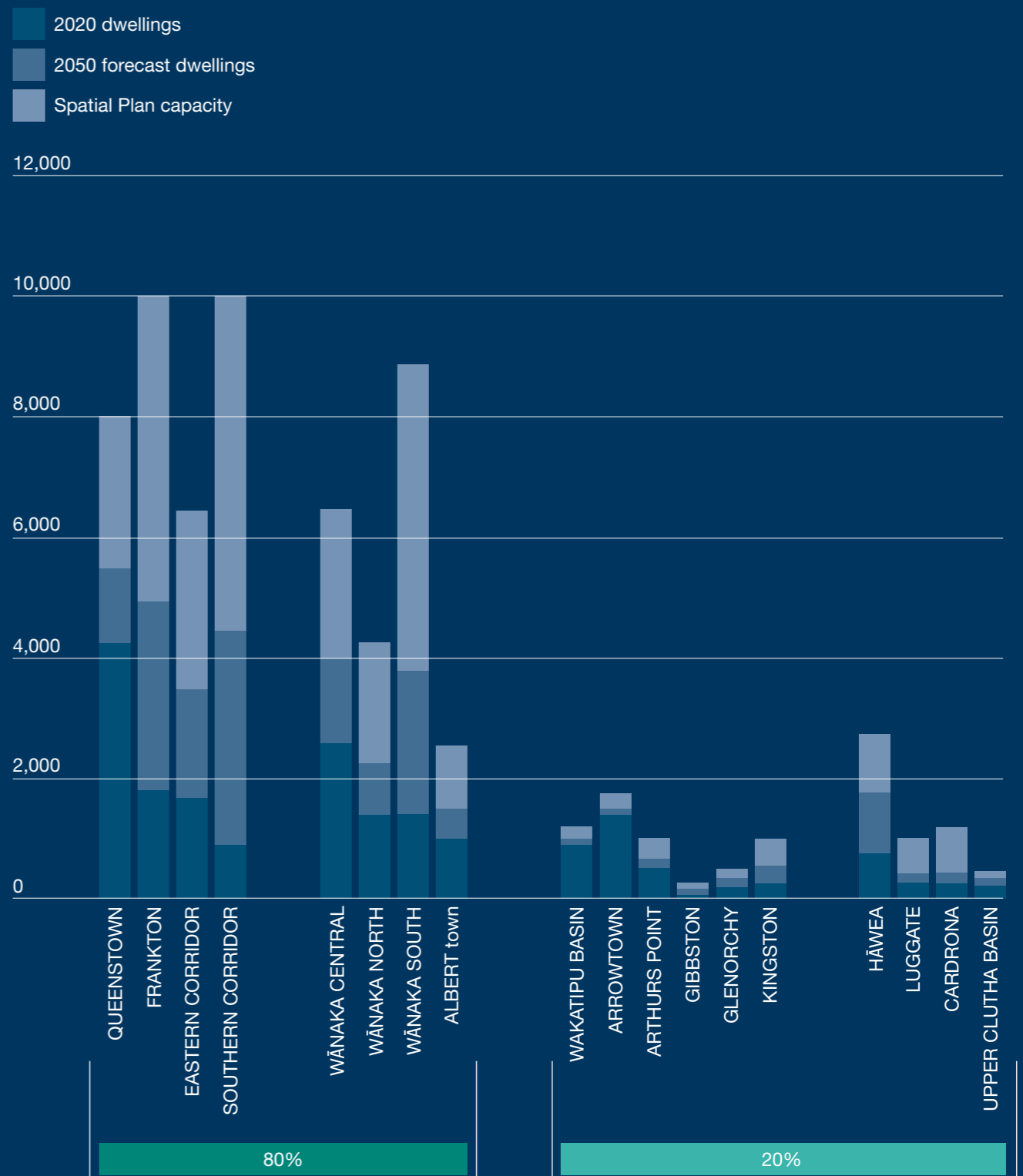
This work was informed by detailed analysis of protected areas and constraints that considered environment and cultural values, as well as hazards.

- > **2020 Households** is the number of households in key locations across the Queenstown Lakes
- > **2050 Estimated Households** is the estimated growth in each location up to 2050
- > **Spatial Plan Capacity** is the theoretical number of dwellings that could be accommodated in the area is 'fully developed' to the density and extent enabled by the Spatial Plan.



- Main urban areas
- Smaller settlements and rural areas

ESTIMATED DWELLINGS AND SPATIAL PLAN CAPACITY 2020–2050



80%

20%

Analysis of park type per household (levels of service)

These growth projections have been combined with the park type analysis to determine the existing levels of service for each area and the required future levels of service to meet the projected growth. The level of service for reserve land is defined by how much local or community park land (m²) there is per household. This is further broken down into each area within the district. Through this analysis it is determined that an appropriate level of service for each area is 7.5m² per household of Local Park and 10m² of reserve land per household of community park.

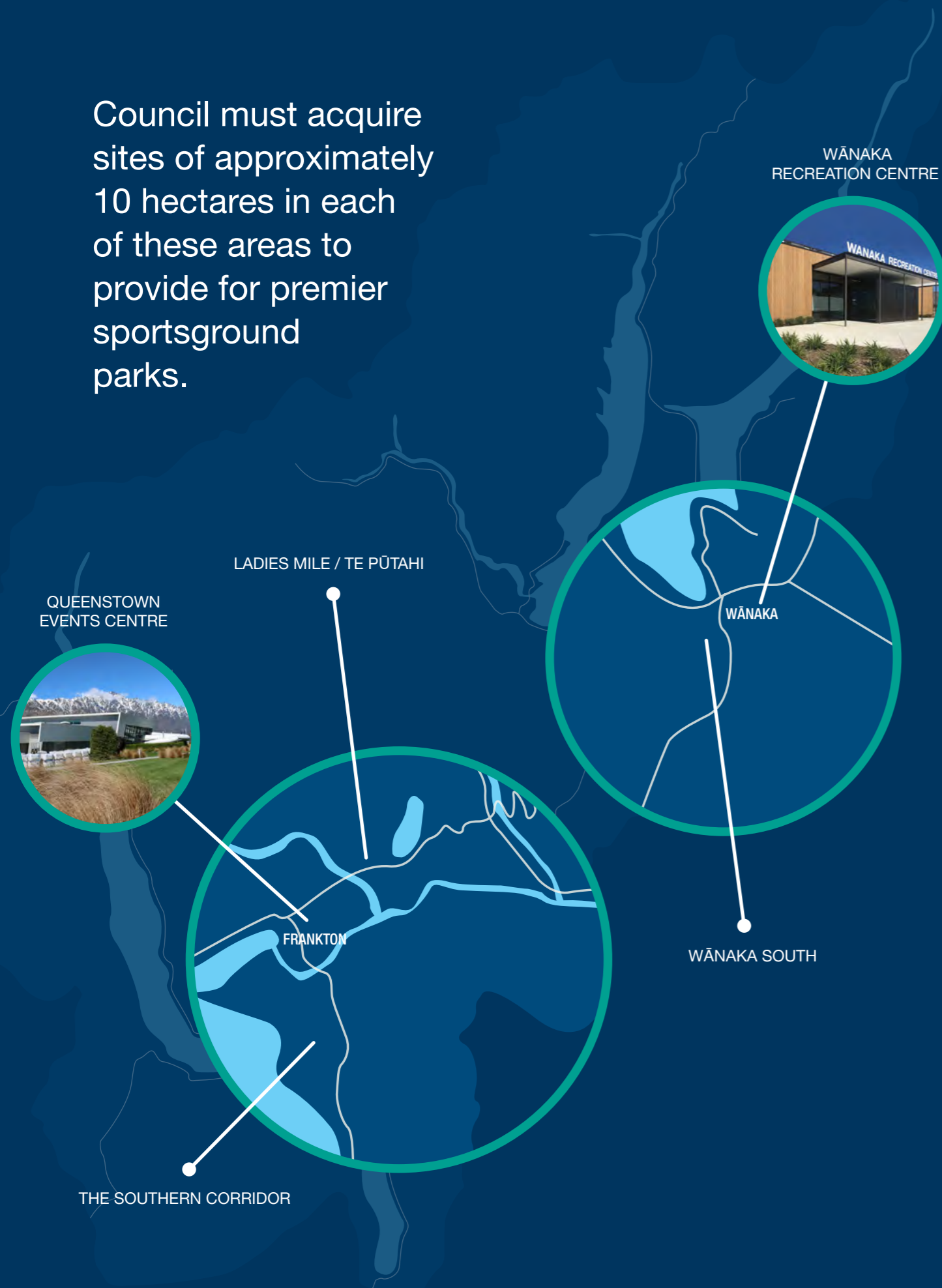
Table One.

Ward	Location	Provision Areas	Local Parks	Community Sportsgrounds	Local Parks ha	Community Parks ha	2020 Households	2030 Households	2050 Households
Wakatipu	Sunshine Bay	A	2	0	1.0	0.0	1225	1231	1250-1300
Wakatipu	Central Queenstown	A	5	2	1.7	5.2	1870	2187	3000-5000
Wakatipu	Arthur's Point	A	2	0	0.5	0.0	480	536	700-1000
Wakatipu	Frankton Arm/ SH6A	A	2	0	0.9	0.0	1135	1183	1250-2500
Wakatipu	Frankton	A	3	3	2.2	12.4	1825	2663	4500-10000
Wakatipu	Kelvin Heights	A	2	2	1.2	31.1	685	820	1250-2000
Wakatipu	Southern Corridor	B	0	2	0.0	7.9	925	2028	4500-11750
Wakatipu	Eastern Corridor	A, B	3	2	2.1	6.7	1670	2167	3250-5700
Wakatipu	Arrowtown	A	6	5	4.2	6.8	1410	1447	1500-1750
Wakatipu	Outer Wakatipu	C	0	1	0.0	8.9	1540	1606	1750-2000
Wānaka	Wānaka West and South	A, B	5	1	3.2	5.8	1355	2122	3750-8900
Wānaka	Wānaka Central	A, B	3	4	4.8	25.3	935	1298	2250-4500
Wānaka	Wānaka North	A	2	2	0.5	28.0	1410	1669	2250-4250
Wānaka	Wānaka Waterfront	A, B	5	3	5.5	5.8	1660	1708	2000-2250
Wānaka	Albert Town	A, B	2	1	2.4	1.0	1045	1204	1500-2600
Wānaka	Hāwea	A, B	1	3	0.1	3.4	745	1041	1700-3600
Wānaka	Luggate	A, B	1	2	0.1	2.6	230	326	550-1200
Wakatipu	Glenorchy	A	3	2	0.8	9.6	220	242	300-400
Wakatipu	Kingston	A, B	1	1	0.8	2.0	235	332	550-1000
Wānaka	Cardrona Village	A	1	1	0.5	1.6	485	602	850-1600

This park type analysis table demonstrates existing areas of high and low levels of service and thus, where investment needs to be made to address low provision and/or high growth areas. Low levels have been highlighted below. This has been used to inform future development contributions.

Ward	Location	2020 Local Park m ² per household (7.5m ² target)	2020 Community Park m ² per household (10m ² target)	2030 Local Park m ² per household (7.5m ² target)	2030 Community Park m ² per household (10m ² target)	2020 Residents (2.4 x number of households)	2020 Local Parks per resident m ²	2030 Residents (2.4 x number of households)	2030 Local Parks per resident m ²
Wakatipu	Sunshine Bay	8.5	0.0	8.4	0.0	2940	3.5	2954	3.5
Wakatipu	Central Queenstown	8.9	28.0	7.6	23.9	4488	3.7	5248	3.2
Wakatipu	Arthur's Point	10.7	0.0	9.6	0.0	1152	4.4	1286	4.0
Wakatipu	Frankton Arm/ SH6A	7.7	0.0	7.4	0.0	2724	3.2	2839	3.1
Wakatipu	Frankton	12.3	68.1	8.4	56.7	4380	5.1	6391	3.5
Wakatipu	Kelvin Heights	17.5	454.0	14.6	379.2	1644	7.3	1969	6.1
Wakatipu	Southern Corridor	0.0	85.2	0.0	38.9	2220	0.0	4868	0.0
Wakatipu	Eastern Corridor	12.7	40.0	9.8	30.9	4008	5.3	5201	4.1
Wakatipu	Arrowtown	29.7	48.0	29.0	46.8	3384	12.4	3473	12.1
Wakatipu	Outer Wakatipu	0.0	58.1	0.0	55.7	3696	0.0	3854	0.0
Wānaka	Wānaka West and South	23.3	42.7	14.9	27.3	3252	9.7	5092	6.2
Wānaka	Wānaka Central	51.8	270.7	37.3	195.0	2244	21.6	3115	15.5
Wānaka	Wānaka North	3.6	198.6	3.0	167.8	3384	1.5	4005	1.3
Wānaka	Wānaka Waterfront	33.3	35.2	32.4	34.2	3984	13.9	4100	13.5
Wānaka	Albert Town	22.7	9.5	19.7	8.3	2508	9.4	2889	8.2
Wānaka	Hāwea	1.8	45.5	1.3	32.5	1788	0.8	2498	0.5
Wānaka	Luggate	4.3	111.0	3.0	78.3	552	1.8	782	1.3
Wakatipu	Glenorchy	38.3	438.4	34.9	398.7	528	16.0	581	14.5
Wakatipu	Kingston	35.0	83.7	24.8	59.3	564	14.6	797	10.3
Wānaka	Cardrona Village	10.1	32.7	8.1	26.4	1164	4.2	1445	3.4

Council must acquire sites of approximately 10 hectares in each of these areas to provide for premier sportsground parks.



PREMIER SPORTSGROUND PARK

Using the QLDC Growth Projections, QLDC Sportsfield Demand Analysis and the QLDC Draft Community Facilities Strategy, it can be demonstrated that new premier sportsground parks, in addition to the Queenstown Events Centre and the Wānaka Recreation Centre, will be required in the areas of highest growth in the district to meet the formal sport and recreation needs of residents within the growing communities. These areas have been identified as:

- > **Whakatipu**
Ladies Mile/Te Pūtahi
The Southern Corridor

- > **Wānaka**
Wānaka South

Council must acquire sites of approximately 10 hectares in each of these areas to provide for premier sportsground parks.

In Wānaka, Council already administers a large site (20 hectares) that will be suitable for a premier sportsground park purpose and is currently planning to develop this site.

FUTURE RESIDENTIAL URBAN GROWTH AREAS

The Park Type Analysis, Future Growth Projections and the Spatial Plan have informed a second series of maps (Future Residential Urban Growth Maps – Appendix #2) that show the existing urban areas and the future high growth areas. It is important to note these maps are *indicative only* as due to future plan changes, appeals on the Proposed District Plan and other factors, it is not possible to accurately draw a definitive line.

DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

Council has the ability through the QLDC Development Contributions and Financial Contributions Policy (DC Policy) to acquire funds for new reserve land (Reserve Land Development Contributions) and/or new park assets or other park improvements to respond to growth (Reserve Improvement Development Contributions). Land or reserve improvements may be provided by developers in lieu of Development Contributions with the prior approval of Council.

This Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan is strongly associated with Council's DC Policy, including future reviews of this policy. This relationship is essential to ensure future acquisition and development of parks within the district contribute to the wellbeing of its current and future residents, and to ensure the land offered in-lieu of a reserve contribution payment is accessible, fit for purpose and appropriate to meet community needs now and in the future.

Planning for new reserves ahead of development and growth is required to ensure an integrated approach when multiple developments are involved and to avoid an ad hoc approach to reserve provision. To this end, Council may require a development contribution that is used to pay, in full or in part, for capital expenditure already incurred by the Council in anticipation of growth.

To ensure transparency of reserve contribution requirements and that they demonstrate the relationship between growth and demand, a breakdown of how the Reserve Land Development Contributions will be applied is proposed for the 2021 QLDC Development Contributions Policy. The Reserve Contributions Policy currently calculates that 27.5m² of reserve land is required per household – this was made up of 12.5m² of local park and 15m² of neighbourhood park (now called community park). This was purely a quantitative assessment, including all types of reserve land including pocket parks and natural reserves. This Plan is based on a qualitative assessment which focusses on ensuring high quality, high use recreation land in residential urban growth areas.

Depending on the location of new developments, the requirements for reserve land (or cash in-lieu of land) will vary, as discussed later in this plan.

For new developments within areas that don't have adequate reserve provision there will be a need for additional reserves to meet the recreational demand of the new residents in those areas.

The reserve land contribution for each dwelling equivalent has been assessed at 22.5m² for the Whakatipu Ward and 17.5m² for Wānaka.



Premier sportsground park cash contribution

All developments in the Whakatipu are required to contribute reserve land contributions will contribute in cash the equivalent of 5m². This is for future premier sportsground parks in the high growth areas which Council has determined will be required to accommodate for future growth.

There is no requirement in the Wānaka Ward for this cash contribution. Council has recently rezoned existing Council-administered land through the District Plan as Open Space and Recreation with the intent to develop this as a premier sportsground park. Therefore, while there is the need to provide a new premier sportsground park there is no need to acquire the land.

Reserve land contribution

At the Council's discretion the reserves contribution can be either land or cash or a combination of both. Consultation with the Council is required prior to an application for an outline development plan, a plan change and/or a resource consent being lodged. In some instances, the Council may accept or require a contribution to the equivalent value in the form of land or infrastructure.

EXISTING URBAN AREAS

A number of established urban areas, particularly in the Wānaka and Queenstown town centres, will be subject to further growth and intensification. Multi-level residential building heights are increasing in the urban town centre areas and apartment living is predicted to become more common.

These established urban areas are areas that have been previously subdivided for residential purposes and are indicatively identified as Map Area A on the Future Residential Urban Growth Maps. These were formerly referred to as Brownfield Developments in the QLDC Developments Contributions Policy 2017.

These urban areas generally have sufficient or high reserve land provision, and have a diverse range of reserve type, and/or there is limited opportunity to provide new recreation reserves. Due to intensification of urban areas the existing reserves in these areas will be subject to greater use. Residents in high density or medium density living usually have limited access to private outdoor space and rely more heavily on public open space to provide amenity and high-quality living standards than residents living in low density or rural areas.

In recognition of the need to accommodate intensification and promote affordability of housing in these areas a recommended change to the DC Policy is that Reserve Land Development Contributions will only be required by way of a contribution to the purchase of additional premier sportsground parks. This is because these areas generally have sufficient local and community park type reserve land provision, but all residents will typically use the premier sportsground parks.

Reserve Improvements Development Contributions, within Existing Urban Areas are particularly important. These are required to increase the quality of facilities and overall capacity of the existing reserves to accommodate the residential growth, and the community's recreational needs. Increased visitor accommodation in these areas will also put additional pressure on existing reserves, particularly premier parks (including premier sportsground parks), which also host events that visitors often participate in.

New occupants of these urban developments will not only have an expectation about having access to a local park but will also place further demand on larger, multi-use open spaces. The requirement to upgrade these parks and their assets can therefore be partly attributed to this growth and Development Contributions will be applied accordingly.

The Lake Wānaka Foreshore and the Queenstown Bay Foreshore Reserves are examples of parks that will need a continuing higher level of service to cater for the increasing intense use these spaces will experience.

New occupants have an expectation about having access to a local park.



RESIDENTIAL URBAN GROWTH AREAS

These are newer urban areas or future development areas that are being targeted through mechanisms such as the Spatial Plan and District Plan to meet the demands of growth. These are shown as Map Area B on the Future Residential Urban Growth Maps and meet the definition of Residential Urban Growth Area which is:

Residential Urban Growth sites are all undeveloped sites contained within the Urban Growth Boundary as defined in the QLDC District Plan (if not already covered by Map Area A) as well as other land zoned primarily for residential purposes which has not been developed.

In these development areas both Reserve Land Development Contributions and Reserve Improvement Development Contributions are required.

Some developments may be on the edge of or overlap with Map Area A. If they are zoned primarily for residential purposes and sites are greater than 1000m² they are considered Residential Urban Areas Growth Areas. If the site being developed is less than 1000m² it is considered Existing Urban Area.

In some cases, residential developments have already progressed, but the current reserve land provision has not necessarily provided the required level of service or range of park types that meets the communities' needs.

Therefore, as proposals are being assessed for new developments in these areas the Council can ensure that the proposed reserves are fit for purpose and meet the new provision guidelines. This is the time to identify opportunities to fill gaps in the network and to connect developments and new reserves to existing reserves, trails and to transport networks.

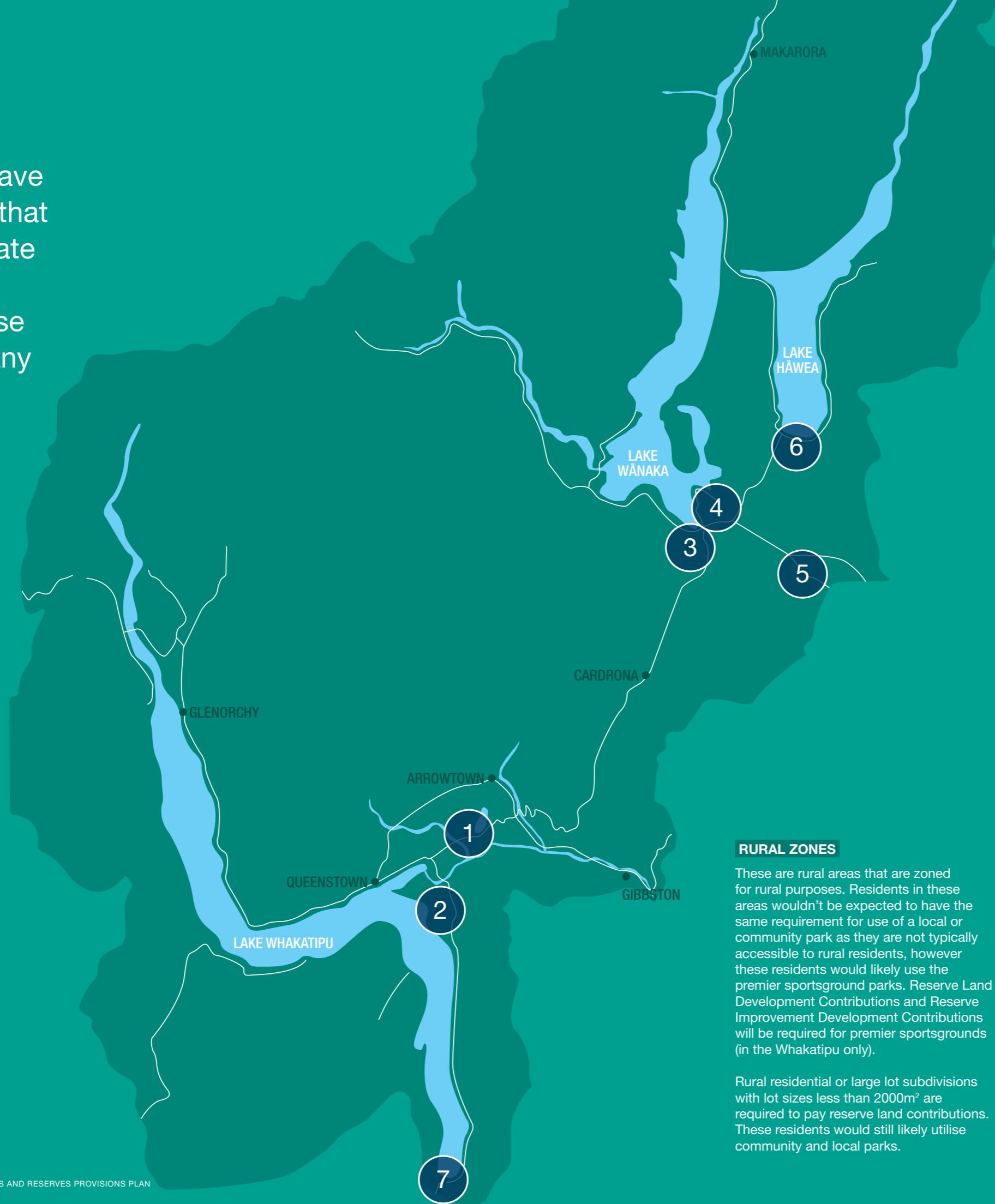
When acquiring new open space in these areas, careful consideration must be given to determine the value of the land to the community. Developers can either provide reserve land that meets the reserve provision guidelines for local and/or community parks set out in Table 2, or in-lieu of land, provide the equivalent value based on 15m² for each residential unit for local/community parks.

In addition, a cash contribution towards premier sportsground parks will be required based on the equivalent value of 5m² for each residential unit as typically every resident in the district will visit this park type and use the sport and recreation facilities.

To ensure the parks network is meeting the broader community needs Council must use reserve land contributions to acquire land for appropriate reserves where developers

are unable or unlikely to provide this. This becomes particularly important in high growth areas and/or where there are cumulative impacts of multiple developments.

Several areas have been identified that will accommodate high levels of growth and these do not have many or any existing reserves.



HIGH GROWTH AREAS

- 1 Ladies Mile | Te Pūtahi

- 2 Southern Corridor

- 3 Wānaka South

- 4 Wānaka North

- 5 Luggate

- 6 Hāwea

- 7 Kingston

RURAL ZONES

These are rural areas that are zoned for rural purposes. Residents in these areas wouldn't be expected to have the same requirement for use of a local or community park as they are not typically accessible to rural residents, however these residents would likely use the premier sportsground parks. Reserve Land Development Contributions and Reserve Improvement Development Contributions will be required for premier sportsgrounds (in the Whakatipu only).

Rural residential or large lot subdivisions with lot sizes less than 2000m² are required to pay reserve land contributions. These residents would still likely utilise community and local parks.

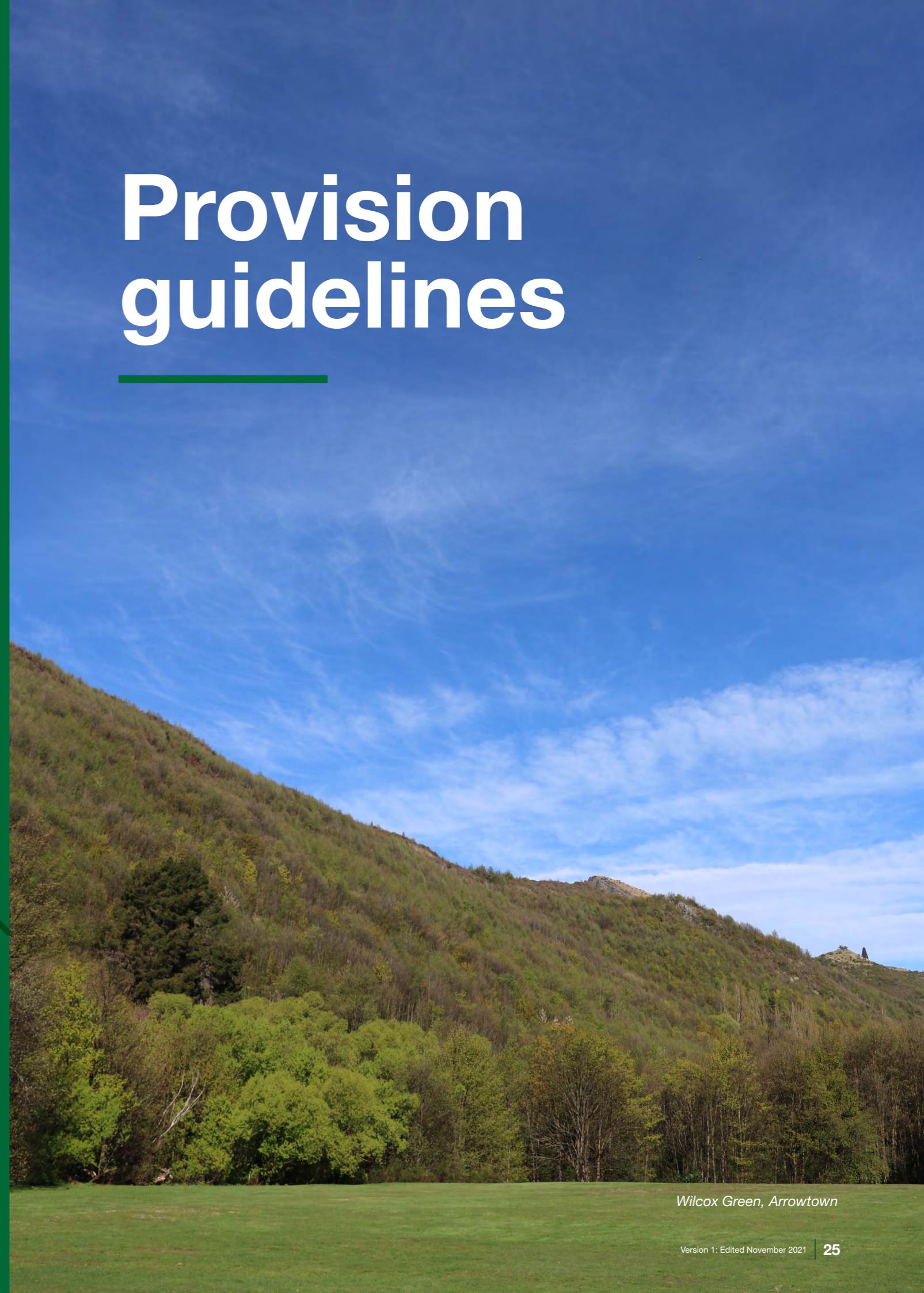
These areas are identified on the Residential Urban Growth Maps as 'Future Residential High Growth Areas' (Map Area B) and will be where Council will prioritise investment in premier sportsground parks and/or community and local parks or ensure developers vest a range of reserves to ensure a diverse mix of reserve types to meet residents' recreation needs.

02

Section 2

The amount of public open space that should be provided, plus reserve land and improvement contributions.


Provision guidelines




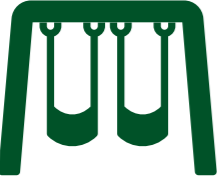
Wilcox Green, Arrowtown


Future Parks Provision Plan – Provision Guidelines Table 2021


The following provision guidelines set out the amount of public open space that should be provided in both Existing Urban Areas (Map Area A) and new development areas (Map Area B and all other areas) and describe the indicative park features and amenities in each park category. A breakdown of how reserve land and improvement contributions will be applied is also outlined.

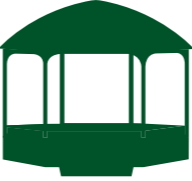
POCKET PARK			
Purpose	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	
 <p>To enhance the character or appeal or ecological contribution of a development.</p> <p>Areas of open space that are very small. May be appropriate in medium/high density areas, providing amenity, socialising spaces, opportunity for landscaping, gardens, large trees and visual relief from built environment.</p> <p>Vested as Local Purpose Reserve (with prior agreement).</p>	<p>Typically less than 0.2ha.</p> <p>Voluntarily provided at developer cost and only with prior agreement from council. Any pocket parks would be in addition to requirements/ DC payments for local and/or community parks.</p> <p>Pocket parks are typically flat areas (overall not have a slope greater than 1:5, unless amenity planting is appropriate on greater slopes).</p> <p>Alternatively, Pocket Parks can be retained in private ownership.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Landscaping and gardens > Small lawn areas > Park furniture > Specimen trees > Water fountains 	
Development contributions – reserve land		Development contributions – reserve improvements	
Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
Developer provided – may be vested.	No.	Developer provided – may be vested with prior agreement.	No.


LOCAL PARK			
Purpose	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	
 <p>Park that is easily accessible for the immediate community, within easy walking distance (5-10 minutes) to residents in the area.</p> <p>Provides a basic information recreation experience for nearby residents.</p> <p>Vested as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.</p>	<p>New developments in Residential Urban Growth Areas require a minimum 0.3ha of local park typically requires between 0.3ha – 0.5ha.</p> <p>Residents shall have easy, safe access to a local park within a 400-600m walk (approximately 5 to 10 minutes).</p> <p>It shall be centrally located within the residential development. The exact size will be determined by the size of the subdivision and location and types of the other parks in the area. This shall be of a configuration that is predominantly flat quality recreation land, suitable for a variety of recreation activities and structures. It will provide a transition/buffer space from adjacent roads and housing, good street frontage and contains a flat kick-around space of approximately 30m by 30m.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Play spaces/equipment > Flat, kick around space 30m x 30m with buffers > Flat space to be a maximum 6% gradient > Areas for socialising and respite > Landscaping > Specimen trees > Furniture > Ability to place recreation infrastructure on the land <p><i>Underground services and above ground infrastructure: Local park should be vested free of encumbrances unless otherwise agreed.</i></p>	
Development contributions – reserve land		Development contributions – reserve improvements	
Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
Developer provided if it meets provision guidance.	Yes – only for land that can be vested as recreation reserve.	Developer provided – Can include defined/ agreed d assets.	Yes – UePlay equipment, park furniture, water fountains.
Council should look to acquire in larger developments if not provided or where cumulative impacts of developments require this.	(If part of the reserve has a stormwater function this must form a separate parcel and be vested as Local Purpose (Stormwater).)	All developments to pay Reserve Improvement Development Contributions.	No – Rubbish bins, footpaths and pathways, planting signage.
	If land not provided Reserve Land DC payment required if in Residential Urban Growth Area/and when changing from rural to residential zone and final lot sizes are less than 2000m².		


COMMUNITY PARK			
Purpose	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	
 <p>Area of open space that provides a variety of informal recreation experiences for residents across a neighbourhood/suburb, well used by the community for informal recreation, social, cultural and leisure experiences.</p> <p>Vested as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act.</p>	<p>A community park typically requires 1ha to 2ha of recreation reserve and shall be generally flat or undulating land. They shall be strategically and centrally located within the residential development to achieve community park purpose and should be able to accommodate buildings and structures – to provide community gathering space, offering a range of recreation opportunities and community connectivity.</p> <p>Residents in residential zones should have access to a community park within a 1500m walk.</p> <p>A community sportsground park can serve a multi-use function with a community park. Community facilities may be accommodated on community/sportsground parks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Perimeter trails or trails within park > Multiple kick around spaces > Areas for socialising and respite > Furniture > Barbeque facilities > Larger and more specialised informal recreation infrastructure such as large playgrounds, hard courts, skate parks > Car parking > Toilets > Water fountain > Shade / shelter > Specimen trees > Perimeter trail <p><i>Underground services and above ground infrastructure: Community parks should be vested free of encumbrances unless otherwise agreed.</i></p>	
Development contributions – reserve land		Development contributions – reserve improvements	
Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
<p>Developer provided if it meets provision guidance.</p> <p>Council should look to purchase for cumulative developments or in high growth priority areas where developers are unable to meet the provision guidance.</p>	<p>Yes – if land not provided Reserve Land DC payment required if in Residential Urban Growth Area/and when changing from rural to residential zone and final lot sizes are less than 2000m².</p>	<p>Developer provided - Can include defined/ agreed assets.</p> <p>All developments to pay Reserve Improvement Developer Contributions.</p>	<p>Yes – Play equipment, recreation facilities and infrastructure (e.g. hard courts, pump tracks, skateparks), BBQ's, picnic shelters, public toilets.</p> <p>No – Rubbish bins, footpaths and pathways, planting signage.</p>


SPORTSGROUND PARK (COMMUNITY)			
Purpose	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	
 <p>Designed and used for organised sport with toilets, changing facilities, car parking and turf or playing surface formally maintained to an appropriate standard for the relevant sports code.</p> <p>Vested as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act.</p>	<p>A sportsground park (community) should be of a configuration that can provide one to two full-sized sports fields in a side-by-side configuration.</p> <p>A sportsground park (community) can serve a multi-use function with a community park. A multi use reserve would be 3 to 5 hectares. Community facilities may be accommodated on community/sportsground parks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Formal sportsfields > Hard courts > Changing rooms > Small scale clubrooms and storage > Public toilets 	
Development contributions – reserve land		Development contributions – reserve improvements	
Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
<p>Developer may provide if it meets provision guidance.</p> <p>Council should look to purchase for cumulative developments or in High Growth Priority Areas where developers are unable to meet the provision guidance.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Developer or Council Provided.</p>	<p>Yes – hard courts, irrigated turf, changing rooms, sport and recreation facilities, public toilets.</p> <p>No – rubbish bins, footpaths and pathways, planting, signage.</p>

SPORTSGROUND PARK (PREMIER)							
Purpose		Provision guidance		Indicative amenities			
 <p>Designed and used for organised sport with community facilities including toilets, changing facilities, swimming pool, gymnasium car parking, sportsfields and turf or playing surface maintained to a high standard, capable of hosting large district wide and regional events.</p> <p>Vested as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act.</p>		<p>A premier sportsground park should be of a configuration of up to 10 hectares that accommodates organised and formal sport and recreation.</p> <p>A premier sportsground park is a ward asset and is used by the district or even the region.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Formal sports fields and turfs > Hard courts > Changing rooms > Community facilities > Clubrooms > Car parking > Public toilets > Perimeter trail 			
						Development contributions – reserve land	
Land provider		DC offsets available?		Asset provider		Offsets available?	
Council provided.		No – contribution as cash should be taken from all developments in the Whakatipu.		Council provided.		N/A	

DESTINATION PARK / PREMIER PARK							
Purpose		Provision guidance		Indicative amenities			
 <p>To meet the needs of both residents within the district and visitors to the area as they provide a unique experience or point of difference to other parks.</p> <p>Events are often held in these areas, such as festivals, markets, prize-givings and fireworks. They are places that help establish connections and linkages where people can move through, visit and congregate.</p> <p>Civic spaces are for meeting, socialising, play and events located within the urban town centres and can comprise squares, plazas, greens, streets and shared spaces.</p>		<p>No quantity guidance. Existing parks will be identified as being premier parks and upgraded where required.</p> <p>Civic spaces are limited to existing reserves in existing town centres. Should a new town centre be created however the civic space reserve should reflect the scale of the urban centre.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > May enjoy a particularly advantageous location (such as lake edge) or have recreational assets of a higher quality. > Contain significant heritage values > Contain high quality landscaping > Be a civic space in the town centre > Likely to receive the majority of use from visitors and they are to be designed with this in mind with a high level of service 			
						Development contributions – reserve land	
Land provider		DC offsets available?		Asset provider		Offsets available?	
Council provided.		No – RI contribution as cash should be taken from all developments put towards developing premier parks.		Council provided.		N/A	

NATURAL RESERVE			
Purpose	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	
 <p>Large natural open space often contains a natural feature/s such as lake edge, river or mountain view with ecological values that provides for informal recreation.</p> <p>Vested as Recreation Reserve.</p>	No quantity guidance. Amount will depend on characteristics of the area.		
Development contributions – reserve land		Development contributions – reserve improvements	
Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
No RL credits.	No.	No.	No.

STORMWATER RESERVE			
Purpose	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	
 <p>Large natural open space often Vested as Local Purpose Reserve on separate title to land vested as recreation reserve.</p>	No quantity guidance.	Can be accepted with underground services by prior agreement.	
Development contributions – reserve land		Development contributions – reserve improvements	
Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
Developer provided.	No.	No.	No.
<p>If a developer wishes to vest a pocket park, local park or community park with a stormwater or infrastructure function on part of or all of a reserve and claim credits, this would generally not be accepted. If there is an exceptional circumstance and the developer can prove that recreation outcomes will not be compromised in any way, this can only be done with the prior agreement of the reserves department and must be subject to a separate developers agreement. This will only be considered if it can be demonstrated that a high quality recreation outcome can be achieved, that includes the ability to place recreation infrastructure on the reserve and may only be applicable to part of the reserve. Stormwater detention areas and swales are not considered to enable a quality recreation outcome.</p>			

CONNECTIONS			
Purpose	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	
 <p>Vested as Local Purpose Reserve.</p>	<p>No quantity guidance, amount will depend on characteristics of the area such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > If water bodies are present that trigger esplanade reserve requirements > The location of walkways and cycleways within greenfield developments > Opportunities to link to waterbodies such as lakes and rivers > Opportunities to link to nearby open spaces > Opportunities to link with existing active transport networks 	<p>Pathways, trees and other plantings.</p> <p><i>Underground and above ground services by prior agreement.</i></p>	
Development contributions – reserve land		Development contributions – reserve improvements	
Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
Typically developer provided.	No if the pathway is standard and if the reserve also has underground services.	Typically developer provided.	No RI Credits given.
Council may look to retrofit in areas where connections are lacking.	Exceptional cases for strategic and important trail connections may be made only with prior agreement with Parks and Reserves.		

To ensure that the principles of this Strategy are upheld and that the provision guidelines below are met, developers should engage with the QLDC Parks and Reserves.

Department early, at the Plan Change stage where relevant. The most current Development Contributions Policy will be used in the conjunction with the Strategy.

REVIEW PERIOD

This plan will be reviewed every three years to align with future reviews of the QLDC Spatial Plan and the DC Policy.

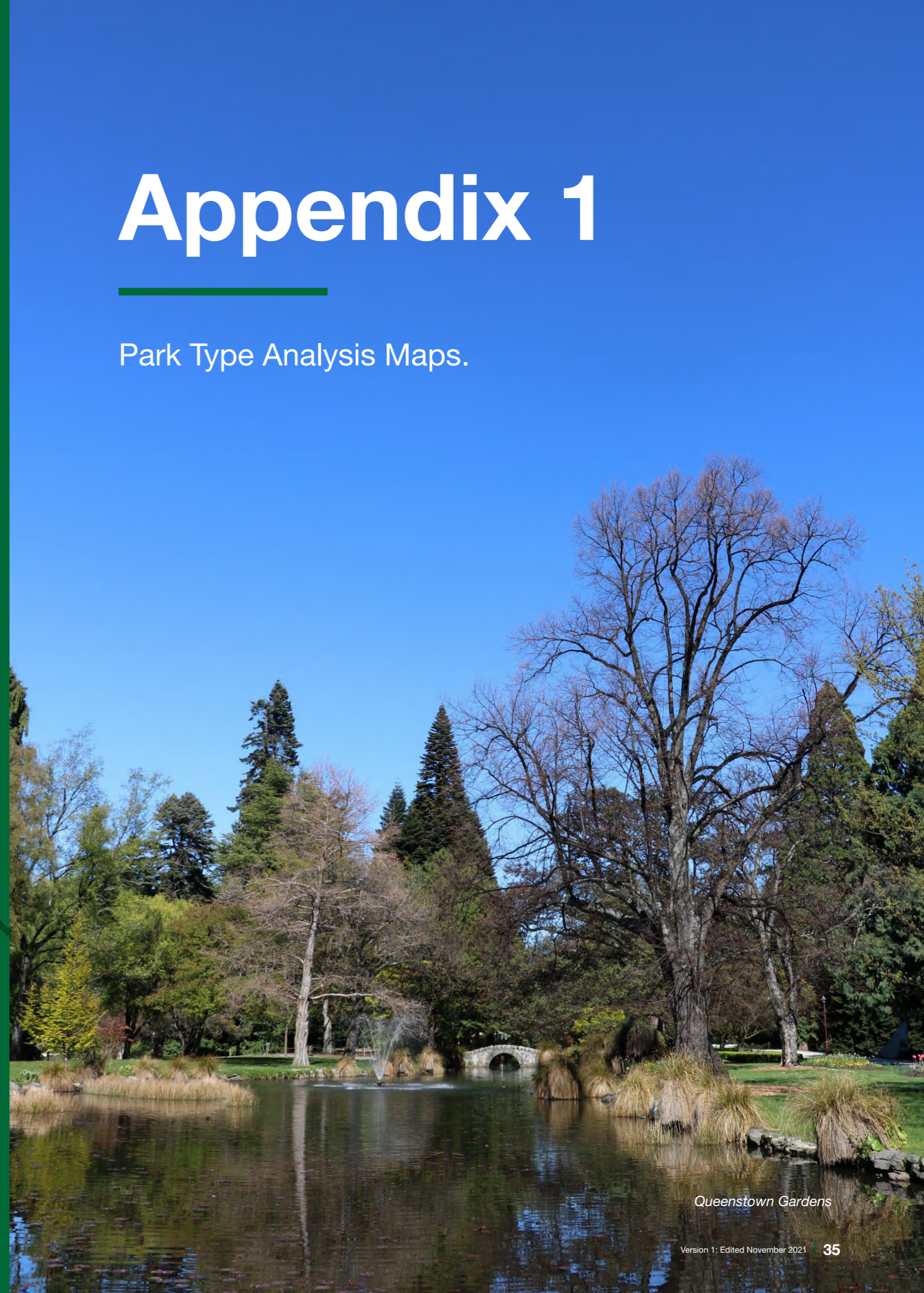
03

Section 7

Appendix 1.

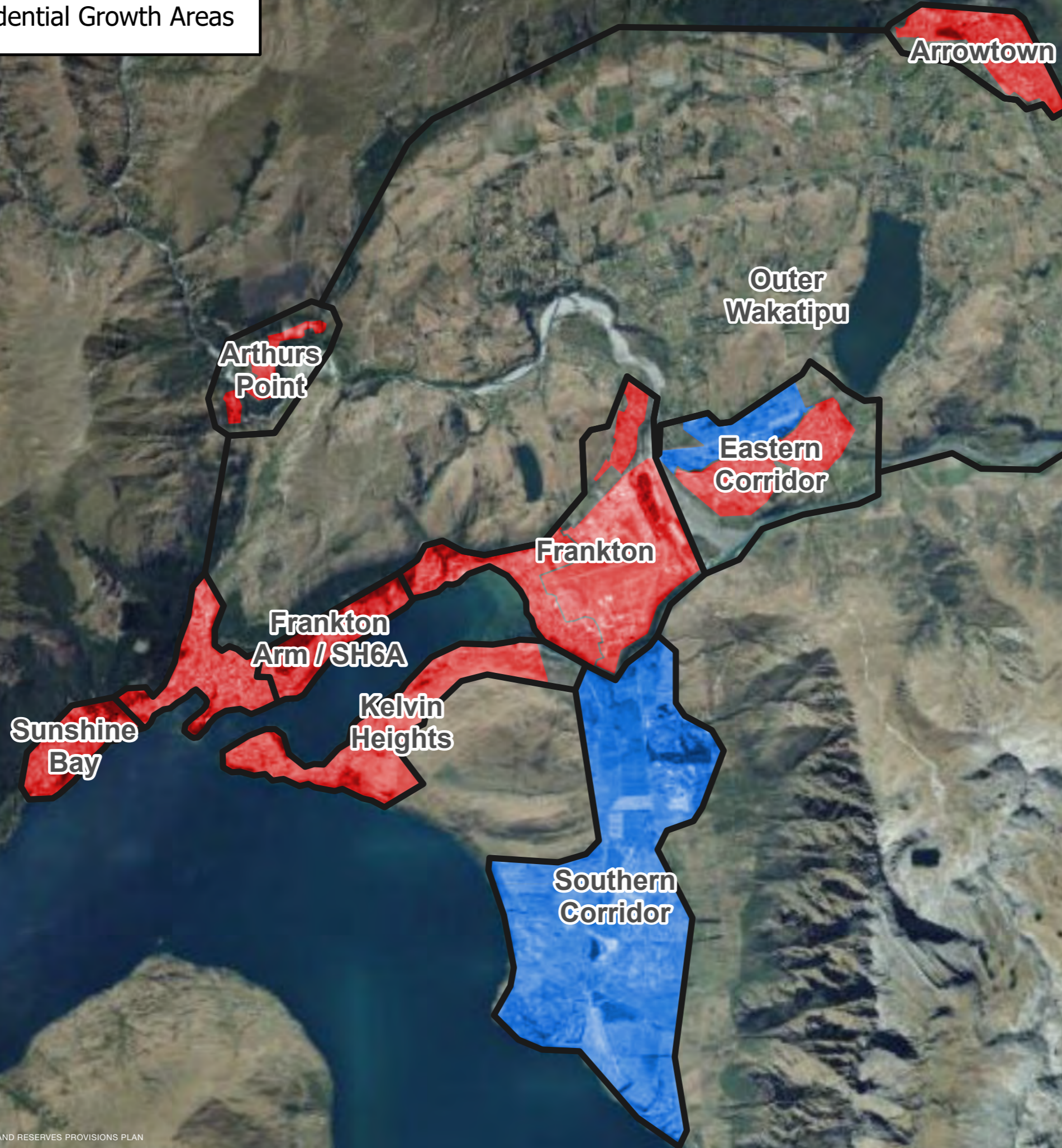
Appendix 1

Park Type Analysis Maps.

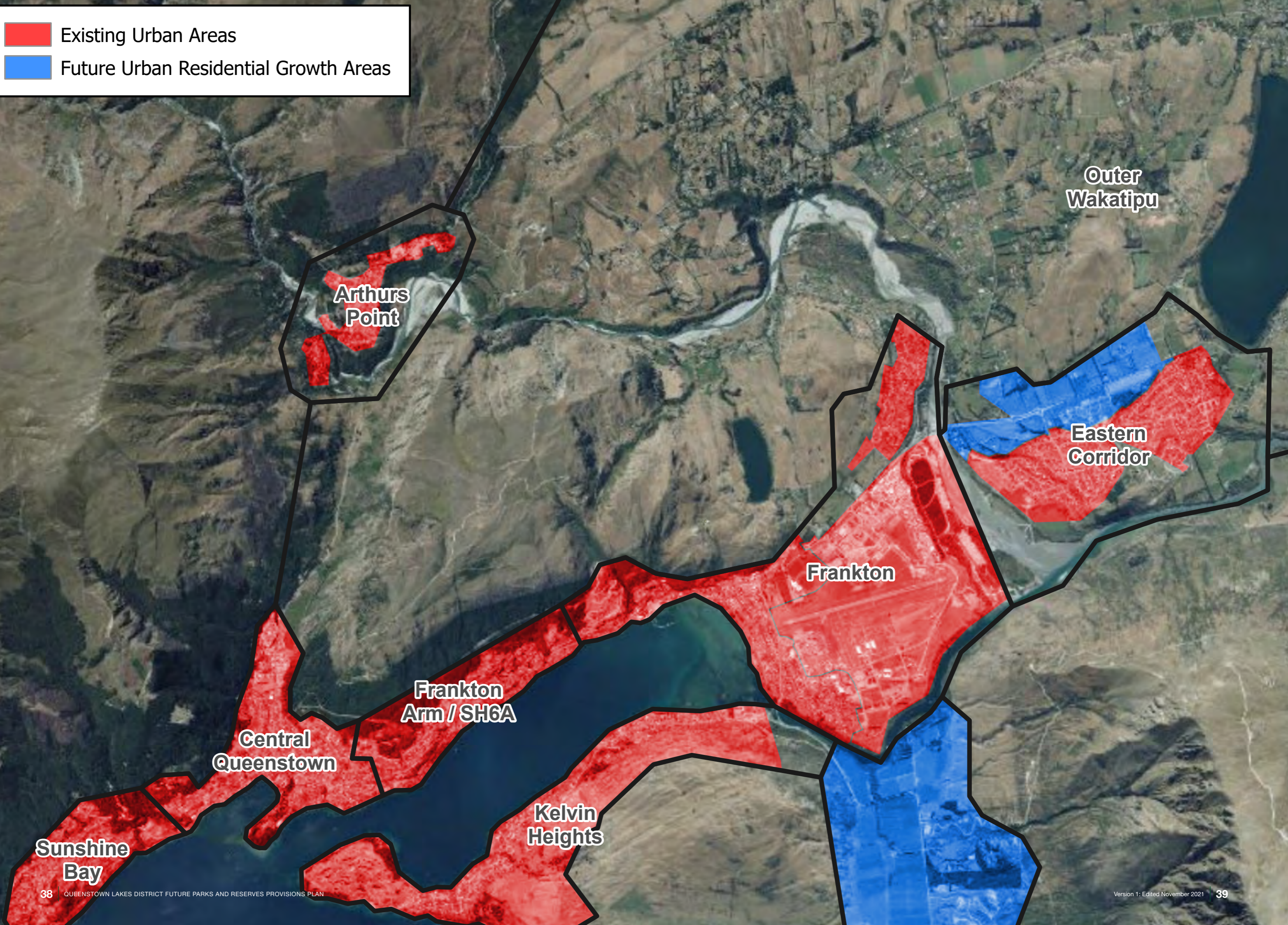


Queenstown Gardens

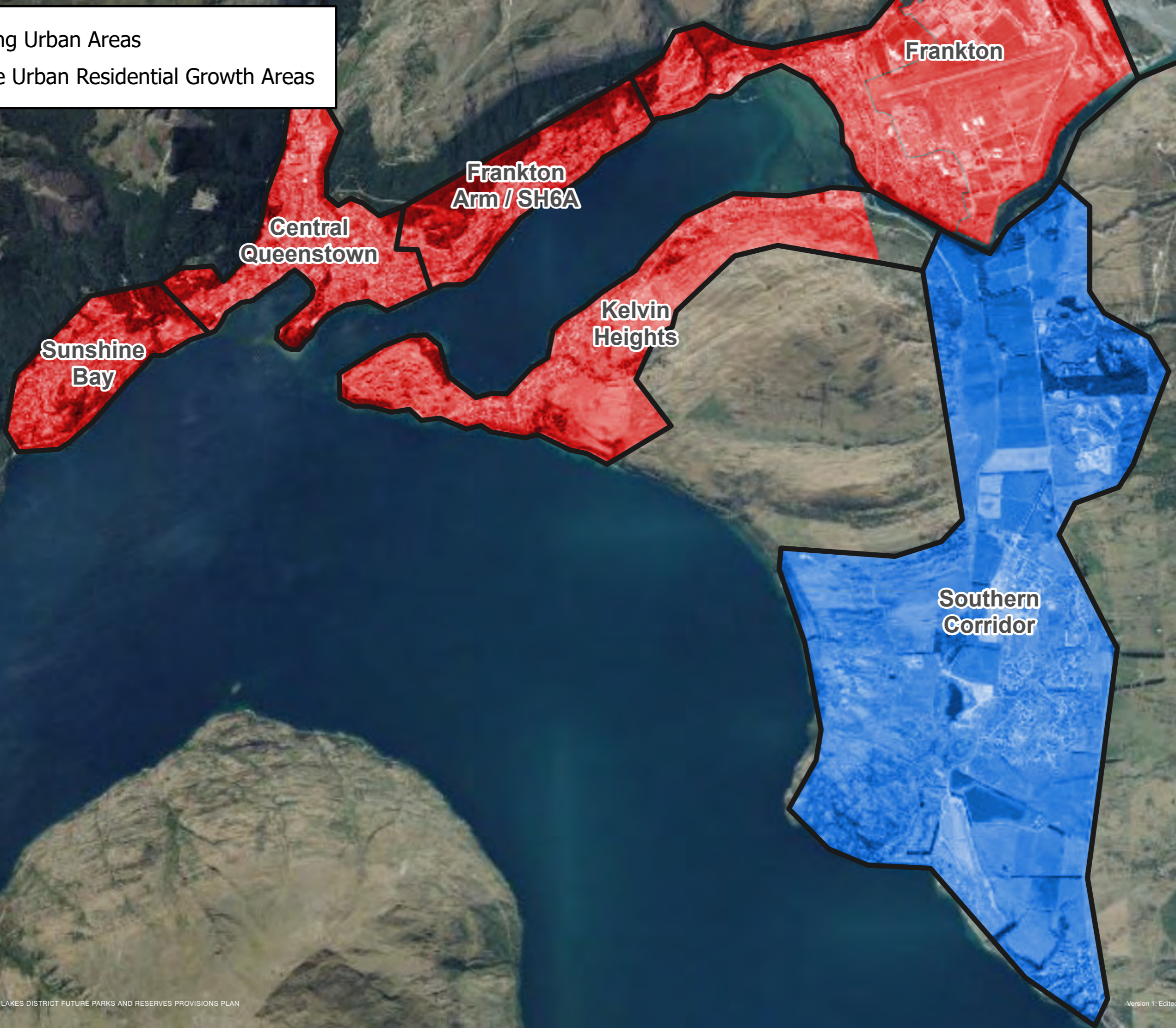
- Existing Urban Areas
- Future Urban Residential Growth Areas



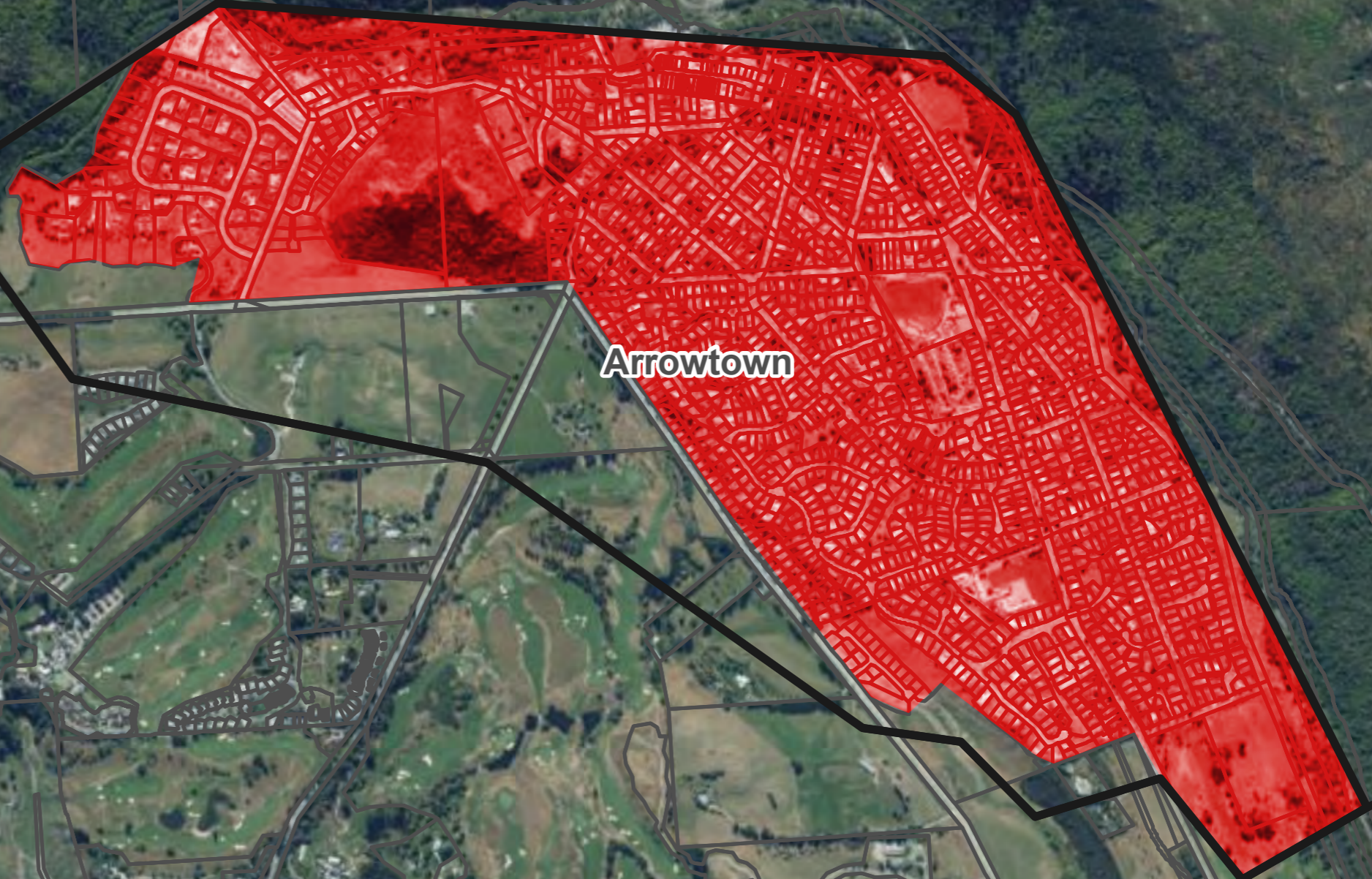
- Existing Urban Areas
- Future Urban Residential Growth Areas



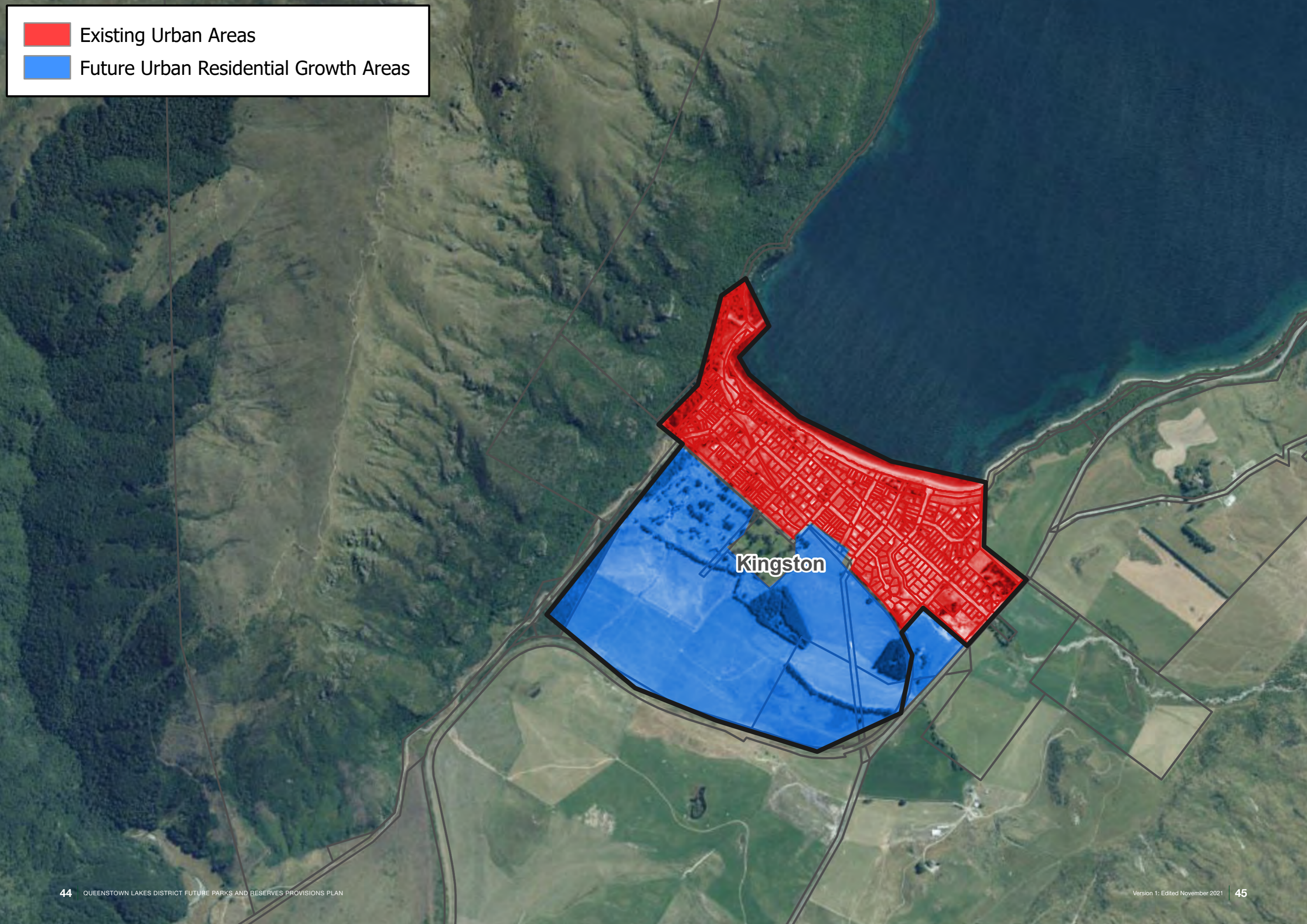
- Existing Urban Areas
- Future Urban Residential Growth Areas



- Existing Urban Areas
- Future Urban Residential Growth Areas



- Existing Urban Areas
- Future Urban Residential Growth Areas



- Existing Urban Areas
- Future Urban Residential Growth Areas

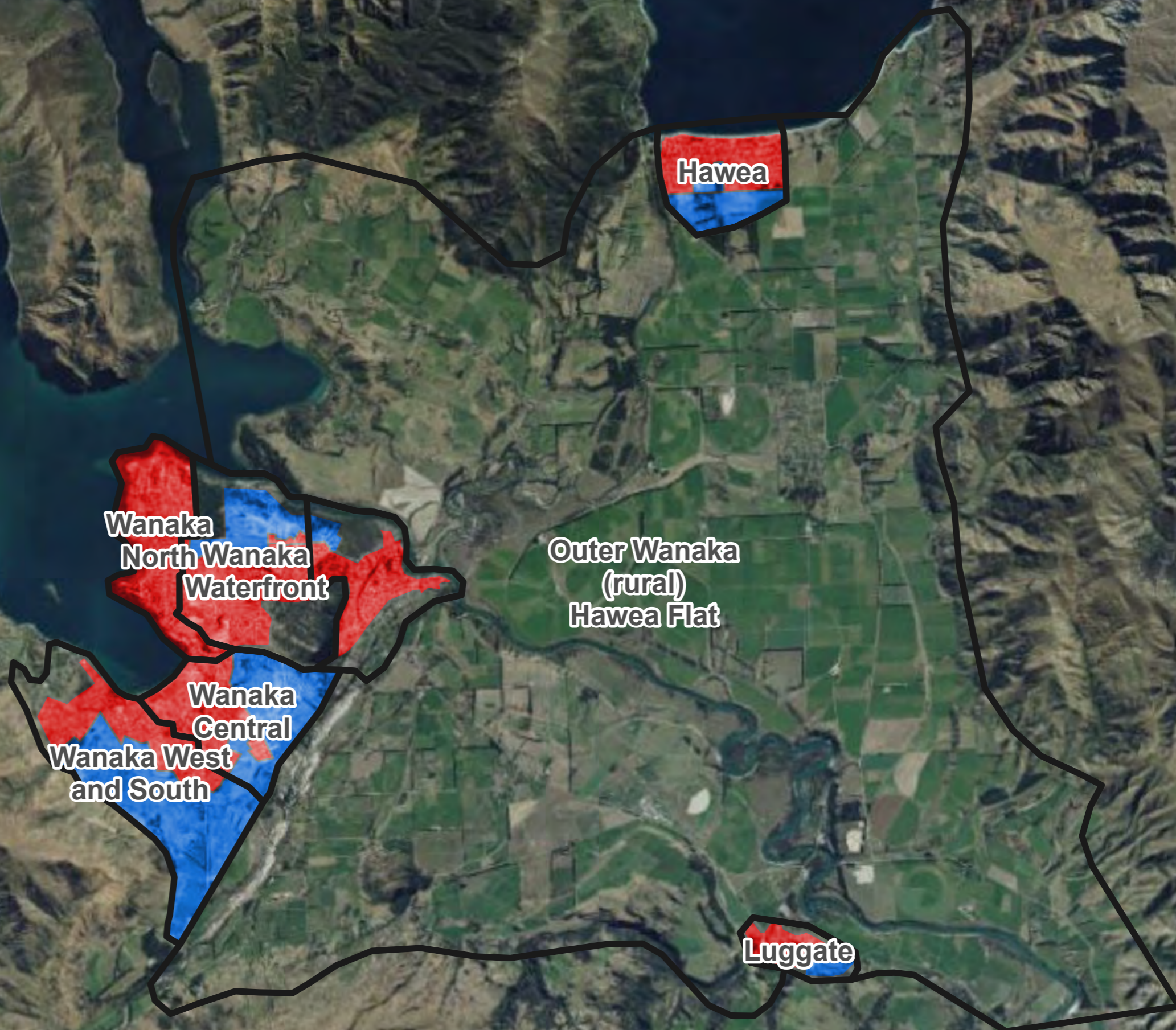


- Existing Urban Areas
- Future Urban Residential Growth Areas

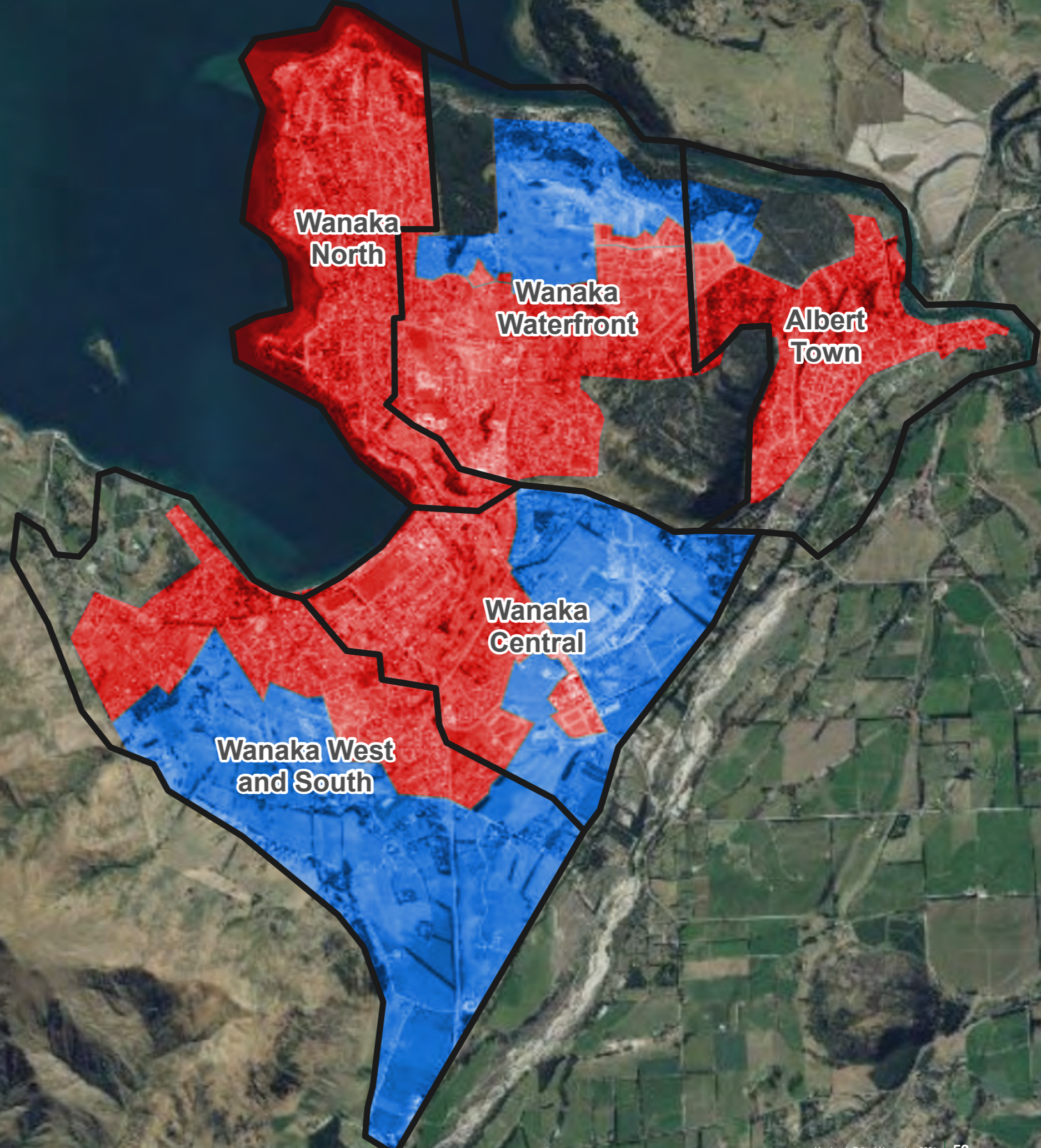


Cardrona
Village

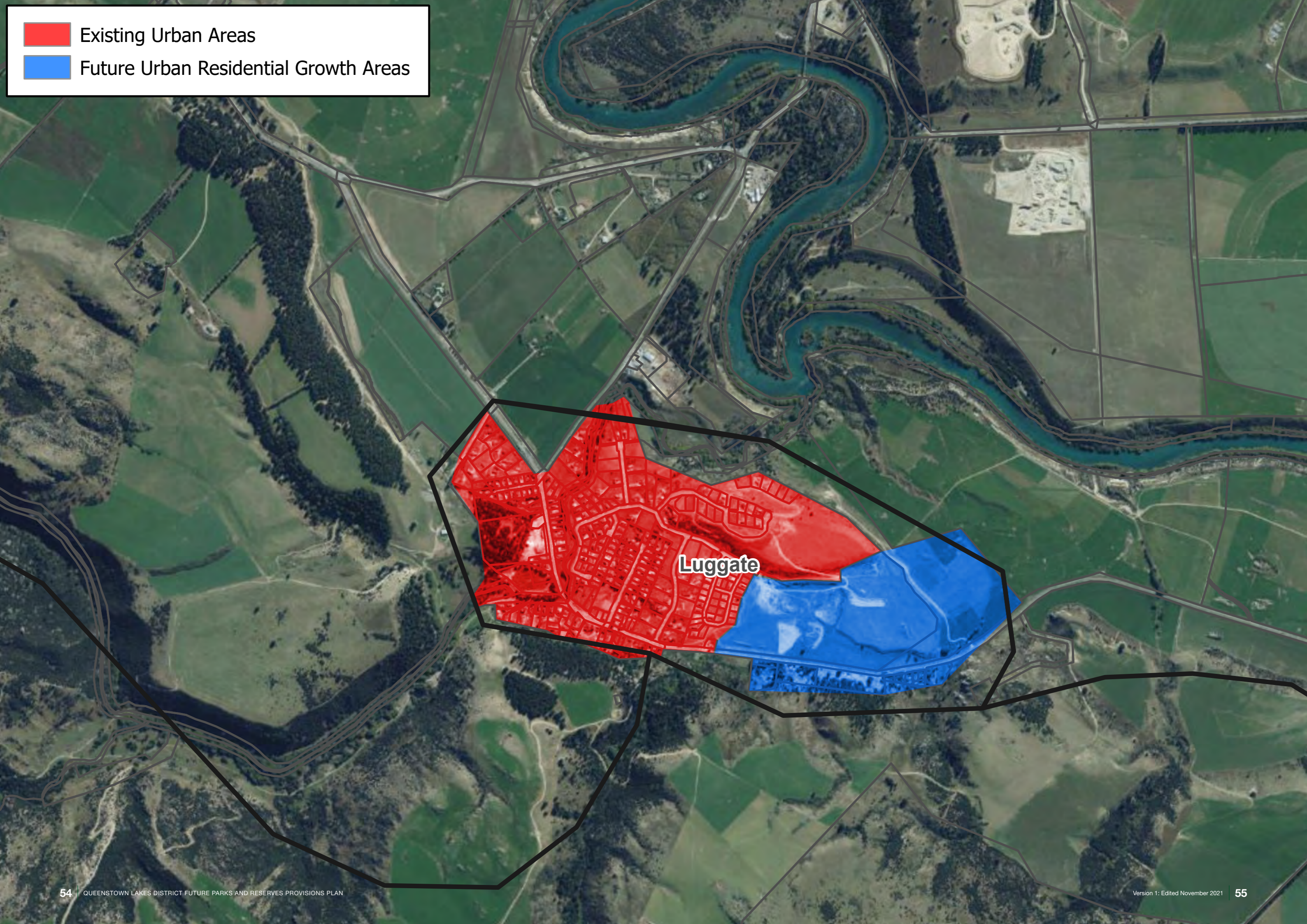
- Existing Urban Areas
- Future Urban Residential Growth Areas



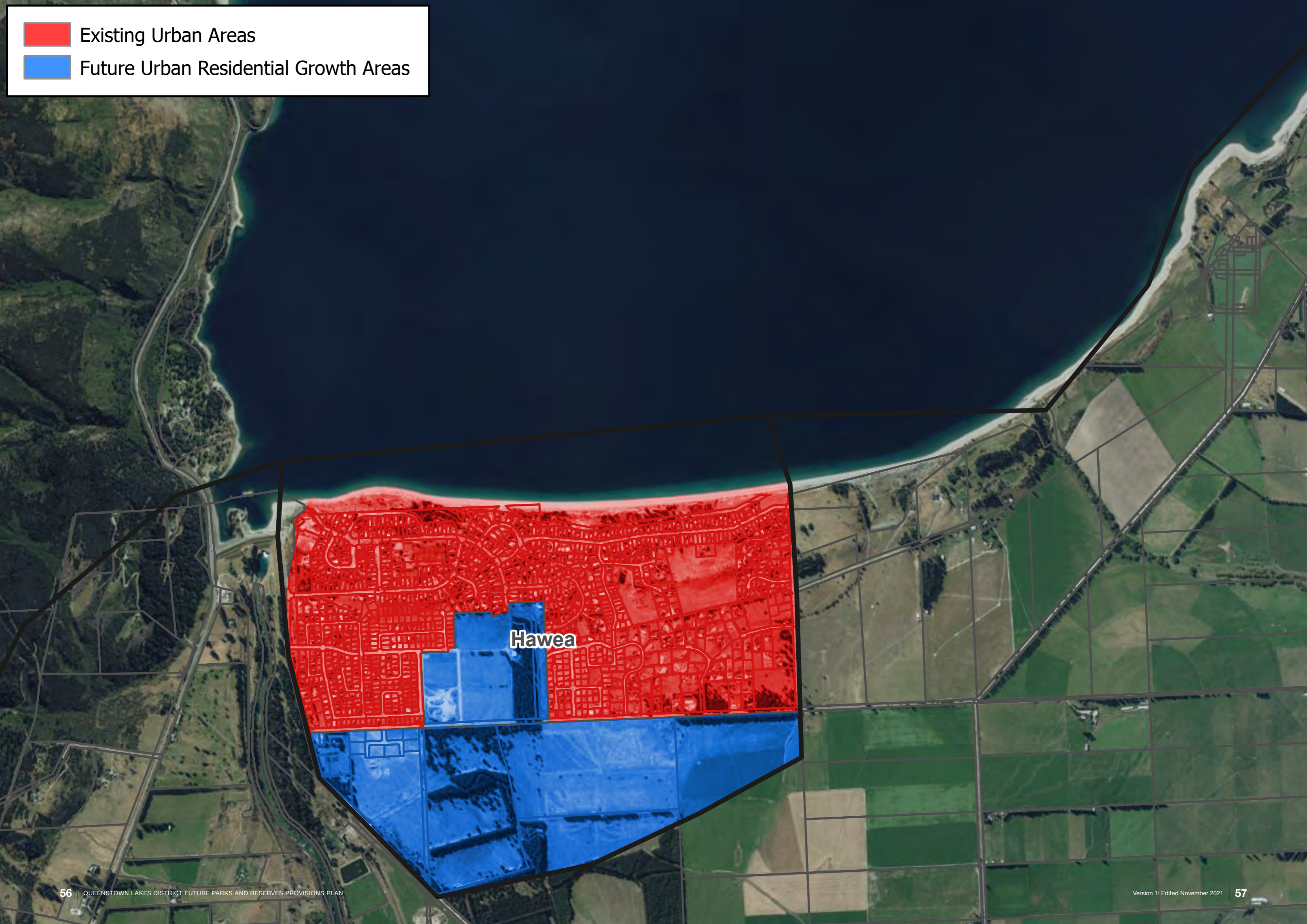
- Existing Urban Areas
- Future Urban Residential Growth Areas



- Existing Urban Areas
- Future Urban Residential Growth Areas



- Existing Urban Areas
- Future Urban Residential Growth Areas



Hawea

- Existing Urban Areas
- Future Urban Residential Growth Areas



- Existing Urban Areas
- Future Urban Residential Growth Areas



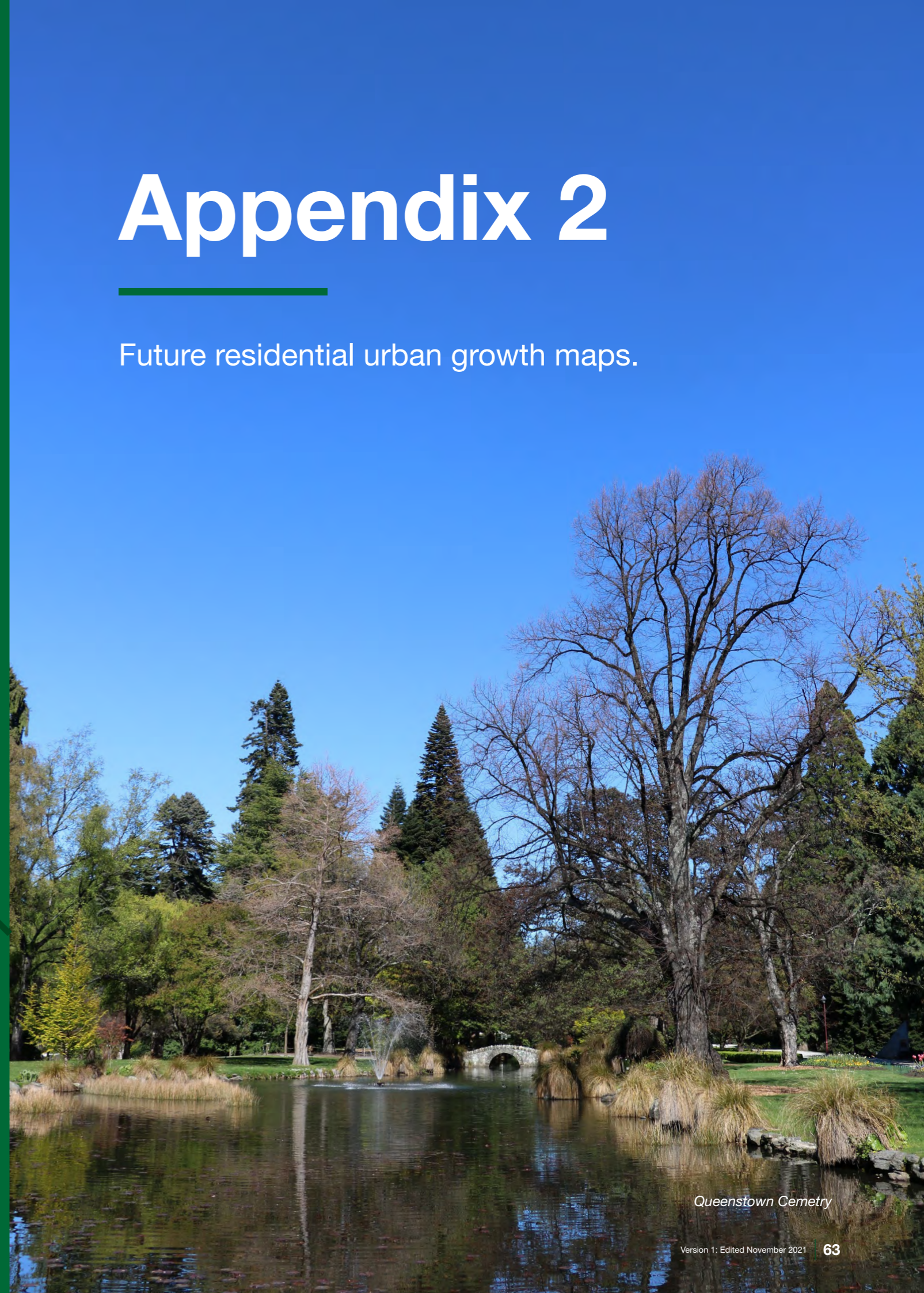
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Section 8

Appendix 2.

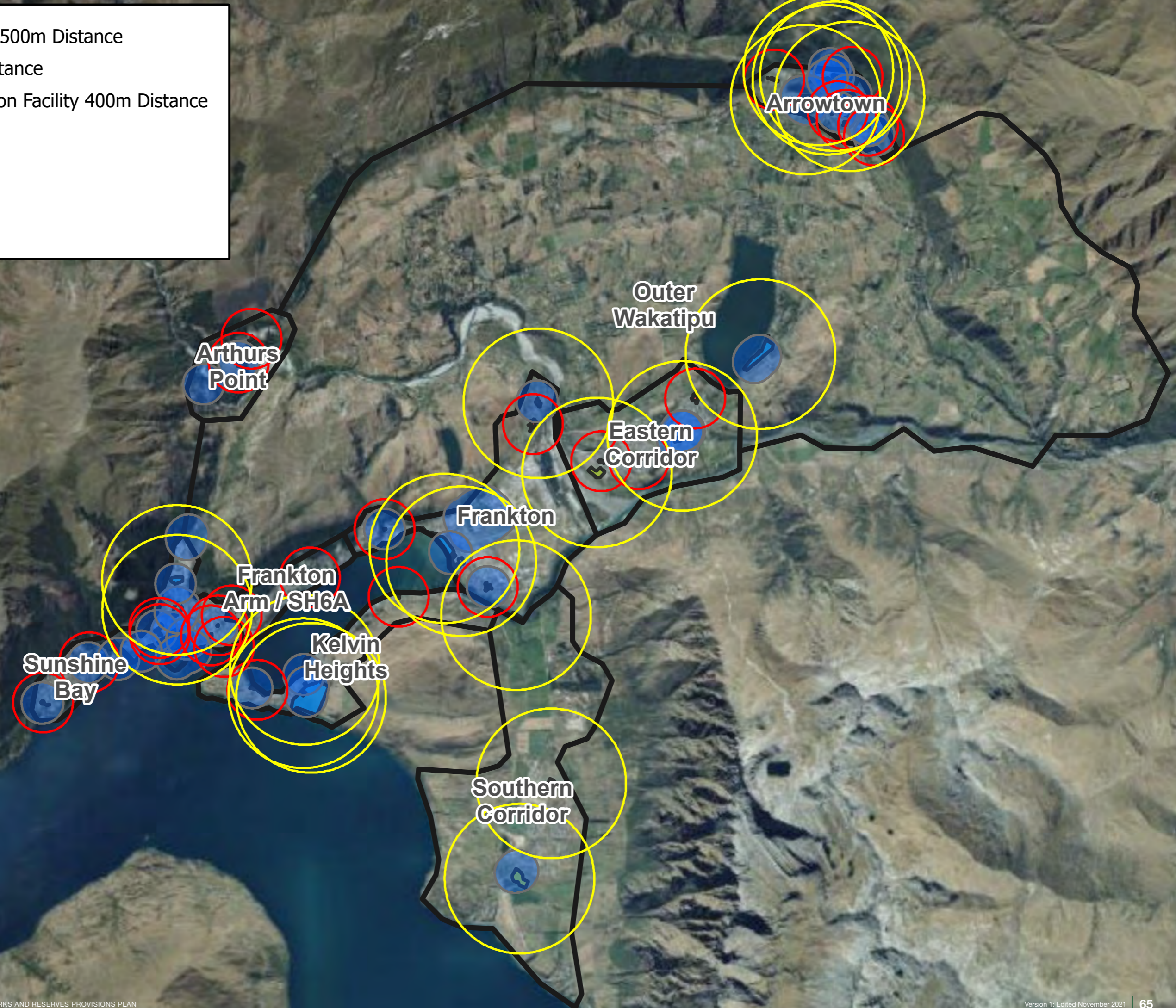
Appendix 2

Future residential urban growth maps.

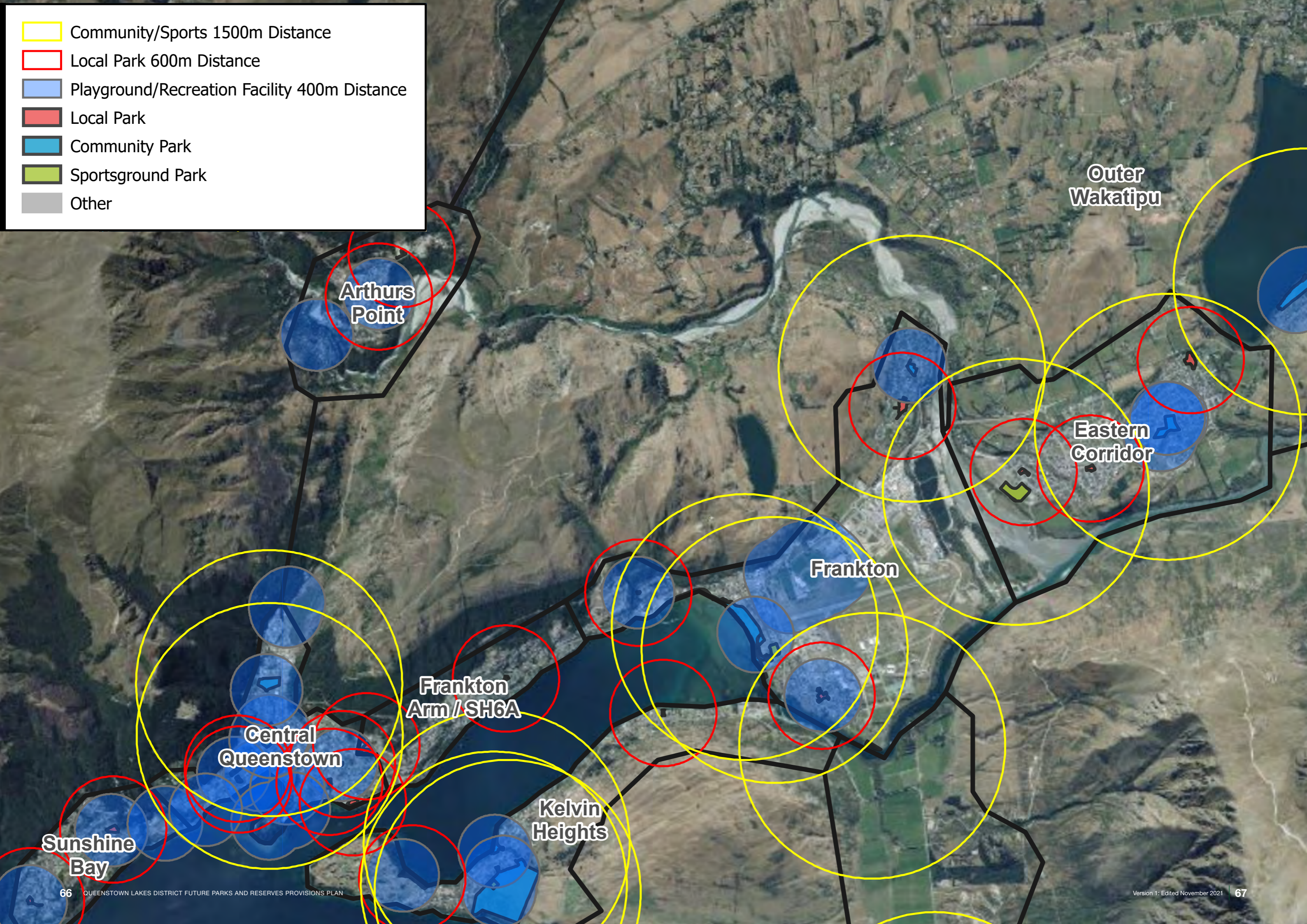


Queenstown Cemetry

-  Community/Sports 1500m Distance
-  Local Park 600m Distance
-  Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
-  Local Park
-  Community Park
-  Sportsground Park
-  Other



- Community/Sports 1500m Distance
- Local Park 600m Distance
- Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
- Local Park
- Community Park
- Sportsground Park
- Other



Outer Wakatipu

Arthurs Point

Eastern Corridor

Frankton

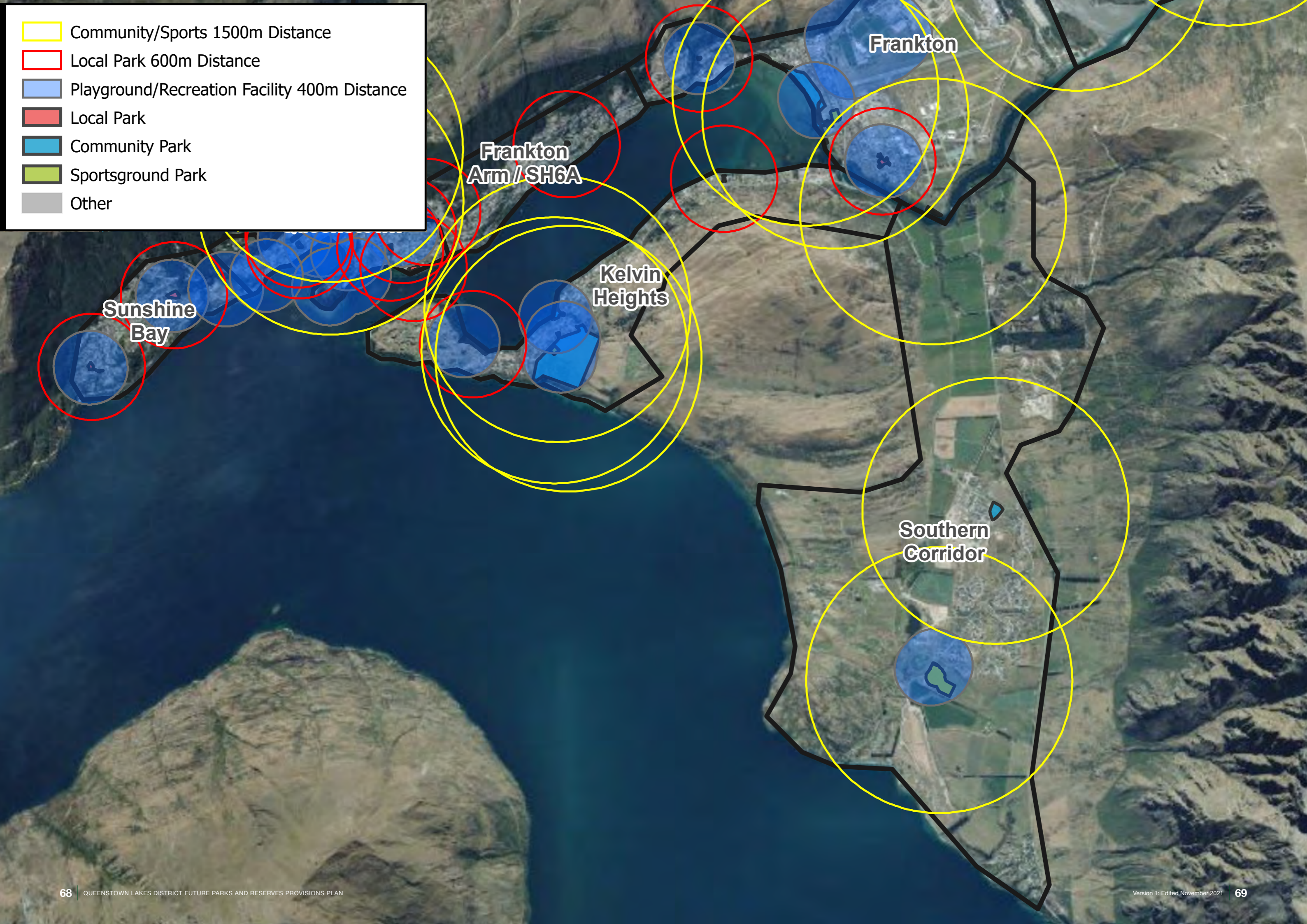
Frankton Arm / SH6A

Central Queenstown

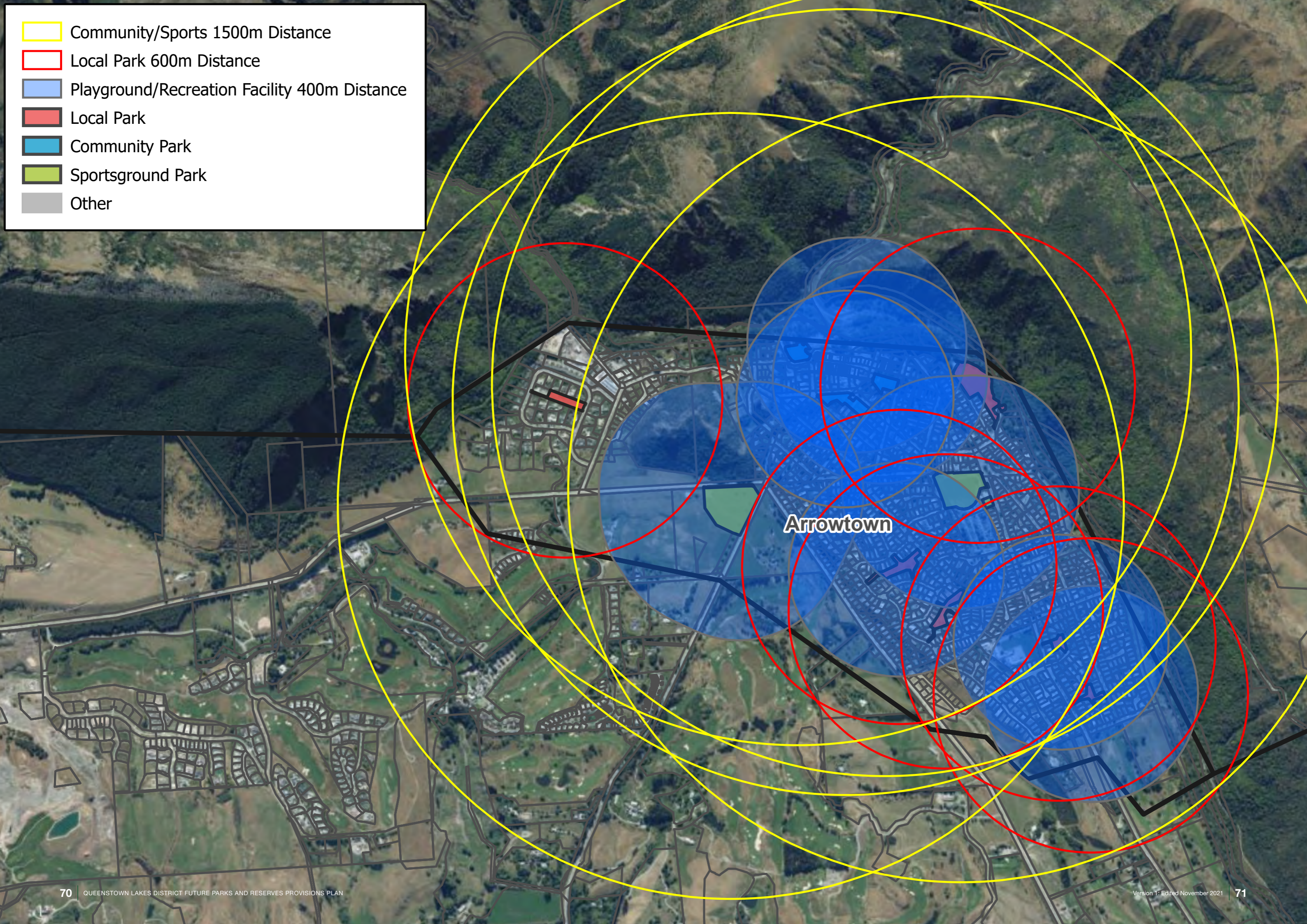
Kelvin Heights

Sunshine Bay

-  Community/Sports 1500m Distance
-  Local Park 600m Distance
-  Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
-  Local Park
-  Community Park
-  Sportsground Park
-  Other

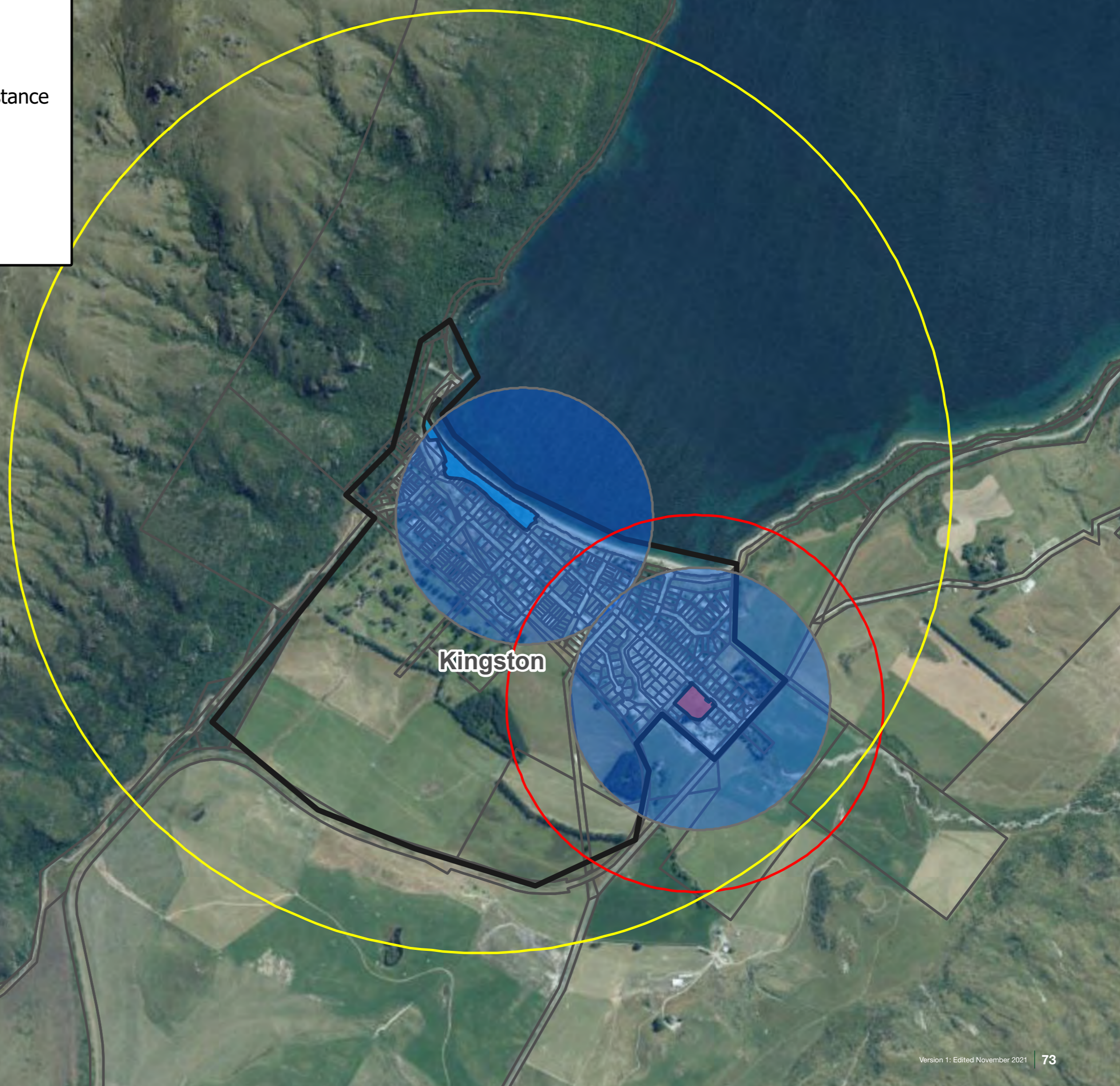


-  Community/Sports 1500m Distance
-  Local Park 600m Distance
-  Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
-  Local Park
-  Community Park
-  Sportsground Park
-  Other

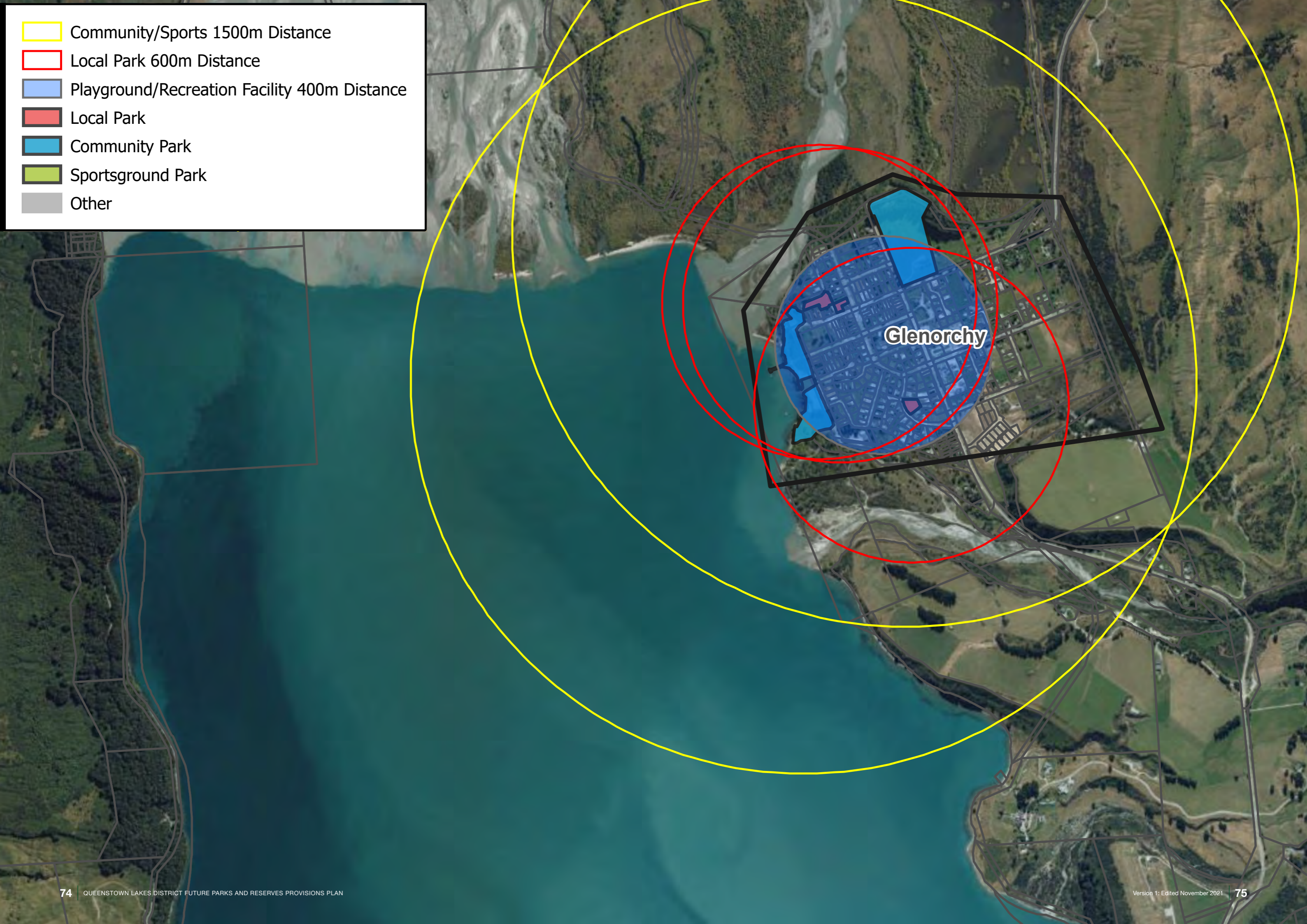


Arrowtown

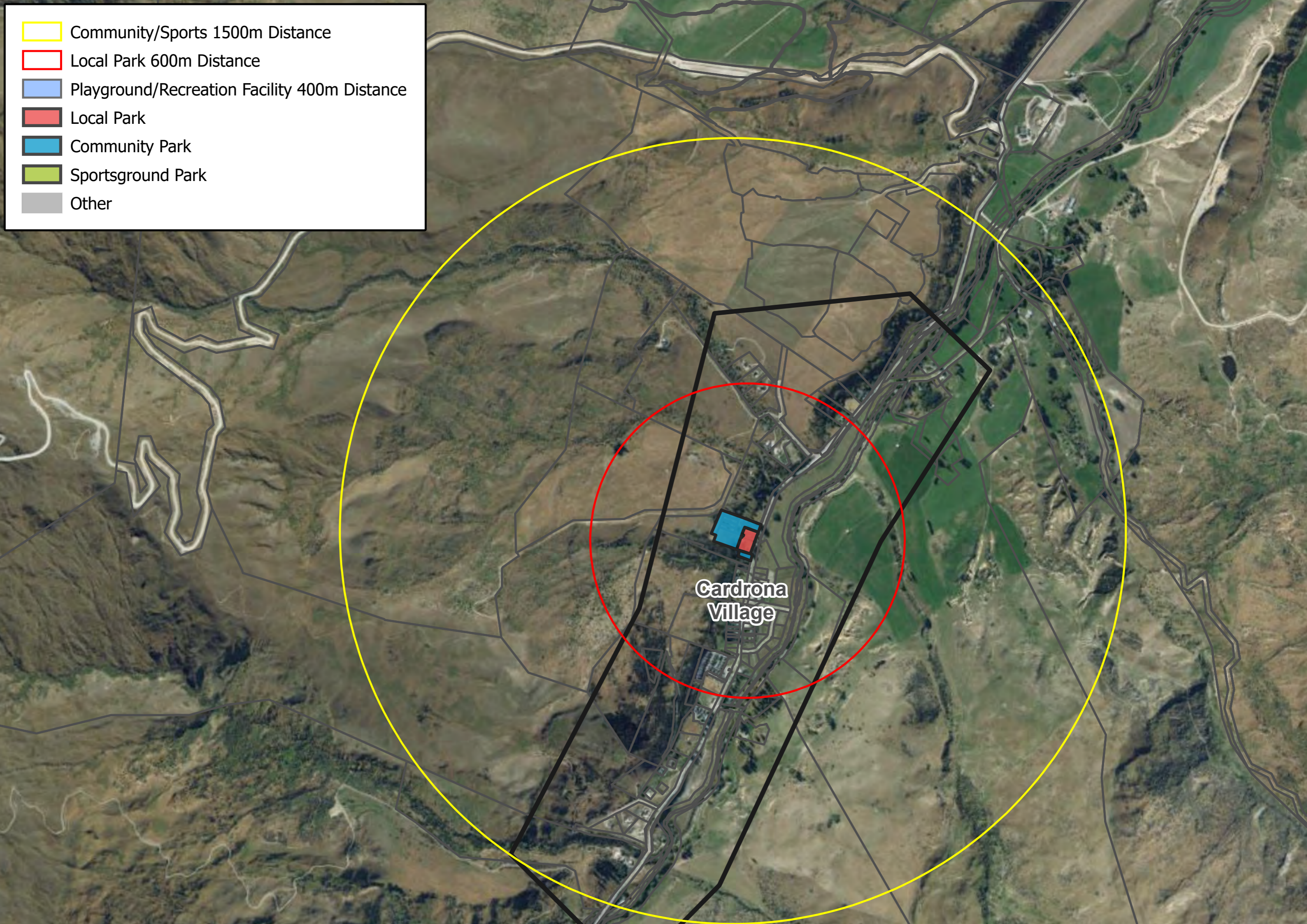
-  Community/Sports 1500m Distance
-  Local Park 600m Distance
-  Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
-  Local Park
-  Community Park
-  Sportsground Park
-  Other



-  Community/Sports 1500m Distance
-  Local Park 600m Distance
-  Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
-  Local Park
-  Community Park
-  Sportsground Park
-  Other

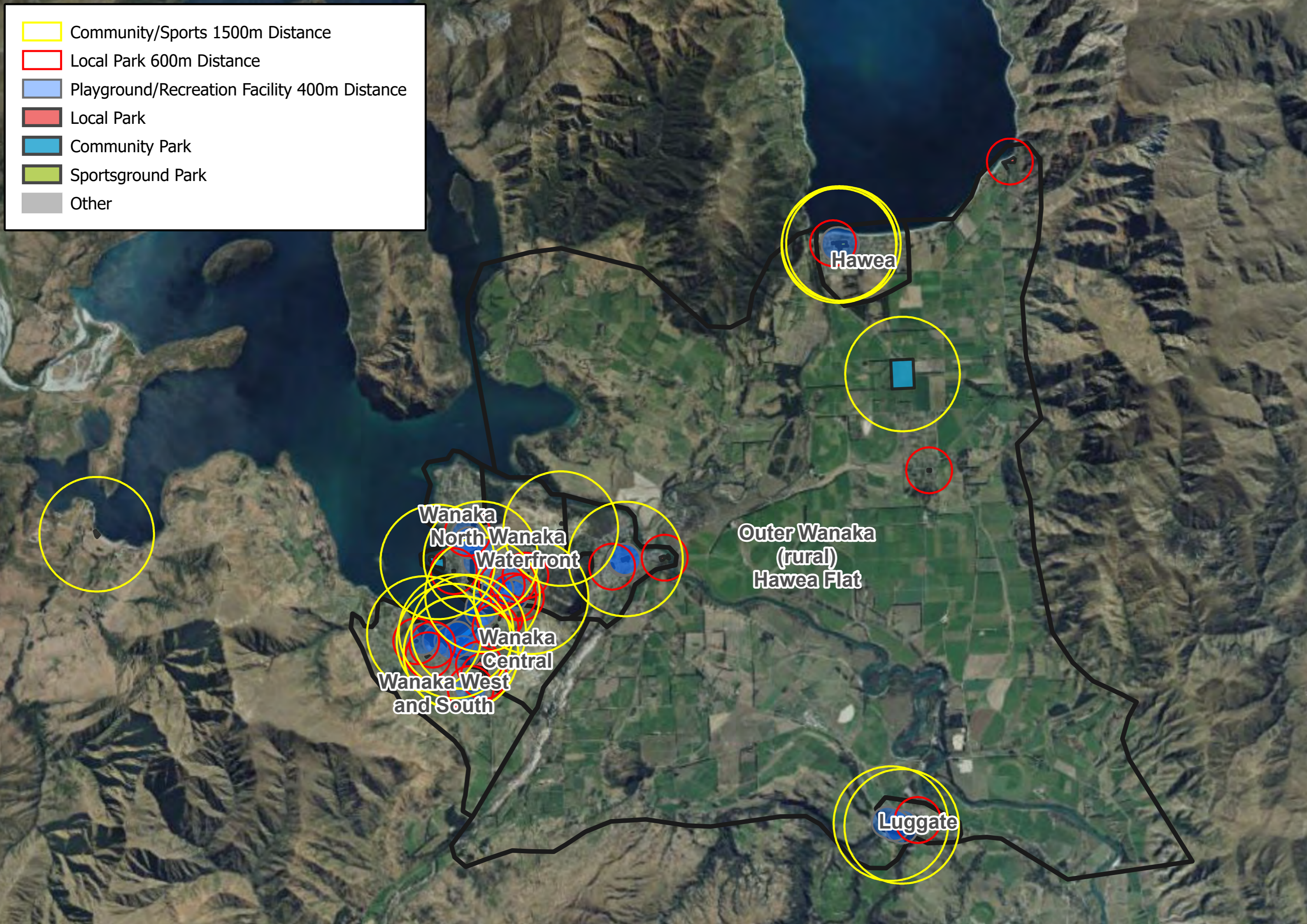


- Community/Sports 1500m Distance
- Local Park 600m Distance
- Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
- Local Park
- Community Park
- Sportsground Park
- Other



Cardrona
Village

-  Community/Sports 1500m Distance
-  Local Park 600m Distance
-  Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
-  Local Park
-  Community Park
-  Sportsground Park
-  Other



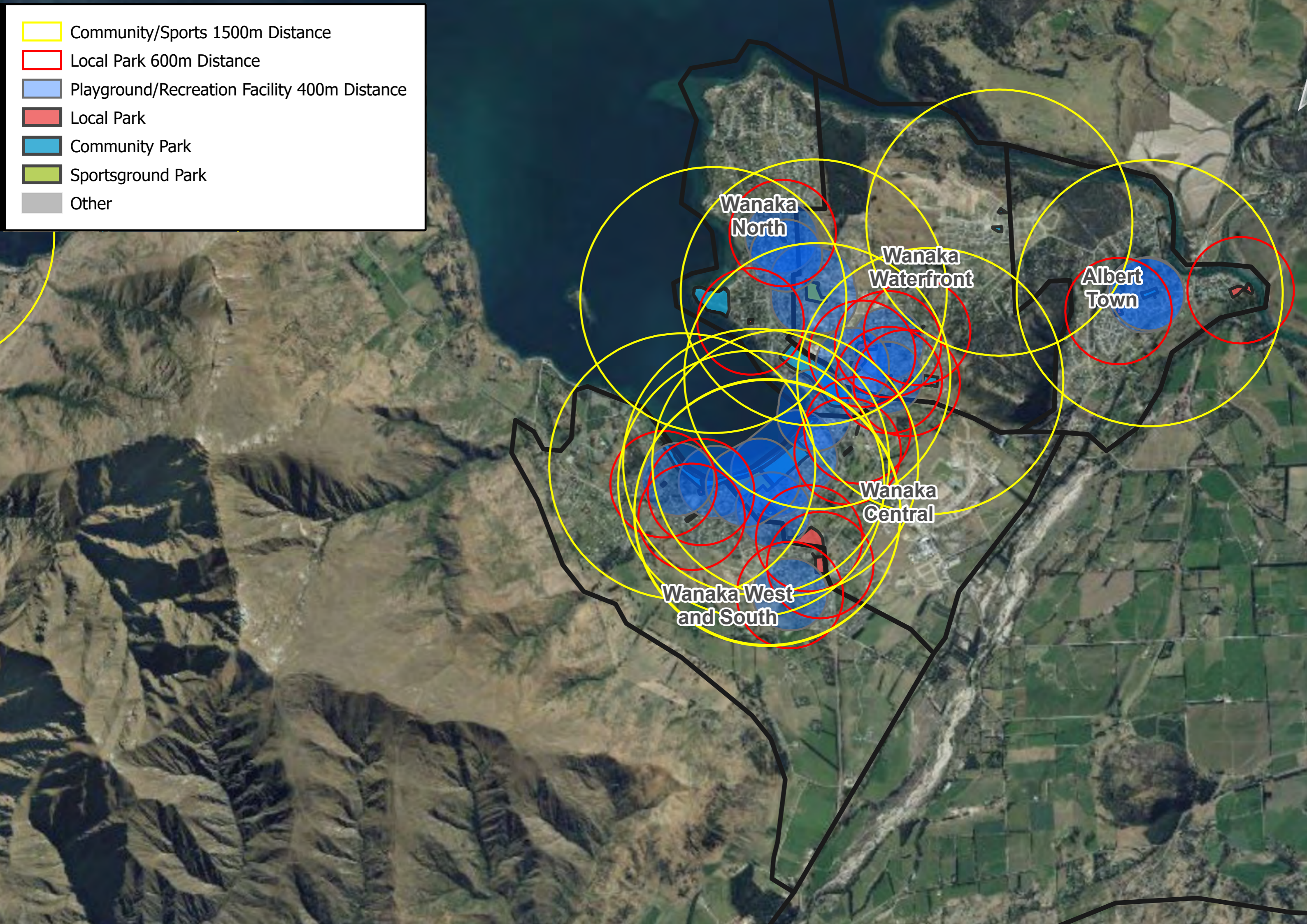
Wanaka
 North Wanaka
 Waterfront
 Wanaka
 Central
 Wanaka West
 and South

Outer Wanaka
 (rural)
 Hawea Flat

Hawea

Luggate

- Community/Sports 1500m Distance
- Local Park 600m Distance
- Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
- Local Park
- Community Park
- Sportsground Park
- Other



Wanaka North

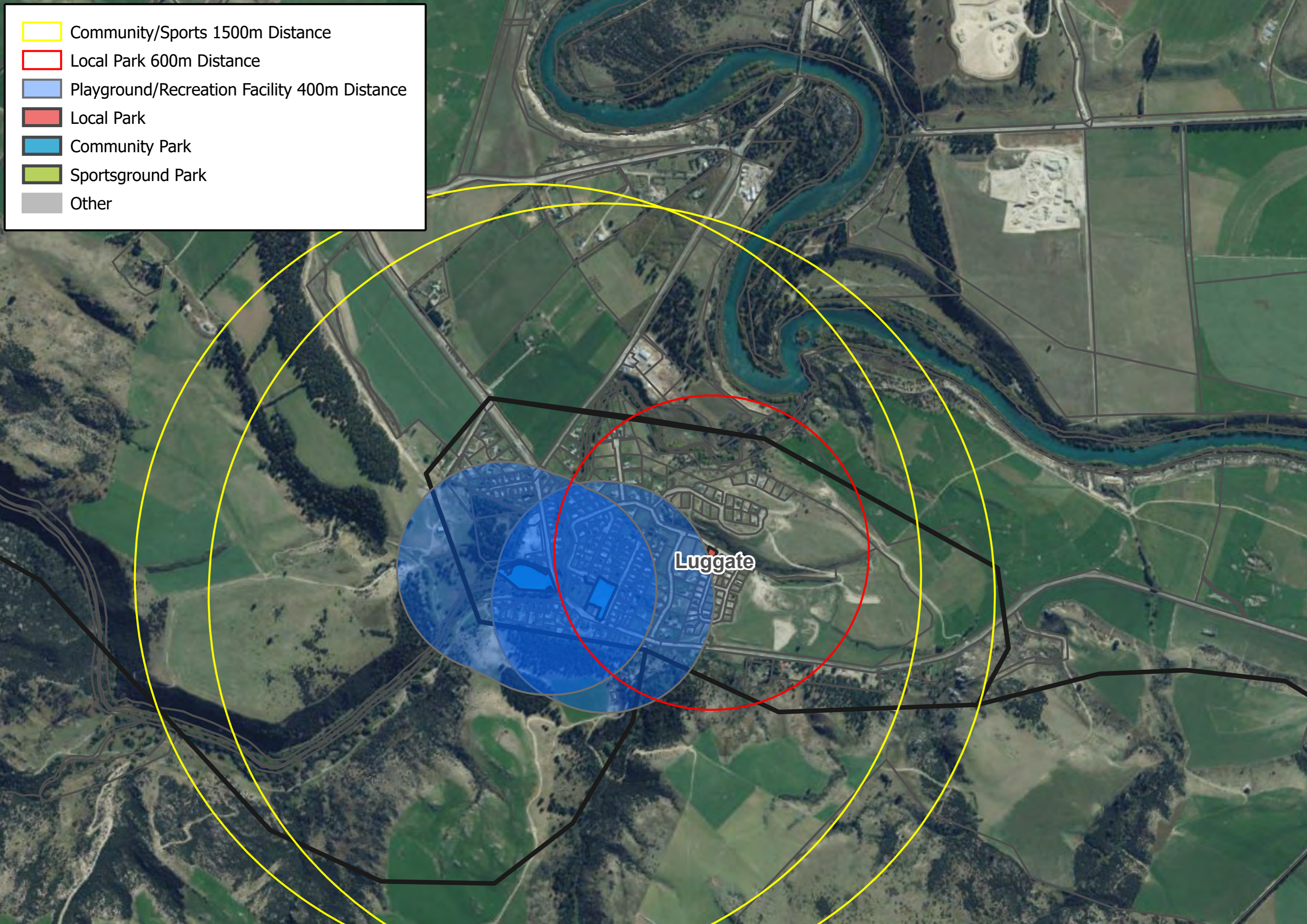
Wanaka Waterfront

Albert Town

Wanaka Central

Wanaka West and South

- Community/Sports 1500m Distance
- Local Park 600m Distance
- Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
- Local Park
- Community Park
- Sportsground Park
- Other



Luggate

- Community/Sports 1500m Distance
- Local Park 600m Distance
- Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
- Local Park
- Community Park
- Sportsground Park
- Other



Hawea

- Community/Sports 1500m Distance
- Local Park 600m Distance
- Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
- Local Park
- Community Park
- Sportsground Park
- Other



Makarora

- Community/Sports 1500m Distance
- Local Park 600m Distance
- Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
- Local Park
- Community Park
- Sportsground Park
- Other



