

**BEFORE THE HEARINGS PANEL
FOR THE QUEENSTOWN LAKES PROPOSED DISTRICT PLAN**

IN THE MATTER of the Resource
Management Act 1991

AND

IN THE MATTER of Stage 3 of the
Proposed District Plan -
101 Ballantyne Road

**SECTION 42A REPORT OF ELIAS JACOBUS MATTHEE
ON BEHALF OF QUEENSTOWN LAKES DISTRICT COUNCIL**

101 BALLANTYNE ROAD

18 March 2020

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2. PROFESSIONAL DETAILS	1
3. INTRODUCTION	2
4. TOPIC 1: ALLOW FOR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES.....	3
5. TOPIC 2: ACTIVE SPORT AND RECREATIONAL ZONE OR INDUSTRIAL ZONE (RE-ZONING REQUEST)	7
6. TOPIC 3: GENERAL AND OUT OF SCOPE SUBMISIONS.....	13
7. CONCLUSION	15

Appendix 1: Summary of submissions and recommended decisions

Appendix 2: Aerial photographs of the site and recommended map variation

Appendix 3: The Queenstown Lakes - Central Otago Regional Sport & Recreation
Facility Strategy

Appendix 4: QLDC Parks Strategy

Appendix 5: QLDC Supply and Demand – Winter Sports Fields

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 In this section 42A report, I provide recommendations to the Hearings Panel (**Panel**) on the submissions and further submissions received on the proposed rezoning of 101 Ballantyne Road, Wanaka (**Site**) notified as part of Stage 3 of the Proposed District Plan (**PDP**). This s42A does not make submissions on any of the land surrounding the Site, but does refer to related rezoning submissions where recommendations are made in the General Industrial Zoning s42A report.
- 1.2 In the Operative District Plan (**ODP**), the Site is zoned Section 12: Special Zone (Ballantyne Road Mixed Use Zone). It has been notified in Stage 3 with an Open Space and Recreation Zone (**OSRZ**), namely Active Sport and Recreation Zone (**ASRZ**). In the ODP there is a Building Line Restriction associated with the Site, which was carried over into the Stage 1 PDP decisions as a Building Restriction Area (**BRA**). This has been removed through Stage 3. The plan change applies the Chapter 38 ASRZ provisions to the entirety of the Site and does not propose any changes to the Chapter 38 PDP text.
- 1.3 The plan change attracted thirty-seven (37) submission points and eighty-eight (88) further submission points, which I consider in this report. My recommendation is that the Panel should retain the ASRZ as notified, and also use clause 16(2) of Schedule 1 to correct the zoning of the access strip to the Site (a minor error).

2. PROFESSIONAL DETAILS

- 2.1 My full name is Elias Jacobus (EJ) Matthee. I hold the position of Intermediate Policy Planner at Queenstown Lakes District Council (**the Council or QLDC**). I have been in this position since September 2019. I hold the following qualifications: an undergraduate degree (Bachelors of Arts - Development and the Environment) and a postgraduate degree (Bachelors of Arts with honours - Geographical Information Systems) from the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa; as well as a postgraduate, Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) accredited degree (Masters of City and Regional Planning) from the University of Cape Town, South Africa. I am an associate member of the New Zealand Planning Institute.

2.2 I have been employed by QLDC for the last 5.5 years, including monitoring resource consent conditions for approximately 1.5 years and processing resource consents for approximately 4 years.

2.3 Although this is a Council hearing, I confirm that I have read the Code of Conduct for Expert Witness contained in the Environment Court Practice Note and that I agree to comply with it. I confirm that I have considered all the material facts that I am aware of that might alter or detract from the opinions that I express, and that this evidence is within my area of expertise, except where I state that I am relying on the evidence of another person. The Council, as my employer, has authorised that I give this evidence on its behalf.

3. INTRODUCTION

3.1 A total of thirty-seven (37) submission points from twenty-seven (27) submitters and eighty-eight (88) further submission points were received on zoning of the Site. I have grouped my analysis of these submissions into topics as follows:

- (a) Topic 1: Allowing for community activities;
- (b) Topic 2: The need for industrial land versus the need for active sport and recreational land (re-zoning request); and
- (c) Topic 3: General and out of scope submissions.

3.2 The specific submissions addressed in each topic grouping are identified in the relevant sections of the report and are summarised in **Appendix 1**. My recommendation for accepting or declining further submissions, will stand or fall with the primary submission.

3.3 For each topic, I summarise the key issue(s) and relief sought in the submissions, consider whether the relief sought better achieves the relevant objectives of the applicable policy documents, and evaluate the appropriateness, including costs and benefits, of the requested changes in terms of s32AA of the Resource Management Act 1991 (**RMA**).

3.4 When assessing the submissions, I refer to and rely on the evidence of:

- (a) Craig Barr (Strategic Context - Strategic Evidence) dated 18 March 2020 (**Strategic Evidence**); and
- (b) Natalie Hampson of Market Economics Ltd (economist) General Industrial Zone Evidence dated 18 March 2018.

3.5 The key documents I have used, or referred to, in forming my view while preparing this section 42A report are:

- (a) 100 Ballantyne Road Section 32 evaluation (**S32**);
- (b) PDP Stage 1 & 2 Decision Version as attached to Mr Barr's Strategic Evidence;
- (c) Part 5, Chapter 38 – Open Space and Recreation Zones;
- (d) Partially Operative Regional Policy Statement 2019 for Otago (**PORPS 19**);
- (e) The Partially Operative Regional Policy Statement 1998 for Otago (**PORPS 98**).
- (f) The Queenstown Lakes - Central Otago Regional Sport & Recreation Facility Strategy (Appendix 3);
- (g) QLDC Parks Strategy (Appendix 4); and
- (h) QLDC Supply and Demand – Winter Sports Fields (Appendix 5).

4. TOPIC 1: ALLOW FOR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Morgan Weathington (3403)

4.1 Submitter Morgan Weathington (3403.1-3) seeks that the ASRZ chapter be modified to permit Community Activities (as defined in Chapter 2 – Definitions) on the Site. Community Activities in the ASRZ currently falls under a range of activity statuses.

4.2 The notified, and un-appealed definition of Community Activities encompasses a broad range of activities.

Community Activity: Means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of health, welfare, care, safety, education, culture and/or spiritual wellbeing. Excludes recreational activities. A community activity includes day care facilities, education activities, hospitals, doctor's surgeries and other health professionals, churches, halls, libraries, community centres, police purposes, fire stations, courthouses, probation and detention centres, government and local government offices

- 4.3** Some Community Activities could be commercial in nature (such as doctors surgeries and hospitals) and have associated effects. Some are potentially incompatible with the purpose of the Open Space and Recreation Zones (OSRZs) and with other community activities (such as local government offices, churches, libraries, day care facilities, courthouses or probation and detention centres).
- 4.4** Generally, OSRZs, including the ASRZ allows for compatible activities to establish within the same zone and the method to achieve this is through different activity statuses which applies to different activities. In other words, there is no one rule for 'Community Activities', different activities that fall within the PDP definition of 'Community Activities' have different activity statuses depending on the purpose and policy direction of the relevant OSRZ).
- 4.5** There are four different Open Space and Recreation Zones (**OSRZs**), and these provide for different types of activities – i.e. different activities will be compatible in each OSRZ. Although subject to appeal Policy 38.2.1.5 is relevant in this regard.
- 4.6** Although subject to appeal, the purpose of the ASRZ clarifies a focused envelope of activities within that zone:

The Active Sport and Recreation Zone includes larger parks and reserves that are primarily used for organised sport and events usually with associated buildings and structures. The zone primarily applies to open space that is easily accessible, used for indoor and outdoor organised sports, active recreation and community activities.

The Active Sport and Recreation Zone areas are designed and used for organised sport and recreation with toilets, changing facilities, car parking and

turf or playing surfaces formally maintained to an appropriate standard for the relevant sports code. These include sports fields, hard-court areas, club facilities as well as associated infrastructure such as car parking and changing rooms.

Commercial activities accessory to sport and active recreation activities, such as those that provide food or beverage services to support recreational use, may be undertaken in appropriate locations within this zone.

The Active Sport and Recreation Zone applies in the main urban centres and contain provisions that recognise the intensive use made of these areas, and the need to provide sufficient facilities to support these uses, while at the same time, providing for the open space and amenity values of a park or reserve within this zone, as well as avoiding or mitigating adverse effects on the surrounding areas.

- 4.7** The relief sought by Morgan Weathington does not distinguish between different kinds of Community Activities. I consider that the ASRZ approach, where different activities that fall within the PDP Definition of 'Community Activities' have their own rule and activity status depending on the compatibility with the ASRZ, is more appropriate. This is particularly the case considering the broad range of activities that fall within the PDP definition, and that could establish as of right within the ASRZ if given permitted activity status. The ASRZ also allows, albeit through a non-complying consenting pathway, for activities not allocated a specific rule, or not necessarily anticipated, to be considered on a case by case basis.
- 4.8** The Site also does not have any known characteristics over other sites within the ASRZ that warrants bespoke rules or special treatment and I do not consider it necessary to individually list all the community activities covered by the definition. The ASRZ does allow for Community Activities that are compatible with the zone purpose such as Community centres and halls (Discretionary), Day Care Facilities (Discretionary), Education and research facilities directly related to the open space area (Permitted) and Art galleries, arts and cultural centres (Discretionary) through more enabling activity statuses. I consider the non-complying regime to be suitable mechanism to consider community activities not listed.

- 4.9** In my view, permitting all Community Activities to establish within the ASRZ would compromise the purpose of the zone as it could introduce activities not anticipated for the zone and locate incompatible activities in close proximity to each other, creating adverse environmental effects.
- 4.10** The relief, if granted, would not achieve the most appropriate outcome for the efficient and effective management of development in the ASRZ.
- 4.11** The submitter does explain within the submission that they propose to establish a maternity service, which, in terms of the definition of 'Community Activities', could be considered a 'hospital' or 'other health professionals'. This currently falls as a non-complying activity within all the OSRZ, and also the ASRZ.
- 4.12** I have also considered whether it would be appropriate to provide a separate rule and more enable activity status for maternity services within the ASRZ. Depending on the scale of a maternity service it could be compared to a day care facility or a hospital and depending on the location and adjoining land uses it could be suitable in some locations within the ASRZ, but not others. For example, it might be suitable next to some anticipated recreational facilities or adjacent Residential Zoned land, but not next to anticipated organised sport or adjacent General Industrial Zoned land. Given the above and the purpose of the ASRZ, I consider it appropriate that applications for Maternity services be considered on a case by case basis and that a Non-complying activity status is appropriate in this regard.
- 4.13** In my view other PDP zones are more appropriate for the type of community activities not provided for within the ASRZ. I also consider the ASRZ, with no changes, to be the most appropriate zone for the Site, to achieve the PDP Strategic Direction and Urban Development Objectives, specifically Objectives 4.2.1, 4.2.2B and more effectively and efficiently implements Policies Policy 4.2.1.4d and 4.2.2.2h.
- 4.14** I therefore recommend that the relief sought be rejected, as shown in **Appendix 1**.

5. TOPIC 2: ACTIVE SPORT AND RECREATIONAL ZONE OR INDUSTRIAL ZONE (RE-ZONING REQUEST)

5.1 Tussock Rise Limited (3128.5) (**Tussock Rise**), Bright Sky Land Limited (3130.5) (**Bright Sky**) and Alpine Estate Limited (3161.6) (**Alpine**) have all made submissions seeking the extent of the notified ASRZ at 101 Ballantyne Road, Wanaka, be reduced.

5.2 Tussock Rise (3128.7), Nigel Perkins (3283.2), Alpine (3161.7), Tekoa House Limited (3147.2) (**Tekoa House**) and Bright Sky (3130.6) also seek that part of the site be rezoned to General Industrial Zone (**GIZ**).

Submission and property information	
Submission number and name	3128 - Tussock Rise Limited 3130 – Bright Sky Land Limited 3161 – Alpine Estate Limited 3283 – Nigel Perkins 3147 – Tekoa House Limited
Zone requested	General Industrial Zone
Area of re-zone request	Approximately 11.94 Ha
Further Submissions in support	
Further Submissions in opposition	
Request referred to in report as	101 Ballantyne Road
ODP Zone and mapping annotation	Ballantyne Road Mixed Use Special Zone and Rural General (Access strip to Riverbank Road)
Stage 1 or 2 PDP Zone and mapping annotation	Rural (Access strip to Riverbank road only)
Stage 3 Zone	Active Sport and Recreation Zone & General Industrial (Access strip to Riverbank road)
Legal Description	Section 1 SO 17808 (101 Ballantyne Road)
Total area of property	20.44 Ha
QLDC Property ID	2048
QLDC Hazard Register	HAIL site

Supporting information provided by applicant	N.A
Position of Council experts	Ms Natalie Hampson (Economic evidence) – Support in general
5.1. Relevant maps	See figure 2, 3 and 5 in attachment 2

5.3 The general rezoning sought are shown below:

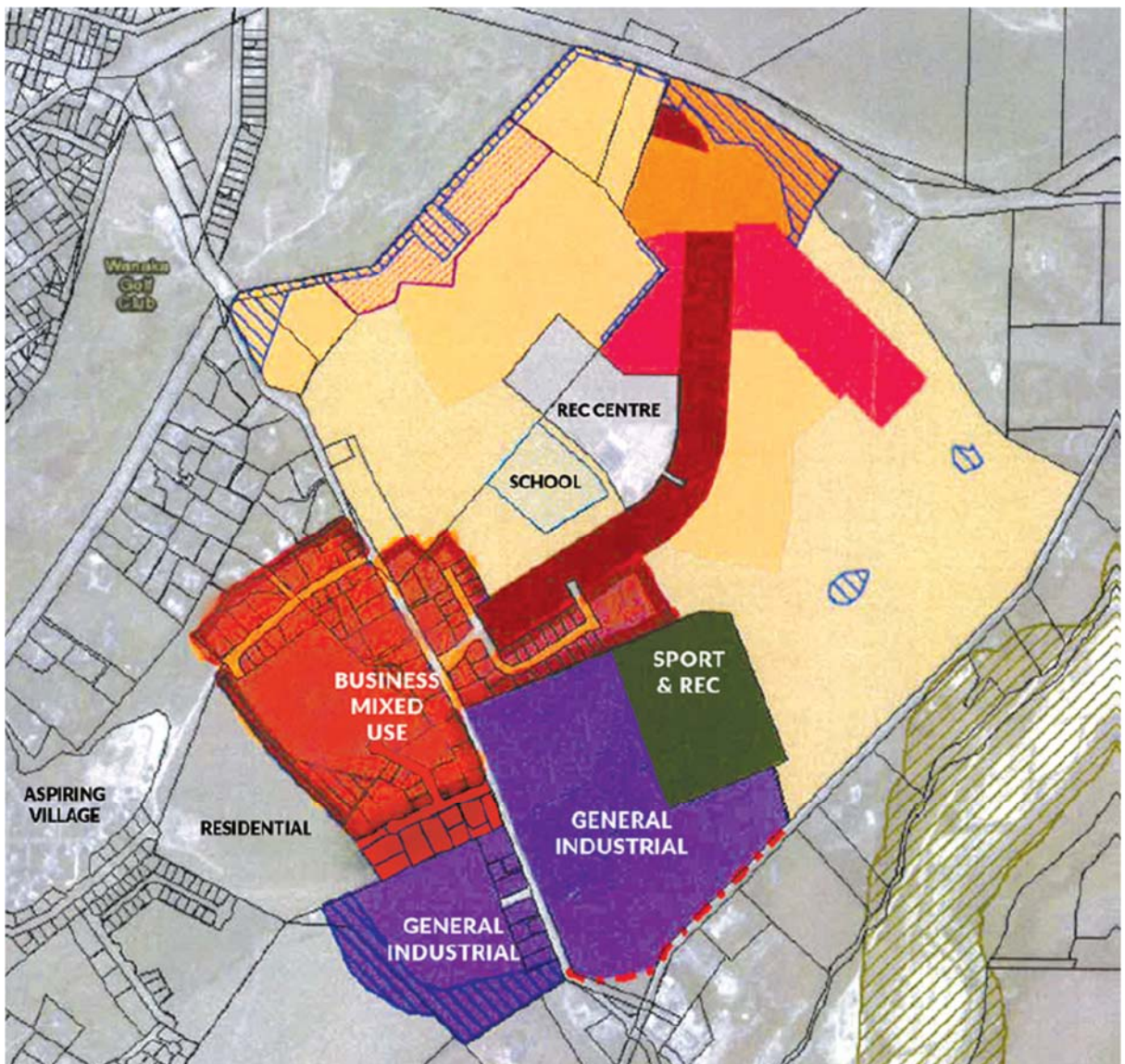


Figure 1: General rezoning request

5.4 My consideration of the most appropriate zone for the Site has some relationship to separate rezoning requests considered in the General Industrial Zone s42A. These are the submissions by Tussock Rise (3128), Bright Sky (3130), Alpine (3161) and Mr Perkins (3283), who all seek to change the zoning of land at [as

shown in figure 1 above], notified as GIZ as part of Stage 3 of the PDP to Business Mix Use (**BMUZ**).

- 5.5** In an effort to partially compensate for the proposed loss in industrial land, they submit that part of the Site be rezoned GIZ rather than ASRZ. Tekoa House Limited (3147) puts forward a similar argument.
- 5.6** Tussock Rise, Alpine Estate and Bright Sky submit that only 8.5 hectares of the 20.4 hectares at 101 Ballantyne Road site should be zoned ASRZ and that the remaining western part of the site (approximately 11.9 hectares) should be zoned GIZ. The reasons for the relief sought is outlined within paragraph 18 – 23 of the Tussock Rise, Alpine Estate and Bright Sky submissions, while the Perkins (3283) and Tekoa House (3147) submissions do not expand on this. From here on I will refer to these submissions as the Tussock Rise *et al* submission.
- 5.7** The reasons given for the relief sought include:
- (a) From an operational perspective consolidation of sporting facilities around the existing Wanaka Recreation Centre would provide a more efficient use of the existing resource.
 - (b) The required land area for sport fields is no more than 8.5 hectares and the 32 report does not make any persuasive case that the whole site is required for Active Sport and Recreation. It does not identify an option of split zoning the site, part General Industrial, part Active Sport and Recreation.
 - (c) The site is one of the few large sites remaining in the district that could be suitable for the type of pure industrial activities anticipated by the General Industrial Zone.
- 5.8** The submissions seeking rezoning from GIZ to BMUZ are considered in the s42A report of Mr Luke Place.
- 5.9** The Tussock Rise *et al* submissions discuss the merit of clustering sport fields and argues for the consolidation of sporting facilities around the existing Wanaka Recreation Centre. The submissions argue that if the Site is split zoned, it would preserve some vacant industrial land and provide more than enough land for six required sports fields for all codes. The submissions states that the

Site is large (20.4 hectares) and that the s32 does not make any persuasive case that the whole Site is required for Active Sport and Recreation. The submissions reference the QLDC agenda item of 26 August 2019 and the Supply and Demand for Winter Sports Fields (October 2018) report, and concludes that only six sport fields are needed. Tussock Rise *et al* submits that allowing space for pitches and for associated facilities like changing rooms and toilets, only an area of 8.5 hectares is needed.

5.10 I consider these two points to be valid, however the submissions omit to consider the bigger picture - in particular, future demand for sport fields as well as the opportunity to plan and zone for a large consolidated area of open space close to a key growth area of Wanaka. As per the sources referenced above, providing for the six required sport fields would only meet the demand for sport fields until 2028 and although this could be considered adequate for local everyday needs, it would not offer the same potential for hosting large regional or national scale festival, community and sporting events. Only planning to meet current and medium term demand will not allow for the consolidation of sporting facilities and the various benefits associated with it post-2028, as the future demand would have to be met elsewhere.

5.11 The submissions also omit to take into account that the ASRZ does not only provide for sport fields, but also other sport facilities, certain community facilities, open space and recreational uses with a functional need to be located in close proximity to residential areas and public transport. Furthermore, only meeting the demand for sport fields (training and weekend competition) would also be a lost opportunity in terms of the cultural and economic value the land could offer for hosting larger sporting events or even non-sporting festivals, particularly given the lack of other large areas of undeveloped land available within the UGB.

5.12 The Queenstown Lakes - Central Otago Regional Sport & Recreation Facility Strategy¹ specifically recommends that a multi-field sport hub park be developed in the Wanaka area to meet demand for football fields as well as larger scale sporting events for rugby, football, league and touch. The report also highlights the need for other facilities such as a facility for gym sports including trampoline and tumbling as part of a hub in Wanaka. It also highlights the need for sport facilities to co-locate as part of larger multi-code hubs.

1 Refer Appendix 3.

- 5.13** In summary, I consider that the Site is of a size and in an ideal location to serve as a regional multi-code hub for community and recreational uses to co-locate and that the ARSZ zoning is appropriate. As outlined within the S32, the site is within 300 metres of the Te Kura o Take Kārara School, its sport fields, the swimming pool and the Wanaka Recreation Centre. I therefore consider it is close enough or that it is still co-locating so that it would complement and enable more efficient use of the existing resources. The Site also directly adjoins Three Parks which is being planned as an urban centre and which will be accessible by public transport, cycling or walking.
- 5.14** In my view, when considering the long term demand there would be even more co-location efficiencies if the whole site is zoned ASRZ. I agree with the findings of issue 1 within the S32 in this regard. The question to be answered is what is the most appropriate zone for the Site, not whether the Site should be rezoned (in part) to deal with lost capacity through separate rezoning submissions.
- 5.15** The submission acknowledges that the residual ASRZ (if the Site was to be rezoned in part to GIZ) will only meet the medium term demand (2028) for sport fields and also references the 2017 Business Development Capacity Assessment (“BDCA”) by Market Economics, noting there is sufficient capacity for all business land uses (Including Business Mixed Use and Industrial) in the short, medium and long-term (2048) within the Wanaka Ward.
- 5.16** I refer to Ms Hampson’s evidence for this hearing. She has provided an update to the BDCA for 2020, and it should be referred to rather than the 2017 BDCA.
- 5.17** Since there is evidently sufficient capacity of GIZ up to 2048, and half the site would only meet the medium term demand for sport fields (not even considering the other uses) up to 2028, the likely long term need for the site to be zoned ASRZ is clearly greater. This combined with the benefits of co-location, the ideal location of the site to serve the nearby residents and the potential to serve the larger district, outweighs any argument for considering other uses for the site. I agree with the findings of issue 2 within the S32 in this regard.
- 5.18** It is however relevant to consider the relief sought by Tussock Rise *et al* within the context of the overall relief sought by them shown in figure 1. Which generally seeks to rezone the northern part of the Ballantyne road, to the North

West of the Site, notified industrial area to Business Mixed Use (**BMU**). Although Ms Natalie Hampson does not support most of the BMU zoning (relief sought), her evidence at paragraph 15.13 – 15.21 refers to the BDCA Alternative Capacity Scenario to test the impact of the sought reductions of industrial capacity on the overall short, medium and long-term sufficiency of zoning for Industrial land.

- 5.19** She explains that even if the relief sought is granted to rezone the land from GIZ to BMU, the model still shows a marginal surplus of capacity of Industrial land for the long-term (2048). However, she does suggest that there is still a high risk that it could result in a shortfall over the long term and that partly changing the zone of the Site to GIZ would help mitigate the risk.
- 5.20** It is my view, should there be a loss of GIZ land that any long term shortfall does not need to be addressed by the PDP. There is no requirement under the NPS-UDC (Policy PA1) for long-term industrial zone capacity to be zoned, but simply identified. It is considered that the Future Development Strategy (**FDS**) is the most appropriate tool to identify the location, form and function of future industrially zoned land as it takes a long term strategic approach with a broader scale consideration of the cost and benefits associated with different locations for future Industrial land. It is also relevant to note here that oversupply of Industrial land could lead to inefficient use of land, problems with sites being empty/derelict for long periods and undercapitalised development.
- 5.21** I therefore do not consider it necessary to rezone part of the site GIZ on the basis that it is necessary to provide sufficient industrial development capacity or competitive land supply for urban purposes (Policy 4.2.1.4(b)&(d)). Nor do I consider that omitting part of the site from the GIZ will compromise the ability for the PDP to implement Strategic Objective 3.2.1.
- 5.22** Furthermore, the purpose of the OSRZ, as an important recreation and community resource, is to provide visual relief and amenity amongst the developed residential and commercial environments. The relief sought would effectively result in an isolated or island of ASRZ land. The remaining ASRZ part of the site would be surrounded on three out of the four sides with GIZ or BMU land and it would no longer be bordered by a mayor road (Ballantyne Road). This would limit the amenity and visual relief which it could offer and could also reduce access to the resource.

5.23 Given the above, in my view the notified ASRZ zoning for the entire site is the most appropriate method to achieve the PDP Strategic Direction and Urban Development Objectives, specifically Objectives 3.2.2, 3.2.6, and 4.2.2B, and more effectively and efficiently implements Policies 3.2.2.1, 4.2.2.2(a)(d)(h) and 4.2.2.4.

5.24 I therefore recommend that the relief sought be rejected, as shown in **Appendix 1**

6. TOPIC 3: GENERAL AND OUT OF SCOPE SUBMISSIONS

Contaminated site and other health considerations

6.1 The Southern District Health Board (**3109.13**) (**SDHB**) seeks that a public health risk assessment of the decommissioned oxidation ponds be completed before any works be undertaken on the site. Ms Susan Vogel (**3070.1**) and Ms Downing (**3224.2**) seeks uncontaminated sport fields.

6.2 The Site is a Hazardous Activities and Industries List (**HAIL**) site under the National Environmental Standards for Assessing and managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011 (**NESCS**). The NESCS requires the Site to be remediated should the use change to one where human health could be affected. This requirement remains for a HAIL site irrespective of the zoning attached to it. Resource consent is required for the change of use or for remediation earthworks. In my view (based on my experience in relation to HAIL sites) it is achievable and potentially more cost effective if earthworks and fill areas do not have to be compacted and certified to be suitable to build upon. Sport fields could therefore be a logical and cost efficient option for a future use.

6.3 The **SDHB** also seeks that site be smoke free, accessible for those with disabilities, provide seating for breastfeeding and the elderly, and provide drinking water fountains. These matters are not controlled by the PDP and are therefore considered to be out of scope. I recommend to the Panel that this relief be struck out under section 41D(1)(b) and (c) RMA, or rejected.

Wind tunnel effects and commercial use

- 6.4** Sport Otago (**3005.3**) supports the removal of the BRA², but draws attention to the need to ensure that any building adjacent to the open spaces and sport fields does not create a wind tunnel effect. Sport Otago (**3005.4**) also caution Council not to hold parts of this land for possible commercial use.
- 6.5** In my view there is no district plan provisions or instruments available that would be effective in addressing this concern. It would require developers to have regard to effects outside of their sites and out of their direct control. This is something that could be considered at subdivision layout stage, but once individual lots are formed, it is very hard for individual lot owners in the design of their buildings to take these off-site effects into account. I therefore do not consider it to be efficient or effective to include provisions in this regard.
- 6.6** I consider that reserve management plan or facilities masterplan for developing the site is better placed to take the prevailing wind and possible wind tunnel effects into account when designing/locating the sport fields and any related facilities. I do not consider that including provisions within the District plan to control it would be effective or appropriate.
- 6.7** In my view the land is zoned notified as ASRZ and commercial use is not anticipated. Commercial use associated with Commercial Recreational Activities and Recreation activities could however be considered as a discretionary activity, but I do not consider this to be pure commercial use. I therefore consider the relief sought (3005.4) is already achieved through the notified ASRZ of the site.
- 6.8** It is my recommendation that these submission point should be rejected.

General and Mapping

- 6.9** In accordance with my recommendations at paragraphs 4.8 and 5.17 above which recommends that the plan change be retained as notified, I recommend

2 Point 3005.3 used the words line of sight restriction to refer to the BRA.

that the submission points which supports the notified plan change, be accepted as shown in Appendix 1.

- 6.10** The notified planning map incorrectly zones a narrow access strip as GIZ (linking to Riverbank Road to the south), instead of ASRZ (refer Appendix 2, Figure 2).
- 6.11** In my view, the omission was simply a mapping oversight and I recommend that the access strip also be zoned ASRZ. The access strip forms part of the same land title as the rest of 101 Ballantyne Road I consider it inefficient to apply a different zone to this part of the Site and that the ASRZ provisions better reflect the anticipated use of the site (which is likely pedestrian/non-motorised access to the site). The recommended zoning and associated provisions will also better manage effects between the subject site and the adjoining land uses as well as provided a buffer between the Residential Zoned land to the East and the GIZ zoned land to the West.
- 6.12** This is also covered within the S42A report for the General Industrial Zone, under a submission by Willowridge Developments Limited (3201.1).
- 6.13** I am of the view that this recommendation continues to achieve the intent of the notified zoning, and does not change the cost and benefit analysis undertaken in the s32 evaluation.

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1** On the basis of the analysis set out in this report, I recommend that the Notified Provisions and the recommended mapping change shown in **Appendix 2 (Figure 5)** be accepted by the Panel, and that submission points are accepted or rejected by the Hearing Panel as set out in **Appendix 1**.
- 7.2** The change will give better effect to the national and regional planning framework than the notified version, take better account of the relevant statutory and non-statutory documents than the notified version, and are considered to be more appropriate than the notified provisions.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'E. Matthee', is positioned at the top left of the page.

ELIAS JACOBUS MATTHEE

18 March 2020

APPENDIX 1

Summary of submissions and recommended decisions

No.	Last Name	Organisation	On Behalf Of	Point No.	Position	Submission Summary	Provision	Planner Recommendation	Topic
3005	Brimble	Sport Otago	Sport Otago	3005.1	Support	That 100 Ballantyne Road be zoned Active Sport and Recreation as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3005	Brimble	Sport Otago	Sport Otago	3005.3	Oppose	That the intent to remove the line of sight restriction from the zoning of 100 Ballantyne Road be retained provided any building adjacent to potential open space and sports fields do not create wind tunnel effects.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Wind tunnel
3005	Brimble	Sport Otago	Sport Otago	3005.4	Oppose	That parts of the proposed Active Sports and Recreation Zone at 100 Ballantyne Road should not be held for possible commercial use.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	commercial use
3024	Huddleston			3024.1	Support	That the zoning for 100 Ballantyne Road should be retained as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3029	Carruthers	Sport Central	Sport Central	3029.1	Support	That the removal of the Building Line Restriction is supported.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3029	Carruthers	Sport Central	Sport Central	3029.2	Support	That the Open Space - Active Sport and Recreation zoning is retained as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3037	Beable	Aspiring Athletes Club	Aspiring Athletes Club	3037.1	Support	That the Open Space - Active Sport and Recreation Zone is retained as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3048	Hall			3048.1	Support	That the Open Space and Recreation Zone at 100 Ballantyne Road is retained as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3051	Hall			3051.1	Support	That the notified zone for 100 Ballantyne Road be supported.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3065	Schikker		Upper Clutha Sports Community Trust	3065.1	Support	That the notified rezoning for 100 Ballantyne Road to Active Sport and Recreation be supported.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3070	Vogel			3070.1	Oppose	That the sports fields should be uncontaminated.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Contaminated site
3109	Wallace	Public Health South	Southern District Health Board	3109.11	Support	That 100 Ballantyne Rd be included within the Active Sport and Recreation Zone as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3109	Wallace	Public Health South	Southern District Health Board	3109.12	Oppose	That the Ballantyne Road site be smoke free, accessible for those with disabilities, provide seating for breastfeeding and the elderly, and provide drinking water fountains.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	health
3109	Wallace	Public Health South	Southern District Health Board	3109.13	Oppose	That a public health risk assessment of the decommissioned oxidation ponds be completed before any works are undertaken on the site.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Contaminated site
3127	Power	Upper Clutha Hockey Club Inc		3127.1	Support	That the Active Sport and Recreation Zone at 100 Ballantyne Road be retained as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3128	Devlin	Vivian and Espie Limited	Tussock Rise Limited	3128.5	Oppose	That the extent of the notified Active Sports and Recreation zone on 100 Ballantyne Road be reduced.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Part to GIZ
3128	Devlin	Vivian and Espie Limited	Tussock Rise Limited	3128.7	Oppose	That part of 100 Ballantyne Road be rezoned to General Industrial Zone.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Part to GIZ
3130	Devlin	Vivian and Espie Limited	Bright Sky Land Limited	3130.5	Oppose	That the Open Space and Recreation zone be reduced at 100 Ballantyne Road, Wanaka.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Part to GIZ
3130	Devlin	Vivian and Espie Limited	Bright Sky Land Limited	3130.6	Oppose	That part of 100 Ballantyne Road, Wanaka be General Industrial Zone.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Part to GIZ
3131	Vorstermans		Concerned parent	3131.1	Support	That the Active Sports and Recreation zone be retained as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3140	Cavanagh	Central Otago Football Association		3140.1	Support	That the rezoning to Active Sports and Recreation at 100 Ballantyne Road be supported.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3147	Barton	Tekoa House Limited		3147.2	Oppose	That all or part of the oxidation pond land (100 Ballantyne Road) be zoned General Industrial Zone.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Part to GIZ
3161	Devlin	Vivian and Espie Limited	Alpine Estates Ltd	3161.6	Oppose	That the extent of the notified Active Sport and Recreation zoning at 100 Ballantyne Road, Wanaka, be reduced.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Part to GIZ
3161	Devlin	Vivian and Espie Limited	Alpine Estates Ltd	3161.7	Oppose	That part of 100 Ballantyne Road, Wanaka, be zoned General Industrial Zone.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Part to GIZ
3164	Hadida			3164.1	Support	That the Active Sport and Recreation Zone for 100 Ballantyne Road be retained as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3165	Devlin	Orchard Road Holdings Limited		3165.2	Support	That the Active Sport and Recreation Zone at 100 Ballantyne Road be retained as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3167	King	Ardmore Property Trust	Kevin King, Maria King	3167.3	Support	That the Active Sports and Recreation Zone for 100 Ballantyne Road be retained as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3195	Curley	IP Solutions	Wanaka Associated Football Club	3195.1	Support	That the land at 100 Ballantyne Road be zoned Active Sport and Recreation as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3201	Devlin	Willowridge Developments Limited		3201.8	Support	That the notified Open Space and Recreation zoning of 100 Ballantyne Road be retained as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3224	Downing	individual		3224.2	Oppose	That the 100 Ballantyne Road proposal be rejected.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Contaminated site
3231	Greaves	Southern Ventures	Cadence Holdings Limited	3231.2	Support	That the Active Sport and Recreation Zone be retained as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3260	Inkster			3260.1	Support	That the Active Sport and Recreation Zone for 100 Ballantyne Road be retained as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3263	Petrie	Otago Cricket		3263.1	Support	That the Active Sport and Recreation zoning at 100 Ballantyne Road be retained as notified.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Accept	General and Mapping
3283	Perkins			3283.2	Oppose	That part of the land proposed to be zoned Active Sports and Recreation, be rezoned General Industrial Zone.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Part to GIZ
3403	Greaves		Morgan Weathington (on behalf of The	3403.1	Oppose	That the rezoning of 100 Ballantyne Road to Open Space and Recreation Zone be rejected.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Community Activities
3403	Greaves		Morgan Weathington (on behalf of The	3403.2	Oppose	That the rezoning of 100 Ballantyne Road, Wanaka is amended to permit Community Activities.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Community Activities
3403	Greaves		Morgan Weathington (on behalf of The	3403.3	Oppose	That further or consequential or alternative amendments be provided to give effect to the submission.	2-100 Ballantyne Road	Reject	Community Activities

APPENDIX 2

Aerial photographs of the site and recommended map variation



Figure. 2 Aerial photo of subject site outlined in blue.

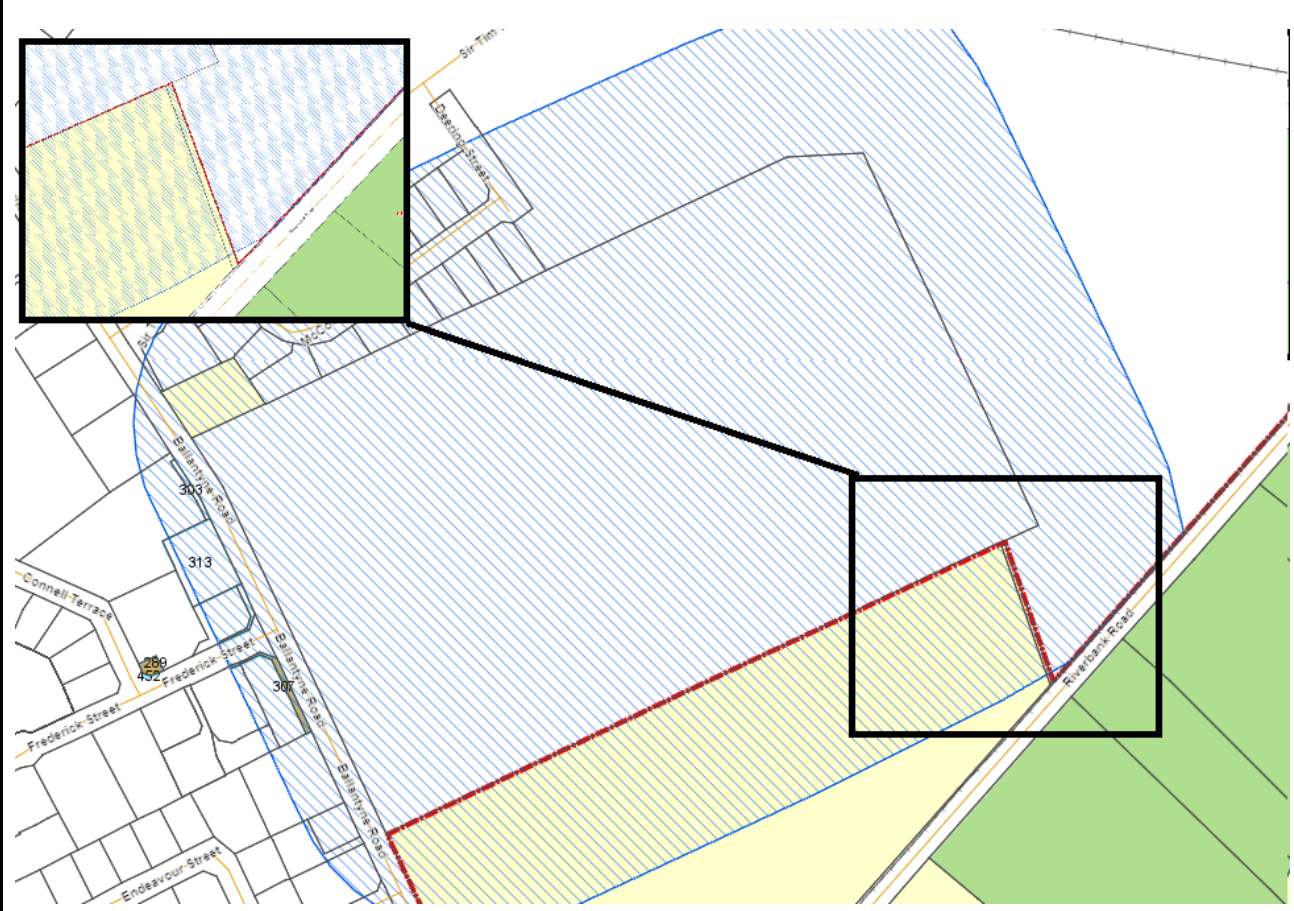


Figure 3: Stage 1 and 2 PDP Map

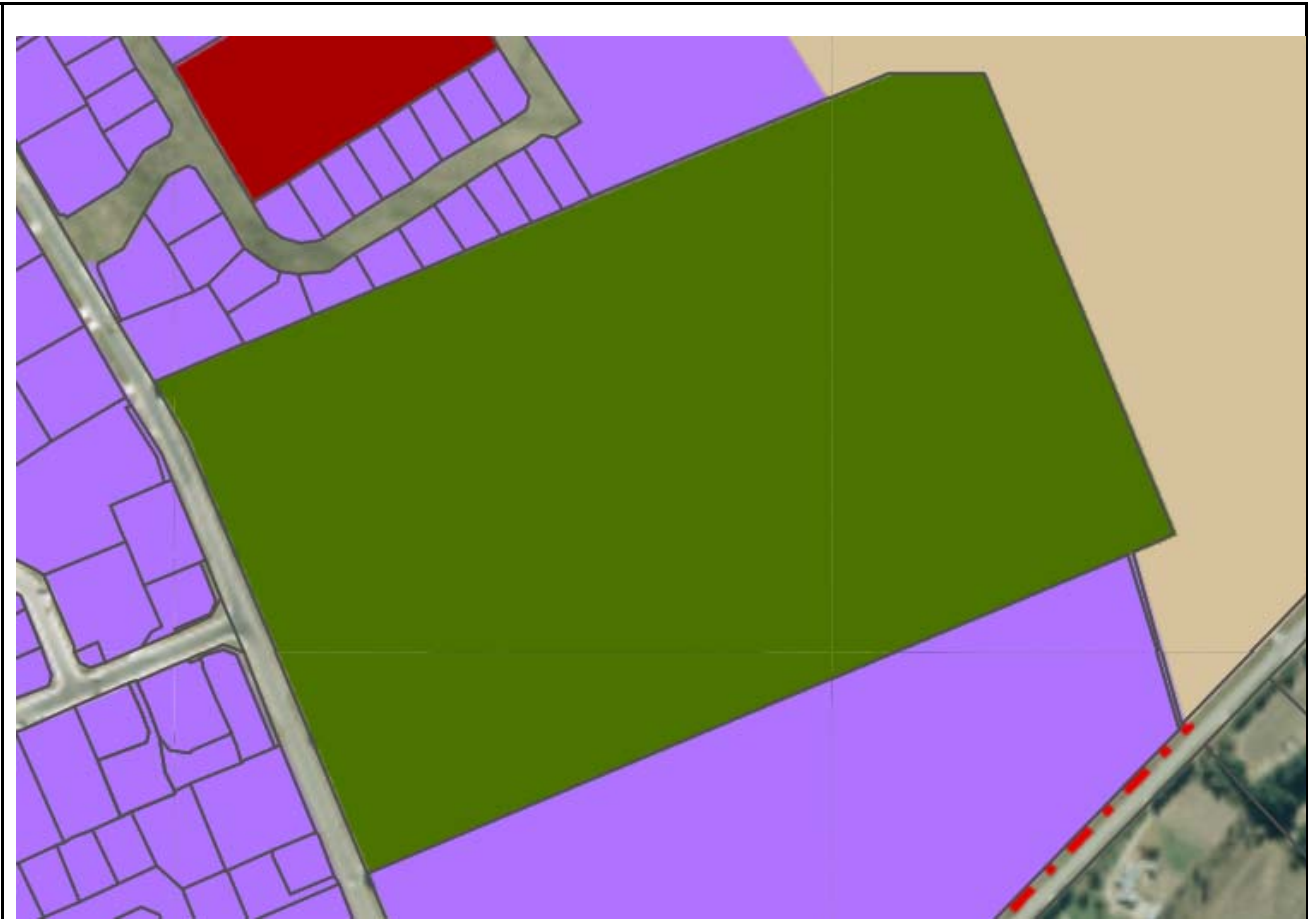


Figure 4: Notified Stage 3 PDP Map

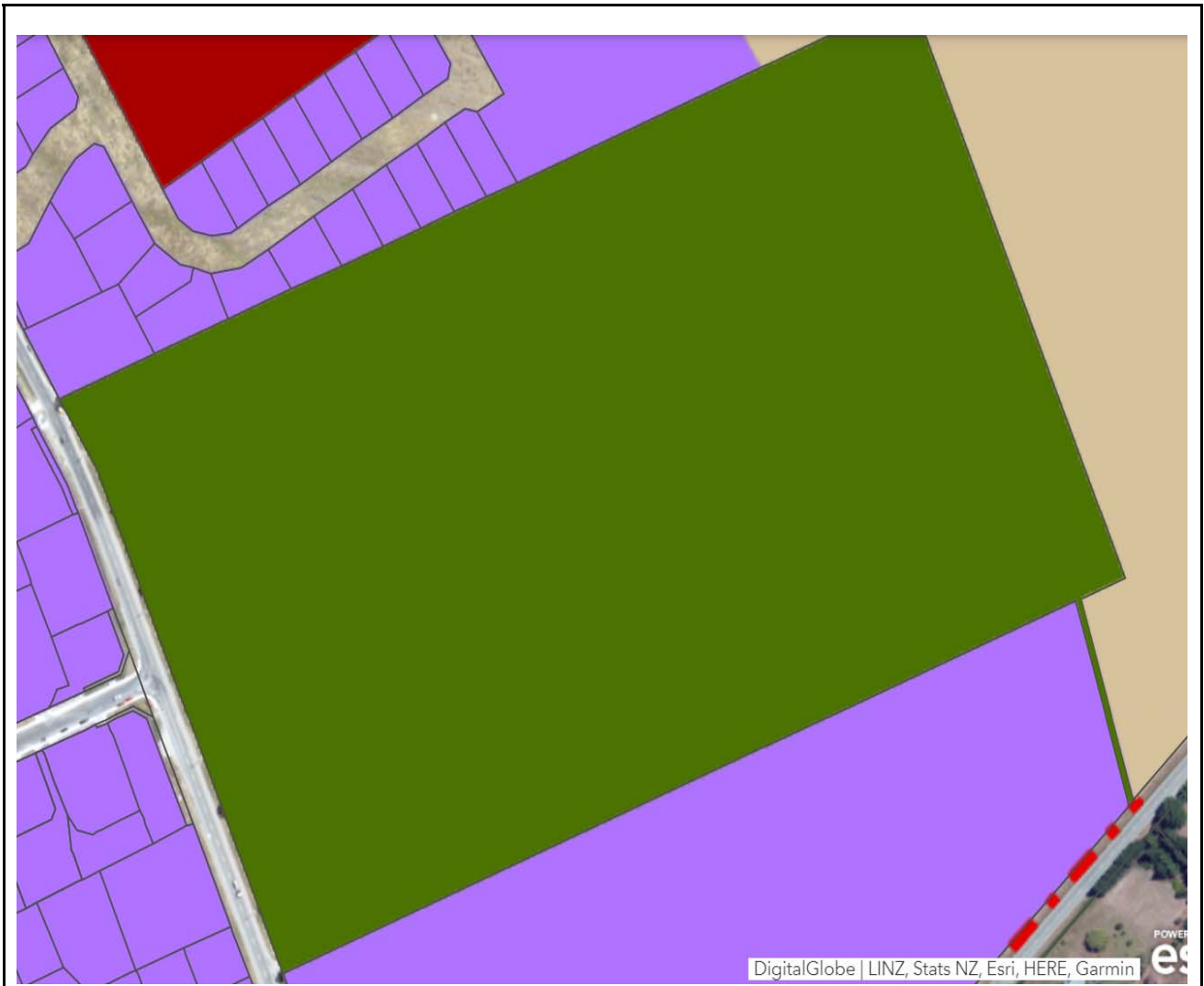


Figure 5: Recommended Stage 3 PDP Map for 101 Ballantyne Road

APPENDIX 3

**The Queenstown Lakes - Central Otago Regional Sport & Recreation Facility
Strategy**

Queenstown Lakes - Central Otago Regional Sport & Recreation Facility Strategy

Prepared for the

**Regional Sport & Recreation Facility Strategy
Project Governance Group**



18 September 2018

Report Disclaimer

In preparing this report it has been necessary to make a number of assumptions based on the information supplied to Global Leisure Group Limited in the course of investigations for this study. The recommended actions contained in this report are subject to uncertainty and variation depending on evolving events but have been conscientiously prepared based on consultation feedback and an understanding of trends in facility provision.

The authors did not carry out an audit or verification of the information supplied during the preparation of this report, unless otherwise stated in the report. Whilst due care was taken during enquiries, Global Leisure Group Limited does not take any responsibility for any errors nor mis-statements in the report arising from information supplied to the authors during the preparation of this report.

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Foreword

The Queenstown Lakes - Central Otago Sport & Recreation Facility Strategy is a collaborative approach to planning and development of sport and recreation facilities across the two districts. It will enable local and regional government, the education sector, funders, national, regional sports organisations and clubs to develop a shared purpose and deliver better value for these communities. The priority is to develop an informed strategic approach – both in the development of new facilities and the management of existing assets – for providers, participants and funders.

Drivers for taking a regional approach to facility planning include:

- The desire of funders to invest wisely in identified priority projects that will make the most long-term, beneficial impact.
- An ageing network of facilities needing refurbishment, re-purposing, replacement or removal.
- Changing demographics within a community, such as an increase in the population or shift in the life stages' profile.
- Changing sport and recreation trends nationally and within the districts, requiring new types of facilities or a new use of an existing facility.
- Increasing expectations of users and user groups.
- A growing acknowledgement that there is a hierarchy of facilities – regional, sub-regional and local – and that regional collaboration is the best way to develop these.
- The risks inherent in focussing on and responding to the wants rather than the priority needs within a region.

The Strategy has been led by Sport Otago and developed by consultants Global Leisure with the guidance of a Project Governance Group (PGG), who have overseen the Strategy's development, and a Project Steering Group (PSG), who have had input to it. The PGG includes representatives of Queenstown Lakes District Council, Central Otago District Council, Central Lakes Trust, Sport New Zealand, Sport Central and the community. The financial support of the Queenstown Lakes District Council, Central Lakes Trust, Otago Community Trust, The Community Trust of Southland and Sport NZ is also acknowledged.

The strategy's "snapshot" of sport and recreation facilities in the two districts and analysis of participation, trends, gaps and strengths have been informed by community consultation. The strategy also acknowledges this area's unique physical environment and the impacts this has on both the opportunities and challenges facing our communities for sport and recreation.

The Strategy aligns with the Community Sport and High-Performance Sport Strategies of Sport NZ, which promote locally-led development of spaces and places for sport and active recreation that provide quality experiences for participants.

Recommendations included in the strategy are those of the authors (Global Leisure), on the basis of their research and knowledge of the sport and recreation sector nationwide. Their inclusion does not commit providers, clubs or funders to providing or funding them. Such decisions must be made in the context of each group's broader strategic and funding parameters.

This strategy is a 'working draft' and will require updating as 2018 Census data and further community input is received.

Project Governance Group

1 Executive Summary

This is the first regional strategy for the Queenstown Lakes and Central Otago region focused on sport and active recreation facility provision. It provides a high-level strategic overview of the current and projected sport and active recreation facility needs for the region. It identifies current priorities and provides an on-going and robust method to review and prioritise potential projects across the region. However, it is essential that detailed, site specific investigations are undertaken to assess the feasibility and viability of individual facility projects when identified.

The region faces a number of challenges that impact on the current and future provision of facilities. It is essential that these challenges are clearly defined and addressed to ensure that the region has a flexible and fit-for-purpose network of facilities to meet the region's future sport and active recreation needs.

The resident population in Queenstown Lakes District is projected to grow at a much faster rate than Central Otago District. The school roll data indicates that this growth is likely to be ahead of the short-term projections and that Cromwell is growing at a much faster rate than the rest of Central Otago District local catchments. However, there are indications of spill-over starting to occur in terms of population growth in other parts of Central Otago (the 2018 Census will provide critical updates on this growth trend later in 2018 and early 2019).

The region is significantly impacted by the growth of tourism, particularly the Queenstown Lakes District and the Otago Central Rail Trail corridor of Central Otago District. Tourism focused commercial investment supports provision of outdoor recreation facilities and amenities at a scale that would not normally be present, such as snow sports and other adventure sports and recreations.

The sport and active recreation sector, like many community-based sectors, is experiencing other trends including:

- Increasing demand in population growth areas
- Increasing expectations in the standard of facilities from users
- A decrease in volunteer culture
- An increased demand for 'pay for play' associated with the casualisation of sport.
- Increasing responsibilities and burden placed on volunteers to meet user expectations, health and safety and other compliance requirements.
- Increasing financial pressures from maintaining ageing, often no longer fit-for-purpose facilities, and the decline/loss of traditional income streams such as sponsorship and bar profits
- Increasing accountability as funders are increasingly evidence based in their decision-making

Sport and active recreation popularity and participation rates are changing in response to changing demographics, emerging new sports, increasing informal recreation pursuits and increasing competition from sedentary activities (often digital technology based). As community needs change, sport and active recreation facilities need to respond accordingly, by being adaptable and flexible to meet those changing needs. Most facilities now need to be more multi-purpose and adaptable to better meet the needs of a wider range of activities and users.

The majority of sport and active recreation facilities were developed over 20 years ago to meet the specific needs of a number of traditional sporting codes. Over this period population growth has been significant in the Queenstown Lakes District and is starting to flow into parts of Central Otago District. While many of sports codes have grown and prospered some have had a relative decline over the past 20 years. This has led to a mis-match between current supply and demand for some codes.

Key findings of the research and consultation regarding current supply and demand highlight the stark differences between the high population growth areas of the region (Queenstown Lakes District and Cromwell area of Central Otago District) and the slower population growth areas of Central Otago District. They are:

High Population Growth Areas	Slower Population Growth Areas
Shortfalls in facility provision are common. The relative thin network of older facilities built to meet the demand of previously small town and rural community are now totally inadequate and not fit-for-purpose	Facility needs are generally met in rural areas Central Otago District by current provision
<p>Most codes have an evident under-supply due to increased participation. Acute shortfalls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local access to half-size artificial practice and junior small-sided games for hockey ▪ Access to indoor courts for sports such as basketball, netball, handball, volleyball and Futsal. ▪ Access to quality floodlit sports field areas mostly for training purposes in Wanaka and Queenstown for football ▪ A hub park with 6-8 fields to attract national tournaments to the Region 	<p>There are a number of codes where there is evident over-supply, where participation levels have declined, and the facilities are now under-utilised. The over-supply issues are predominantly in the slow growth or static population areas of the region. Codes with significant issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bowls (clubrooms and greens) ▪ Rugby (clubrooms) in smaller rural communities ▪ Tennis (clubrooms and club courts) in smaller rural communities ▪ Golf (clubrooms and courses) in smaller rural communities
Significant gaps in the provision of fit-for-purpose and right-sized support amenities (toilet, storage, change, social facilities, shade, shelter and Wi-fi access) at sports parks	Some gaps in the provision of fit-for-purpose and right-sized support amenities (toilet, storage, change, social facilities, shade, shelter and Wi-fi access)
Generally increasing participation numbers but some sports not growing at same rate as population due to shortfall in playing facility provision and/or a relative decline in their popularity	Some codes have had a decline or are maintaining flat participation levels, mostly in rural areas with slow population growth and in some cases now have an over-supply of facilities and the number of facilities is not sustainable
Potential for consolidation of existing and new support amenities through cross-code sharing	Potential for consolidation and rationalisation within codes and through cross-code sharing

While there are challenges to facility provision, it is clear that a multi-code sport partnership approach is required across the region to reduce duplication in provision and consolidation to fewer facilities to enable higher use and occupancy. These measures will generate economies in scale to aid long-term sustainability.

Facilities that can adapt and develop will thrive, whereas those that don't are likely to struggle. The active recreation pursuits and sports codes that were assessed as having adequate facilities to meet demand at present need to be pro-active in their planning to maintain fit-for-purpose facilities. The long-term strategy for some of these codes when facilities need renewal should be to co-locate as part of larger multi-code hub facilities. This will enable sharing of support facilities such as clubrooms. In some cases, this will provide easier access to and use of their facilities for casual bookings through a shared reception/ booking system.

The Strategy is founded on robust facility planning principles and criteria to improve future decision making when investing in sporting facilities. The Strategy identifies recommendations for key facility networks within the following main groups:

Recommendations

Prioritisation is reflected in the time frame for completion of each recommendation - short term (years 0-3), medium term (years 4-10), long term (years 10+) and on-going. These timeframes are indicative as priorities will change to adapt to new circumstances and enable workload management of key personnel, particularly where they are dependent on significant effort by volunteers to implement the recommendation. The table below lists the recommendations by timeframe in three groupings:

- Recommendations relevant to the 'Entire Region' requiring lead or support from both CODC and QLDC
- Recommendations only relevant to CODC
- Recommendations only relevant to QLDC

Table 1: Recommendations

Entire Region Recommendations	Timeframe
CODC and QLDC adopt the Strategy and use it in their planning of regional and local facility provision, including the facility hierarchy, planning principles and prioritisation criteria	Short
Establish a mechanism to monitor implementation of the Strategy.	Short
That a consistent approach and use agreement is developed between community sport and schools to maximise the community use of school indoor courts. Priority should be given to investment into school facilities where significant additional long-term community access can be secured through a partnership agreement.	Short
That a sports field demand study quantifies actual sports field capacity and hours demanded for competition and training on a code by code basis as the foundation of an implementation plan for sports field improvements and expansion, location of artificial turf (if/ when required) and training light installation.	Short
That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a 'home of football' be developed that incorporates an artificial turf field and access to a minimum of two grass fields to complement provision in other regions of the Football South Federation. The artificial turf field would initially be shared with hockey requiring mutually agreed surface type and access rights (until evident hockey demand warrants a hockey specific artificial turf field).	Short
That QLDC and CODC designate the following as major hub parks: a) Anderson Park in Cromwell b) Molyneux Park in Alexandra c) Queenstown Events Centre d) Wanaka Recreation Centre/ 3 Parks e) Pembroke Park/ Wanaka Camping & Showgrounds Recreation Reserve	Short
That all designated hub parks have comprehensive master or development plans in place and appropriate Reserve Management Plans	Short
Consider a coordinated and centralised on-line booking system and monitoring system to generate reliable data on occupancy and use of facilities	Short
Consider as part of the system for monitoring use of not-for-profit sport and recreation facilities that use by out of region visitors is able to be isolated and reported on	Short
That a specific Ice Sports facility implementation plan is developed to ensure supply matches with demand across the region and ensure coordinated development of new facilities.	Short
Development of a regional Off-Road Track and Trail Strategy to determine and guide future track and trail development and investment priorities, including MTB tracks suitable for competition use. The strategy would need to be developed collaboratively with the wider sector, including clubs and commercial operators.	Short
That a bowls specific facility implementation plan is developed to explore opportunities to maximise use of the facilities through partnerships with other activities, mergers of clubs and consolidation/ rationalisation of facilities.	Short
That a golf specific facility implementation plan is developed to explore opportunities to maximise use of the facilities through partnerships with other activities, mergers of clubs and rationalisation of facilities.	Short
That a detailed tennis specific facility plan is developed to consider the overall network, the development of a regional competition hub facility (based at an existing facility) and partnerships between tennis clubs, schools and other users (e.g. hockey, futsal, outdoor basketball) to consolidate/ rationalise supply of courts and to maximise the use of courts in the future. Specifically address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renewal of courts at Arrowtown Tennis Club ▪ Renewal of surface of the Clyde Tennis Club courts ▪ Improvement, where needed, in quality of any shared use surfaces 	Short

Entire Region Recommendations	Timeframe
Develop water sports shore facility hubs to support use of Lake Wanaka and Lake Dunstan (primarily for rowing, kayaking, sailing and boating) and possibly at other lakes in the future	Short
That policy is developed by local authorities regarding total number of days of service interruption per winter season of community sport at key indoor court facilities	Short
That opportunities are explored to increase collaboration / partnerships at an operational level between existing community sport hub facilities.	Short
Recognition of key local MTB track networks as significant community assets by QLDC and CODC and financial support/ cost sharing arrangements be explored with MTB Clubs for their upkeep.	Short
That QLDC and CODC develop proactive strategic land acquisition, land protection and land banking strategy for future development as major hub parks	Medium
The Cromwell full-size water-based hockey turf owned by the Central Otago Sports Turf Trust is retained and sustained as the regional facility for hockey in the region	Medium (renewal)
That additional indoor aquatic provision is developed that complements existing provision and provides flexible, warmer water areas to meet the needs of the changing population.	Medium
Additional indoor courts are developed over time to meet evident demand from participation growth for indoor sports codes in Wanaka (including some wooden floor capacity), Alexandra and Cromwell	Medium
That there is further investment in the pool of portable seating units which can be utilised across the region to create a temporary small-scale sport or community event arenas.	Medium
That opportunities for outdoor basketball are provided to maximise the potential use of existing outdoor court facilities at strategic locations within the region through a facility implementation plan focused on developing partnerships with tennis clubs, schools and other users (e.g. hockey, futsal) to maximise the use of existing courts.	Medium
That a network-based approach is developed based around high quality golf courses including 2 championship standard courses supported by local courses	Medium
That there will be annual reviews of the Strategy recommendations and full review of the Strategy every 3 years (timing synchronised to inform future Long Term Plans).	On-going
CODC and QLDC encourage greater collaboration and partnerships between sports codes	On-going
CODC and QLDC identify beneficial school/ community facility partnership opportunities and support their development	On-going
CODC and QLDC adopt the facility hierarchy, planning principles and prioritisation criteria within the strategy	On-going
CODC, QLDC and sports identify opportunities to modify existing facilities and ensure new facilities cater for the needs of users with disabilities, including older adult users who often have declining physical abilities	On-going
In communities with small and/or slow growth populations, where agreement cannot be reached to rationalise the existing provision, the development of a new facility should be given a lower priority	On-going
That appropriate provision of car parking, toilets, craft storage and changing facilities are developed at strategic access points to key natural waterways.	On-going
That outdoor courts at the Netball Centres in the region are maintained to a high standard through programmed maintenance and renewals agreed between the respective local authority and resident Netball Centre	On-going
That a reduction in number of outdoor netball courts occurs in tandem with provision of additional indoor courts to avoid over-supply	On-going
Squash to relocate and become integrated as part of community sport hubs as existing facilities require replacement or major works, initially in Wanaka and Queenstown, and other locations (as facilities reach the end of life)	On-going

CODC Only Recommendations

CODC Recommendations	Timeframe
Support Omakau Recreation Reserve Committee to develop its new hub and explore opportunity to develop additional community and sporting hubs with a wide range of users through partnerships and consolidation at a local community level. These should be aimed at providing multiple sporting opportunities alongside other community activities to promote a wider community/ social hub.	Short
Developing a dedicated Gymsports facility in Alexandra to meet local community needs	Short
Immediate adaption of existing artificial surfaced tennis courts at Anderson Park to enable hockey use for training and junior small-sided games mainly by Cromwell Hockey Club to move its use off the water based full-size field at Anderson Park	Short
Support the Maniototo Area School in the renewal of the surface of the courts for community and school use by tennis, netball and hockey	Short
Develop a new hockey half-field turf area at Molyneux Park in the short to medium term with potential shared use of the Netball Pavilion to provide changing and toilets facilities for hockey users, part-size turf located so that a full-size field can be accommodated in the future	Short
That CODC explore the potential of Cromwell Racecourse as the site for a larger regional hub park and tournament venue for field sports	Medium
Renew the multi-use artificial carpet at the Omakau Recreation Reserve in the medium term	Medium
That provision is made for renewal/ refurbishment of the indoor aquatic facility in Cromwell to meet current and projected future demand	Medium

QLDC Recommendations

QLDC Recommendations	Timeframe
That 4 extra Badminton courts are marked out and nets provided in the WRC adjacent to the existing 4 courts to enable current demand to be met and ensure the future of badminton in Wanaka	Short
That the QEC is expanded with an additional 2-4 court ¹ multi-sport facility developed as a priority and these courts are primarily for community-based sport use.	Short
That the existing 2-court QEC stadium is actively managed in tandem with new courts to minimise interruptions to community sport from event bookings.	Short
Immediate development of a half field artificial turf area in Queenstown to remedy current unmet hockey demand (options include Wakatipu High School courts carpet overlay ² or a new area at QEC possibly a full-size field shared with football or a dedicated part-size dedicated to hockey)	Short
In the short term develop an all-weather run up to the long jump pit at QEC so that it can also be used for athletics, particularly sprint training	Short
QLDC to work in partnership with Mt Aspiring College and the improve the turf quality of the 400m grass athletics track	Short
That a feasibility study for a multi-code sports clubroom facility at QEC be supported and identifying its location be included in the QEC master planning.	Short
Securing a short-term interim facility for QGC immediately is the priority and then develop a dedicated Gymsports facility in Queenstown to meet local community needs	Short
Develop a dedicated facility for Gymsports including Trampoline and Tumbling as part of a hub in Wanaka to meet local community needs	Short
Retain a publicly owned development level golf course facility to enable introductory golf, junior development and casual pay for play in the Wakatipu Basin and possibly include driving range.	Medium
Enable use of QEC indoor courts to host Gymsports regional and national events	Medium
That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a multi-field sport hub park is developed in elsewhere in the Wakatipu Basin with a minimum of 4 fields and potential for a spectator arena around a	Medium

¹ All 3 courts to be compliant with Netball New Zealand requirements, particularly in terms of safety run-off.

² If a cost-effective access arrangement can be achieved with the School and PPP partners.

QLDC Recommendations	Timeframe
field in the longer term to meet the requirements of larger scale sporting events for rugby, football, league and touch and to meet increasing demand for fields from participation growth.	
That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a multi-field sport hub park is developed in the Wanaka area with a minimum of 4 fields (preferably 6) to meet increasing demand for football fields from participation growth as well as larger scale sporting events for rugby, football, league and touch.	Medium
In the medium to long term develop an all-weather athletics 200m 'J' track, long jump run up track to keep athletes safe when training in wet conditions in Queenstown (potentially at Wakatipu High School ³) and then possibly other locations in the region	Medium
Developing local tracks and trails around Glenorchy, Kingston and Wanaka, which would reduce the pressure experienced on the Queenstown network.	Medium
Construction of a low flow white-water canoe/ kayak feature at the Hawea White-water Park.	Medium
In the longer-term, the John Davies Oval be further developed to accommodate more spectators, primarily utilising the portable seating units to achieve the spectator capacity target	Long
If in the longer term, evident demand grows, then an athletics track and field facility to enable regional and national events to be held in Queenstown should be considered	Long

³ If a cost-effective access arrangement can be achieved with School and PPP partners.

Table of Contents

1	Executive Summary	iii
2	Introduction	1
2.1	<i>Regional Competitive Advantage</i>	1
2.2	<i>Methodology</i>	2
2.3	<i>Using this Strategy</i>	4
3	Challenges, Needs and Trends	5
3.1	<i>Key Findings</i>	5
3.2	<i>Changing population demographics</i>	6
3.3	<i>Participation Trends</i>	6
3.4	<i>Increased burden on volunteers</i>	7
3.5	<i>Fit for purpose facilities</i>	7
3.6	<i>Geographic distribution of facilities</i>	7
3.7	<i>The facility legacy</i>	8
3.8	<i>Opportunities for regional competition</i>	8
3.9	<i>Current Providers</i>	9
3.10	<i>Operating Challenges</i>	10
3.11	<i>Collaborative and partnership approaches</i>	10
3.12	<i>Hub and Spoke Approach</i>	11
4	Future Planning and Priorities	12
4.1	<i>Facility Hierarchy</i>	13
4.2	<i>Facility and Space Planning Principles</i>	13
4.3	<i>Facility and Space Planning Criteria</i>	16
5	Gaps and Oversupply at a Regional Level	17
5.1	<i>Indoor Codes</i>	17
5.1.1	Basketball	17
5.1.2	Futsal	18
5.1.3	Netball	18
5.1.4	Squash	19
5.1.5	Badminton	20
5.2	<i>Outdoor Field Sports</i>	20
5.2.1	Cricket	20
5.2.2	Football	21
5.2.3	Hockey	22
5.2.4	Rugby	23
5.3	<i>Outdoor Court Sports</i>	23
5.3.1	Netball (Outdoor)	23
5.3.2	Tennis	24
5.3.3	Basketball	25
5.4	<i>Aquatic Sports</i>	25
5.4.1	Swimming	25
5.4.2	Canoe/ kayaking	26
5.4.3	Rowing	26
5.4.4	Sailing/ Yachting	27
5.5	<i>Ice and Snow Sports</i>	27
5.5.1	Snow Sports	27
5.5.2	Curling	27
5.5.3	Ice Hockey	28
5.5.4	Ice-Skating	28
5.6	<i>Specialised Sports</i>	28
5.6.1	Athletics	28
5.6.2	Disc Golf	29
5.6.3	Equestrian	29
5.6.4	Golf	30
5.6.5	Gymsports	30
5.6.6	Indoor Bowls	31
5.6.7	Lawn Bowls	32
5.6.8	Mountain Biking (MTB) and Trail Cycling (off-road)	32

5.6.9	Multi-sport	33
5.6.10	Shooting	33
5.6.11	Skateboarding	34
6	Key Facility Recommendations for the Region	34
6.1	<i>Sector-Wide Recommendations</i>	34
6.2	<i>Aquatic Facilities</i>	35
6.3	<i>Indoor Courts</i>	36
6.4	<i>Outdoor Fields</i>	37
6.4.1	Sports Fields (natural grass turf)	38
6.4.2	Hockey Artificial Fields	39
6.5	<i>Outdoor courts</i>	39
6.5.1	Netball	40
6.5.2	Tennis	40
6.5.3	Basketball	40
6.6	<i>Ice and Snow Sports</i>	41
6.7	<i>Specialised Sports</i>	41
6.7.1	Athletics	41
6.7.2	Equestrian	42
6.7.3	Lawn Bowls	42
6.7.4	Golf	42
6.7.5	GymSports	43
6.7.6	Mountain Bike and Trail Cycling	43
6.8	<i>Sport and Recreation Hub Parks and Facilities</i>	44
6.9	<i>Monitoring Use</i>	46
7	Appendixes	47
7.1	<i>Code Engagement Summary</i>	47
7.2	<i>Changing population demographics</i>	48
7.2.1	CODC Resident Population Projections	48
7.2.2	Queenstown Lakes District Resident Population Projections	50
7.2.3	Wakatipu Ward Population Projections	53
7.2.4	Wanaka Ward Population Projections	54
7.3	<i>Adult Participation in Sport and Recreation Activities</i>	56
7.4	<i>Implementation Plan</i>	61

List of Tables

Table 1: Recommendations	v
Table 2: Organisation and Role	9
Table 3: Scope of Study - List of codes.....	47
Table 4: CODC population projections by age group	49
Table 5: CODC active participation age population growth projections.....	49
Table 6: CODC population growth projections for 5 to 19 years age group.....	50
Table 7: QLDC population projections by age group.....	51
Table 8: QLDC active participation age population growth projections	52
Table 9: QLDC population growth projections for 5 to 19 years age group	52
Table 10: Wakatipu Ward population projections by age group.....	54
Table 11: Wakatipu Ward active participation age population growth projections	54
Table 12: Wakatipu Ward population growth projections for 5 to 19 years age group	54
Table 13: Wanaka Ward population projections by age group	55
Table 14: Wanaka Ward active participation age population growth projections.....	56
Table 15: Wanaka Ward population growth projections for 5 to 19 years age group.....	56
Table 16: Implementation Schedule	61

List of Figures

Figure 1: Key to assessment table classifications	17
Figure 2: CODC Population change 2018-2048.....	49
Figure 3: QLDC population change 2018-2043	51
Figure 4: Wakatipu Ward population change 2018-2043	53
Figure 5: Wanaka Ward population change 2018-2043.....	55
Figure 6: Expected Participation Rates in Central Otago District.....	57
Figure 7: Expected Participation Rates in Queenstown Lakes District	59

2 Introduction

The study area for the Strategy was the Queenstown Lakes and Central Otago districts. The scope of the Strategy is not-for-profit sport and active recreation and the research and consultation has been limited to stakeholder organisations and primarily those organisations focused on organised or formal sport (often known as 'sports codes'). Some of these codes operate casual or 'pay for play' activities, some of these are termed recreational. The vast majority of sport and recreation facilities located in communities across the region are predominantly used for organised sport.

The purpose of the Queenstown Lakes Central Otago Regional Facility Strategy is to guide the future development of sports and active recreation facilities for the region. The Strategy is designed to provide:

- An inventory of existing facilities.
- Analysis of the gap between current facilities and current and future needs.
- Identifying future investment requirements.
- A facility hierarchy of sport and active recreation facilities in the region.
- A set of planning principles, criteria and assessment process for prioritisation of projects
- A prioritised list of recommendations for the development or rationalisation of facilities.

2.1 Regional Competitive Advantage

The region is unique and has a number of competitive advantages that impact on sporting and recreational opportunities. In considering these it is essential that the region plays to its strengths as well as recognising some of the limitations. The regional competitive advantages include:

Climate

The region has a continental climate of hot summers and cold winters that are predominantly drier than the rest of New Zealand. This means there are few cancellations of outdoor sport from wet weather. The dry climate, particularly in CODC, means damage from frost is minimal from evening trainings. This high reliability attracts higher level cricket games to the region. However, winter snow and ice conditions make road travel, particularly at night slow and difficult (and at times treacherous). Longer travel times to venues, combined with low temperatures, impact on evening outdoor sport games and trainings in the heart of the winter. This factor needs to be considered when considering floodlighting outdoor training and game areas. Icing is an issue for hockey on the water-based turf with evening activity needing to finish 1 ½ to 2 hours earlier than at the same facilities further north in New Zealand.

Natural Environment

The region is supported by an abundance of natural features such as mountains and waterways (lakes and rivers) which provide for a range of outdoor sport and recreation activities including walking, running, biking, mountain biking, skiing, ice-skating, curling, mountaineering, rock climbing, rowing, kayaking, canoeing, wind surfing, kite surfing, boating, fishing, swimming, triathlon, and horse riding.

Many of these activities are in growth and opportunities to maximise access to suitable support facilities such as toilets, change rooms and shelters at entry access points can significantly increase participation for community and for events.

Tourism

The large number of visitors from outside of the region can put pressure on infrastructure. However, the volume of visitors has driven the provision of activity and support infrastructure such as bike trails and toilets at key access points that would otherwise not been provided or taken longer to be established that benefit residents. Commercial tourism driven investment has also provided much of the infrastructure used by residents such as ski fields, snow parks, golf courses, as well as a multitude of 'adrenalin' and 'adventure' based recreation and sport activities/ experiences.

Tourism also provides all of the support infrastructure to enable the hosting of events including an international airport, commercial accommodation and eateries. Some codes are limiting national events to centres with good air travel capability and sufficient commercial accommodation, the associated tourism infrastructure makes Queenstown and the wider region an option for these codes.

Major Event Facilities

There are a number of major facilities which are at National level such as ski fields for snow sports, cricket ovals at QEC and Molyneux Park and the hockey turf at Cromwell. QEC provides a hub park for some field sport tournaments. The natural landscape features are the major asset for national and international adventure sport events.

While future facility development may enable a wider range of major events to be facilitated in the region, a targeted approach to maximise the profile and utilisation of existing facilities for major events is required. It needs to be acknowledged that not all codes /events can be supported at the same level within the region. A targeted approach to cater specifically for the activities where the region has a natural advantage (e.g. outdoor/adventure sports).

Regional Funding Support

Sport and recreation in the region are supported by a strong and mixed funding base of philanthropic Trusts, Local Government and commercial sponsors. A coordinated approach to funding has the significant potential to drive and enable regional priorities to be developed, implemented and sustained long-term.

World class participation and development pathways

The region has a high level of participation in sport and recreation and a strong track record in supporting and developing talented athletes in a wide range of codes.

Opportunities exist to build on these and ensure the region is recognised for world class participation opportunities and as an incubator of talent, particularly in snow sports with the high-performance node in Wanaka. A reality is that talented athletes in most sports need to relocate to the national high-performance nodes of their respective sports to further their sporting careers.

While it may be desirable for the region to aspire to provide facilities and opportunities for all codes, at all levels, it is recognised that providing high performance training facilities to International / National level or for hosting major events is not supported in terms of the level of demand and is not economically sustainable for a region of this size. However, making provision for the temporary provision for events if and when required should be considered when developing new and redeveloping existing facilities.

2.2 Methodology

In developing this Strategy, a comprehensive process was undertaken to engage with the key stakeholders and collate the baseline information of existing facilities and identification of current and future needs. These included:

- Document reviews (including national and regional facility strategies and plans, population data)
- Questionnaires were used to obtain data for the inventory and to identify the issues and challenges facing sport and active recreation in the region (Regional Sport and Recreation Organisations, Sport and Recreation Clubs, Schools)
- Key informant interviews
- Strategy group workshops
- Regional sports organisation workshops
- Additional consultation forums with regional sports organisations and clubs

Sport Otago lead the process and coordinated input from the partners (CODC, QLDC, Sport Southland, Central Lakes Trust). Key outputs from the methodology were:

- The development of an inventory of current sport and active recreation facilities in the region. This was a significant task and will need updating on an on-going basis.
- Completion of Code Summaries based on data and feedback sourced from RSOs and clubs (where an RSO did not exist)
- Completion of the Strategy report

In developing this strategy, an initial consultation process was undertaken to engage with the key stakeholders and collate the baseline information of existing facilities and future needs. The initial consultation phase included a short response period for stakeholders to supply information to meet the requirements of QLDC and CODC to provide context for their consideration of capital projects for their 2018-2028 Long Term Plans (LTP). This provided valuable but incomplete data for the stocktake of the current supply of facilities in the region. There were also some gaps in information regarding needs in the draft report due to non-response from some known organisations. Tasks in this initial phase included:

- Document review
- Key informant interviews
- Online questionnaires and facility audit
- Strategy group workshops
- Additional consultation forums

An initial consultation draft Strategy report was completed to:

- Enable feedback to be gathered over February and March 2018 from key stakeholders
- To provide context for 2018-2018 LTP capital projects
- To inform decision-making by funders on projects currently being considered for funding grants.

The process for developing the Strategy was extended to enable more stakeholder engagement including consultation forums to assist clubs and regional bodies to prepare their submissions. This consultation with stakeholders took place in February and March 2018. Most of these gaps were filled through this second round of consultation with stakeholders and enabled this revised final draft report to be prepared.

The Strategy report will be updated with Census 2018 population data and projections as they become available over the next 6-12 months.

All sports codes and active recreation pursuits consulted have individual code summaries that can be supplied on request.

2.3 Using this Strategy

As a high-level strategy and ambitious in scope, both geographically and in terms of content, further planning effort will be required at the district level. The strategy should not be seen as a replacement for this detailed planning, nor any existing strategies that exist nationally and across the region.

This strategy does not set a standard level of service for sport and recreation facilities across the region. Individual Council's and asset owners determine their own specific levels of service through their own plans, strategies, policies and Long Term Plan processes. However, it is intended that this strategy provide a framework to help guide regional and sub-regional/ district provision and individual Council's levels of investment and service for sport and recreation facilities.

Given that the strategy has examined issues based on available evidence at a network wide level, some specific code aspirations may not align. There may be instances where a particular club or code aspire to develop facilities to a higher standard than is required or in a location where there are other facilities available. Where this eventuates, it is important to take a network-based approach across the region to ensure that the regional priorities are met.

The strategy is envisaged to be used as a tool to assist the coordination of future sport and recreation facility planning and provision, and the funding and investment needs that are required.

Limitations

The initial strategy report has been developed at a comparatively rapid pace and using the available data at the time of writing. Given the reliance on the available secondary data and the primary data collection from third parties it is considered there will be some gaps in the detailed facility inventory. However, this strategy represents the most comprehensive regional facility analysis available at the current time. The strategy is intended to be a living document and updated on a regular cycle aligned with the LTP. The facility inventory is an on-going information repository that will be incrementally updated as data comes to hand.

This strategy provides a high-level strategic overview of the current and projected facility needs, it identifies the future priorities and provides a robust method to review and advise on priorities from a regional perspective. While these priorities are identified, it is essential that detailed, site specific investigations are undertaken to assess the feasibility and viability of individual projects.

The Insights tool developed by Sport NZ has at its core the Active NZ participation data. It enables estimations of participation to be made to a localised level using this data. This is the best tool available for this purpose. An update of the tool with the latest Active NZ survey data in mid 2018.

The population data used is sourced from the 2013 Census and it is recognised that this data is dated, particularly in light of the strong growth being experienced in some parts of the region. The 2018 Census occurred on 5 March and population profile data will be available in late 2018 and early 2019.

The Strategy will be reviewed to take this new information on population and the report will be updated.

3 Challenges, Needs and Trends

The region faces a number of challenges that impact on the current and future provision of facilities. It is essential that these challenges are clearly defined and addressed to ensure that the region has a flexible and fit for purpose network of facilities to meet future sporting needs. The challenges identified are summarised in this section.

3.1 Key Findings

A key finding is that the resident population in QLDC is projected to grow at a much faster rate than CODC. The school roll data indicates that this growth is likely to be ahead of the short-term projections and that Cromwell is growing at a much faster rate than the rest of CODC local catchments.

Another key finding is the majority of sports facilities across the region were developed over 20 years ago and were developed to meet the specific needs of a number of traditional sporting codes. While many of these codes have grown and prospered some have declined over the past 20 years.

In addition to the individual code participation trends there are a number of other significant trends that are impacting more and more on demand and use of facilities. These trends are widely recognised in the sector and include:

- **Increasing expectations in the standard of facilities from users and sports codes**
- **Decrease in traditional volunteer culture**
- **Increased demand for 'pay for play' and the casualization of sport.**
- **Increased responsibilities and burden placed on volunteers to meet user expectations, health and safety and other compliance requirements.**

There are two main findings regarding gaps and duplications.

1. There are a number of codes where there is evident over-supply, where participation levels have declined, and the facilities are now under-utilised. The over-supply issues are predominantly in the slow growth or static population areas of the region. Codes with significant issues include:

- **Bowls (clubrooms and greens)**
- **Rugby (clubrooms) in smaller rural communities**
- **Tennis (clubrooms and club courts) in smaller rural communities**
- **Golf (clubrooms and courses) in smaller rural communities**

2. There are gaps where participation is increasing, and under-supply is evident with users reporting that they struggle to access suitable facilities. These gaps are predominantly in the high population growth areas of the region, including:

- **Local access to part-size artificial practice and junior small-sided games Access to indoor courts for sports such as basketball, netball, handball, volleyball and Futsal.**

- **Access to quality floodlit sports field areas mostly for training purposes in Wanaka and Queenstown**
- **A hub park with 6-8 fields in the Region to attract national tournaments for field sports such as touch, cricket, rugby and football**

3.2 Changing population demographics

The population modelling provided by QLDC and CODC has Census 2013 as its base data which is now 5 years old. The first review of the Strategy will have more recent 2018 Census data to inform it (population numbers will be available from October 2018). This will likely show a markedly different picture for the high growth areas of the region. A parallel examination of school roll data from the Ministry of Education for the last 5 years 2013 to 2017 inclusive provides some real-time insights into the growth in this key segment of the resident population since the 2013 Census.

There are also indications of spill-over starting to occur in terms of population growth in other parts of Central Otago (the 2018 Census will provide critical updates on this growth trend later in 2018 and early 2019).

The ageing of the resident population is projected to impact strongly in both QLDC and CODC. These older adults are time rich and represent a growing demand by weight of numbers. However, they generally have declining physical abilities and this needs to be factored into the future provision of sport and recreation facilities in the region.

Detailed information can be found based on the 2013 Census data in the Appendix.

3.3 Participation Trends

Some of the traditional codes including netball, football, hockey and cricket continue to be popular in the rural areas and are maintaining a strong level of participation.

Some codes are declining in popularity with falling membership levels but with little or no change in the size of their facility network. Bowls and tennis are examples of these codes. Many traditionally popular sports appear to be experiencing relative declines in senior (adult) and secondary school age participation when population growth is considered. This decline is most marked in stable and slow population growth areas of the region. The relative decline is to an extent masked in high population growth areas within the region including Queenstown, Wanaka and to an extent Cromwell where new residents supplement the number of players. There are increases in player numbers in these areas. Some of these participants are transient workers who often prefer to participate in 'pay to play' activities rather than engage as club members. While not all individual clubs / facilities are the same, the decline in membership places an increased organisational and financial burden on the remaining members. Pay to play provides an opportunity for differentiated pricing enabling a two or more tiered pricing structure between longer term club members and shorter-term users.

A number of modified versions of traditional codes have emerged such as Futsal and are struggling to secure access to facilities or develop facilities to enable their code to grow. Individual informal recreation activities are increasing in popularity and often need relatively low investment in infrastructure for example mountain biking and walking.

The emergence of new activities and the need to support existing infrastructure is placing significant pressures on available funding sources which reinforces the need for greater sharing and flexible spaces.

There is extensive provision for 'adrenalin recreations' and 'adventure sports' mostly based in the natural environment such as the myriad of snow-based sports and recreation activities the region is renowned for. Most of the infrastructure has been developed and operated by

commercial providers and is targeted at visitors to the region. However, these are also used extensively by local residents.

Understanding the trends in secondary school sports is essential when considering the future facility requirements. As trends change, identifying sports which are in high demand at school and providing flexible facilities to enable community-based participation to continue is critical to retaining these participants.

The Sport NZ Insights Tool is a relatively recent development. It is a key tool for local rather than national insights using nationally gathered data. It draws data from a range of sources to provide indicative information on the expected level of participation in a sport or recreation activity rather than actual levels. It cannot be equated with organised sport club membership or player numbers as it includes informal/ casual activity such as playing a pick-up game of tennis. However, it does provide a useful guide to the overall top 20 activities in each district.

There will be a major update of the expanded Active NZ Survey in mid 2018, this data is a core source of data regarding participation in the Insights Tool. This will be used to update this section of the Strategy report.

3.4 Increased burden on volunteers

A significant challenge facing regional and local level sport is the increasing burden placed on a decreasing number of volunteers due to limited funding, increased expectations of members/ users, demand from users to 'pay and play' (without volunteering themselves), responsibility for health and safety, compliance requirements and limited property management experience.

These challenges are often exacerbated by duplication of roles at the club level in traditionally strong sports with a copious number of clubs. This creates significant pressure on the volunteer network. Many of the codes recognise that some facilities are underutilised and that there could be significant benefits to be gained from developing a multi-code approach and partnering with others to maximise the use of the facilities. A key challenge is how to achieve this, especially when the current volunteers are struggling with the day to day club operation workload.

3.5 Fit for purpose facilities

Community sport and recreation assets in long established communities are ageing with many struggling to continue to be fit for purpose. In many cases meeting the basic maintenance standards for their facilities is a significant challenge as codes struggle to comply with factors such as current building codes and earthquake strengthening.

A number of codes identified that often it is not the overall number of facilities which is a concern but the condition and suitability of those facilities to meet current needs. Clubrooms and changing facilities are ageing, and the current lack of training lights (on sports parks and artificial surfaces on school sites) is seen as a significant barrier to maximising use of existing facilities.

Pressure on indoor sport facilities is a significant concern for CODC (such as Molyneux Stadium) and QLDC, particularly covered or indoor courts for the indoor codes in Queenstown. Pressure on sport fields is a major challenge for QLDC, particularly fields for football in Queenstown. Where there are sufficient number of fields, the condition and quality of surface of fields and access to fields with floodlights for training were particular concerns in both QLDC and CODC.

3.6 Geographic distribution of facilities

A number of previous facility development decisions have endeavoured to ensure that there is wider access and provision spread across the region and that the region as a whole can benefit from good quality facilities and events. Most users of these facilities want convenience in accessing facilities (shorter travelling times so less cost commuting to venues) and generally are less concerned about the spread of facilities across administrative boundaries.

Greater coordination and planning are required to ensure that significant new regional facilities are located within reasonable proximity of the majority of potential users to meet the need and to maximise use. Where this is not the case with existing facilities, a coordinated approach is required to ensure that all relevant stakeholders work collaboratively to ensure that these regional and sub-regional facilities are sustainable and additional provision is made to meet demand in the areas of most need.

Several major regional and sub-regional facilities are located in Alexandra, the historical hub town in the region. However, Alexandra is not now the major population centre but is still the main hub for a wide catchment of participants (reaching across the Maniototo and to Roxburgh and the Teviot Valley). The largest concentration of the participation base now and in the future is Queenstown, Wanaka and to a degree Cromwell. There is the need for development of local capacity in Queenstown, Wanaka and Cromwell in order to deal with population driven growth in demand. There are some local facilities that should also continue to be supported, despite having slow growing (and occasionally declining), or a small participation base. Consolidation is an option where distances to the next like facility has a reasonable travel time.

In considering the development to any new hub facilities it is important to consider the potential impact on existing facilities at a regional or sub-regional/ district level, particularly areas with small and/or slow growth populations. Where new hub facilities are developed or created from the expansion of existing facilities these should not usually be considered as additional new but as replacement. This will enable consolidation or rationalisation of the existing facilities network to provide modern high quality, multi-use and fit for purpose facilities. In communities with small and/or slow growth populations, where agreement cannot be reached to rationalise the existing provision, the development of new facility should be given a lower priority.

3.7 The facility legacy

There has been significant investment into the development of sporting facilities in the region which has enabled generations of the local rural community to be physically active and take part in a wide range of sporting activities. However, the facility network is ageing across CODC communities and to a degree in QLDC for facilities for some traditional sports. In addition, many community facilities have significant deferred maintenance issues, participation trends and participant expectations are changing. The region is sitting on a legacy of unsustainable, ageing and not fit for purpose facilities that require a planned approach to ensure they are selectively upgraded, modernised to be fit for purpose, converted to new purposes and/ or rationalised. Some of these facilities were developed as part of the hydro-electric power development of the Clutha catchment.

This requires each code with this issue to undertake its own detailed planning to identify its own future direction. However, most codes will require assistance with this process from their respective National Body, CODC and/or QLDC and Sport Otago.

3.8 Opportunities for regional competition

A number of codes identified that a lack of access to suitable facilities restricted the ability to host regional, national or international competitions. It will not be possible with available resources to meet the demands of every code to host national or international events in the region, but consideration should be given to ensuring each code has access to a suitable facility for their intra-region competition, e.g. swimming, indoor court sports. There is a limited supply of national and international events and there is intense competition between regions

to attract these events. In addition, some codes are limiting national events to centres with good air travel capability and sufficient commercial accommodation which positions Queenstown and the region well to compete for these events, particularly the adventure and snow sports that use the natural landscape.

3.9 Current Providers

There are many different organisations involved in the provision and management of facilities within the region, these include:

- Territorial authorities (CODC and QLDC)
- Regional Sports Organisations
- Clubs
- Facility Trusts
- MOE / Schools
- Private / commercial providers
- Public good funders

While a number of partnership approaches have been developed over the years traditionally the above owners and managers of facilities have mostly operated in isolation. It is important to understand how these roles are changing and the implications of those changes.

Table 2: Organisation and Role

Organisation	Key Roles	Key Role: Current and Future Challenges
Territorial authorities (TAs)	Planner Provider Enabler Investor	Territorial authorities have a lead role in the planning for and provision of facilities through direct ownership and management and leases to clubs. In some rural communities, TAs have delegated responsibilities to Recreation Reserve Committees (former Domain Boards). Nationally, there is an increasing move to transfer the responsibility for smaller facilities to the community sector. While this can provide short term benefits in terms of community management it raises significant long-term sustainability challenges for the new owners and community funders.
Regional Sports Organisations (RSOs) and National Sporting Organisations (NSOs)	User Planner Provider	The majority of RSOs have been passive in the planning and coordination of provision of local facilities. Most have been active planning and advocating for provision of regional and national level facilities in their region. Some are now taking a lead from their NSOs who have completed National Facility Strategies and are actively planning and shaping their future facility network such as the Central Otago Hockey Association. RSOs are also users of facilities, mostly located in Dunedin or Invercargill. This places significant pressure to secure access for regional competition and training with access secured often at the expense of community users at these facilities. RSOs are also becoming increasingly constrained by the cost of facility access and management.
Clubs	User Provider	Some clubs are taking an increased role in the ownership and provision of facilities, whilst others are looking to minimise their risks associated with ownership of facilities. The former can place an increased burden on volunteers to manage additional facilities without the resources (financial and people) to secure the long-term sustainability.
Facility Trusts	Provider	A small number of sporting facility trusts have been established to own and manage facilities on behalf of the community. This provides independent community ownership and access. However, establishing and maintaining sustainable income streams to fund

Organisation	Key Roles	Key Role: Current and Future Challenges
		operations and renewals to secure their long-term future is a challenge, as is the establishment of effective governance and operational support.
MOE / Schools	Provider	<p>The education sector has a long track record of providing sporting facilities, many of which are made available for community use. However, there is a mixed picture; some schools are more restrictive of community use, whilst others are entering into partnerships enabling greater community use.</p> <p>Opportunities to maximise facility use with the school during the day and community at evenings and weekend provide a win-win situation. The challenge is to ensure that access is managed in such a way to maximise use and ensure the long-term viability of the facilities.</p> <p>Nationally, the MOE is now more actively supporting community-school dual use and dual provision partnerships and released a Shared-Use Policy in 2015 to support its intent</p> <p>Private Public Partnership (PPP) such as the new Wakatipu High School add complexity to any potential partnership or fee for use arrangement to enable community access to school facilities.</p>
Private / commercial providers.	Enabler Investor Provider	The commercial sector plays a significant role in providing a small range of sporting facilities, primarily adventure sport, learn to swim, health and fitness and indoor sport where there is potential to generate a commercial return.
Public good funders	Enabler Investor	National, regional and local public good funders are vital enablers through investment in sport and active recreation facilities.

3.10 Operating Challenges

A number of challenges have been identified regarding operational efficiencies and the long-term sustainability of community owned/ managed facilities. Transferring more and more facilities to community ownership does have many benefits including:

- Governance and management are closer to the activity and is likely to be better informed as to needs of users and act to remedy asset issues.
- Can be more entrepreneurial in approach to operating and sustaining the asset.
- In-kind contributions of materials and labour from local businesses should be greater as they are aligned with the owner organisation (often members).
- Ability to secure 3rd party funding for renewal and re-development of facilities.

Challenges include:

- Insufficient expertise in the governance board and management of the owner organisation
- Lack of resources to employ experienced personnel to manage and activate the asset.
- Transfer of asset does not have realistic level of on-going funding support for asset costs (operating, maintenance and renewals)
- Vulnerability to decline in membership base and participation to sustain the asset

3.11 Collaborative and partnership approaches

The region has some good examples of hub parks such as Molyneux Park with co-located facilities and some with multi-code hub facilities such as the Queenstown Events Centre and Wanaka Recreation Centre. However, most are not operating as partnerships between clubs.

While these facilities provide good examples, many clubs and facilities are struggling with day to day club management, administration and governance. These organisations are of varying size and scale; however, all are facing very similar challenges regarding administration, bookings, health and safety requirements, finance, website, advertising etc.

While collaborative approaches can improve the quality of delivery and increase the use of a facility, the challenge is to ensure that they are of an appropriate scale and are suitably resourced to ensure that the administrative burden on volunteers is not perpetuated. It is essential to develop quality resources to ensure the effective, efficient and sustainable management of facilities. Partnership approaches to create integrated facilities require a willingness of key stakeholders to work together to develop integrated solutions.

A partnership approach is required to ensure the long-term sustainability of these facilities is considered from the outset and prior to any transfer of the asset. There also needs to be timely support in the form of impartial expertise to help navigate to a successful transfer of ownership.

Clubs and organisations need to set affordable membership fees because price is a significant barrier to inclusive participation. However, where over-supply occurs pricing levels are usually inadequate to ensure that all facilities are sustainable in the long term. Financial supplements from rate-payer and other funding support are usually required to sustain these facilities. However, this support comes at a significant opportunity cost to other sports organisations unable to access this funding for other initiatives.

While there are challenges to facility provision, it is clear that a multi-code sport partnership approach is required to reduce duplication in provision and consolidation to fewer facilities to enable higher use and occupancy. These measures will generate economies in scale to aid long-term sustainability.

3.12 Hub and Spoke Approach

A hub and spoke approach has been adopted in much of the national level facility planning. The logic is a regional hub facility is at the centre of a network of spoke or satellite facilities to optimise provision and minimise duplication of facilities at the regional and national level. Much of this planning has assumed that the regional hub for a code is located where there is the largest concentration of population (and participants) with spokes or satellite facilities distributed around the hub in small population centres providing local access to the sport.

The shape of the Queenstown Lakes – Central Otago region, the travel distances and road network configuration, location of the population centres and the shift in the location of the largest population concentration in the region from Alexandra to Queenstown makes use of the concept of a single hub with spokes challenging. Cromwell and Alexandra are the most central geographically and in terms of the road network. Queenstown has the largest population and high growth along with Wanaka. Queenstown also has the airport for out of region access for events.

A pragmatic code by code approach is needed to identify the best location for their respective hub facility, particularly as some sports have significant facilities in Cromwell (hockey) and Alexandra (cricket, netball), Wanaka (snow sports, tennis), Queenstown (indoor court, cricket). Key sites with sufficient size are:

- Molyneux Park
- QEC
- Cromwell Racecourse

Cromwell Racecourse presents an opportunity for the development of a large number of sports fields at one location to meet the need for a larger regional and national tournament venue for field sports utilising the existing Racecourse facilities. Cromwell has the advantage of being centrally located in the Region.

In addition, the Wanaka Recreation Centre at Three Parks is a smaller site coming under increasing pressure as more sports see this as a preferred site such as Squash and Gymsports.

Land allocation and use are critical at any hub park. A long-term master planning approach (30-50 years) needs to be taken to provide a comprehensive development for these sites. This should provide context for development and/or for refreshing of Reserve Management Plans⁴ for each hub park.

4 Future Planning and Priorities

An approach used nationally is to consider facility needs for sport at the different level of participation from community club through to international. Generally, the higher up the facility or space hierarchy the more specialised the sport/activity specific provision required, so an International/National space or facility will usually be more exclusive in its use and less multi-use than a local facility or space utilised for a range of difference activities.

It is important to recognise that levels within the hierarchy are not exclusive and a single facility or space can meet the needs of different levels, for example a regional facility or space will also likely meet district and local needs.

⁴ As prescribed and mandated under the Reserve Management Act 1977

4.1 Facility Hierarchy

In considering the network of facilities in the Queenstown Lakes & Central Otago region it is important to recognise that each fit for purpose facility has a role to play in meeting the range of needs as part of the network. The following hierarchy is suggested for use in the Facilities Strategy and future related planning in the region.

Facility and Space Hierarchy Definitions

Multi-Use
Spectrum
Exclusive Use



International / National

A facility or space with the ability to host international competitions/events (i.e. between nations) and regional representative competitions (including professional and semi-professional franchise competitions involving teams from outside New Zealand) and/or to serve as a national high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes.

South Island / Region

A facility or space with the ability to host South Island and inter-regional competitions and/or serves as a regional high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes.

Sub-regional/ District

A facility or space with the ability to draw significant numbers of teams/competitors from neighbouring territorial authorities for either competition or training purposes.

Local

A facility or space with the ability to serve the basic sporting and active recreation needs of a particular catchment within a local territorial authority. The catchment will predominantly be drawn from within an individual town or cluster of suburbs within a local authority (e.g. Omakau for CODC, Wanaka for the QLDC)

4.2 Facility and Space Planning Principles

In considering future facilities to meet sporting and active recreation needs it is essential that we learn from the past and ensure that future facilities are developed in a robust and planned way. Sport NZ's National Sport Facilities Framework identifies a set of planning principles to improve future decision making when investing in facilities. They are:

- Meeting an identified need and fit for purpose to meet the need
- Sustainability – consideration of whole of life costs
- Partnering / Collaboration / Co-ordination
- Co-location and Integration
- Future proofing – adaptability
- Accessibility

In addition to the Framework planning principles other key planning considerations include:

- Reflecting the community
- Activation
- Socialisation

The principles are defined as follows:

Meeting an identified need and fit for purpose to meet the need

Experience shows that there is often insufficient rigour applied to the fundamental question of need and what is the fit-for-purpose solution. The best outcomes are achieved when all of the

potential users of the facility or space are identified, and a deep understanding is gained about their needs.

Sustainability – consideration of whole of life costs

Sustainability means able to be maintained at a certain rate or level. Experience shows that often there is insufficient consideration of the ongoing costs of a facility or space: what the operating and maintenance costs will be and how they will be funded over time. The best outcomes are achieved when the ‘whole of life’ costs of a facility or space are considered at the outset and a clear plan established around how the costs will be met. Often, investment up-front in, for example, shared reception or greater energy efficiency, can deliver huge dividends over the life of a facility.

Partnering / Collaboration / Co-ordination

Historically sport and active recreation facilities have tended to be planned and built without sufficient early identification, engagement, collaboration and co-ordination between potential partners (particularly neighbouring Local Territorial Authorities).

Better outcomes are achieved when well co-ordinated, collaborative partnerships are developed with those beyond the traditional sport and active recreation sector, such as education, health, Iwi, and the private sector. Adopting a network approach across a district or region and placing importance on relationship building is essential. This increases the likelihood that the facilities will be used to their full potential, maximising the return on investment in terms of participation and funding.

Co-location and Integration

Often, the best outcomes are achieved by sharing. Experience shows that an effective way of achieving these outcomes is to create integrated hub facilities or spaces, multi-use facilities or spaces, or to co-locate with other sport and active recreation, community, education groups. This usually means some consolidation of provision at these key hub sites.

Future proofing – adaptability

The best long-term outcomes are achieved by designing facilities in ways that enable them to be adapted, developed and extended in response to future demands. Experience shows that facilities should be designed to accommodate changing needs over time.

Accessibility

Most people would agree that society is more inclusive than it once was. Experience shows, however, that we still tend to associate ‘accessibility’ with building facilities that cater for people with disabilities. An accessible facility or space also needs to meet the needs of the young, the old, people from different cultures, genders, and many other groups such as shift workers.

Given our goal of ensuring all New Zealanders have access to sport and active recreation, the best outcomes are achieved when we develop spaces and facilities, with programmes and activities within them that consider all of the demographic and cultural diversity within our communities as well as people with disabilities.

It’s important that facilities are accessible for all to get to (can be reached by foot, bike or public transport), move within (physically accessible), and use (priced appropriately).

Reflective of the Community/Region

Facilities need to be reflective of the character of the community, district and/or region that surround them, both visually and operationally, to create an environment where everyone feels welcome. This also applies to facilities supporting recreational use of the natural landscape features (mountains, hills, river and lakes) that are a feature of this region.

Activation

Activation in essence is 'Bringing a Facility or Space to Life' through well promoted and planned programmes, activities, festivals and events that encourage utilisation, foster vibrancy and a sense of ownership of the facility or space. Quite often this aspect is an afterthought in the facility or space planning process. However, planning for how a space will be activated is a vital component of ensuring its effective utilisation. It is also important to take a network approach with regards to activation, assessing how a number of facilities or spaces within a District or across a Region can be activated together to more effectively and efficiently utilise existing resources to meet demand.

Social Interaction

Facilities need to be designed and equipped to create opportunities for social interaction, which is the meaningful contact people have with one another (during, before and after the sport or active recreation activity). The term 'Meaningful' is an important word here, because it implies an exchange that includes real communication, even if only for a moment, and leaves each party feeling that they have shared something with another human being. Social areas are where people – often from many parts of the community and/or diverse backgrounds – meet naturally and interact comfortably and often pleasurably because of the nature or attraction of the facility or space and/or the activities associated with it. As with activation, social interaction is often an afterthought or secondary in the facility or space planning process. However, it is something that can be addressed with relatively simple modifications typically through the addition of space for comfortable seating (e.g. bean bags and couches) and tea and coffee making facilities.

4.3 Facility and Space Planning Criteria

To implement the plan and ensure that the priorities are identified and determined in a fair and transparent way, a series of facility planning criteria need to be developed based on best practice within the sector. These criteria recognise that:

- There are not enough funds to go around, we can't afford to keep building individual sport or active recreation facilities or spaces for each community.
- Evidence indicates we can't afford to maintain what we have, let alone build more to meet growing and changing needs.
- We need to be smarter and prioritise the future investment.
- When using these criteria, care is needed to ensure that individual local needs (a smaller community facility) or a large facility that is used almost to capacity by one code are not overlooked.

To assist with identifying the future priorities and help in project development *the draft facility and space planning criteria* have been developed at three levels. These are:

Level 1 – Essential Criteria - All projects must address these criteria.

Participation levels:	The degree of positive impact on participant numbers now and reliably projected into the foreseeable future if the project is actioned.
Sustainability:	The degree to which capital and operational costs can be met by considering the whole of life costs.
Supply vs Demand:	The degree to which current demand/needs exceeds current facility or space provision.
Evidence Base:	The degree to which the proposed development is supported by reliable and verifiable research and consultation.
Gap in Provision:	The degree to which the needs are identified, and the proposed development can only be met through additional facility/space provision (i.e. additional facility/space provision is the only option).
Strategic Planning:	The degree to which the proposed development aligns with and supports the implementation of National and/or Region wide planning processes, where these exist (e.g. Regional and Territorial Authorities, National Sport Organisations, Ministry of Education, Department of Conservation, other providers and funders processes and plans.)
Events:	The degree to which the proposed development enhances the region's ability to host events, consistent with relevant events policies and strategies.

Level 2 – High Priority Criteria - While not essential to meet all of these criteria, projects should demonstrate clearly how they address the high priority criteria.

Industry Best Practice:	The degree to which the proposed development reflects industry best practice including but not limited to multi-use, multi-code, partnership/collaboration, hubbing, cross sector, all-weather.
Flexibility:	The degree to which the proposed development can adapt physically and operationally to reflect changing demands and trends.
Impact on other facilities:	The degree to which the proposed development's use positively impacts and complements (rather than competes with) existing facilities, spaces or sports hubs.
Activation:	The degree to which consideration and subsequent plans are in place for how the facility or space will be activated.
Capability:	The degree to which the partner organisation(s) involved have the capability to deliver, sustain and manage the facility or space.

Reflective of the local community:	The degree to which consideration and subsequent plans are in place to ensure the facility or space (visually and operationally) will reflect the character of the local community and the unique recreational environment of the district.
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Level 3 – Desirable Criteria - Important factors which should be considered but are not identified as key drivers for facility or space development.

Social Interaction:	The degree to which consideration and subsequent plans are in place for how the facility or space will foster social interaction.
Pathways:	The degree to which the proposed development enhances the sporting and active recreation pathways in the region as a both an incubator of talent and, where appropriate, a centre of excellence.

5 Gaps and Oversupply at a Regional Level

The following summaries provide a brief overview of each sports code that has been assessed as having significant challenges based on information provided to date at a regional or sub-regional level.

Figure 1: Key to assessment table classifications

	Adequate supply to meet need, no demand management measures in place, sport code able to promote participation
	Marginal level of supply compared to need, minor demand management measures may be in place, negatively impacting on ability of sport code to promote participation
	Significant facility challenges. Shortfall in supply compared to need, over supply / rationalisation required, demand management measures in place (e.g. limiting number of teams in competitions), sport code not able to promote participation
	No existing facilities at that level and no significant need identified for additional facilities to be developed.

5.1 Indoor Codes

5.1.1 Basketball

Indoor Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Basketball				

Particularly for QLDC there is a shortfall of indoor court space during the winter e.g. peak demand. This is due to competition from other sports especially Netball and Futsal which in turn has generated pressure by wanting more indoor court time and space.

The main challenge is securing regular access to indoor courts is considered a significant barrier to increasing participation at all levels of basketball. The growth of mini-ball will only intensify demand in coming years as clubs hope to capitalise in transitioning these players into a club setting.

The Wanaka Recreation Centre (WRC) and the Queenstown Events Centre (QEC) both provide two courts per facility but neither has the necessary capacity as a suitable size for regular regional or national competition events e.g. 4 or more courts. Availability for community

basketball competitions is limited at the QEC and WRC due to bookings from other activities and events, which at QEC do not necessarily have a sporting focus.

Priorities identified by Basketball stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Securing access to a four-court indoor venue (which should be future proofed to provide a further two courts in the future) suitable for regional and national competition events and to meet demand for community participation.
- Developing school / club links with the potential of increasing training supply of indoor courts where possible such as at Wakatipu High School (if a cost-effective access arrangement can be achieved).
- Providing opportunities for 3v3 streetball version of basketball using both indoor and outdoor courts to enhance event opportunities and develop inclusion of “youth targeted activities” to activate existing recreational spaces.

5.1.2 Futsal

Indoor Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Futsal				

Futsal has been identified as a sport showing considerable growth with Queenstown Football Club and Mount Aspiring College (MAC) in particular offering the developing sport as an additional option for both club members and students. Unfortunately, demand from indoor sports codes outstrips supply of indoor courts in CODC and QLDC. Currently, no indoor facilities were identified to accommodate potential demand with MAC supplying one indoor court for senior training purposes in Wanaka. Futsal sessions have been developed at Queenstown Events Centre but again competition for court time from other sports such as Basketball and Netball limits court availability. The Dunstan high School Gymnasium is used for operating an organised completion.

There is no clearly identified “Futsal Centre” in the region, which could attract and host regional events due to the limited capacity (QEC only 2 courts) and availability of the indoor court centres.

Priorities identified by Futsal stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Securing access to a four-court indoor venue in Queenstown suitable for regional competition events and to meet demand for community participation.
- Increasing access to existing indoor courts in schools and community facilities
- Utilise outdoor artificial turf surfaces at suitable times of the year

5.1.3 Netball

Indoor Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Netball				

Netball currently utilises indoor courts at the Queenstown Events Centre (2 courts), Wakatipu High School (single), Terrace School (single) and Wanaka Recreation Centre (2 courts).

Netball has similar challenges to other sports accessing QEC due to limited availability and access to meet growing needs. Wakatipu Netball Centre in particular has cited that the lack of supply was limiting growth especially at peak times (e.g. winter use out of school hours).

The trend of netball in New Zealand going indoors needs to be factored into future provision for netball in the region. Other southern centres have gone entirely indoors (at Dunedin, Gore and Invercargill). The relatively harsh alpine/continental climate is another factor in this equation. This infers a strategy to at least cover and floodlight some courts to provide lower cost all weather and evening use in Alexandra, Cromwell, Wanaka and Queenstown. Upper Clutha Netball Centre is advocating for 2-3 additional indoor courts at Wanaka Recreation Centre.

There is no facility that can supply more than two courts simultaneously hence this leads to limitations to offer both regional and sub-regional level of indoor competition particularly during the winter months. With the QEC being the home venue for WNC it is used for netball but has the following challenges:

- Lack of indoor court availability for regular access to enable regular local competitions
- Competition from other sports wanting to book and hire indoor court space which competes with the needs of netball

The priorities identified by Netball stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Securing greater and regular access to indoor courts to meet the local demand in Queenstown at QEC and Wakatipu High School (if a cost-effective access arrangement can be achieved with the School and PPP partners).
- Access to a 4-court indoor venue to accommodate more community competitions and regional events in Queenstown (potentially through additional courts at QEC)
- Consideration of a longer-term strategy to shift most netball competition activity to indoor wooden floor courts or lower cost enclosed artificial or paved courts at Queenstown, Wanaka, Cromwell and Alexandra shared with other sports codes

5.1.4 Squash

Indoor Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Squash				

All squash clubs in the region own their facilities. Generally, the supply of existing facilities is ageing and the majority of clubs having no more than two courts per facility. Although, considered satisfactory to support local level competition a facility with four courts is considered to be necessary to host sub-regional and more extensive regional competitions. Currently, in Wanaka and Queenstown there are not enough courts at the busy times of year to develop adequate training or coaching sessions thus limiting player development. With continuing growth in population, there is concern with current low levels of supply in growth areas. The ageing facilities are offering a poor experience and mostly are isolated rather than co-located within a hub and are not practical to ensure financial sustainability going forward.

Nationally, new squash facilities are usually integrated within a larger sports hub complex and adopt the moveable wall technology to enable sharing of support services and spaces plus multi-use of the court area such as for fitness classes.

Adopting a strategy of renewal/ replacement as part of multi-code hub complexes (housing a number of indoor and outdoor sports) as well as shared changing / showering and social facilities with at least one facility in the region that has a minimum of four courts for interclub competitions and regional events.

Wanaka Squash Club has completed feasibility study for developing new premises with four courts preferably as part of the Three Parks Recreation Precinct with potential for integration within the WRC hub facility. This would enable sharing of services and spaces, enhance accessibility and use of the courts for other purposes such as fitness classes. The Wanaka Squash Club also see potential to partner with a commercial type health and fitness facility

that could share facilities. It is estimated that the development would cost about \$3.5M and part funded by sale of the current land and facility. The new 4-court facility has potential to be the hub facility for squash in the region.

Moveable internal squash court walls will allow for doubles matches (doubles squash uses a slightly wider court); doubles squash is a growing sport nationally and internationally. Importantly, the moveable walls will also provide multi-use options of the space as all three internal dividing walls can be moved to one end, providing a single large indoor area or any other desired combination of areas.

Queenstown may also be a candidate for relocation from the ageing facility to a new facility as part of a sports hub in the future. This would likely be of similar scale to the proposed new Wanaka facility and could also be the hub facility for squash in the region.

The priorities identified by Squash stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Development of a new facility for the Wanaka Squash Club, preferably as part of a sports hub (as per outcome of feasibility study)
- Explore feasibility of a new facility for the Queenstown Squash Club, preferably as part of a sports hub
- More collaboration between clubs in the region
- Plan for maintenance and refurbishment of existing facilities in the squash network

5.1.5 Badminton

Badminton has four clubs operating in the region:

- Alexandra Badminton Club play on a Monday night at Molyneux Stadium
- Arrowtown Badminton Club play on a Thursday night at the Queenstown Events Centre
- Cromwell Badminton Club is a member club of Cromwell Sports Inc.
- Roxburgh Badminton Club play on a Tuesday night at Roxburgh Area School Gym
- Wanaka Badminton is more of a social group than formal club at present, they do represent a significant and growing presence in Wanaka and have been using the WRC facility on a regular basis for over a year.

Feedback received was at the Consultation Forum indicating the quality facility provision is generally good but there are challenges with their availability. There are 4 badminton courts at QEC and at WRC.

Priorities identified by Badminton stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- 4 extra Badminton courts marked out and nets provided in the WRC adjacent to the existing 4 courts to enable current demand to be met and ensure the future of badminton in Wanaka

5.2 Outdoor Field Sports

5.2.1 Cricket

Outdoor Field Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Cricket				

Cricket has two facilities suitable for hosting First Class competition games that can host national/ international level games on ovals at Molyneux Park in Alexandra and QEC in

Queenstown. There is extensive provision for community level cricket due to the long-standing popularity of the sport in the region and the dry climate (wicket preparation and lack of wet weather interruption). Artificial wickets are extensively used in providing for community cricket in the region. They provide a better playing experience than lower grade soil-based wickets. There is a lack of supply of junior cricket wickets particularly on Saturday mornings in Queenstown. Requirement in the future for more grounds and nets to deal with the reported growth in junior numbers due to population growth. Some concern with quality of cricket fields at QEC. Cricket has identified opportunities to develop additional artificial wickets at Pioneer Park in CODC, Millbrook Corner, Jack's Point, Shotover, Lake Hayes and Kelvin Heights Park in QLDC.

Priorities identified by Cricket stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Increase in artificial turf wickets for junior cricket to improve quality of playing experience and reduce wicket preparation cost across the region.
- Nets in both Alexandra and Cromwell need renovation
- Indoor artificial and outdoor grass training nets at QEC
- Use of a combined sports clubroom at QEC
- Additional grass wicket blocks in population growth areas (Queenstown and Wanaka)

5.2.2 Football

Outdoor Field Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Football				

Stakeholder feedback indicates that the quality of the amenities and some fields in QLDC are a major concern for football.

Football has experienced significant growth in the population growth areas of the region that has placed a very high demand on the current supply of fields in Wanaka and Queenstown. Other areas of the region do not appear to have shortfalls in supply. There is a chronic shortfall in capacity in the Queenstown and Wanaka areas.

The new 2-field development at "Three Parks" in Wanaka offers part of the solution in Wanaka. Intensification of use of current sports field land is an option but will require a change in the pattern of use to some football happening throughout the week, similar to that successfully undertaken by hockey. However, Saturday peak demand is anticipated to continue to grow driven by the popularity of football combined with population growth. Other issues identified by football include:

- There is a real lack of training facilities cited in Wanaka.
- Generally, a challenge for teams to train during the winter due to lack of floodlit fields.
- Overall there are insufficient number of fields particularly Wanaka and access is restricted by field quality and capacity.
- Overall quality of fields is poor in Wanaka when compared to QEC fields
- Reliance on school fields to meet demands fields are often over-used and of poor quality.
- Pembroke Park in Wanaka is unlikely to be a long-term solution for football with a poor field surface and lack of changing facilities including showers.
- There are no single multi-field parks for "football hub" (with minimum of 6 full-size fields) capable of hosting regional competitions.
- Limited / no access to changing facilities and club rooms on some parks

Priorities identified by Football stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Greater investment by CODC and QLDC in providing more floodlit fields, particularly at larger hub parks used by football
- Provision of support amenities (changing rooms and toilets) at sports parks lacking these facilities is a priority
- There needs to be an increased supply of football pitches generally in Wanaka to support continued growth in the sport. Three Parks, an additional 2 fields but needs installed floodlights for training as part of the initial development. Kelly's Flat and former oxidation ponds sites were also identified as potential options by football
- Floodlit artificial turf field at QEC in Queenstown to provide a 'home of football' hub for the region. Possibly installing a turf suitable for sharing with hockey.
- Where there is a shortage of fields, seek partnerships between Council and schools to access school fields and in return Council invest in better drainage and where possible floodlighting of school fields

5.2.3 Hockey

Outdoor Field Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Hockey				

A draft Regional Hockey Facility Review was completed in mid 2018. There has been strong growth in participation in hockey (77% in 8 years) placing pressure on the existing turf facilities including the recently completed part-size turf at WRC in Wanaka. The regional hub is at Cromwell with satellite part-size fields providing local access for training and junior games in other parts of the region. Growth in player numbers including full-field players, means additional part-size field capacity is needed in the Queenstown area, Cromwell and in Alexandra to remove training from the full-field at Cromwell. If latent demand is converted to actual participation and player retention is realised, then an additional full-size turf will be needed about 2028.

At present, there is barely enough provision to meet demand with significant gaps in provision in Queenstown and Alexandra. However, it is poorly aligned with the geographic and population concentrations within the region. The winter driving conditions and the travel time are limiting factors to recruiting and retaining hockey participants. A sustainable provision strategy to support growth in hockey participation in this widely-spread region needs to balance travel costs and time commitment of the participant with a sustainable level of provision of facilities. Making the sport more attractive would appear to drive an approach to delivery of hockey as follows that is aligned with the National Facilities Strategy and meets the requirements of the level of play:

- 1/8 and ¼ field players = Practice local and play at home with discretion for occasional away games e.g. Maniototo Club juniors practice local and play at Maniototo Area School. This means the new entrants to hockey have the least barriers to participation.
- Half field players = Practice local and play at home or away (depending on local provision e.g. Maniototo Club juniors practice local and play at nearest ½ turf at Omakau, Wanaka players practice and play at home on the ½ turf)
- Full field players/ teams = Practice local and play away (unless resident in the Cromwell area)

The priorities below are directed at sustaining current provision and providing additional capacity to improve the level of service to remain competitive with other sport and recreation opportunities in the region.

Priorities identified by Hockey stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Retaining a sustainable full-size field at the regional hub for hockey at Anderson Park in Cromwell owned and operated by the Central Otago Sports Turf Trust
- Retaining a sustainable part-size field for hockey at WRC in Wanaka
- Retaining a sustainable part-size field for hockey at Omakau
- A part-size artificial turf field suitable for hockey training and junior small sided games required in Queenstown. Possibly a full-size field if it is a multi-purpose surface suitable for hockey and football with assured access agreement for life of turf carpet
- Additional turf capacity for training and junior small sided games at Anderson Park using existing sand turf overlay (53 m by 37 m) located adjacent to Cromwell College
- A new part-size artificial turf field at Molyneux Park t-size field with sand dressed turf for training and junior small sided games

5.2.4 Rugby

Outdoor Field Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Rugby				

Rugby is a well-established and popular sport in the region with an extensive network of fields with clubrooms. Some of these clubrooms need renewal or refurbishment. The number of registered clubs in the region has remained constant over the last three years. However, there has been a slight decline in player numbers.

The long-term sustainability strategy for rugby should be to co-locate and integrate where possible with other codes in multi-code hubs, particularly at larger parks with capacity to accommodate several codes. An example would be in Wanaka with the planned replacement of the Upper Clutha Rugby Clubrooms. A new facility could be developed to serve the needs of sports using the Wanaka Recreational Reserve and Pembroke Park that form a major sports precinct. A suitably positioned hub facility could meet the needs of users off both parks including Rugby, Cricket and Football.

Priorities identified by Rugby stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Completion of the Arrowtown Community Facility at Jack Reid Park
- Sustainable replacement facility for Upper Clutha Rugby, potentially a hub facility solution for Pembroke Park users as well

5.3 Outdoor Court Sports

5.3.1 Netball (Outdoor)

Outdoor Field Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Netball				

Netball currently use a number of venues across the region with the regional hub at the Central Otago Netball Centre at Molyneux Park in Alexandra which provides 8 courts (2 having lighting). The Wakatipu Netball Centre uses 6 outdoor courts located at the Queenstown Events Centre (these courts do not have floodlighting limiting their use). Upper Clutha Netball Centre use 3 artificial grass outdoor courts for primary competitions at WRC and 3 outdoor

courts for intermediate competition at Mt Aspiring College. Some courts have multi-use artificial surfaces shared with hockey and tennis. These courts are not ideal as slippery with sand and players feel unsafe, generally only used for junior grades. Sharing use of courts at schools can be a cost-effective provision solution e.g. 5 new floodlit courts have been developed at Wakatipu High School and the Dunstan High School courts are about 500m from the CO Netball Centre courts. The WHS courts are subject to a cost-effective access arrangement being achievable with the PPP in place.

Trend of netball in New Zealand going indoors needs to be factored into future provision for netball in the region. The relatively harsh alpine/continental climate is another factor in this equation. Other southern centres have gone entirely indoors (at Dunedin, Gore and Invercargill) with less severe temperatures but arguably more wet weather days.

Issues for Netball (Outdoors) include:

- The outdoor courts at QEC are in a poor condition with at least one court unable to be used due to its uneven surface and another in a similar condition.
- WRC artificial outdoor artificial courts are slippery with loose sand.
- Providing some covered courts due to winter weather conditions (ice on courts) at each netball hub facility.
- Providing flood lighting to maximise the use of existing courts
- Improve maintenance programmes to ensure better playing conditions e.g. weed control, cracks on courts repaired.

Priorities for outdoor court provision identified by Netball stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Repair/resurface of outdoor courts at QEC
- Access agreement to use floodlit outdoor courts at Wakatipu High School (if a cost-effective access arrangement can be achieved).
- Remedying loose sand at WRC

5.3.2 Tennis

Outdoor Field Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Tennis				

Tennis has a network of 6 clubs across the region with several parks having outdoor courts for casual participation. In general, the success of tennis can be very localised and largely dependent upon the commitment levels of local club members, for example Wanaka Tennis Club provides 7 courts of high standard and hosts a tennis Academy. Queenstown Tennis Club has 4 high quality courts, has a growing membership and also operates an Academy. Arrowtown Tennis Club has cracked courts due to sub strata failing. Clyde Tennis Club has a stable membership, but the courts are in poor condition and planning for renewal is underway. Maniototo Area School courts need refurbishment and school has plans to undertake this in near future.

Priorities identified by Tennis stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Undertake a detailed review of tennis court provision in the region and consider:
 - Developing partnerships between tennis clubs and other users to maximise the use of existing courts
 - Consolidation on strategic sites and planned withdrawal from some low use sites where other courts such as school courts are available for community use within a reasonable distance/ travel time
- Renew courts at Arrowtown Tennis Club,

- Renew surface of the Clyde Tennis Club courts
- Renew surface of the Maniototo Area School courts

5.3.3 Basketball

Basketball has the opportunity to progress with summer 3v3 streetball on outdoor courts. Informal activity of this type already occurs where backboards are provided. Organised activity is generally casual entry events and require capacity for concurrent games to be accommodated.

- Providing opportunities for 3v3 streetball version of basketball using outdoor courts with backboards to enhance event opportunities and develop inclusion of “youth targeted activities” to activate existing courts.

5.4 Aquatic Sports

5.4.1 Swimming

Aquatic Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Swimming				

Generally, there is a good supply of sub-regional and local public swimming pools across the region when compared against national benchmarks. Swimming has use of year-round pools in the major urban centres (Alexandra, Cromwell, Wanaka, Queenstown) and seasonal provision through current and former school swimming pools. Swim squads are a relatively small number of residents in the overall population who are generally high frequency users and occupy a large portion of capacity per person compared to casual recreational swimmers. This results in swimming clubs and multi-sport athletes within the region (and nationally) having on-going challenges in accessing sufficient lane time to undertake their training programmes.

Issues for swimming include:

- Finding a better balance between demands for pool time between learn to swim and other programmes and club squad lane swimming. Policy regarding cost recovery means that at peak demand times occupancy appears driven by both demand and revenue (e.g. swim schools) and accessing lane space for club training squads and casual lane swimmers is a challenge
- Loss of lane pool capacity with closure of former Wakatipu High School swimming pool
- Provision of adequate athlete and spectator seating for regional swim meets.
- Reasonable access to the new indoor pool when opened at the Wanaka Recreation Centre at Three Parks
- Cromwell Pool is ageing and will require upgrade and re-development at some stage in the future.
- Arrowtown Swimming Club aspire to have the pool heated and refurbished to provide a complementary provision during the higher demand summer season to ease pressure on Aqualand, particularly for learn to swim, lane swimming and casual recreational swimming.

Priorities identified by Swimming stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Investigate an additional warmer water or deep-water pool at Aqualand in QEC to provide more appropriate capacity for older adults and learn to swim and relieve pressure on lane pool through transfer of some of current users to new pool
- Make provision for refurbishment/ renewal of Cromwell Pool

- Investigate adequacy of pool time and lane allocations for swim club squad training at Wanaka and Queenstown
- Investigate merit of upgrade of Arrowtown Swimming Pool to ease summer pressure on Aqualand
- Investigate viability of improved swimming pool provision in the Teviot/ Roxburgh area

5.4.2 Canoe/ kayaking

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Canoe/ kayaking				

The popular Hawea White-water Park for kayak/ canoe activity lacks on-land amenities such as toilets and change facilities. Due to the control of water flow for electricity generation, it needs a low flow white-water feature at the to enable activity during restricted/ low flow periods.

Lake Wanaka, Lake Dunstan and Lake Hayes provide naturally made facilities to promote the sport of flat-water kayaking. The planned Water Sports Hub on the foreshore of Lake Wanaka will also provide capacity for storage and support amenities for kayaks.

5.4.3 Rowing

Aquatic Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Rowing				

Lake Wanaka, Lake Dunstan and Lake Hayes provide naturally made facilities to promote the sport of rowing. However, it is the necessary support facilities e.g. changing rooms, equipment storage that produce the biggest challenges. The development of a new 'water sports hub facility' on the Wanaka waterfront with provision of shared space with kayak/ flat-water canoe craft is a shared provision innovation that could be adopted and adapted for Lake Dunstan and Lake Hayes in the future. Lake Dunstan Yacht club could be part of a new rowing facility as it is under-utilised, and the rowing club want new facility. In Cromwell consultation forum, there was support for a lakeside water sports and recreation hub catering to yachting, kayaking, boating and rowing. This would include storage facilities for boats, changing rooms, boat washing facilities and an indoor area for dry training.

Priorities identified by Rowing stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Provide a shore-based water sports facility in Wanaka as planned by the Water Sports Hub Trust
- Provide covered storage for Cromwell Rowing Club, possibly co-located with existing facilities, as currently boats and equipment are exposed to the elements, and explore a hub type development with other water sports including land training facilities (erg rooms) and changing facilities for rowing

5.4.4 Sailing/ Yachting

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Sailing/ yachting				

In Cromwell, there is support for a lakeside aquatics centre catering to yachting, kayaking, boating and rowing. This would include storage facilities for boats, changing rooms, boat washing facilities and an indoor area for dry training. There is a desire for a similar type facility in Wanaka. The Wanaka Yacht Club are currently exploring future renewal of shore facility provision.

5.5 Ice and Snow Sports

Ice sports have a strong tradition of significant participation across the region. There are three significant ice facilities located in Queenstown, Alexandra and Naseby as well as private outdoor dams and ponds. Snow sports facilities are provided in Queenstown by the private sector and not for profit sector in Naseby and Alexandra. The commercial facility in Queenstown is also underpinned by tourism related patronage as is the Naseby facility.

Alexandra's Iceinline Central Sports Complex is an Incorporated Society operating an Olympic sized outdoor ice-skating rink, with membership from the ice-skating club, ice hockey club and combined curling clubs who use the facility on a daily basis during the winter season. The rink has recently upgraded its plant which is part of an energy sharing venture with the Molyneux Aquatic Centre and intends enclosing its facility in the near future.

There are aspirations from the ice sports to develop additional facilities in Wanaka in the longer term to create local opportunities in this significant catchment area.

5.5.1 Snow Sports

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Snow sport				

The national high-performance snow sports hub is located in Wanaka and utilises local facilities for its training programmes. The on-snow training and competition venues are well resourced by the local ski resorts. Off snow training facilities remain an area for further development, in particular indoor trampolining, tumbling and parkour type activities. Snow Sports NZ looked at developing an indoor facility at the 3 Parks facility, but this wasn't taken any further than the early concept stage due to funding constraints. Snow Sports NZ would welcome the opportunity to work alongside Gym Sports to develop 'shared' facilities as part of the WRC sports hub.

5.5.2 Curling

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Curling				

Curling is undertaken in throughout the region on a mix of commercial and private outdoor dams and ponds. Naseby has the only year-round indoor curling facility within the region. There are 7 curling clubs located within the region offering training and competitions.

The Alexandra Combined Curling Clubs operate out of Alexandra's Iceinline Central Sports Complex running competitions during the week. It is their intention to erect a two-lane indoor curling facility adjacent to the Iceinline Central Sports Complex in Alexandra within the next two years. This will enable more competitions to be held with a higher standard of ice and level of tuition.

5.5.3 Ice Hockey

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Ice Hockey				

Ice hockey is offered by clubs located at the Queenstown Ice Arena and the Alexandra Ice-In-Line Skate Rink. There are ice hockey clubs located at these venues offering training and competitions.

The Flames Ice Hockey Club operates out of Alexandra's Iceinline Central Sports Complex and caters for all ages at its training sessions on Monday and Wednesday evenings. They also take part in regional tournaments during the winter season.

5.5.4 Ice-Skating

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Ice-Skating				

Skating is undertaken in throughout the region on a mix of commercial and private outdoor dams and ponds.

The Alexandra Ice Skating Club operates out of Alexandra's Iceinline Central Sports Complex and caters for all ages from group Kiwiskate lessons to private tuition at its training sessions. Skaters take part in regional and national competitions.

5.6 Specialised Sports

5.6.1 Athletics

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Athletics				

The region has no all-weather track and field facility with local clubs travelling to Dunedin and Invercargill for regional and national competitions. Due to this the sport is limited in provision options and currently utilises marked grassed areas located at Queenstown Events Centre, Mt Aspiring College and Molyneux Park. Expressed demand for some all-weather surface to keep athletes safe when training in wet conditions in Queenstown and in Wanaka.

Participation numbers at this time do not warrant extensive all-weather provision and unlikely to be able to contribute significantly to costs of such a facility (including surface renewals) without introduction of high user charges (similar to hockey levels). Financial sustainability is a major barrier to meeting the aspirations of Athletics Clubs for an all-weather track and field facility in the region. Development options include a 200m 'J' track with 4-5 sprint lanes with one lane used for long jump run up track (approximately \$350,000 capital cost) or a 400m all-weather training level track and field facility (\$1.03-\$1.40M capital cost depending on size of artificial surface) all with on-going costs including surface renewals (every 10-15 years depending on surface type and local conditions). Athletes could consider use other all-weather surfaces of other codes for training (with slight modifications to fencing for run-ups for jump and throw events and possibly sprint training). Co-location at high schools of all-weather athletics training facilities should be considered to optimise use, minimise duplication in provision, minimise travel required and promote the sport in these schools. Athletics is a foundation skill building sport but does not require all-weather surfaces to develop these foundation skills.

Priorities identified by Athletics stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- An all-weather run up to the long jump pit possibly at the QEC so that it can also be used for sprint training or develop a school-community partnership with Wakatipu High School for an all-weather run-up plus access to a 400m grass track and field facility
- If participation grows sufficiently in medium to long term, then may be need in the region for an all-weather facility at capital cost between \$350,000 and \$1,400,000. This significant investment should be conditional on Athletics committing to sufficient user charges revenue from members to part fund the facility and its on-going costs including surface renewals every 10-15 years
- Quality improvement of the Mt Aspiring College track and field grass turf and its on-going maintenance through a school-community partnership (MAC, local club and QLDC)

5.6.2 Disc Golf

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Disc Golf				

Disc Golf is looking to expand over the coming years. Population growth means more people are using the same park areas that the disc golf courses are located in (e.g. recreation reserves). There is potential conflict with other users of reserves which is what has happened at Tucker Beach. There will be requirements for better facilities including toilet and rubbish bins.

Priorities identified by Disc Golf stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Work in partnership with QLDC and CODC to provide dedicated areas for Disc Golf at recreational spaces to ensure safety is paramount.
- Develop under-utilised areas to enhance participation and growth of sport

5.6.3 Equestrian

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Equestrian				

Equestrian is offered by clubs using facilities located at the Cromwell Racecourse and the Dunstan Equestrian Centre close to Alexandra Airport. Hawea Wanaka Pony Club use Hawea Domain for club day activities without facilities. In Queenstown, the Pony Club has an

uncertain tenure on privately owned farm grounds with no toilet or water. The Club would desperately like a paddock of their own to base their sport from.

5.6.4 Golf

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Golf				

There are 18 golf courses available for community use identified in the region. The key challenges include:

- While there are 18 golf courses across the region only 1 is of championship standard at Millbrook Resort. Queenstown Golf Club is recognised as a national level facility.
- In Queenstown Lakes District demand is increasing as the region is promoted as a golf destination for tourists thus potentially limiting availability for local players
- There are several new high-quality golf developments in the pipeline for the region. They will cater for high end tourism and membership, but won't address the problem of lower cost access for local residents
- Pressures on golf land in QLDC such as at QEC, the Frankton Golf Centre is adequate or suitable as a publicly owned development level training facility for children and playing facility for senior citizens.

Priorities identified by Golf stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Golf Clubs in the region to actively participate in a wider regional review of provision for Golf being undertaken with support from Sport Otago.
- Retain a publicly owned development level golf course facility to enable introductory golf, junior development and casual play for play in the Wakatipu Basin

5.6.5 Gymsports

Indoor Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
GymSports				

GymSports have a significant under supply of competition level facilities and fit-for-purpose community level training and competition facilities. The nearest regional facilities are in Invercargill and Dunedin. This leads to local competitors being at a distinct disadvantage without a recognised Sub-Regional / District GymSports facility that has the capacity to meet the current growth in GymSports membership but secondly offer a comparable level of training facility to that of other regional centres. Gymsports needs to be capable of hosting sub-regional and district events, and specifically meets the criteria defined by Gymnastics NZ for a sub-regional hub facility⁵. This space is bigger than that needed and able to be sustained by any single club.

The Aspiring GymSports Club venue is approximately 210m² and is located in a leased space in a building in the commercial area of Wanaka. It has been forced to focus on gymnastics disciplines. Trampoline and tumbling are also a part of Gymsports NZ. The Club would like to co-locate in a fit-for-purpose space of about 1,000m² at the WRC. A significant portion of this

⁵ See Gymnastics NZ National Gymsports Facility Strategy 2017

space would need to be dedicated to Gymsports to enable the permanent set-out of gymnastics apparatus. The facility needs to have a cost base that enables the club to offer classes at a price point that encourages participation. The facility needs to have provision for a viewing area for parents and some degree of social facilities.

Wanaka Trampolining and Tumbling Sports Club was formed in January 2018 after splitting from Aspiring Gymsports Club. The new club is seeking additional 600m² capacity in an indoor facility to enable expansion of offerings and coaching programme. An interim facility that complements the current privately-owned Aspiring Trampoline Ltd facility at Hawea Flat is proposed, potentially at Wanaka Recreation Centre. In the future it aspires to have a purpose-built facility where all activity is at a single venue.

Alexandra Gymnastics Club (AGC) uses the Molyneux Stadium and this requires the setting out and storing of equipment as this is a shared indoor space.

The Queenstown Gymnastic Club (QGC) is smaller at 140m². Wakatipu High School (WHS) moved to new site at Frankton and use of current WHS facility may expire in December 2018. This potentially leaves QGC without a facility to start Term 1 classes in 2019. QLDC has sought an interim use arrangement on a monthly basis with the MOE for use of the site until it is disposed of at some point in the future.

Guidance received by QGC from GymSports NZ identifies a sub-regional facility of approximately 1,000m². However, QGC have identified that a facility with a floor area of 200m²-400m² would be more affordable and financially sustainable at this stage of development of the sport in Queenstown area.

Gymsports due to age of participants needs venues that have controlled access and their own change facilities. Any new facilities should consider co-location within hubs such as QEC, WRC and Molyneux Stadium or at schools (if land to build or suitable facilities for hire are available).

Priorities identified by Gymsports stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Securing a short-term interim facility for QGC immediately
- Developing a dedicated Gymsports facility in Queenstown to meet local community needs
- Developing a dedicated Gymsports facility in Wanaka to meet local community needs
- Developing a dedicated Gymsports facility in Alexandra to meet local community needs
- Use of QEC to host regional and national events

5.6.6 Indoor Bowls

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Lawn bowls				

The Central Otago Indoor Bowls Association consists of 7 clubs which are located throughout Central Otago (Ranfurlly, Roxburgh, Alexandra, Manuherikia, Cromwell, Bannockburn and Frankton). It has a static and small membership (112 members) across the region. Indoor bowls is highly inclusive sport for all ages and abilities. The Association and the Clubs provide the bowls so the cost to play indoor bowls is minimal given that there is no need for members to purchase bowls. The Association uses the Dunstan High School Gymnasium for large events (10+ mats) but has issues with workability with frequent concurrent use of toilet and kitchen facilities by rugby. The key need is for a level floor and this means the facility options are limited.

5.6.7 Lawn Bowls

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Lawn bowls				

Lawn bowls has 16 clubs located across the region. Membership patterns have remained largely the same over the last three years. The Alexandra Club is planning a major upgrade of their Clubhouse and kitchen facilities with an anticipated completion date 2019/20.

Challenges include:

- Sometimes Clubs experience problems with their natural grass green and therefore they do not meet the standard expected for local competitions
- Clubs require a very high input of volunteer labour. Retaining people with suitable green keeping experience can be challenging
- Overall the medium to long term viability and sustainability without significant change is the challenge with 16 clubs in the region vying for members to support continuing overheads and maintenance costs

Bowls Dunedin and Bowls NZ with support from the Sport Otago are working with bowls clubs on facility planning including consolidation and rationalising of facilities. There is an opportunity to extend this planning process to clubs in CODC and QLDC.

Priorities identified by Bowls stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Developing a regional plan and a network approach to identify a viable future pathway for lawn bowls
- Exploring opportunities to maximise use of the facilities through partnerships with other activities

Facilitate mergers of clubs and consolidation/ rationalisation of facilities.

5.6.8 Mountain Biking (MTB) and Trail Cycling (off-road)

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	Sub-Regional / District	Local
Mountain Bike				

The region is well recognised as one of New Zealand's most popular mountain biking destinations. As such, the region offers the full range of mountain biking opportunities for all levels of ability from trail rides (e.g. Central Otago Rail Trail), to cross country, downhill (e.g. Queenstown Bike Park) and even Heli-bike. There are now numerous well-established commercial mountain biking ventures in the region that support the high levels of participation both from locals and visitors, the most recent development being ski fields opening for mountain bikers during the summer months.

The region is a key partner of Nga Haerenga - The New Zealand Cycle Trail, with the most recent addition being the Around the Mountains Trail connecting Walter Peak to Kingston. The Queenstown Trails Trust have been nationally recognised for their strategic development of the track network, in particular the Queenstown Trail network. This is part of the wider cycle trails network. A significant investment of over \$23 million has been committed by Government, CLT and OCT to development of a 500km connected cycling trail network across the wider Otago region.

However, despite the regions significant provision of mountain bike tracks and cycling trails for residents and visitors alike, there appears to be no RSO co-ordinating or taking strategic

leadership in the development of local mountain biking opportunities within the region at club level, including competition for sport orientated riders. As a result, it appears that collaboration between the three main clubs of Wanaka, Alexandra and Queenstown isn't as strong as it could be, and that often the clubs take on development and maintenance of local tracks independently with little collective or local authority support.

Overall the current track and trail network is of a high standard and is in fact often envied by other regions. The key future concern is that given the region's growth projections, the increasing popularity of mountain biking, and increasing tourism numbers, there will need to be continued investment into the regions track and trail network to ensure it retains appropriate carrying capacity and condition standards to meet increasing demand from residents and visitors.

Challenges facing Mountain Biking (off-road) include:

- The regions track and trail network will need continued investment both for expansion and ongoing maintenance to cater for future use which is expected to increase
- Securing financial support to help maintain the tracks and trail network across the various levels
- Further enhance the regions mountain biking profile among key decision-makers and funders to fully appreciate the social and economic benefits mountain biking brings to the local economy.

Priorities identified by Mountain Biking (off-road) stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- Development of a regional Off-Road Track and Trail Strategy to determine and guide future track and trail development and investment priorities. The strategy would need to be developed collaboratively with the wider sector, including commercial operators. MTB track and cycle trail development ideas raised to date include developing local tracks and trails around Glenorchy, Kingston and Wanaka, which would reduce the pressure experienced on the Queenstown track and trails network.
- Recognition of key local MTB track networks as significant community assets by QLDC and CODC and financial support/ cost sharing arrangements be explored with MTB Clubs for their upkeep.

5.6.9 Multi-sport

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	District	Local
Multi-sport				

Southern Lakes Multi-sport Club runs a number of events throughout the year mainly using natural open spaces and public facilities. While no specific event facility requirements have been identified it is important that agencies work collaboratively to ensure that events are run efficiently and safely. There is no specific multi-sports start-finish facility for major race events. No clubrooms or facilities are needed as meetings are held in hotels / cafes.

Priorities identified by Multi-sport stakeholders who engaged in the consultation were:

- A safe multi-sports start-finish facility for major race events in the Queenstown area.

5.6.10 Shooting

Specialised Codes	International / National	Regional	District	Local

Small Bore				
Trap				

5.6.11 Skateboarding

Skateboarding is a popular recreation as well as a competitive sport like many other individual pursuits that have emerged over the past 40 years. In addition, in this region during autumn and spring shoulder seasons skateboarding is a crossover activity for both skiers and snowboarders. Over the past 20 years skateboarding has proven its self to not be just a passing fad, it has created its own culture, styles and even language. It is an Olympic sport.

There is some concern within the skateboarding community regarding the on-going maintenance of facilities due to vandalism.

6 Key Facility Recommendations for the Region

The recommendations and related commentary and rationale have been grouped by type of facility. Not all sports consulted are included in this section, those sports assessed as not having significant facility issues are not included. Some sports that use two types of facility (e.g. netball uses indoor and outdoor courts) will be addressed in the relevant sub-sections.

As will be seen there are significant recommendations for new facilities, this additional capacity is primarily driven by population growth in Queenstown, Wanaka and Cromwell. However, there are also recommendations for renewal and consolidation/rationalisation within the existing facility network in the region, particularly for those sports that have experienced declines in membership compared to historical levels when these facilities were developed. These recommendations are directed at improving the 'fit' between existing supply and current and foreseeable demand for facilities.

6.1 Sector-Wide Recommendations

There are some sector-wide recommendations that are listed below that are based on beneficial trends in facility provision for sport and recreation. CODC and QLDC need to adopt policies that encourage sustainable facility provision for current and future residents of all ages, greater collaboration and partnerships between sports codes and with schools in provision of facilities.

A collaborative approach is essential to ensure the support and implementation of the strategy. A mechanism is put in place to:

- Oversee the implementation of the strategy
- Annually review and update Strategy (full review every 3 years to inform LTPs).
- Promote the strategy within the region and through key stakeholder organisations
- Monitor, review and provide regular updates on the progress in implementing the Strategy

Recommendations are:

1. CODC and QLDC adopt the Strategy and use it in their planning of regional and local facility provision, including the facility hierarchy, planning principles and prioritisation criteria
2. Establish a mechanism to monitor implementation of the Strategy.
3. That there will be annual reviews of the Strategy recommendations and full review of the Strategy every 3 years (timing synchronised to inform future Long Term Plans).
4. CODC and QLDC encourage greater collaboration and partnerships between sports codes
5. CODC and QLDC identify beneficial school/ community facility partnership opportunities and support their development
6. CODC and QLDC adopt the facility hierarchy, planning principles and prioritisation criteria within the strategy
7. CODC, QLDC and sports identify opportunities to modify existing facilities and ensure new facilities cater for the needs of users with disabilities, including older adult users who often have declining physical abilities
8. In communities with small and/or slow growth populations, where agreement cannot be reached to rationalise the existing provision, the development of a new facility should be given a lower priority

6.2 Aquatic Facilities

There is a good supply of public swimming pools across the region, which includes both all year-round pools in the major urban centres (Alexandra, Cromwell, Wanaka, Queenstown) and seasonal provision through current and former school swimming pools. The Cromwell aquatic facility is ageing and will need investment to maintain the level of service. The imminent delivery of a new indoor aquatic facility in Wanaka further improves provision levels in the region. The loss of the old Wakatipu High School pool will increase pressure on Aqualand in Queenstown.

There is always a strong demand to provide greater capacity for lane swimming. The Swimming Club has voiced concern with limited access to QEC Aqualand at times needed for club squad training with the pool occupied by swim school activities (driven by cost recovery). This is both an operating policy and a demand management/ capacity issue. However, should additional capacity be provided it should be focused on better reflecting the needs of the current and projected future population such as meeting the needs of the growing older adult population rather than.

There is evident and projected strong growth in the resident population in Queenstown and to an extent in Cromwell. In addition, the significant changes in age profile across the region with more elderly residents, many of whom are highly active. This is a major growth market for aquatic facilities and generally not well catered for in older facilities. Future aquatic development options at Queenstown and renewal in Cromwell should consider flexible, warmer water areas, and social spaces, primarily for the older adult market and to supplement learn to swim capacity where needed. Additional warmer water pool capacity should free up existing pools for other users including lane swimming.

A number of other aquatics codes utilise the natural waterways, e.g. canoe, surfing, kayak etc. All of these codes are increasing in popularity and the natural waterways are used regularly by both casual and club-based users. While there is an abundance of natural waterways in the region it is important to provide appropriate on-land facilities such as car parking, storage, changing rooms and toilets to improve the user experience at these waterway access points. There are opportunities to create hubs for this outdoor activity such as the development on the Wanaka waterfront for rowing and kayak and flat-water canoeing. Indoor aquatic facilities support these other activities by providing safe year-round environments for developing water

confidence and the acquisition of skills to participate in outdoor aquatic sports. The popular Hawea White-water Park for kayak/ canoe activity lacks amenities and needs a low flow white-water feature at the to enable activity during restricted flow periods.

Recommendations

9. That additional indoor aquatic provision is developed that complements existing provision and provides flexible, warmer water areas to meet the needs of the changing population.
10. That provision is made for renewal/ refurbishment of the indoor aquatic facility in Cromwell to meet current and projected future demand
11. That appropriate provision of car parking, toilets, craft storage and changing facilities are developed at strategic access points to key natural waterways.
12. Construction of a low flow white-water canoe/ kayak feature at the Hawea White-water Park.
13. Develop water sports shore facility hubs to support use of Lake Wanaka and Lake Dunstan (primarily for rowing, kayaking, sailing and boating) and possibly at other lakes in the future

6.3 Indoor Courts

The level of provision of indoor courts and access to courts varies across the region. Alexandra, Cromwell and Wanaka (with recent opening of the WRC) have adequate access to indoor courts when community and school courts are included. While the QEC provides for 2 indoor courts in Queenstown their availability is limited for community sport due to the impact of event bookings.

When considering the priority for indoor courts a number of codes including basketball, volleyball, netball and futsal have clearly identified insufficient access to court facilities as a significant barrier to participation, particularly in Queenstown. This is often due to block bookings for events and sports codes want less interruptions. Events usually generate significant revenue and improves cost recovery or reduces the user charges for sport users. Greater clarity is needed regarding this issue.

Additional indoor court provision focused on meeting the demand from community sport is considered a priority. Netball is shifting indoors with other centres in the south playing entirely indoors due to wet and cold winters. This region has drier but colder winter temperatures with icing issues on outdoor courts. An indoor court provides many more useable hours in the evenings so a reduction in the number of courts will still deliver more court hours per week than the larger number of outdoor courts. Shifting to a smaller number of indoor courts should be the long-term goal of netball in this region.

Badminton is growing in Wanaka and 4 extra Badminton courts and nets are needed at WRC adjacent to the existing 4 courts to enable current demand to be met and ensure the future of Badminton in Wanaka.

Futsal is a sport that has emerged as a heavy user of indoor court space elsewhere in New Zealand and is now having a stronger presence in the region, particularly in Wanaka, Alexandra and Queenstown. Demand is expected to continue to increase.

Development of new courts at QEC will provide a hub for indoor sport events in the region. Premier high-performance players who have high weekly training and playing hours on the surface need a sprung wooden sports floor to protect against over-use injuries. However, players who are participation focused and have lower number of hours per week and per year can play on other floor surfaces. Some or all of the new courts at QEC could have a synthetic floor type that enables more flexible use by a wider range of sports and other activities including flat floor exhibitions and expos not possible on a sprung wooden floor. Gore has a successful facility with a mix of surface types.

Squash is seeking to modernise its ageing stock of courts. A part of the strategy should be to adopt moveable wall technology to increase the multi-use capability of the court area and to co-locate and preferably integrate the courts as part of a larger hub facility to enable sharing of support facilities and provide easier use of the courts for casual bookings. The potential co-location of a new 4-court squash facility at Wanaka Recreation Centre will need to be part of the master planning process at hub parks such as WRC.

School courts play an important role in meeting community demand with many facilities used on both a regular and ad-hoc basis. Opportunities to secure long-term access for community sport should be developed to ensure a consistent approach across the region. The Ministry of Education will assist schools and community organisations with developing legally binding partnership agreements where appropriate. Territorial authorities need to support this process as a means of enhancing provision for community sport.

Recommendations

Multi-use Courts (e.g. Basketball, Netball, Volleyball, Futsal, Badminton)

14. That the QEC is expanded with an additional 2-4 court⁶ multi-sport facility developed as a priority and these courts are primarily for community-based sport use.
15. That policy is developed by local authorities regarding total number of days of service interruption per winter season of community sport at key indoor court facilities
16. That the existing 2-court QEC stadium is actively managed in tandem with new courts to minimise interruptions to community sport from event bookings.
17. That a consistent approach and use agreement is developed between community sport and schools to maximise the community use of school indoor courts. Priority should be given to investment into school facilities where significant additional long-term community access can be secured through a partnership agreement.
18. Additional indoor courts are developed over time to meet evident demand from participation growth for indoor sports codes in Wanaka (including some wooden floor capacity), Alexandra and Cromwell

Badminton

19. That 4 extra Badminton courts are marked out and nets provided in the WRC adjacent to the existing 4 courts to enable current demand to be met and ensure the future of badminton in Wanaka

Squash

20. Squash to relocate and become integrated as part of community sport hubs as existing facilities require replacement or major works, initially in Wanaka and Queenstown, and other locations (as facilities reach the end of life)

6.4 Outdoor Fields

All codes considered that overall there are sufficient fields within the CODC to meet demand. Overall the greatest concerns raised were in population growth areas of the region so Queenstown, Wanaka and to a lesser extent Cromwell. However, there are stated shortfalls for football and cricket in QLDC.

A significant challenge for all winter field sports codes is that on average for every hour of competition / game time they have there is 1.5 times as much demand for training. This level of demand for training and the limitations on the availability of coaches and players due to work and other commitments results in a high demand for training in the early evening in winter

⁶ All 3 courts to be compliant with Netball New Zealand requirements, particularly in terms of safety run-off.

when not all fields are accessible due to the limited availability of training lights. While it is clear that additional training lights and improved field capacity would meet these demands a challenge is to ensure that the needs not the wants are met. Undertaking a detailed sports field demand analysis would minimise the risk of over-provision.

QLDC is undertaking a study into sports field supply and demand at present and these findings should inform the Strategy as to the number of fields needed and the preferred locations. The ability of football to meet growing demand is constrained by the configuration of the field network (their location, number of fields in each park), lack of floodlit fields and training areas and the overall condition / carrying capacity of the fields.

Hockey is the first regional sports organisation within the region sport to have completed a review of facilities and developed a plan to fill gaps in provision. The Hockey Facilities Plan (2018) indicates a chronic shortage of capacity in Queenstown, Cromwell and Alexandra. The full-size field in Cromwell owned by the Central Otago Sports Turf Trust is under pressure and demand management measures are being implemented by the CO Hockey Association to restrict its use to only 11v11 games and to redirect other use (small sided games and all trainings) to other smaller part-size turfs. However, development of other part size turf areas is recommended in the Hockey Facilities Plan to cope with strong growth in player numbers. A half turf is needed immediately in Queenstown and in the short to medium term in Alexandra to fill evident gaps in provision. There is an emerging gap in provision of an additional full-size artificial turf field in Queenstown in the short to medium term if growth continues of full-size field player numbers at the current rate. Initially, this full-size field could be shared with football if a suitable surface and access rights can be agreed between the codes.

Events are an important part of the region's economy and a boutique scale outdoor arena for one-off games and for competition and tournament finals with a spectator seated capacity of about 1,500-2,500 will be needed in Queenstown in the future. The John Davies Oval at QEC could be further developed to provide this venue. However, an arena with permanent seating is not necessarily the most cost effective and flexible option for meeting the wider demands across the region. Greater flexibility can be achieved by using easily portable seating units that require minimal set-up and take-down. A regional bank of portable seating already exists. It provides the required temporary capacity where needed across the region and the number of seats required for a particular event. The seating should be more frequently used than in situ permanent seating at a single venue and is used by a wide range of events including sporting, cultural, agricultural, etc. This seating bank should be expanded over time to the target capacity above.

Cromwell Racecourse presents an opportunity for the development of a large number of sports fields to meet the need for a larger regional and national tournament venue for field sports utilising the existing Racecourse facilities. Cromwell has the advantage of being centrally located in the Region and within reasonable travel time to sufficient commercial accommodation to meet the demand generated by a large tournament event.

Artificial turf fields are an increasingly common solution to growing demand and limited land availability. Hockey has pioneered artificial turf in New Zealand and it is increasingly being adopted by football and to a lesser extent by rugby and rugby league. Installation of these surfaces can compromise use by cricket of the same field areas. The Queenstown area has growing demand from football and hockey and limited land availability. An initial development of suitable compromise surface that can accommodate football and hockey is suggested as an interim solution with the likely need for a second field in the future (probably a hockey specific surface). The first renewal of the first field could then be laid with a football specific surface.

Recommendations

6.4.1 Sports Fields (natural grass turf)

21. That a sports field demand study quantifies actual sports field capacity and hours demanded for competition and training on a code by code basis as the foundation of an

implementation plan for sports field improvements and expansion, location of artificial turf (if/ when required) and training light installation.

22. That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a 'home of football' be developed that incorporates an artificial turf field and access to a minimum of two grass fields to complement provision in other regions of the Football South Federation. The artificial turf field would initially be shared with hockey requiring mutually agreed surface type and access rights (until evident hockey demand warrants a hockey specific artificial turf field).
23. That CODC explore the potential of Cromwell Racecourse as the site for a larger regional hub park and tournament venue for field sports
24. That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a multi-field sport hub park is developed in elsewhere in the Wakatipu Basin with a minimum of 4 fields (preferably 6) to meet the requirements of larger scale sporting events for rugby, football, league and touch and to meet increasing demand for fields from participation growth.
25. That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a multi-field sport hub park is developed in the Wanaka area with a minimum of 4 fields (preferably 6) to meet increasing demand for football fields from participation growth as well as larger scale sporting events for rugby, football, league and touch.
26. That there is further investment in the pool of portable seating units which can be utilised across the region to create a temporary small-scale sport or community event arenas.
27. In the longer-term, the John Davies Oval be further developed to accommodate more spectators, primarily utilising the portable seating units to achieve the spectator capacity target

6.4.2 Hockey Artificial Fields

28. The Cromwell full-size water-based turf owned by the Central Otago Sports Turf Trust is retained and sustained as the regional facility for hockey in the region
29. Immediate development of a half field artificial turf area in Queenstown to remedy current unmet demand (options include Wakatipu High School courts carpet overlay⁷ or a new area at QEC possibly a full-size field shared with football or a dedicated part-size dedicated to hockey)
30. Immediate adaption of existing artificial surfaced tennis courts at Anderson Park to enable hockey use for training and junior small-sided games mainly by Cromwell Hockey Club to move its use off the water based full-size field at Anderson Park
31. Develop a new half-field turf area at Molyneux Park in the short to medium term with potential shared use of the Netball Pavilion to provide changing and toilets facilities for hockey users, part-size turf located so that a full-size field can be accommodated in the future
32. Renew the multi-use artificial carpet at the Omakau Recreation Reserve in the medium term

6.5 Outdoor courts

Outdoor courts play a valuable role within the community, the challenge is to ensure that they are utilised as fully as possible and that duplication is minimised. The use of outdoor courts is changing:

⁷ If a cost-effective access arrangement can be achieved with the School and PPP partners.

- There is an extensive network of courts at schools across the region. Access policies vary between schools and there has been a national trend to limit access to the public. However, the MOE and some schools are open to partnerships to make their facilities more available.
- Tennis has a network of 6 clubs and some have declining membership, whilst others such as Queenstown are experiencing strong growth. Tennis needs to review its provision and plan the shape of its future network and identify the potentials for partnering in provision with others. Tennis is a sport requiring good quality and consistent surfaces and the planning should also address court surface improvement plan, particularly for shared courts.
- Nationally, Hockey is encouraging associations and clubs to take the game into local communities where the potential young players live. Hockey in the region has been utilising part-size turfs and courts at school sites throughout the region to increase participation, this will need to continue and be expanded to enable 'practice local and play away' or 'hub and spoke' concept to continue.
- Outdoor basketball can potentially utilise any outdoor court provision with minimal investment providing public casual access can be achieved. The 3v3 version of basketball often referred to as 'streetball' is a growing and commonly uses outdoor courts for casual participation and events. Opportunities for outdoor basketball provision could exist through re-purposing of tennis courts identified as surplus to requirements through the tennis review mentioned above.

It is essential to try and provide facilities closely located to where demand is generated across the region. Most outdoor courts can be multi-code with the appropriate overlay surface now commonly being installed at schools. These surfaces are flexible and multi-use to meet the changing demands from a variety of different users. Schools and tennis clubs across the region provide local opportunities that would benefit from a more coordinated approach. Tennis, Netball, Hockey and Basketball have developed their own National Facility Strategies that provide some guidance and support should be sought from the respective National Body to assist with facility planning.

Recommendations

6.5.1 Netball

33. That outdoor courts at the Netball Centres in the region are maintained to a high standard through programmed maintenance and renewals agreed between the respective local authority and resident Netball Centre
34. That a reduction in number of outdoor netball courts occurs in tandem with provision of additional indoor courts to avoid over-supply

6.5.2 Tennis

35. That a detailed tennis specific facility plan is developed to consider the overall network, the development of a regional competition hub facility (based at an existing facility) and partnerships between tennis clubs, schools and other users (e.g. hockey, futsal, outdoor basketball) to consolidate/ rationalise supply of courts and to maximise the use of courts in the future. Specifically address:
 - Renewal of courts at Arrowtown Tennis Club
 - Renewal of surface of the Clyde Tennis Club courts
 - Improvement, where needed, in quality of any shared use surfaces
36. Support the Maniototo Area School in the renewal of the surface of the courts for community and school use by tennis, netball and hockey

6.5.3 Basketball

37. That opportunities for outdoor basketball are provided to maximise the potential use of existing outdoor court facilities at strategic locations within the region through a facility

implementation plan focused on developing partnerships with tennis clubs, schools and other users (e.g. hockey, futsal) to maximise the use of existing courts.

6.6 Ice and Snow Sports

The region has ice sports facilities in Queenstown (indoor), Naseby (indoor curling and outdoor rink) and Alexandra (outdoor rink). The Alexandra Ice-In-Line Skate Rink facility has upgraded its plant and is exploring options to have a covered/ enclosed facility in the future. The development of an ice sports facility in Wanaka has been mooted to provide a local opportunity for ice sports.

Snow sports are well supplied with on snow facilities. However, in low snow fall years, training facilities can be seriously limited, increasing the need for quality off snow facilities to be developed. Competitive snow sport is reliant on the ski areas allowing training and events to take place. The ski areas can survive without competitive snow sports but not the other way around.

Recommendations

38. That a specific Ice Sports facility implementation plan is developed to ensure supply matches with demand across the region and ensure coordinated development of new facilities.

6.7 Specialised Sports

6.7.1 Athletics

The region has no all-weather track and field facility with local clubs travelling to Dunedin and Invercargill for regional and national competitions. Due to this the sport is limited in provision options and currently utilises marked grassed tracks located at Queenstown Events Centre (QEC), Mt Aspiring College (MAC) and Molyneux Park in Alexandra. A regional hub facility could be developed in the long term if growth in participation occurs, this would include some all-weather artificial surface. There are several good options for its location. However, location will be determined reflecting distribution of participation and land availability. Co-location at high schools of grass and all-weather athletics training facilities is preferred to optimise use of these facilities, reduce duplication and to promote the sport in these schools. The condition of the MAC grass track needs improvement to the turf quality (smoothing, etc) through some community investment as part of a partnership arrangement.

Recommendations

39. In the short term develop an all-weather run up to the long jump pit at QEC so that it can also be used for athletics, particularly sprint training
40. In the medium to long term develop an all-weather athletics 200m 'J' track, long jump run up track to keep athletes safe when training in wet conditions in Queenstown (potentially at Wakatipu High School⁸) and then possibly other locations in the region
41. If in the longer term, evident demand grows, then a 400m athletics track and field facility to enable regional and national events to be held in Queenstown should be considered
42. QLDC to work in partnership with Mt Aspiring College and the improve the turf quality of the 400m grass athletics track

⁸ If a cost-effective access arrangement can be achieved with School and PPP partners.

6.7.2 Equestrian

The Hawea Wanaka Pony Club is becoming incorporated and aspires to develop facilities at the Hawea Domain that enables members to maintain a horse or pony at the club's grounds on an extended stay basis, provide on-site equipment storage and a social space. However, no specific plans are in place for development of equestrian facilities at this time. The Queenstown Pony Club would like to access land with more secure tenure for its activities than it currently uses.

6.7.3 Lawn Bowls

Bowls has a network of 16 affiliated clubs across the region. However, membership of these clubs has been and is continuing to decline. Local access is important as many players have limited mobility and transport options. The number of facilities is not considered an issue for lawn bowls with the majority of clubs having surplus capacity. However, maintaining the medium to long term viability and sustainability of green and clubroom facilities without significant rationalisation of the network is the major challenge facing bowls.

It is essential to recognise the wider role that these facilities can play within their local community. However, it is essential to the future of the sport that the long-term opportunities are explored. The Bowls NZ National Facility Strategy provides some guidance. Bowls Dunedin and Bowls NZ with support from the Sport Otago are working with bowls clubs on facility planning including consolidation and rationalising of facilities. There is an opportunity to extend this planning process to clubs in CODC and QLDC.

Recommendations

43. That a bowls specific facility implementation plan is developed to explore opportunities to maximise use of the facilities through partnerships with other activities, mergers of clubs and consolidation/ rationalisation of facilities.

6.7.4 Golf

Golf has a network of 18 clubs across the region. However, membership of these clubs is in decline. Access and number of facilities is not considered an issue by golf. Like bowls maintaining the medium to long term viability and sustainability without significant change is the challenge. The NZ Golf National Facility Strategy provides some guidance and support from the National Body should be sought to assist with facility planning.

Recommendations

44. That a golf specific facility implementation plan is developed to explore opportunities to maximise use of the facilities through partnerships with other activities, mergers of clubs and rationalisation of facilities.
45. That a network-based approach is developed based around high quality golf courses including 2 championship standard courses supported by local courses
46. Retain a publicly owned development level golf course facility to enable introductory golf, junior development and casual pay for play in the Wakatipu Basin and possibly include driving range.

6.7.5 GymSports

GymSports have a significant under supply of competition level facilities and fit-for-purpose community level training and competition facilities. Gymsports needs to be capable of hosting sub-regional and district events, and specifically meets the criteria defined by Gymnastics NZ for a sub-regional hub facility⁹. GymSports NZ identifies a sub-regional facility at approximately 1,000m². This space is bigger than that needed and able to be sustained by any single club. However, this is the level of provision sought by Aspiring Gymsports Club in a new facility preferably co-located at the Wanaka Recreation Centre.

The Queenstown Gymnastic Club (QGC) have identified that a facility with a floor area of 200m²-400m² (current MHS interim facility is 140m²) would be more affordable and financially sustainable at this stage of development of the sport in Queenstown area.

Development of the sport requires dedicated apparatus and exercise floor spaces, at present Alexandra Gymnastics Club (AGC) uses the Molyneux Stadium and this requires the setting out and storing of equipment as this is a shared indoor space. AGC like the other clubs is seeking to develop a dedicated facility. Developing a dedicated Gymsports facility would free up some indoor court capacity at Molyneux Stadium for other users.

Wanaka Trampoline and Tumbling Sports Club is seeking additional 600m² capacity in an indoor facility to enable expansion of offerings and coaching programme. An interim facility that complements the current privately-owned facility at Hawea Flat is proposed, potentially at Wanaka Recreation Centre. In the future it aspires to have a purpose-built facility where all activity is at a single venue.

Emphasis is placed on new developments. Depending on funding or project priorities across the region, new developments may not be possible for an extended period. Therefore, consideration and opportunities may need to be sought with existing buildings as there are immediate needs i.e. tenure and servicing commercial leases. Support is required to identify how these can be addressed before the clubs are either forced to relocate or are unable to meet increasing facility costs. The timeframes for relocation are imminent for some clubs.

Recommendations

47. Securing a short-term interim facility for QGC immediately is the priority and then develop a dedicated Gymsports facility in Queenstown to meet local community needs
48. Develop a dedicated facility for Gymsports including Trampoline and Tumbling as part of a hub in Wanaka to meet local community needs
49. Developing a dedicated Gymsports facility in Alexandra to meet local community needs
50. Enable use of QEC indoor courts to host Gymsports regional and national events

6.7.6 Mountain Bike and Trail Cycling

Participation in mountain bike and trail cycling activities is increasing. The region is well recognised as one of New Zealand's most popular mountain biking destinations. Rail trail and expanded cycle trail network already planned, and funding provided. MTB track maintenance of volunteer-built tracks is a key issue. Despite the regions significant provision of mountain bike tracks for residents and visitors alike, there appears to be no RSO co-ordinating or taking strategic leadership in the development of local mountain biking opportunities within the region at club level, including competition for sport orientated riders.

Recommendations:

51. Development of a regional Off-Road Track and Trail Strategy to determine and guide future track and trail development and investment priorities, including MTB tracks

⁹ See Gymnastics NZ National Gymsports Facility Strategy 2017

suitable for competition use. The strategy would need to be developed collaboratively with the wider sector, including clubs and commercial operators.

52. Developing local tracks and trails around Glenorchy, Kingston and Wanaka, which would reduce the pressure experienced on the Queenstown network.
53. Recognition of key local MTB track networks as significant community assets by QLDC and CODC and financial support/ cost sharing arrangements be explored with MTB Clubs for their upkeep.

6.8 Sport and Recreation Hub Parks and Facilities

A strong national trend is to co-locate and integrate provision of key facilities to gain benefits from economies of scale, shared spaces and services, and critically, to provide one-stop-shop and energised destinations that are attractive to participants and are economically sustainable.

Hub Parks

A long-term planning approach (30-50 years) needs to be taken to provide sufficient land in large enough parcels to create hub parks. A proactive strategic acquisition and land banking strategy is essential to ensure opportunities are not lost to create new hub parks.

Well planned land allocation and use are critical at any hub park. A comprehensive master plan outlining the development pathway for each of these hub parks is needed. This should also include protection of adjacent land holdings owned by local authorities to future proof these key parks. The master plans should also provide context for development and refreshing of Reserve Management Plans¹⁰ for each hub park.

Existing major hub parks in the region include:

- Anderson Park in Cromwell
- Molyneux Park in Alexandra
- Queenstown Events Centre
- Wanaka Recreation Centre/ 3 Parks
- Pembroke Park/ Wanaka Camping & Showgrounds Recreation Reserve

Many of these hub parks are used by participants drawn from wide catchments. In particular, Molyneux Park serves a catchment extending to Roxburgh/ Teviot Valley and the far reaches of Maniototo.

Regional Hub Facilities

Usually regional hub facilities are located on significant sport and recreation parks. These are facilities considered as regionally significant and should be supported with future facility planning recognising their role and considering how future facility development will integrate with these facilities, some examples are:

- Cricket- Molyneux Park Oval and QEC Oval
- Indoor courts – QEC Stadium
- Hockey – Anderson Park Turf (1 international turf)

Many of these regional hub facilities are used on a weekly basis by participants drawn from across the entire region.

Hub Facilities

¹⁰ As prescribed and mandated under the Reserve Management Act 1977

Sports club partnership approaches to integrated facilities demonstrate a willingness and track record of the community and key stakeholders to work together to develop local solutions. These types of hubs are not well developed in the region to date.

QLDC has led the way in establishing community based multi-sport hubs with QLDC owned hub facilities located at Queenstown (QEC) and Wanaka (WRC). There is potential for additional sports hubs to be developed in the Wanaka and Queenstown to support sport and recreation.

In Wanaka, two opportunities for development of hub facilities are apparent, the 'waterfront area' and at any future large-scale park elsewhere in Wanaka. The Upper Clutha Rugby Club are advocating for a replacement of the current pavilion. This project could be widened if relocated to the eastern side of the A&P Showgrounds to support use of Pembroke Park (including football and cricket) and provide social facilities for the users of the planned Water Sports Hub on the foreshore.

In Queenstown, opportunities include a multi-code clubrooms development at QEC to support club-based sport and a new hub as part of a new large-scale sports park in the Queenstown area.

CODC has a major hub park at Molyneux Park with a large cluster of separate facilities that are not integrated including: Molyneux Stadium (indoor court), Molyneux Oval (cricket), Central Otago Netball Centre (courts and pavilion) plus sports fields and ice rinks and the Aquatic Centre. Anderson Park in Cromwell is similar to Molyneux Park with a large hub park but with a shared clubroom facility used by 7 clubs¹¹ plus a separate pavilion to support the hockey turf.

There is also the need for local hubs of a smaller scale to obtain the benefits of shared facilities and services. The Omakau Recreation Reserve has a cluster of facilities but has the potential at present to develop a sport and community hub. There are likely to be other established communities that would benefit from considering the concept of a community sport hub. New communities with 'greenfield' opportunities should also consider the concept in establishing an integrated delivery of services and shared social and change facilities. Lake Hayes Estate and Shotover Country Community Association are exploring this concept. Developers could engage in supporting community sports hubs through integrated planning with local authorities for recreation and sport provision in new development areas.

One of the key challenges of community-based organisations taking over the responsibility for hub facilities (or individual club-based facilities) is the responsibility for the long-term repair and maintenance that is transferred to the hub entity as well. While community sport is often capable of meeting the day to day running costs, it is usually not possible to generate the additional revenues to cover all of the whole of life costs of the facilities.

A further challenge for the future is to enable the multi-code sports hub approach to deliver more integrated community sport participation opportunities without placing an unreasonable burden on the volunteer community to support the management and governance of them.

In addition, greater co-ordination between hub facilities in the region at a management and operational level has the potential to:

- Share resources and learning
- Develop sufficient scale to provide management and operational expertise
- Prioritise, plan and co-ordinate repairs, maintenance and facility development
- A single point of contact to engage with key partners including territorial authorities and regional funders.
- Avoid duplication of activities and reduce the burden on volunteers.

¹¹ Football, Rugby, Netball, Tennis, Basketball, Cricket, Golden Oldies

Greater co-operation provides the potential to develop management and operational expertise that can be utilised across a number of sites that no one facility would be able to achieve on its own.

Recommendations

54. That QLDC and CODC develop proactive strategic acquisition, land protection and land banking strategy for future development as major hub parks
55. That QLDC and CODC designate the following as existing reserves as major hub parks:
 - Anderson Park in Cromwell
 - Molyneux Park in Alexandra
 - Queenstown Events Centre
 - Wanaka Recreation Centre/ 3 Parks
 - Pembroke Park/ Wanaka Camping & Showgrounds Recreation Reserve
56. That all designated hub parks have comprehensive master or development plans in place and appropriate Reserve Management Plans
57. That a feasibility study for a multi-code sports clubroom facility at QEC be supported and identifying its location be included in the QEC master planning.
58. Support Omakau to develop its new hub and explore opportunity to develop additional community and sporting hubs with a wide range of users through partnerships and consolidation at a local community level. These should be aimed at providing multiple sporting opportunities alongside other community activities to promote a wider community/ social hub.
59. That opportunities are explored to increase collaboration / partnerships at an operational level between existing community sport hub facilities.

6.9 Monitoring Use

Improved monitoring of actual use and occupancy of sport and recreation facilities is needed to optimise use and access. Initially, this monitoring of use should be focused on those facilities with known issues regarding under supply in relation to expressed demand such as indoor court facilities. Occupancy can be monitored through an on-line booking system.

Tourism is the driver behind significant provision of sport and recreation facilities by the commercial providers. The impact of tourism and the usage by visitors on not-for-profit sport and recreation facilities is not currently monitored. A system for monitoring use of not-for-profit sport and recreation facilities by out of region visitors is needed to monitor their numbers and their positive and negative impacts on these facilities.

60. Consider a coordinated and centralised on-line booking system and monitoring system to generate reliable data on occupancy and use of facilities
61. Consider as part of the system for monitoring use of not-for-profit sport and recreation facilities that use by out of region visitors is able to be isolated and reported on

7 Appendixes

7.1 Code Engagement Summary

Codes who were within the scope of the study are listed below and engagement was sought from these codes.

- 31 of 44 codes responded via surveys or submissions
- 2 codes where some data was supplied by allied codes in their responses e.g. Football for Futsal
- 3 codes where information only received at a consultation forum
- 8 codes where no responses to requests for information were received from the code or code not active in the Region

Table 3: Scope of Study - List of codes

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Athletics | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Equestrian | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Kayak | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Squash |
| ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Badminton | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Football | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Marching | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Swimming |
| ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Baseball | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Frisbee Golf | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Martial Arts | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Synchro |
| ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Basketball | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Futsal | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Netball | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Table Tennis |
| ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Bike - BMX | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Golf | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Petanque | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Tennis |
| ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Bike - Off-road MTB | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Gym Sports | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Roller Skating | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Touch |
| ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Bike - Road | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Hockey | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Rowing | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Tri-Sport |
| ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Bike - Track | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Ice - Curling | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Rugby | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Ultimate Frisbee |
| ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Bowls | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Ice – hockey | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Rugby League | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Underwater Hockey |
| ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Canoe | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> In-line Hockey | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Shooting -Small Bore Rifle | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Volleyball |
| ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Canoe Polo | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Ice – Skating | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Shooting - Full bore & Trap | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Waka Ama |
| ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Cricket | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Indoor Bowls | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Skateboarding | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Water polo |
| ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Diving | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Indoor Cricket | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Snow sports HP | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Wrestling |
| | | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Softball | ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Yacht / sail |

7.2 Changing population demographics

The population estimates in this section are based on the medium growth projections used in the models developed by Rationale Limited for CODC and QLDC. The datasets in the models have been interpreted to provide the most relevant analysis for the region. The focus of the analysis is on the active participation population assessed as those between 5 and 49 years of age that are the heaviest users of most of the sport and recreation facility in the region. There will be participants outside of this age range but relatively few in number in organised sport. However, there are a few sport and active recreation activities golf, bowls, swimming, cycling and walking that have large participation by the 50+ age group.

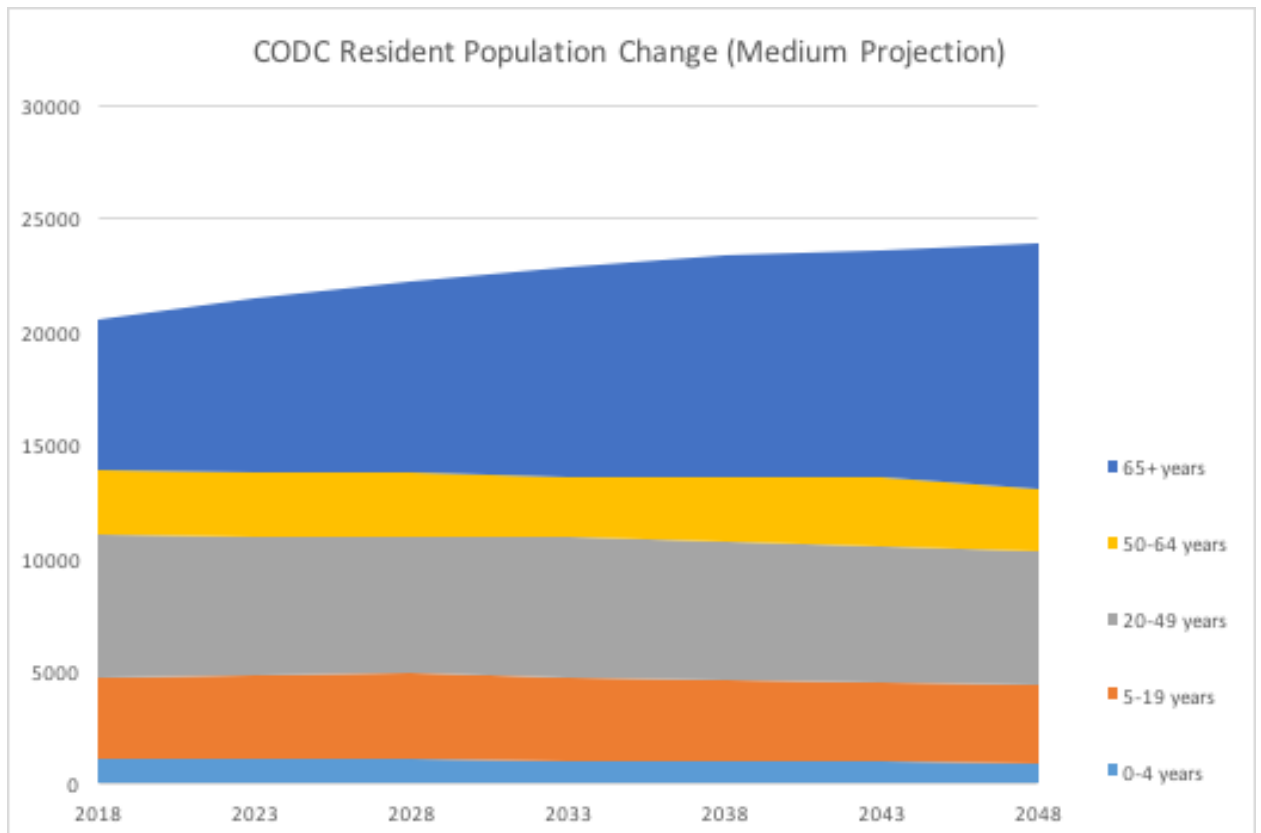
The population modelling provided by QLDC and CODC has Census 2013 as its base data which is now 5 years old. The first review of the Strategy will have more recent 2018 Census data to inform it (population numbers will be available from October 2018). This will likely show a markedly different picture for the high growth areas of the region. A parallel examination of school roll data from the Ministry of Education for the last 5 years 2013 to 2017 inclusive provides some real-time insights into the growth in this key segment of the resident population since the 2013 Census.

The key finding is that the resident population in QLDC is projected to grow at a much faster rate than CODC. The school roll data indicates that this growth is likely to be ahead of the short-term projections and that Cromwell is growing at a much faster rate than the rest of CODC local catchments.

The ageing of the resident population is projected to impact strongly in both QLDC and CODC. These older adults are time rich and represent a growing demand by weight of numbers. However, they generally have declining physical abilities and this needs to be factored into the future provision of sport and recreation facilities in the region.

7.2.1 CODC Resident Population Projections

The CODC supplied population model has only district-wide statistics. The chart below shows the dramatic increase in the number of older adult residents and slight declines in other age groups.

Figure 2: CODC Population change 2018-2048

The school aged resident population is projected to decline slightly over the next 30 years. The resident population of the District is projected to increase by 9% (1,770 additional residents) over the next 10 years. The most change will be in the older adult (65+ years) resident population, it is projected to grow over the next 25 years to 2043 by 55% (2,471 additional residents).

Table 4: CODC population projections by age group

	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048
0-4 years	1,105	1,098	1,037	985	976	1,014	926
5-19 years	3,564	3,679	3,806	3,681	3,549	3,428	3,413
20-49 years	6,338	6,115	6,100	6,191	6,182	6,091	5,927
50-64 years	2,904	2,890	2,823	2,721	2,853	2,968	2,800
65+ years	6,548	7,648	8,464	9,292	9,750	10,119	10,865
Total	20,460	21,430	22,230	22,870	23,310	23,620	23,930

The active participation population will decline slightly over the next 5 years to 2023 by 1% (decrease of 109 residents) and increase back to 2018 levels by 2028 and then slowly declines through to 2048.

Table 5: CODC active participation age population growth projections

Year	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048
Playing Age 5-49 years	9,903	9,794	9,905	9,872	9,730	9,519	9,339
Number Change		-109	111	-33	-142	-211	-180
2018 Base Comparison		98.9%	100.0%	99.7%	98.3%	96.1%	94.3%

The key market segment for growth is the 5 to 19 years age group and this is projected to grow by 7% (242 additional residents) over the next 10 years to 2028.

Table 6: CODC population growth projections for 5 to 19 years age group

	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043
5-19 years	3,564	3,679	3,806	3,681	3,549	3,428
Number Change		115	127	-125	-132	-121
2018 Base Comparison		103%	107%	103%	100%	96%

CODC School Roll Analysis

An examination of school roll data from the Ministry of Education for the last 5 years 2013 to 2017 inclusive provides some real-time insights into the growth in this key segment of the resident population. The combined total roll of the 15 schools in the District has increased by 314 students from 2,665 in 2013 to 2,979 in 2017 or a 12% increase over the 5 years (or a 2.4% average annual growth rate). This can be broken down for key catchment areas of the District to show this growth is uneven as follows:

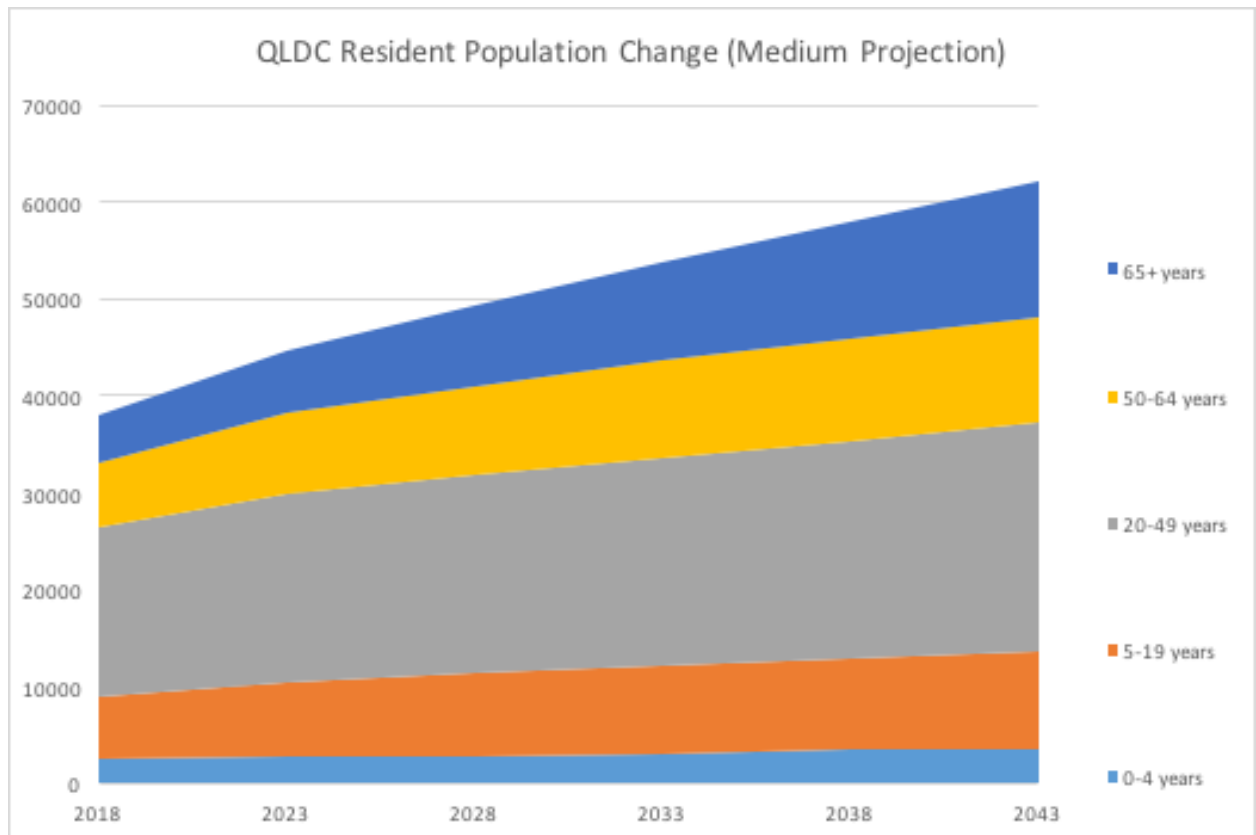
- Cromwell has the highest growth rate in the District and largest increase in number of students. The combined total roll of the 3 schools has increased by 156 students from 836 in 2013 to 992 in 2017 or a 19% increase over the 5 years (or a 3.8% average annual growth rate)
- Alexandra/ Clyde has the slowest growth rate but still has the largest number of students. The combined total roll of the 4 schools has increased by 93 students from 1,142 in 2013 to 1,235 in 2017 or an 8% increase over the 5 years (or a 1.6% average annual growth rate)
- Omakau/ Maniototo has a moderate growth rate and still has the largest number of students. The combined total roll of the 4 schools has increased by 40 students from 290 in 2013 to 330 in 2017 or a 14% increase over the 5 years (or a 1.6% average annual growth rate)

If the current growth rate is maintained, then the school student population in Cromwell would overtake Alexandra about 10-12 years.

7.2.2 Queenstown Lakes District Resident Population Projections

The population modelling for QLDC has been undertaken to Ward level. The chart below shows the dramatic increase in the number of older adult residents and slower but strong growth in other age groups.

Figure 3: QLDC population change 2018-2043



There is variation in timing of population growth

- Over the next 10 years, the resident population of the District is projected to increase by 63% (24,109 additional residents).
- The most change will be in the older adult (65+ years) resident population, it is projected to grow over the next 10 years by 70% and 25 years from now (2043) by 190% (9,277 additional residents).
- However, over the next 10 years, the resident active participation population (5-49 years) of most sport activities is projected to increase by 20% (4,867 additional residents) with a surge over the next 5 years to 2023 by 13% (3,032 additional residents).

Table 7: QLDC population projections by age group

Age Group	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043
0-4 years	2,487	2,756	2,907	3,113	3,408	3,644
5-19 years	6,410	7,740	8,578	8,941	9,363	9,904
20-49 years	17,653	19,356	20,352	21,500	22,518	23,627
50-64 years	6,627	8,286	9,153	10,106	10,550	10,844
65+ years	4,871	6,521	8,287	10,127	12,226	14,148
Total	38,048	44,658	49,277	53,787	58,066	62,167

The change in the active participation age population is shown in the table below. It is projected to grow by 40% over the next 25 years to 2043 with half of that growth occurring over the next 10 years and a third of projected growth over the next 5 years.

Table 8: QLDC active participation age population growth projections

	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043
Playing Age 5-49 years	24,063	27,095	28,930	30,441	31,882	33,531
Number Change		3,032	1,835	1,511	1,441	1,649
2018 Base Comparison		113%	120%	127%	132%	139%

A key market segment for growth is the 5 to 19 years age group and this is projected to grow by 33% (2,168) over the next 10 years to 2028. Again, with a surge of 21% over the next 5 years.

Table 9: QLDC population growth projections for 5 to 19 years age group

	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043
5-19 years	6,410	7,740	8,578	8,941	9,363	9,904
Number Change		1,330	838	364	422	541
2018 Base Comparison		121%	134%	139%	146%	155%

QLDC School Roll Analysis

An examination of school roll data from the Ministry of Education for the last 5 years 2013 to 2017 inclusive provides some real-time insights into the growth in this key segment of the resident population. The combined total roll of the 12 schools in the District has increased by 1,267 students from 3,951 in 2013 to 5,218 in 2017 or a 32% increase over the 5 years (or a 6.4% average annual growth rate).

Variation in Population Projections Between the Wards in QLDC

There is variation in the population projections of the two wards in QLDC.

Some key points about **Wakatipu Ward** are:

- The resident playing population of the Wakatipu Ward is projected to increase by 19% (3,154 additional residents) over the next 10 years from 25,557 in 2018 to 32,627 in 2028.
- The playing population is projected to grow over the next 5 years to 2023 by 11% (an additional 1,914 residents) from 17,009 in 2018 to 21,163 in 2028.
- The current penetration of the local market by hockey at 130 registered players is less than 30% of the projected 460 players using the regional average of 34.7 residents per player, by far the lowest penetration in the COHA region.
- The key market segment for hockey growth is the 5 to 19 years age group and this is projected to grow by 37% (1,519) over the next 10 years to 2028. Again, with a surge of 22% over the next 5 years. Using the ratio of 34.7 residents per hockey player this would likely generate about 44 additional payers from the 5-19 years age group over the next 10 years.
- The combined total roll of the 8 Wakatipu schools has increased by 797 students from 2,466 in 2013 to 3,263 in 2017 or a 32.3% increase over the 5 years (or a 6.46% average annual growth rate). This is the a slightly higher average annual growth rate as the Wanaka Basin.

Some key points about the **Wanaka Ward** are:

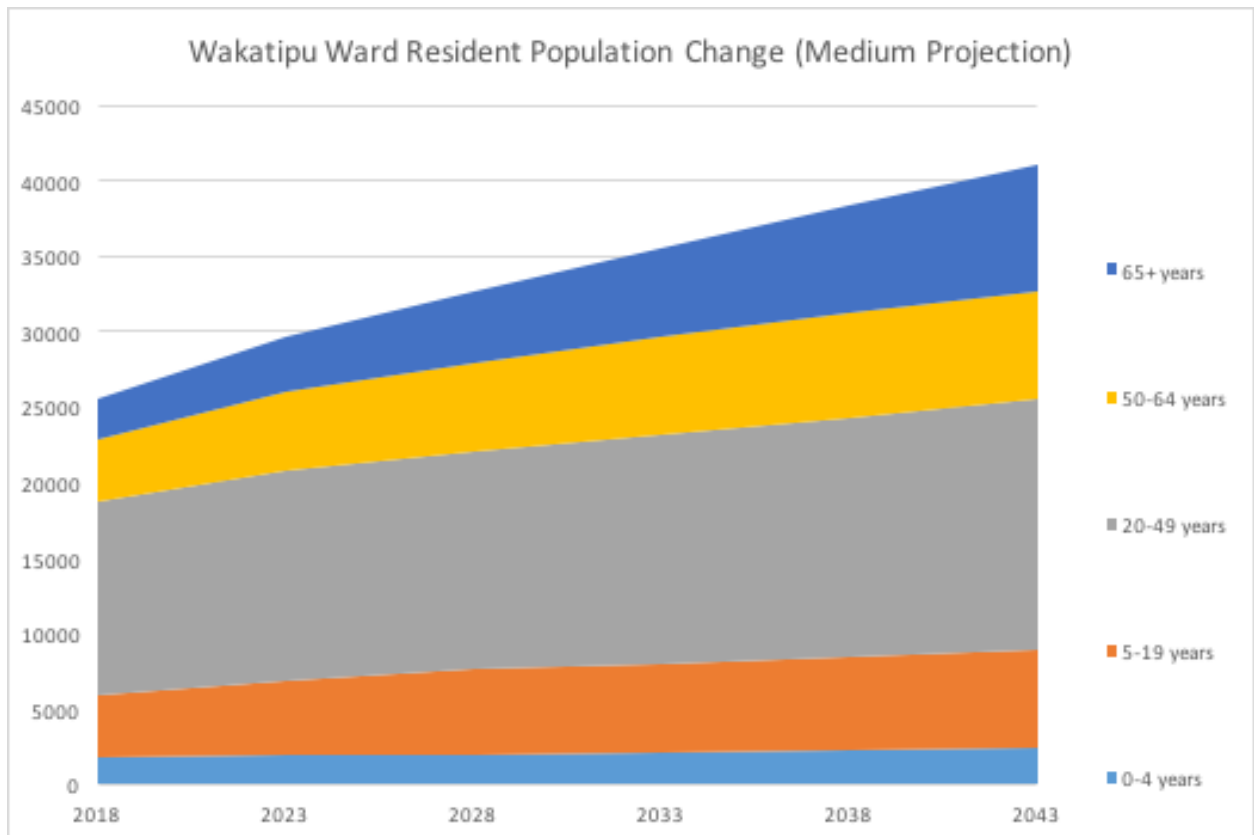
- The resident population of the Wanaka Ward is projected to increase by 33% to 16,650 residents (4,159 additional residents) over the next 10 years. The population is projected to surge over the next 5 years to 2023 by 20% to 15,007 residents (an additional 2,516 residents).

- The playing age population is projected to grow more slowly than the general population but with surge over the next 5 years to 2023 by 15% to 8,162 residents (an additional 1,085 residents since 2018). The resident playing age population of the Wanaka Ward is projected to increase by 24% to 8,792 (1,715 additional residents since 2018) over the next 10 years.
- The current penetration of the local market by Upper Clutha Hockey at 127 registered players is a third less than the projected 191 players using the regional average of 34.7 residents per player.
- The key market segment for hockey growth is the 5 to 19 years age group and this is projected to grow by 37% (1,519 residents) over the next 10 years to 2028. Again, with a surge of 19% over the next 5 years (917 additional residents). Using the ratio of 34.7 residents per hockey player this would likely generate about 43 additional payers from the 5-19 years age group over the next 10 years.
- The combined total roll of the 4 Wanaka schools has increased by 470 students from 1,485 in 2013 to 1,955 in 2017 or a 31.6% increase over the 5 years (or a 6.33% average annual growth rate, slightly lower growth rate than the Wakatipu Basin)

7.2.3 Wakatipu Ward Population Projections

The chart below shows the dramatic increase in the number of older adult residents and slower but strong growth in other age groups similar to the projected change in the District age profile over the next 25 years.

Figure 4: Wakatipu Ward population change 2018-2043



The resident active participation population of the Wakatipu Ward is projected to increase by 19% (3,154 additional residents) over the next 10 years. The active participation population is projected to grow over the next 5 years to 2023 by 11% (1,914).

Table 10: Wakatipu Ward population projections by age group

Age Group	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043
0-4 years	1,729	1,891	1,970	2,083	2,270	2,429
5-19 years	4,126	5,044	5,646	5,901	6,108	6,409
20-49 years	12,883	13,880	14,518	15,252	15,926	16,733
50-64 years	4,156	5,248	5,806	6,483	6,874	7,143
65+ years	2,663	3,589	4,688	5,832	7,152	8,368
Total	25,557	29,651	32,627	35,551	38,330	41,082

The change in the active participation age population is shown in the table below. It is projected to grow by 36% over the next 25 years to 2043 with just over half of that growth occurring over the next 10 years and a quarter of projected growth over the next 5 years.

Table 11: Wakatipu Ward active participation age population growth projections

	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043
Playing Age 5-49 years	17,009	18,923	20,163	21,153	22,034	23,142
Number Change		1,914	1,240	989	881	1,108
2018 Base Comparison		111%	119%	124%	130%	136%

The key market segment for growth in participation during the life of this Strategy is the 5 to 19 years age group as these are traditionally the heaviest users of sport and recreation facilities. This age group is projected in the population model to grow by 37% (1,519) over the next 10 years to 2028. Again, with a surge of 22% over the next 5 years.

Table 12: Wakatipu Ward population growth projections for 5 to 19 years age group

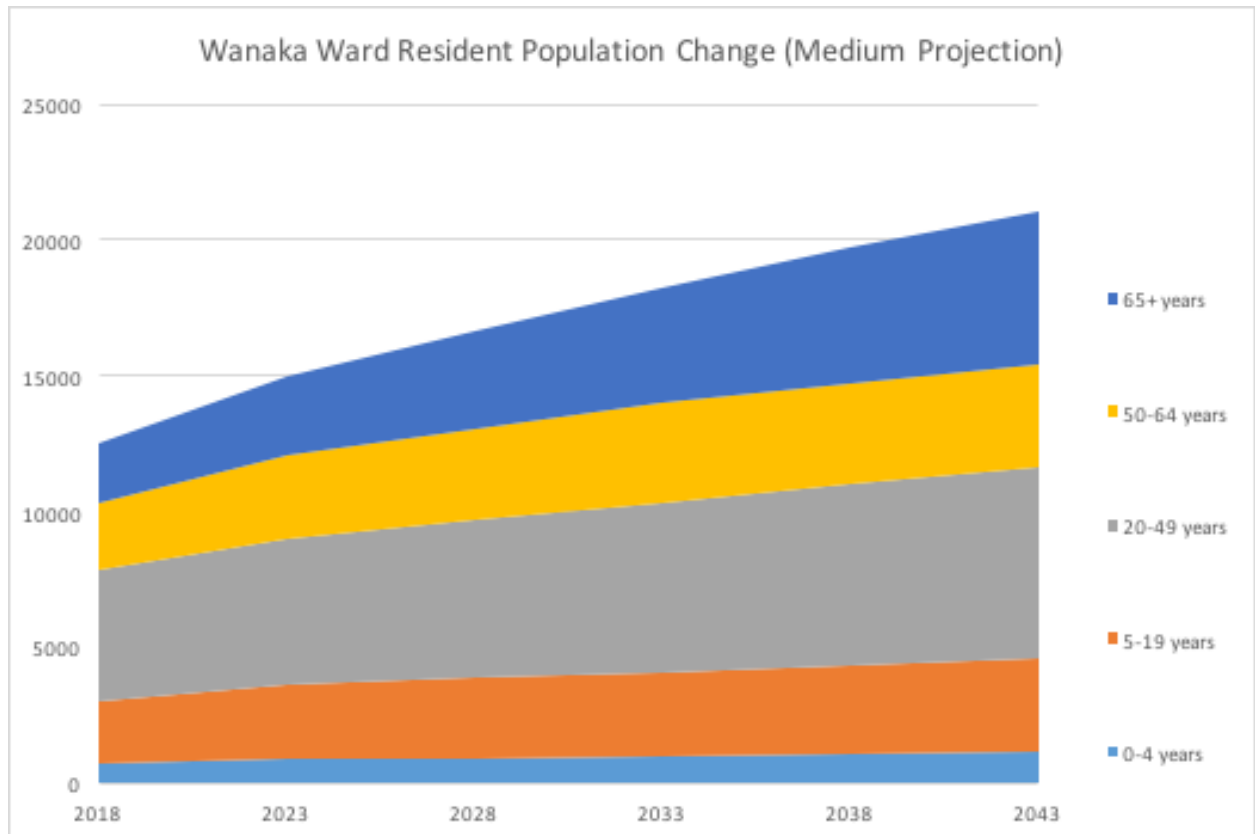
	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043
5-19 years	4,126	5,044	5,646	5,901	6,108	6,409
Number Change		917	602	255	207	301
2018 Base Comparison		122%	137%	143%	148%	155%

Wakatipu Ward School Roll Analysis

An examination of school roll data from the Ministry of Education for the last 5 years 2013 to 2017 inclusive provides some real-time insights into the growth in this key segment of the resident population. The combined total roll of the 8 Wakatipu schools has increased by 797 students from 2,466 in 2013 to 3,263 in 2017 or a 32.3% increase over the 5 years (or a 6.46% average annual growth rate). This is a slightly higher average annual growth rate as the Wanaka Basin.

7.2.4 Wanaka Ward Population Projections

The resident population of the Wanaka Ward is projected to increase by 33% (4,159 additional residents) over the next 10 years to 2028. The chart below shows the dramatic increase in the number of older adult residents and slower but strong growth in other age groups similar to the projected change in the District and Wakatipu Ward age profile over the next 25 years.

Figure 5: Wanaka Ward population change 2018-2043

The resident active participation population of the Wanaka Ward is projected to increase by 24% (1,715 additional residents) over the next 10 years. The active participation population is projected to surge over the next 5 years to 2023 by 15% (1,085).

Table 13: Wanaka Ward population projections by age group

Age Group	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043
0-4 years	759	867	933	1,025	1,125	1,188
5-19 years	2,294	2,738	2,944	3,035	3,222	3,423
20-49 years	4,782	5,424	5,848	6,295	6,700	7,068
50-64 years	2,448	3,042	3,348	3,636	3,712	3,759
65+ years	2,207	2,937	3,578	4,246	4,978	5,647
Total	12,491	15,007	16,650	18,236	19,736	21,085

The change in the active participation age population is shown in the table below. It is projected to grow by 48% over the next 25 years to 2043 with half of that growth occurring over the next 10 years and close to third of projected growth over the next 5 years.

Table 14: Wanaka Ward active participation age population growth projections

	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043
Playing Age 5-49 years	7,077	8,162	8,792	9,330	9,922	10,491
Number Change		1,085	630	538	592	570
2018 Base Comparison		115%	124%	132%	140%	148%

The key market segment for growth is the 5 to 19 years age group and this is projected to grow by 37% (1,519) over the next 10 years to 2028. Again, with a surge of 22% over the next 5 years.

Table 15: Wanaka Ward population growth projections for 5 to 19 years age group

	2018	2023	2028	2033	2038	2043
5-19 years	4,126	5,044	5,646	5,901	6,108	6,409
Number Change		917	602	255	207	301
2018 Base Comparison		122%	137%	143%	148%	155%

Wanaka Ward School Roll Analysis

An examination of school roll data from the Ministry of Education for the last 5 years 2013 to 2017 inclusive provides some real-time insights into the growth in this key segment of the resident population. The combined total roll of the 4 Wanaka schools has increased by 470 students from 1,485 in 2013 to 1,955 in 2017 or a 31.6% increase over the 5 years (or a 6.33% average annual growth rate, slightly lower growth rate than the Wakatipu Basin).

7.3 Adult Participation in Sport and Recreation Activities

The Sport NZ Insights Tool is a relatively recent development. It is a key tool for local rather than national insights using nationally gathered data. It draws data from a range of sources to provide indicative information on the expected level of participation in a sport or recreation activity rather than actual levels. It cannot be equated with organised sport club membership or player numbers as it includes informal/ casual activity such as playing a pick-up game of tennis. However, it does provide a useful guide to the highest participation activities in each district.

Sport NZ states:

The participation analysis shown below has been modelled from a variety of sources including the 2017 Active NZ Survey data, NZSSSC data and Usually Resident Population figures from Statistics NZ. The 2017 Active NZ survey captures information from 27,038 adults (18 years and older) and 6,004 young people (aged 5 – 17 years).

Activity behaviours as defined by the Sport NZ Insights Tool are:

This modelled participation data to show preferences and interest in different sports across Census area units. The modelled participation data uses national Active NZ data, and projects participation in different sports to specific area units based of the demographic profile of the area. This then gives an indication of interest and preference in sports of the area unit, based on its demographic profile.

The two figures below are images generated from the Insights Tool providing a profile for each district of expected participation rates¹². The 'click' function does not work in this extracted

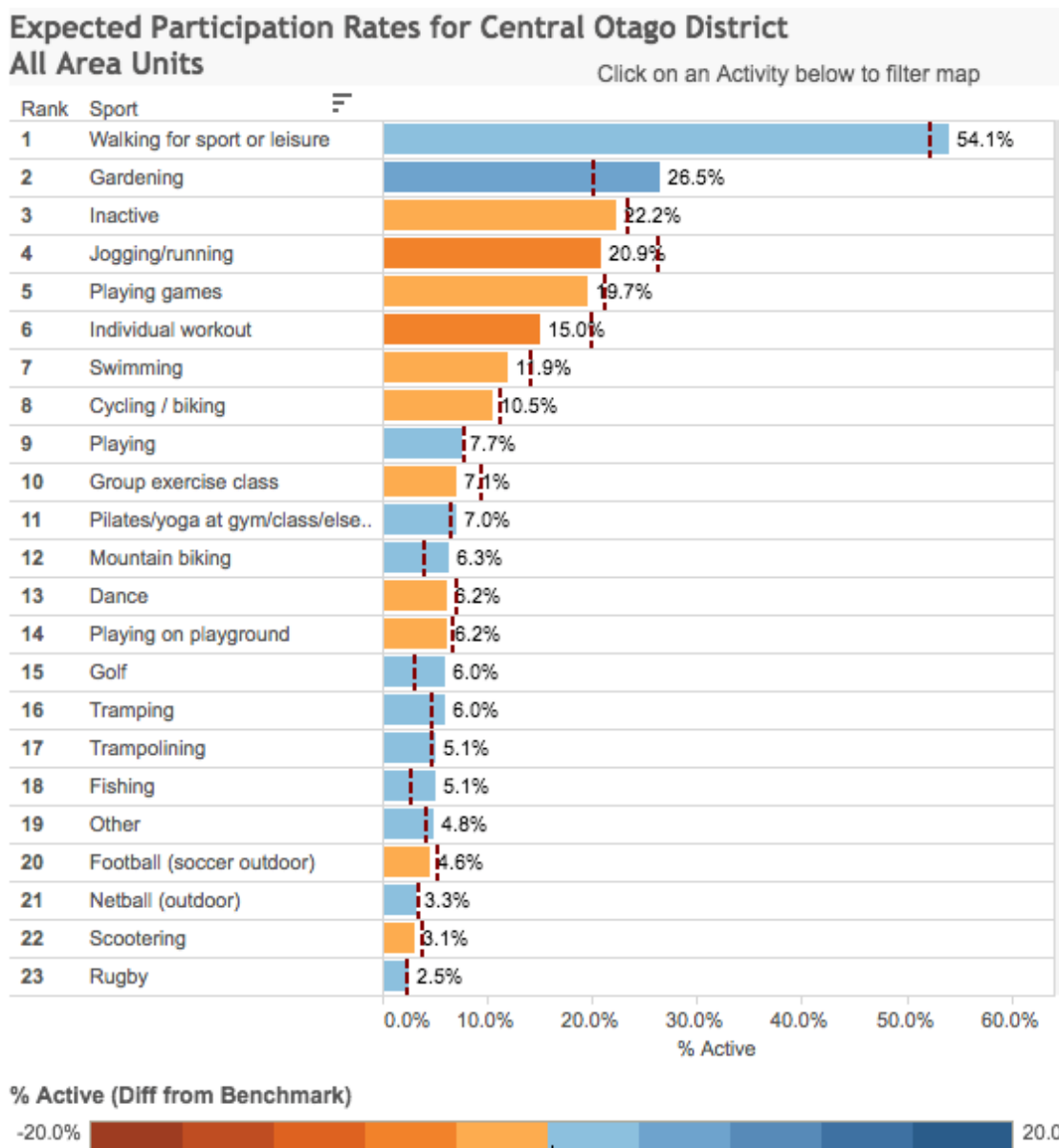
¹² Modelled participation using data sourced from the Active NZ 2017 survey (last 7 days participation rates) Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013, Usually Resident Population for mesh block 2013. Information/ data in this visualisation indicates what

image from the Tool. The red hash line is the national average percentage participation and the colour coded bar with percentage amount shows the expected participation generated by the Insights Tool. The profiles reflect the region in terms of:

- the increasing older adults in the age profile of each district in terms of the most popular activities and their estimated participation levels, see walking and gardening.
- the highly accessible and extensive natural landscape settings (mountains, hills, lakes and rivers) and extensive outdoor recreation participation see mountain biking, tramping, and fishing.

All sports codes and active recreation pursuits consulted have individual code summaries that can be supplied on request.

Figure 6: Expected Participation Rates in Central Otago District



people may be participating in, or more likely to be interested in. Several assumptions were made in developing this information/ data, and care should be taken in using the information/ data. Please contact Sport NZ if additional information on this information/ data is required. Source: <https://sportnz.org.nz/managing-sport/insights/sport-nz-public-chart/>

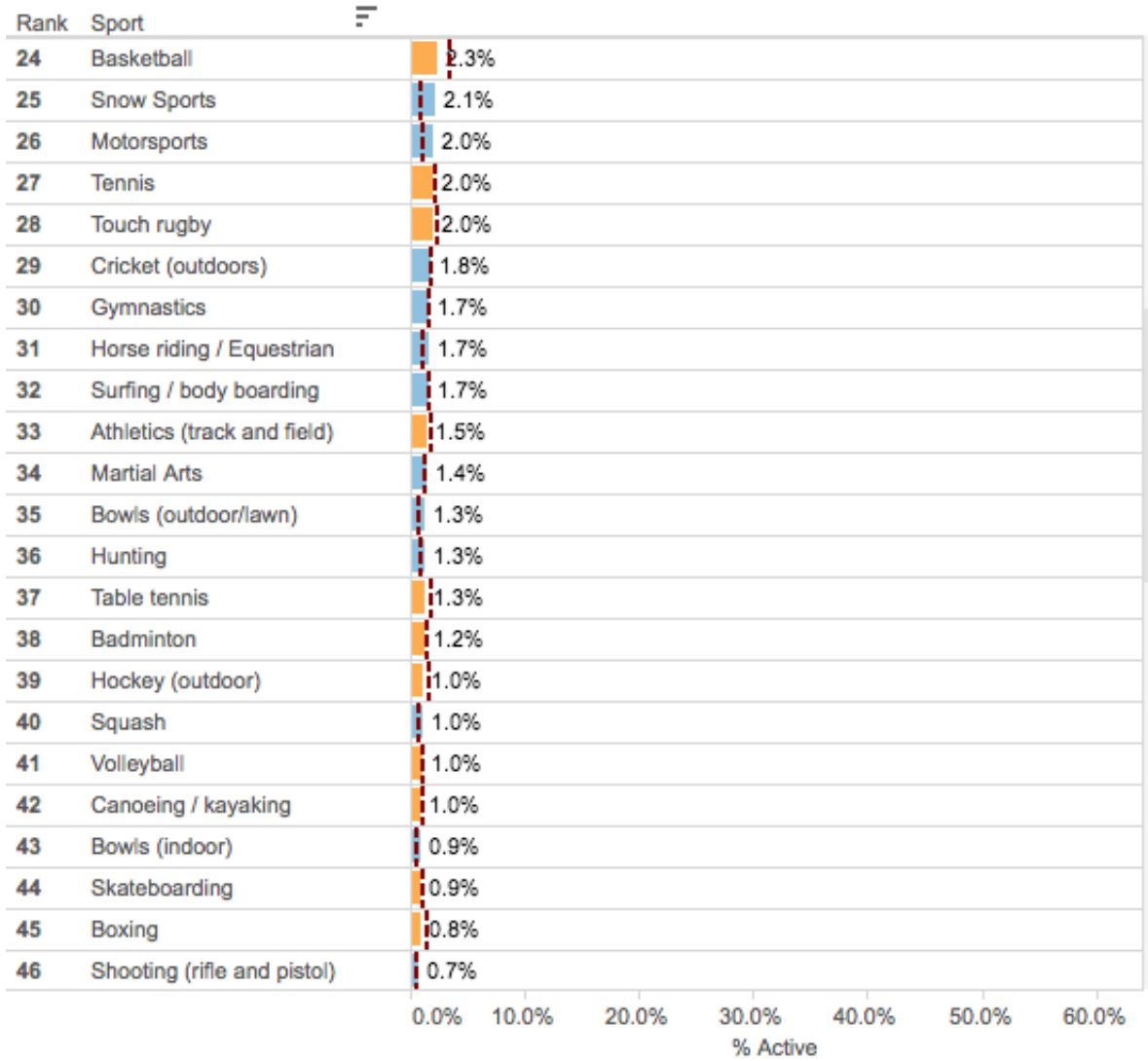
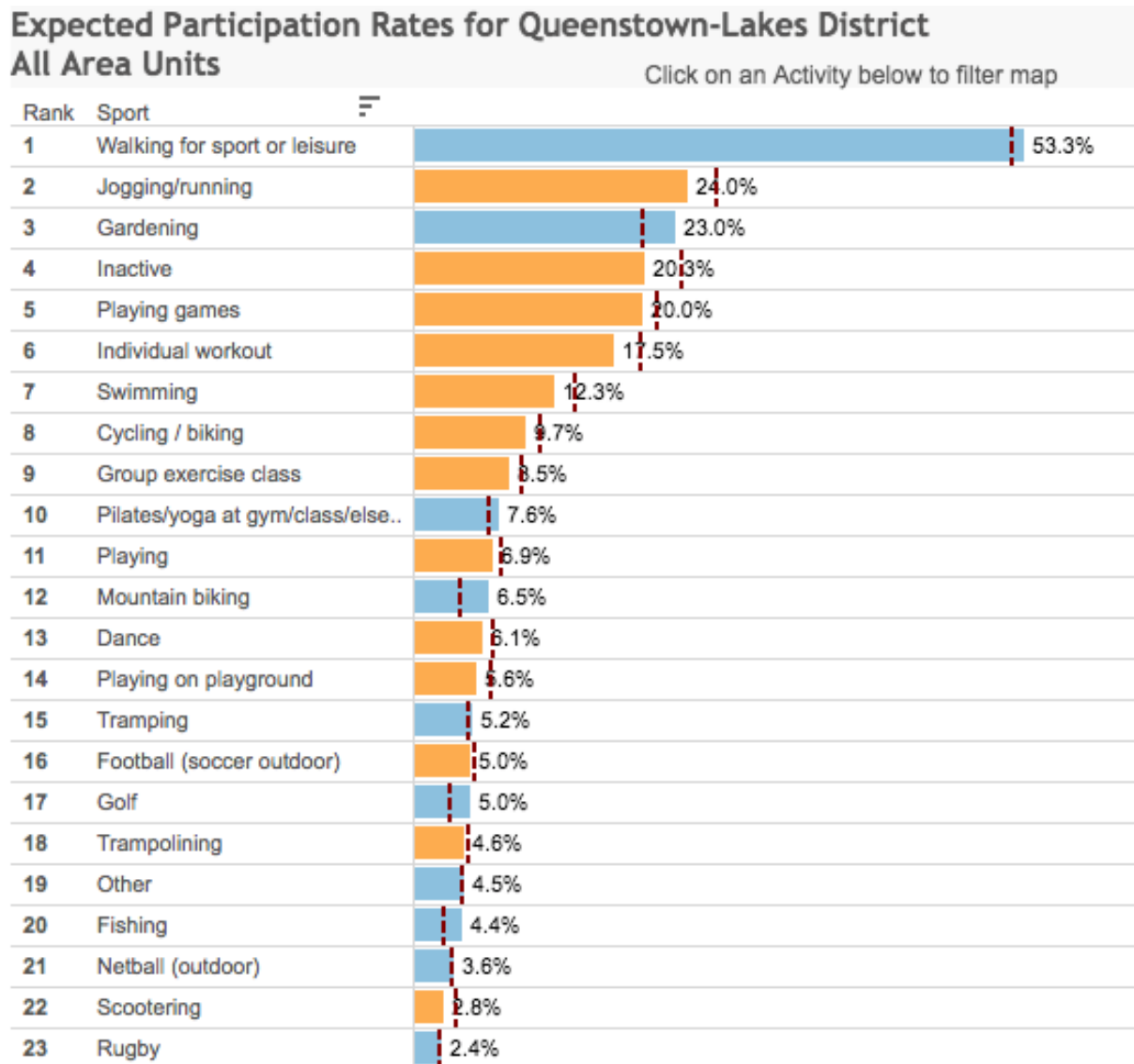
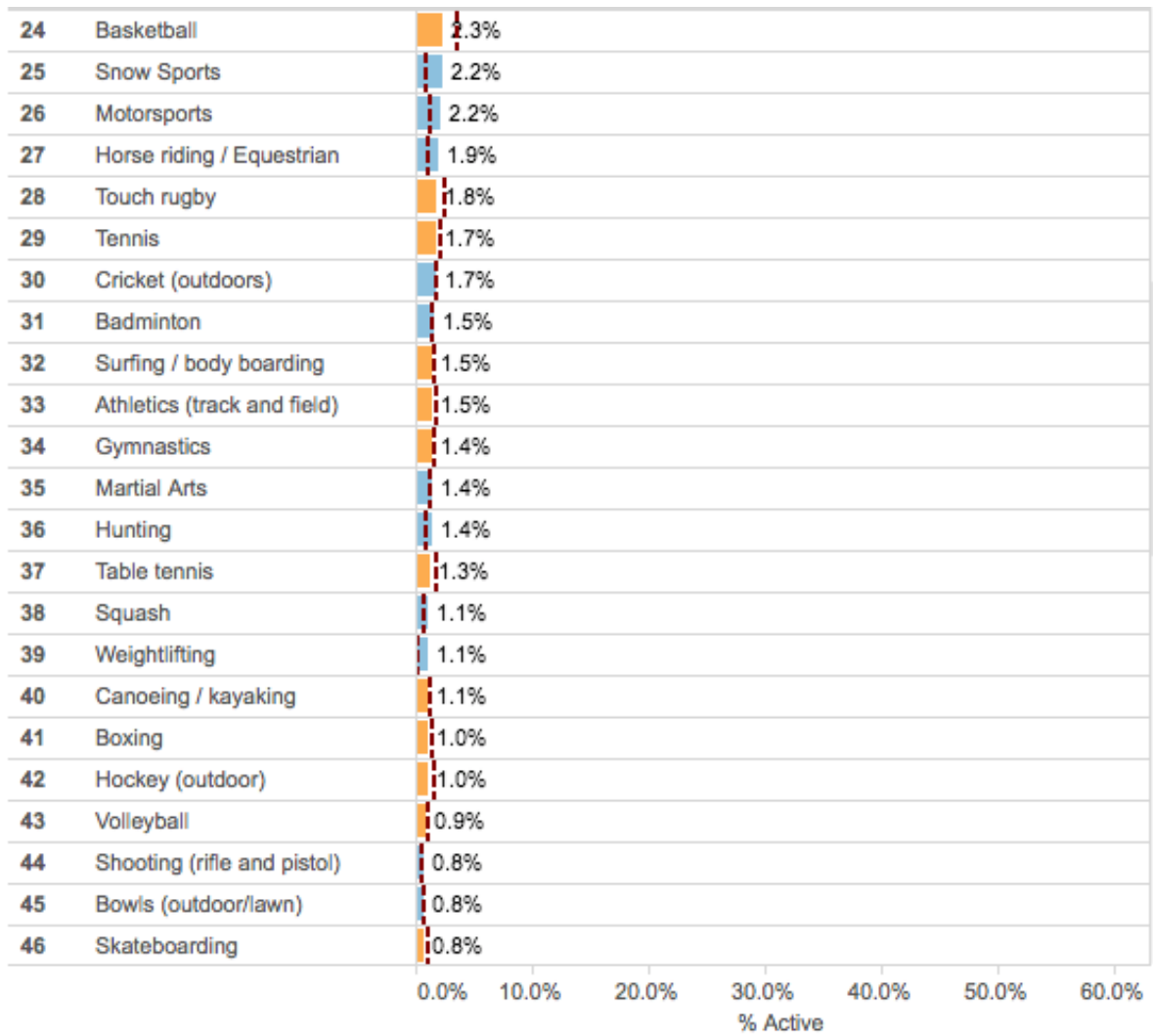


Figure 7: Expected Participation Rates in Queenstown Lakes District





% Active (Diff from Benchmark)



7.4 Implementation Plan

Prioritisation is reflected in the time frame for completion of each recommendation - short term (years 0-3), medium term (years 4-10), long term (years 10+) and on-going. These timeframes are indicative as priorities will change to adapt to new circumstances and enable workload management of key personnel, particularly where they are dependent on significant effort by volunteers to implement the recommendation. The recommendations are grouped as sector-wide or by facility category as in the main report.

Table 16: Implementation Schedule

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional/District	Lead	Support
SECTOR-WIDE (AND RESOURCING IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGY)				
1. CODC and QLDC adopt the Strategy and use it in their planning of regional and local facility provision, including the facility hierarchy, planning principles and prioritisation criteria	Short	Regional	CODC QLDC	RFGG
2. Establish a mechanism to monitor implementation of the Strategy.	Short	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Otago
3. That there will be annual reviews of the Strategy recommendations and full review of the Strategy every 3 years (timing synchronised to inform future Long Term Plans).	On-going	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Otago
1. CODC and QLDC encourage greater collaboration and partnerships between sports codes	On-going	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central
2. CODC and QLDC identify beneficial school/ community facility partnership opportunities and support their development	On-going	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central
3. CODC and QLDC adopt the facility hierarchy, planning principles and prioritisation criteria within the strategy	On-going	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central
4. CODC, QLDC and sports identify opportunities to modify existing facilities and ensure new facilities cater for the needs of users with disabilities, including older adult users who often have declining physical abilities	On-going	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central
5. In communities with small and/or slow growth populations, where agreement cannot be reached to rationalise the existing provision, the development of a new facility should be given a lower priority	On-going	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central
AQUATIC FACILITIES				

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional/District	Lead	Support
6. Develop water sports shore facility hubs to support use of Lake Wanaka and Lake Dunstan (primarily for rowing, kayaking, sailing and boating) and possibly at other lakes in the future	Short	District	Hub entities	Sport Central Water sports clubs CODC QLDC
7. That additional indoor aquatic provision is developed that complements existing provision and provides flexible, warmer water areas to meet the needs of the changing population.	Medium	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central
8. That provision is made for renewal/ refurbishment of the indoor aquatic facility in Cromwell to meet current and projected future demand	Medium	District	CODC	Sport Central
9. Construction of a low flow white-water canoe/ kayak feature at the Hawea White-water Park.	Medium	District	Water sports clubs	Sport Central QLDC
10. That appropriate provision of car parking, toilets, craft storage and changing facilities are developed at strategic access points to key natural waterways.	On-going	District	CODC QLDC	Sport Central Water sports clubs
INDOOR COURT FACILITIES				
11. That the QEC is expanded with an additional 2-4 court ¹³ multi-sport facility developed as a priority and these courts are primarily for community-based sport use.	Short	District	QLDC	Sport Central Indoor court sports (RSOs and clubs)
12. That policy is developed by local authorities regarding total number of days of service interruption per winter season of community sport at key indoor court facilities	Short	District	CODC QLDC	Sport Central Indoor court sport RSOs
13. That the existing 2-court QEC stadium is actively managed in tandem with new courts to minimise interruptions to community sport from event bookings.	Short	District	QLDC	Sport Central Indoor court sports clubs & RSOs
14. That a consistent approach and use agreement is developed between community sport and schools to maximise the community use of school indoor courts. Priority should be given to investment into school facilities where significant additional long-term community access can be secured through a partnership agreement.	Short	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central Indoor court sports clubs & RSOs

¹³ All 3 courts to be compliant with Netball New Zealand requirements, particularly in terms of safety run-off.

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional/District	Lead	Support
15. That 4 extra Badminton courts are marked out and nets provided in the WRC adjacent to the existing 4 courts to enable current demand to be met and ensure the future of badminton in Wanaka	Short	Local	QLDC	
16. Additional indoor courts are developed over time to meet evident demand from participation growth for indoor sports codes in Wanaka (including some wooden floor capacity), Alexandra and Cromwell	Medium	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central Indoor court sports clubs & RSOs
17. Squash to relocate and become integrated as part of community sport hubs as existing facilities require replacement or major works, initially in Wanaka and Queenstown, and other locations (as facilities reach the end of life)	On-going	Regional	Squash clubs	Sport Central QLDC CODC
OUTDOOR FIELDS				
18. That a sports field demand study quantifies actual sports field capacity and hours demanded for competition and training on a code by code basis as the foundation of an implementation plan for sports field improvements and expansion, location of artificial turf (if/ when required) and training light installation.	Short	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central Outdoor field sports (RSOs & clubs)
19. That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a 'home of football' be developed that incorporates an artificial turf field and access to a minimum of two grass fields to complement provision in other regions of the Football South Federation. The artificial turf field would initially be shared with hockey requiring mutually agreed surface type and access rights (until evident hockey demand warrants a hockey specific artificial turf field).	Short	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central Outdoor field sports (RSOs & clubs)
20. Immediate development of a half field artificial turf area in Queenstown to remedy current unmet hockey demand (options include Wakatipu High School courts carpet overlay ¹⁴ or a new area at QEC possibly a full-size field shared with football or a dedicated part-size dedicated to hockey)	Short	District	QLDC	Sport Central CO Hockey Assn. & Wakatipu Hockey Club)
21. Immediate adaption of existing artificial surfaced tennis courts at Anderson Park to enable hockey use for training and junior small-sided games mainly by Cromwell Hockey Club to move its use off the water based full-size field at Anderson Park	Short	District	CODC	Sport Central CO Hockey Assn. & Cromwell Hockey Club)
22. Develop a new hockey half-field turf area at Molyneux Park in the short to medium term with potential shared use of the Netball Pavilion to provide	Short	District	Molyneux Turf Inc.	Sport Central

¹⁴ If a cost-effective access arrangement can be achieved with the School and PPP partners.

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional/District	Lead	Support
changing and toilets facilities for hockey users, part-size turf located so that a full-size field can be accommodated in the future				CO Hockey Assn. & Alexandra Hockey clubs) CODC
23. That CODC explore the potential of Cromwell Racecourse as the site for a larger regional hub park and tournament venue for field sports	Medium	Regional	CODC	Sport Central QLDC
24. That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a multi-field sport hub park is developed in elsewhere in the Wakatipu Basin with a minimum of 4 fields and potential for a spectator arena around a field in the longer term to meet the requirements of larger scale sporting events for rugby, football, league and touch and to meet increasing demand for fields from participation growth.	Medium	District	QLDC	Sport Central Outdoor field sports (RSOs & Wakatipu clubs)
25. That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a multi-field sport hub park is developed in the Wanaka area with a minimum of 4 fields (preferably 6) to meet increasing demand for football fields from participation growth as well as larger scale sporting events for rugby, football, league and touch.	Medium	District	QLDC	Sport Central Outdoor field sports (RSOs & Wanaka clubs)
26. That there is further investment in the pool of portable seating units which can be utilised across the region to create a temporary small-scale sport or community event arenas.	Medium	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central
27. The Cromwell full-size water-based hockey turf owned by the Central Otago Sports Turf Trust is retained and sustained as the regional facility for hockey in the region	Medium (renewal)	Regional	Central Otago Sports Turf Trust	Sport Central CODC QLDC
28. Renew the multi-use artificial carpet at the Omakau Recreation Reserve in the medium term	Medium	District	Omakau Recreation Reserve Committee	Sport Central CODC CO Hockey Assn. & Matakauui/ Omakau hockey club)
29. In the longer-term, the John Davies Oval be further developed to accommodate more spectators, primarily utilising the portable seating units to achieve the spectator capacity target	Long	Regional	QLDC	Sport Central Outdoor field sports (RSOs & Wakatipu clubs)
OUTDOOR COURTS				
30. That a detailed tennis specific facility plan is developed to consider the overall network, the development of a regional competition hub facility (based at an existing facility) and partnerships between tennis clubs, schools and other users (e.g. hockey, futsal, outdoor basketball) to	Short	Regional	Otago Tennis Assn.	Sport Central Tennis clubs CODC

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional/District	Lead	Support
consolidate/ rationalise supply of courts and to maximise the use of courts in the future. Specifically address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewal of courts at Arrowtown Tennis Club Renewal of surface of the Clyde Tennis Club courts Improvement, where needed, in quality of any shared use surfaces 				QLDC
31. Support the Maniototo Area School in the renewal of the surface of the courts for community and school use by tennis, netball and hockey	Short	District	CODC	Maniototo Area School
32. That opportunities for outdoor basketball are provided to maximise the potential use of existing outdoor court facilities at strategic locations within the region through a facility implementation plan focused on developing partnerships with tennis clubs, schools and other users (e.g. hockey, futsal) to maximise the use of existing courts.	Medium	Regional	Otago Basketball Assn.	Sport Central Basketball clubs CODC QLDC
33. That outdoor courts at the Netball Centres in the region are maintained to a high standard through programmed maintenance and renewals agreed between the respective local authority and resident Netball Centre	On-going	Regional	Netball Centres	CODC QLDC
34. That a reduction in number of outdoor netball courts occurs in tandem with provision of additional indoor courts to avoid over-supply	On-going	Regional	Netball Centres	CODC QLDC
ICE & SNOW SPORTS FACILITIES				
35. That a specific Ice Sports facility implementation plan is developed to ensure supply matches with demand across the region and ensure coordinated development of new facilities.	Short	Regional	Ice sports clubs	Sport Central CODC QLDC
SPECIALISED SPORTS FACILITIES				
36. In the short term develop an all-weather run up to the long jump pit at QEC so that it can also be used for athletics, particularly sprint training	Short	District	QLDC	Local athletics clubs
37. In the medium to long term develop an all-weather athletics 200m 'J' track, long jump run up track to keep athletes safe when training in wet conditions in Queenstown (potentially at Wakatipu High School ¹⁵) and then possibly other locations in the region	Medium	District	QLDC	Local athletics clubs

¹⁵ If a cost-effective access arrangement can be achieved with School and PPP partners.

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional/District	Lead	Support
38. QLDC to work in partnership with Mt Aspiring College and the improve the turf quality of the 400m grass athletics track	Short	District	QLDC	Local athletics clubs
39. That a bowls specific facility implementation plan is developed to explore opportunities to maximise use of the facilities through partnerships with other activities, mergers of clubs and consolidation/ rationalisation of facilities.	Short	Regional	Otago Bowls Assn.	Sport Central Bowls clubs CODC QLDC
40. That a golf specific facility implementation plan is developed to explore opportunities to maximise use of the facilities through partnerships with other activities, mergers of clubs and rationalisation of facilities.	Short	Regional	Otago Golf Assn.	Sport Central Golf clubs CODC QLDC
41. Recognition of key local MTB track networks as significant community assets by QLDC and CODC and financial support/ cost sharing arrangements be explored with MTB Clubs for their upkeep.	Short	District	QLDC CODC	Local MTB clubs
42. Securing a short-term interim facility for QGC immediately is the priority and then develop a dedicated Gymsports facility in Queenstown to meet local community needs	Short	District	Queenstown Gymnastics Club	QLDC
43. Develop a dedicated facility for Gymsports including Trampoline and Tumbling as part of a hub in Wanaka to meet local community needs	Short	District	Sport Central	QLDC Aspiring Gymsports Club Wanaka Trampoline and Tumbling Sports Club
44. Developing a dedicated Gymsports facility in Alexandra to meet local community needs	Short	District	Alexandra Gymnastics Club	CODC
45. Development of a regional Off-Road Track and Trail Strategy to determine and guide future track and trail development and investment priorities, including MTB tracks suitable for competition use. The strategy would need to be developed collaboratively with the wider sector, including clubs and commercial operators.	Short	Regional	Local MTB clubs	Sport Central QLDC CODC Cycling NZ
46. That a network-based approach is developed based around high quality golf courses including 2 championship standard courses supported by local courses	Medium	Regional	Otago Golf Assn.	Sport Central Golf clubs CODC QLDC

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional/District	Lead	Support
47. Retain a publicly owned development level golf course facility to enable introductory golf, junior development and casual pay for play in the Wakatipu Basin and possibly include driving range.	Medium	Regional	QLDC	Local Golf clubs
48. Enable use of QEC indoor courts to host Gymsports regional and national events	Medium	Regional	QLDC	Gymsports Otago Local Gymsports clubs
49. Developing local tracks and trails around Glenorchy, Kingston and Wanaka, which would reduce the pressure experienced on the Queenstown network.	Medium	District	QLDC	Local MTB clubs
50. If in the longer term, evident demand grows, then an athletics track and field facility to enable regional and national events to be held in Queenstown should be considered	Long	Regional	QLDC	Local athletics clubs
SPORTS AND ACTIVE RECREATION HUBS				
51. That QLDC and CODC designate the following as major hub parks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anderson Park in Cromwell ▪ Molyneux Park in Alexandra ▪ Queenstown Events Centre ▪ Wanaka Recreation Centre/ 3 Parks ▪ Pembroke Park/ Wanaka Camping & Showgrounds Recreation Reserve 	Short	Regional	QLDC CODC	
52. That all designated hub parks have comprehensive master or development plans in place and appropriate Reserve Management Plans	Short	Regional	QLDC CODC	RSOs and clubs using each hub park
53. That a feasibility study for a multi-code sports clubroom facility at QEC be supported and identifying its location be included in the QEC master planning.	Short	District	QLDC	Sport Central Local sports clubs
54. Support Omakau Recreation Reserve Committee to develop its new hub and explore opportunity to develop additional community and sporting hubs with a wide range of users through partnerships and consolidation at a local community level. These should be aimed at providing multiple sporting opportunities alongside other community activities to promote a wider community/ social hub.	Short	District	Omakau Recreation Reserve Committee	Sport Central CODC
55. That opportunities are explored to increase collaboration / partnerships at an operational level between existing community sport hub facilities.	Short	Regional	Sport Central	Multi-code hub entities

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional/District	Lead	Support
56. That QLDC and CODC develop proactive strategic land acquisition, land protection and land banking strategy for future development as major hub parks	Medium	Regional	QLDC CODC	
MONITORING USE				
57. Consider a coordinated and centralised on-line booking system and monitoring system to generate reliable data on occupancy and use of facilities	Short	Regional	QLDC CODC	
58. Consider as part of the system for monitoring use of not-for-profit sport and recreation facilities that use by out of region visitors is able to be isolated and reported on	Short	Regional	QLDC CODC	

APPENDIX 4
QLDC Parks Strategy

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE STRATEGY 2017



QUEENSTOWN
LAKES DISTRICT
COUNCIL





INTRODUCTION

The Queenstown Lakes District (the 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. 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 reserves provide residents with many opportunities to experience and enjoy a range of open space. The public can also access a wealth of Department of Conservation land and World Heritage National Parks are 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. This growth puts pressure on the use of the land as 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 therefore 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 DO WE NEED A PARKS AND OPEN SPACE STRATEGY?

The previous Queenstown Lakes District Council (QLDC) Parks Strategy was developed in 2002 – at the time it was envisaged this would be a 10 year strategy. Since then, the District has experienced rapid residential growth and a huge increase in visitor numbers. New subdivisions in greenfield developments are being created, and intensification of some of the existing urban area is planned. In addition to meeting local sport and recreation needs (both passive and active), Queenstown and Wanaka are also venues for hosting significant regional and national events.

Competing usage demands, future growth and visitor projections and uneven distribution of open space (relative to some areas) creates a need for more proactive and strategic management now and into the future. 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 those residents in these areas.

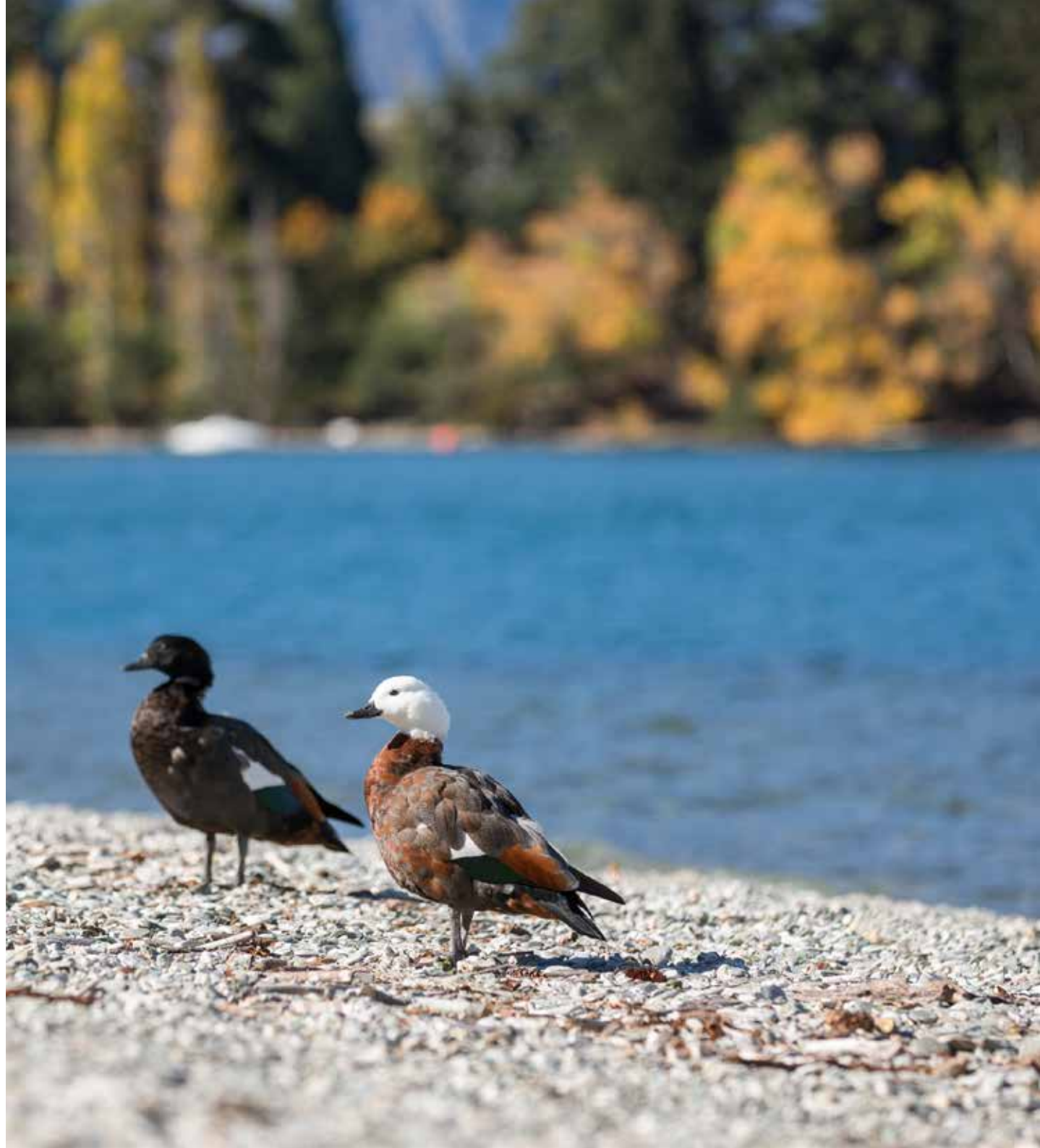
Many of our open spaces and reserves have high natural values and are home to a variety of ecosystems including tussock lands, wetlands, streams, riparian margins, native bush and lake foreshores. These natural areas provide habitat for our native biodiversity and protect ecosystem services that are essential for a healthy environment. They 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. This is important as our region is increasingly impacted by human activities and climate change.

A relevant strategy is required to ensure the existing open space network and new reserves meet the needs of the community, can provide for growth and will continue to be protected and enhanced.

The Parks and Open Space Strategy (the Strategy) encourages consideration of both quality and quantity to enable the continued provision of open space that meets the needs of current and future generations.

THE STRATEGY WILL SET DIRECTION ON:

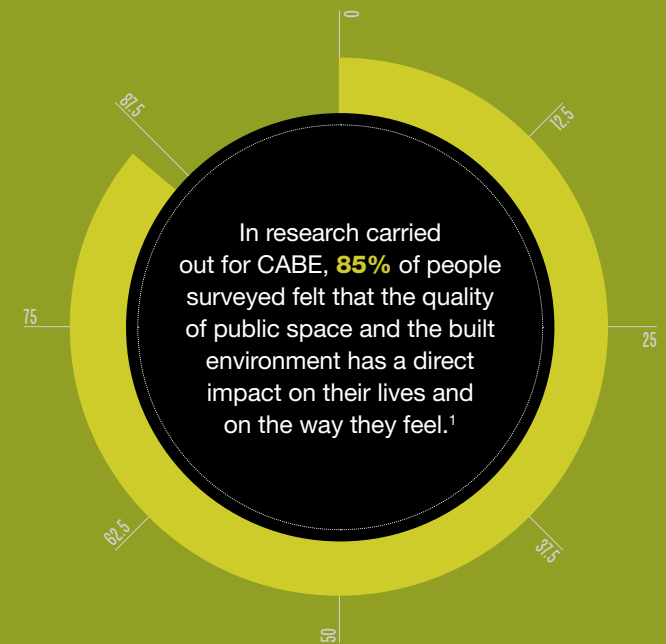
- > The types of open spaces and experiences that the community should be able to access
- > Provision of open space in greenfield developments
- > Development and use of existing open space
- > Spending of Development Contributions
- > Ecological and biodiversity protection and enhancement
- > Acquisition aspirations



WHY IS OPEN SPACE SO IMPORTANT?

Open space plays a vital role in making the 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.

There is much national and international research about how open space promotes health and wellbeing. *In research carried out for CABE, 85 per cent of people surveyed felt that the quality of public space and the built environment has a direct impact on their lives and on the way they feel. But having access to public space is not all that matters – just as important are the planning, design and management of that space.*¹



¹ CABE (2002) *Streets of Shame*. Summary of findings from 'Public Attitudes to Architecture and the Built Environment'. London, CABE.



**AMENITY
BENEFITS**

Improves local and regional liveability

Provides a focus/identity to locations

Provides attractive, natural places to gather

**ECONOMIC
BENEFITS**

Adds value to properties and localities

Provides an asset for tourism and events

Supports the recreation and events industry

Provides destinations for visitors and tourists

Provides active transport routes and networks

ENVIRONMENTAL

Protection of significant natural features and landscapes

Protection and enhancement of ecological values and biodiversity

Enables awareness and understanding of nature

Enables participation in conservation

Provides visual contrast to the built environment

Climate Change resilience/adaptation

Protects ecosystem services

**EDUCATION
BENEFITS**

Creates opportunities to learn to socialise

Learn to be healthy

Learn about natural and cultural heritage

HEALTH BENEFITS

Physical and Psychological

CULTURAL

Helps to define urban and rural character and defines urban boundaries

Recognises/ supports local identity

Protection of cultural heritage

Provides sense of place

SPORT AND RECREATION BENEFITS

Places for active engagement and passive enjoyment

COMMUNITY

Places to socialise

Participate in community events/ gatherings

WHY IS OPEN SPACE SO IMPORTANT?

ENVIRONMENTAL

CULTURAL

SOCIAL

ECONOMIC

COUNCIL'S ROLE IN OPEN SPACE PROVISION

Through the Local Government Act 2002 the 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.

PARTNERSHIPS

Council has the opportunity to participate in a number of partnerships of varying scales that provide access to open space and can further enhance the network.

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.

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.

ADVOCACY

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

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, assessing this information and amending strategies and plans if necessary.



STRATEGIC FIT

LONG TERM PLAN

The Council's Long Term Plan has the following outcomes for open space and reserves:

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES:

(Long Term aspirations for the District)



Sustainable growth management



Quality landscapes and natural environment with enhanced public access



A safe and healthy community that is strong, diverse and inclusive for people of all age groups and incomes



Effective and efficient infrastructure that meets the needs of growth



High quality urban environments, respectful of the character of individual communities



Preservation and celebration of the District's local cultural heritage

LONG TERM COUNCIL OUTCOMES:



The District's parks, libraries, recreational and other community facilities and services are highly valued by the community.



The District's natural and built environment is high quality and makes the District a place of choice to live, work and visit.

There is no legislative requirement to develop a Parks and Open Space Strategy. However, the decision to produce a strategy is strongly influenced by national and regional statements, policies, plans and legislation, for example the Local Government Act 2002.

PLANS AND POLICIES

- > Proposed and Operative District Plan
- > Subdivision Guidelines
- > Development Contributions Policy

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

- > Reserve Management Plans
- > Development Plans
- > Asset Management Plans
- > Levels of Service in maintenance contracts
- > Future plans and policies such as Encroachment Policy, Weed Policy etc

OTHER DOCUMENTS

- > QLDC Growth Projections March 2011 (Rationale)
- > QLDC Growth Management Strategy April 2007
- > Wakatipu Wilding Conifer Strategy
- > QLDC Land Development and Subdivision Code of Practice 2015
- > Queenstown Lakes District - Residents and Ratepayers Satisfaction Survey 2014 (Carte Blanche)
- > Memorandum of Understanding Agreements with parks and open space partners
- > Queenstown Trails Trust 10 Year Strategy

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 reserves
- > Esplanade reserves
- > Pocket parks
- > Local parks
- > Playgrounds
- > Streetscape
- > Stormwater reserves
- > Neighbourhood (Community) reserves
- > Sports fields
- > Walking tracks
- > Cycle ways and trails
- > Golf courses
- > Cemeteries
- > Wetlands
- > Premier parks, public gardens, civic spaces (eg village greens, CBD streetscapes)

A quality open space network should provide the community with access to a range of recreational, 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.

The District has over 1800 hectares of open space encompassing sports fields, local and community parks, natural areas, public gardens, recreation and ecological linkages. Approximately 300 hectares of this is urban parks, 1500 hectares natural or outdoor recreation areas with more coming on board all the time with greenfield developments (new subdivisions in rural areas).

QLDC provides and maintains over 200km of trails and tracks, including the Queenstown Trails and Upper Clutha Track Network.

Cemeteries make 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 history of the area. They can be a place for quiet respite and often have mature trees that support the biodiversity of the 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).

The focus of this strategy is primarily on QLDC public owned land, however, it is recognised that DOC and privately owned open space also make a considerable contribution to the development of an open space network (e.g. Ben Lomond Station or Deans Bank). It deals with the provision of land and some of the reserve assets but does not address activities or major facilities that occur on that land. The consideration of these facilities would be more appropriate in a future Sport and Recreation Strategy.

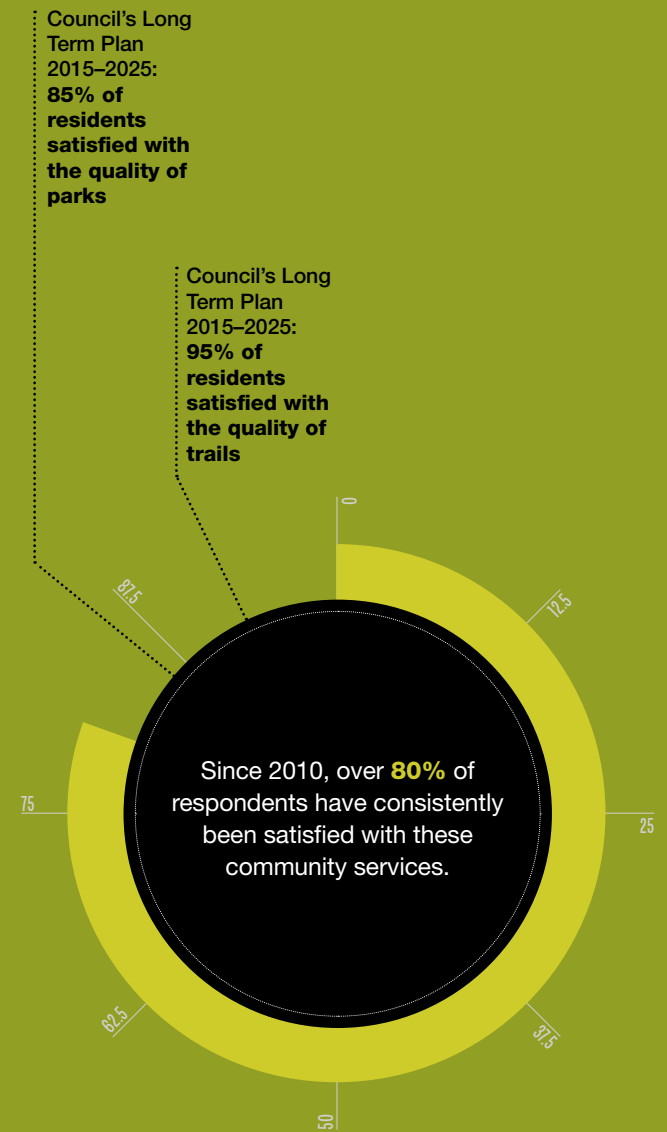


WHAT HAS THE COMMUNITY TOLD US ABOUT OPEN SPACE?

QLDC RATEPAYERS AND RESIDENTS SURVEYS

QLDC regularly undertakes a satisfaction survey on the services and facilities Council provides. The most frequently used services in recent surveys are Trails, Walkways and Cycleways followed closely by Parks, Reserves and Gardens.

Approximately one in three respondents use Trails, Walkways and Cycleways, and Parks, Reserves and Gardens weekly; a further one in ten or more use them daily. Since 2010, over 80% of respondents have consistently been satisfied with these community services. The target of the Council's Long Term Plan 2015 – 2025 is to have 85% of residents satisfied with the quality of parks and for 95% to be satisfied with the quality of trails.

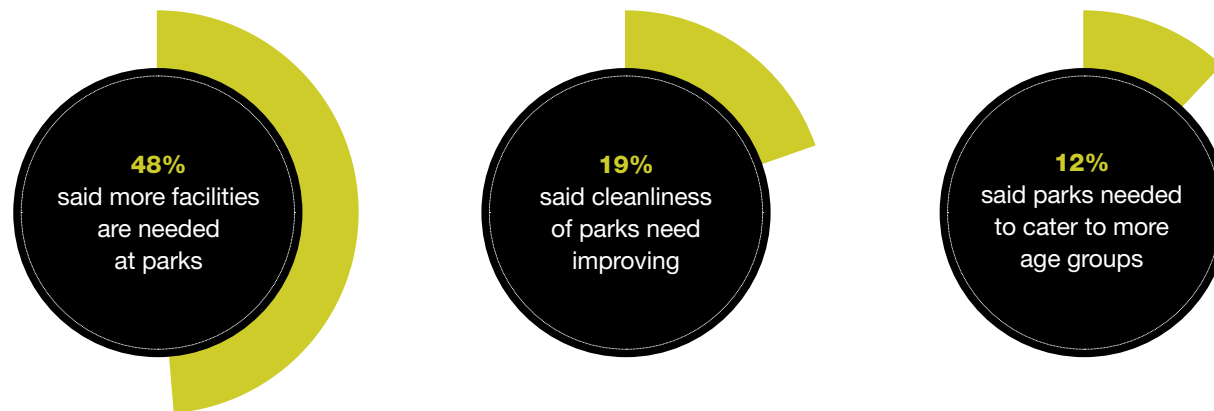


OTAGO REGION RESIDENTS SATISFACTION SURVEY

The Otago Region Residents Satisfaction Survey was conducted in May 2016. This survey showed three key measures for each Council:

- > overall satisfaction with each Council
- > satisfaction with public facilities and usage levels
- > satisfaction with the information each Council provides.

Of those surveyed 48% said more facilities are needed at parks, 19% said cleanliness of parks need improving and 12% said parks needed to cater to more age groups



PUBLIC FEEDBACK ON THE STRATEGY

Feedback from consultation undertaken throughout the preparation of this Strategy highlights the importance that the community place on open spaces.

Comments generally focused on

- > providing more facilities
- > better maintenance of existing parks
- > protection of open space

- > interpretation of natural and cultural values
 - > enhancing and creating new networks of trails
 - > retaining and protecting native biodiversity.
- The need for individual community needs analysis was also identified.





SO, HOW WILL WE DO IT?

The following sections set out the Vision, Objectives, Methodologies and Actions for how we will achieve the goals of the Strategy.

THE VISION

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

THE OBJECTIVES

The objectives are the main goals of the strategy.

These have been identified through initial stakeholder consultation and council workshops.

- > Our parks and reserves are diverse, multipurpose and provide for communities and visitors
- > Open spaces are well designed, connected, accessible and valued
- > We are able to plan for and accommodate growth
- > Open Spaces are treasured and protected

The 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 greenfield developments (new subdivisions in rural areas) and existing urban areas. Ensuring the open space network delivers these experiences is the primary focus of the Strategy.

Our parks and reserves are diverse, multipurpose and provide for communities and visitors

TYPES OF PARKS/EXPERIENCES

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, including:

- > Play opportunities
- > Flat, kick-around space
- > Areas for respite and relaxation

EXAMPLES

- > Murdoch Park, Arthurs Point
- > Fernhill Road Playground, Fernhill
- > James Clousten Memorial Park, Queenstown
- > Frye Crescent Reserve, Albert Town

Community Park (formerly a Neighbourhood Park)

A Community Park is an area of open space on flat or undulating land that provide 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. A Community Park typically provides the following experiences:

- > Multiple kick-around or play spaces
- > Socialising areas, including picnic and BBQ facilities
- > Perimeter or walking trail

These parks have a high standard of provision and often these park types have the most multi-use potential. Community Parks should be located in a prominent position within a suburb/neighbourhood and have good transport and cycling/walking access.

EXAMPLES

- > McBride Park, Lake Hayes Estate
- > Glenorchy Playground Reserve
- > Kingston School Reserve
- > Rose Douglas Park, Arrowtown
- > Luggate Domain
- > Peter Fraser Park, Lake Hawea
- > Jardine Park, Kelvin Heights

Sportsground Parks

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. These include sports fields, hard-court areas, club facilities as well as associated infrastructure such as car parking and changing rooms.

EXAMPLES

- > Queenstown Events Centre
- > Jack Reid Park, Arrowtown
- > Wanaka Sports Facility
- > Millbrook Cricket Ground, Arrowtown
- > Glenorchy Domain
- > Peter Fraser Park, Hawea
- > Wanaka Showgrounds

Premier Parks

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 past one or more Local or Community Parks on the way. The reserve may enjoy a particularly advantageous location (such as lake edge) or have recreational assets of a higher quality, contain significant 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.

These reserves are 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. 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.

A premier park would typically have:

- > Networks of walking circuits and trails
- > Destination and/ or multiple playspaces and specialised recreation facilities
- > Distinct natural or heritage features
- > Multiple places for gatherings and socialising such as BBQ and picnic facilities.

EXAMPLES

- > Earnslaw Park, Queenstown
- > Village Green, Arrowtown
- > Roy's Bay Reserve (Dinosaur Park), Wanaka
- > Queenstown Gardens
- > Wanaka Station Park
- > Marine Parade, Queenstown

Natural Reserves

A reserve or open space that might only partly be developed but contains a natural feature/s such as 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 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.

These reserves can include recreational facilities such as boat launching areas, campgrounds, golf courses but might also have ecological values, protecting waterways and providing wildlife corridors.

Many of the partners and volunteer groups that work with QLDC use Natural Reserves. Many events are also held on Natural Reserves.

EXAMPLES:

- > Ben Lomond Reserve
- > Queenstown Hill
- > Arrow River Reserve
- > Albert Town Lagoon
- > Lake Hayes Reserve
- > Matakauri Park
- > Cardrona Mouth Reserve

Connections

Open space should be distributed to create a contiguous network where possible that establishes recreational trail networks, cycling and walking linkages. Connections can be recreation linkages such as walkways or cycleways, or they can also be ecological linkages or greenbelts. They can include foreshore areas and esplanade strips. Connections or linkages can also make moving around our neighbourhoods easy, and can provide an alternative and sustainable mode of transport.

The District has an impressive network of walking and cycling trails and this is very popular for both recreation and tourism.

When new developments are planned they should connect with existing trails and reserves where possible.

Pocket Parks

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 often steep or located in gullies. These should generally only be acquired if providing connections or protecting views or heritage sites. Historically QLDC has inherited a large number of Pocket Parks through 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. 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.

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.

Stormwater Reserves

Stormwater infrastructure can have values such as wetland areas that also provide for wildlife and these wetlands or discharge areas can be 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. 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.

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.

WHAT IS OPEN SPACE?

SPORTS FIELD PARK (ALLENBY PARK)

RESIDENTIAL

LOCAL PARK (DOMINI PARK)

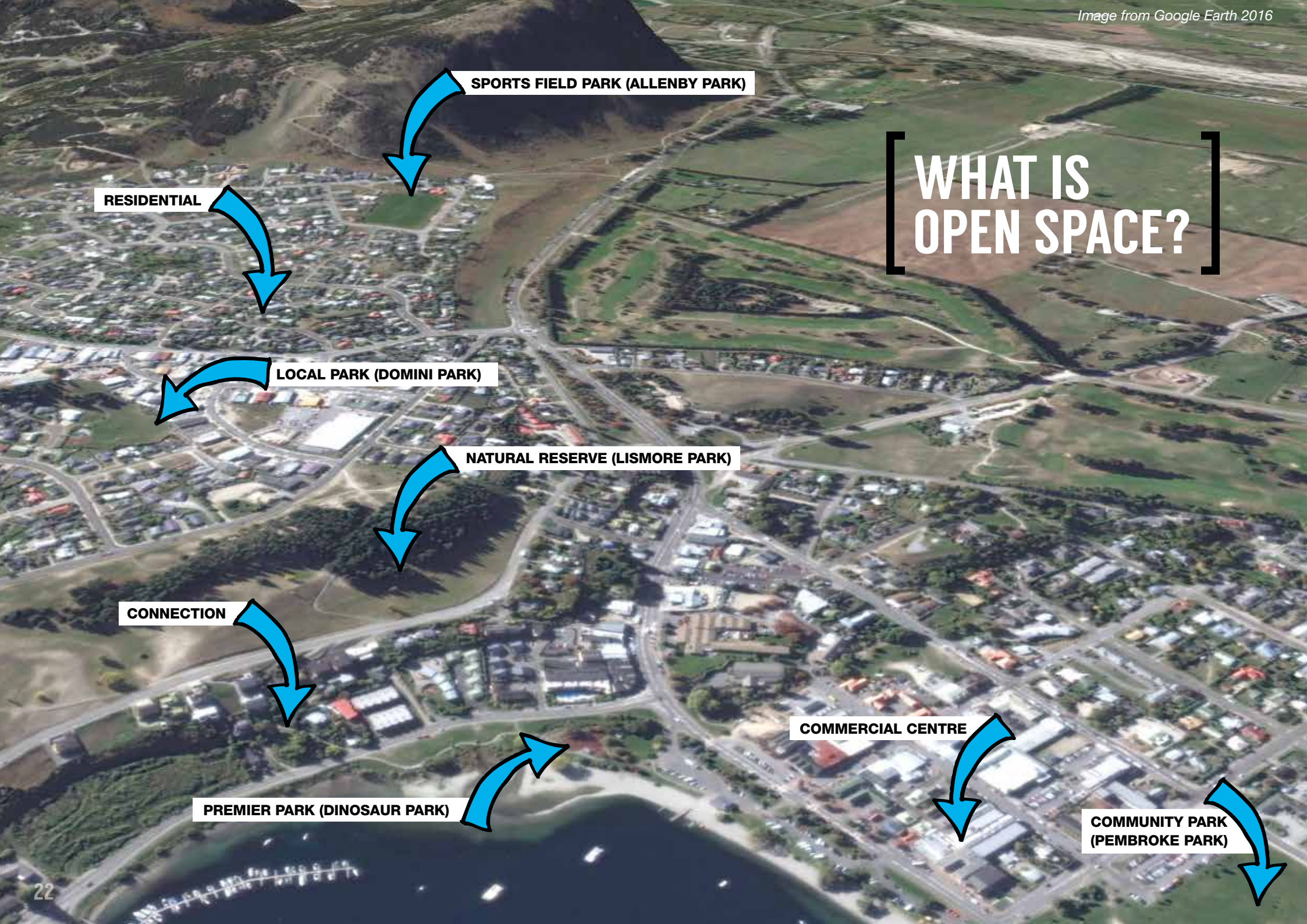
NATURAL RESERVE (LISMORE PARK)

CONNECTION

COMMERCIAL CENTRE

PREMIER PARK (DINOSAUR PARK)

COMMUNITY PARK (PEMBROKE PARK)





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 and environmental benefits. The use of reserves to support and enable events should be encouraged where appropriate. Open Spaces are well designed, accessible, connected and valued

This objective 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 growth areas will mean our parks and open spaces will need to accommodate more use. While generally new parks will not be acquired (discussed in the next section) in these areas, existing parks will need to be upgraded or receive a higher level of service.





DESIGN

The layout and configuration of the reserve and infrastructure will ultimately determine the success of a reserve. Each sport and activity 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.

Below are guidelines for how a reserve should be designed:

- > Co-locate sports grounds with other recreation facilities such as a playground and walking circuits to make a multifunctional open space.
- > Maximise street frontage and locate in central/prominent locations within a development to maximise accessibility and to provide good passive surveillance from passers-by and neighbouring properties.
- > Relatively flat terrain is desirable as it provides for a wide range of activities, however some variation in terrain can add interest and play opportunities.
- > 2 to 3 hectares is considered appropriate for a multi-use reserve.
- > 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.
- > Consider appropriate infrastructure such as shade sails, water fountains and fencing.

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.

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, 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 example draft base map is included as Attachment 1 showing existing open space provision and which areas have reserves with playgrounds and sports fields within a 600m radius. These can be used to inform future Open Space Network Plans 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.

KNOWLEDGE

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 should be able to learn about their parks through signage on parks, website information and participating in community events and activities on parks. The community can become involved in the management of their parks by inputting to consultation on Reserve Management Plans and Development Plans.

TYPES OF RECREATION FACILITIES

The following table sets out what types of recreation facilities (excluding major sports facilities) should be provided (as a minimum) at each of the park types. These are aligned with QLDC's Levels of Service.



ASSET	LOCAL PARK	COMMUNITY PARK	SPORTSGROUND PARK	PREMIER PARK	NATURAL RESERVE	CONNECTION
Rubbish Bins		Y	Y	Y		
Turf Irrigation			Y	Y		
Amenity Lighting		S	Y	Y		S
Pathways	S	Y	Y	Y	S	Y
Basic playground	Y					Y
Bespoke Playground		Y		Y		Y
Destination Playground				S		Y
Floodlights			Y			
Seating	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	
Picnic tables		Y		Y	S	
Wayfinding signs		S	Y	Y	Y	Y
Entry sign	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Interpretative signs		S		S	S	
Toilet		Y	Y	Y	S	
Changing rooms			Y	S		
Carpark		S	Y	Y	S	
Barbeque		S		Y		
Drinking fountain (Seasonal)	S	S	Y	Y	S	S



Plan for and accommodate growth

How much do we have and how much we need to provide for current and future generations?

The previous 2002 Strategy focussed on a quantitative approach using a process which calculates amount of reserve land per resident. For example, based on usual resident population of 30,000 this equates to approximately 60ha of park land per 1,000 residents. However, this methodology does not focus on providing high-quality open spaces that provide a diverse range of experiences. It also does not make appropriate provision for intensification in existing urban areas. Therefore achieving quantity targets is a secondary focus for this strategy.

The total park provision needs to be balanced against the disproportionately higher 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 also under pressure. Our parks and open spaces will therefore need to accommodate more use.

In situations where land is not required from developers (such as in small developments or in urban intensification areas), development contributions should be used to improve facilities on other reserves in near proximity to the development.

URBAN INTENSIFICATION AREAS

Through the District Plan review and the Housing Accord Special Housing Area Act 2013, several areas in the existing urban areas in Queenstown are being targeted for intensification (referred to as brownfield developments in the Development Contributions Policy identified in the Long Term Plan 2015 - 2025). Specifically these areas are within or in close proximity to the Wanaka and Queenstown town centres (including Gorge Road and Fernhill). Buildings of up to six storeys high may be allowed in future in the Queenstown Town Centre.

The existing reserves in the areas that will be subject to intensification will therefore be subject to more use. Apartment style living relies heavily on public open space to provide amenity and high quality living standards for the residents.

Reserve Land Development Contributions are not required for brownfield developments. This is to promote affordability of housing and due to the lack of opportunities to provide reserve land in these areas. Reserve Improvements Development Contributions are required in these areas to increase the provision and quality of facilities in nearby reserves to accommodate the growth of residents, and their recreational needs.

Increased visitor accommodation in these areas will also put additional pressure on existing reserves. While there is little opportunity for acquiring new reserve land, the existing parks and open spaces in growth intensification areas can be readily identified and the enhancement of these spaces planned accordingly. The need to improve the quality of the facilities of the reserves in these areas (including the Lake Wanaka Foreshore and the Queenstown Bay Foreshore Reserves) can be partly attributed to growth and development contributions spent accordingly.

PROVISION GUIDELINES

Another method of providing for growth is acquiring new parks through greenfield developments. As proposals are being assessed for these developments the council can ensure that the proposed reserves are adequate and that open space values are enhanced or protected. This is also a time to identify opportunities to fill gaps in the network, connecting new reserves to existing trails and reserves and to transport networks.

The following provision guidelines describe the amount of public open space that should be provided in new greenfield developments.

TYPE	PROVISION GUIDANCE
Local Park	Each local park requires a minimum of 0.3ha of open space in greenfield developments . This should be of a configuration that provides transition / buffer space from adjacent roads and housing and contains a flat kick-around space of approximately 30 by 30m . Residents should have access to a local park within a 600m walk (approximately 5 to 10 minutes) A local park is required for every 400 household units in greenfield developments.
Community Park	A Community Park requires a minimum of 2ha of open space and should be of generally flat or undulating land . They should be located to create or enhance open space and community connectivity. Residents in residential zones should have access to a Community Park within a 1500m walk. A Community Park is required in greenfield developments where there are 2000 household units or more.
Sportsground Park	A Sportsground Park should be of a configuration that can provide a minimum of two full-sized sports fields in a side-by-side configuration. A Sportsground Park can serve a multi-use function with a Community Park. A Sportsground Park is required in greenfield development areas catering for more than 2000 households
Premier Park	No quantity guidance. Existing parks will be identified as being Premier Parks and upgraded where required. 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.
Connections	No quantity guidance, amount will depend on characteristics of the area such as: <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
Natural	No quantity guidance. Amount will depend on characteristics of the area

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.

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 ecosystems, 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 well-being, 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 of native plants nurseries and wilding conifer control. These groups and partners play a vital role in the protection of open spaces and these partnerships should be recognised and enhanced.

Identifying areas high in biodiversity and ecological enhancement potential, and the preparation of Revegetation or Enhancement Plans would create a framework in which QLDC can protect and enhance these values. This could include a policy for weed control.

Many reserves also protect historic heritage features such as monuments, buildings, graves or memorial plantings. These features provide the opportunity to educate the public and visitors to the area 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. A review should be undertaken to ensure the appropriate classifications apply to different reserves within the network, and that all reserves are classified.

There is a need to adopt a consistent approach to the zoning of open space land in the District Plan. Currently reserves have the zoning of the adjacent land and the zone provisions do not generally allow for reserve activities. While designations over each of the reserves allow for QLDC to carry out works, this can cause issues for external organisations such as sports clubs to provide for their activities. A review of the zonings that apply to open space can be done in the upcoming Stage 2 of the Proposed District Plan review. This will assist in clearly defining the purpose and intended use of public land included in the open space network.

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.



ACTION PLAN (WHAT WE WILL DO, HOW WE WILL DO IT)

Split Actions into:

Short term actions (2016/2017 – 2017/2018)

Medium term actions (2018-2019 – 2021/2022)

Long term actions (2022/2023 – 2024/2025)

Ongoing

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE STRATEGY 2016 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

Objectives	Our parks and reserves are diverse, multipurpose and provide for communities and visitors	Open spaces are well designed, accessible, connected and valued	We can plan for and accommodate growth	Open Spaces are protected and treasured
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > We have the right mix of park types and experiences > Good provision for Events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Quality design > Well connected, to encourage active transport options > Create attractive urban areas through quality parks and reserves > Invest in appropriate areas and facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Community Awareness and education opportunities > Natural and Cultural Heritage Protection > Enhance Ecological Values, Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity > We recognise and celebrate the role of partners and volunteers
HOW WILL WE DO IT?				
Actions within plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Create park types/experiences > Local Parks > Community Parks > Premier Parks > Sportsground Parks > Connections > Natural Reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Support and undertake environmental initiatives with volunteer groups
Future actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Review Development Contributions Policy to ensure it aligns with Park Types. > Ensure developers adhere to provision guidelines providing a diverse mix of park types in Greenfield Developments > Develop open space network plans across the District to analyse existing provision, connectivity and quality of park types. > 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Develop open space network plans across the District to analyse existing provision, connectivity and quality of park types. > Develop Design Guidelines (that will incorporate Crime Prevention Through Design principles) > Review the Playground Strategy > Improve website information > Develop an Asset Management Plan > Review QLDC Smokefree Policy for parks and reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Review the Development Contributions Policy to ensure guiding principles of Strategy are met > Develop a Parks Acquisitions Policy > Investigate the development of sports fields in conjunction with the Regional Sports Organisation > Work with partners to protect public access to Sticky Forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Develop a weed control policy > Identify key biodiversity and ecological restoration areas > Develop and review Reserve Management Plans > Develop Revegetation and Enhancement Plans > Plan the enhancement opportunities for key reserves in growth intensification areas through Development Plans. > Input into District Plan Review Stage 2 for appropriate Open Space Zones > Undertake a review of Reserves Act Classifications > Collaborate with DOC and other partners on pest management

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 Long Term Council 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.



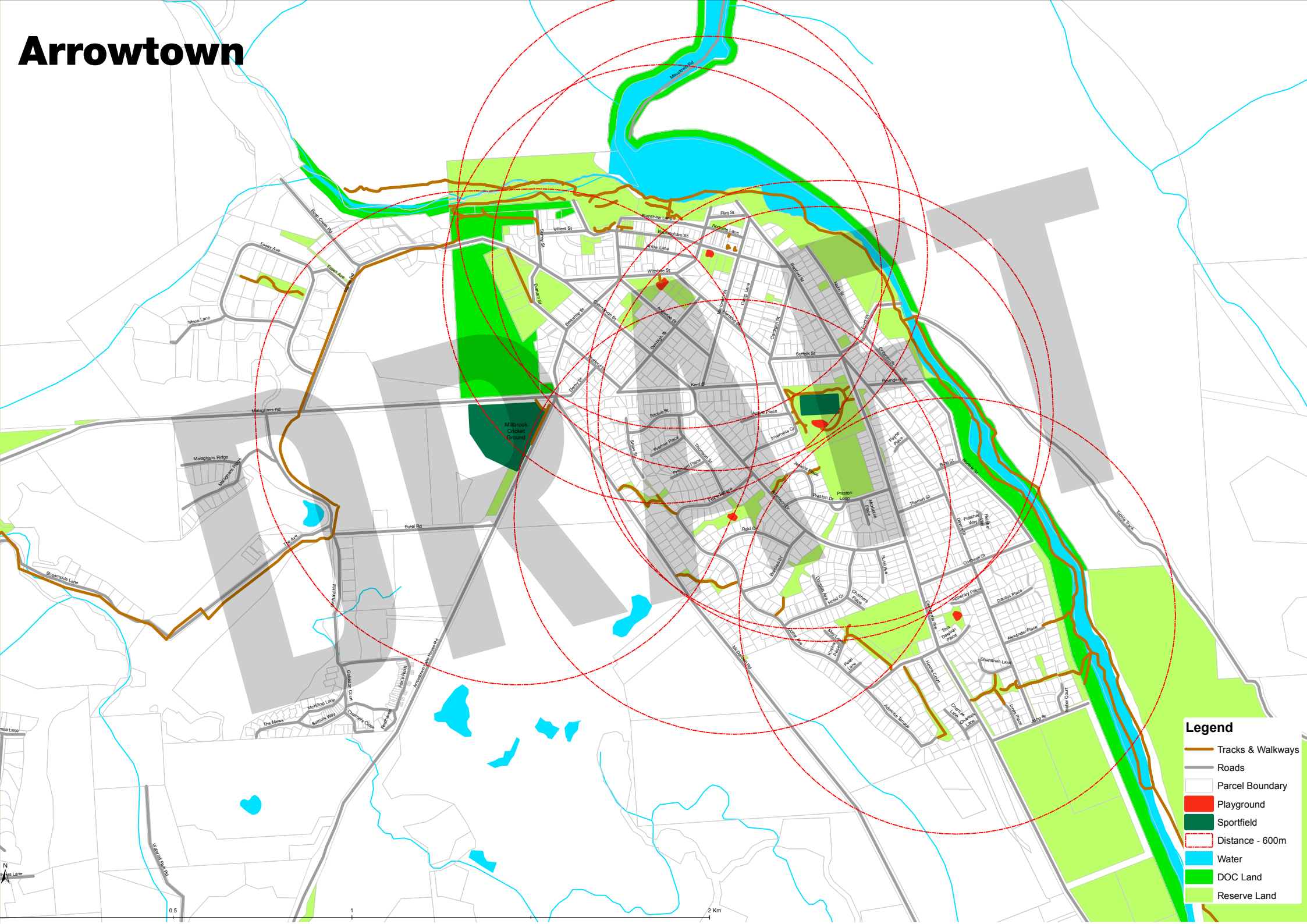




ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT ONE: Example draft base map showing walking distances from Local and Neighbourhood Parks.

Arrowtown




- Legend**
- Tracks & Walkways
 - Roads
 - Parcel Boundary
 - Playground
 - Sportfield
 - Distance - 600m
 - Water
 - DOC Land
 - Reserve Land



0.5 1 2 Km

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APPENDIX 5

QLDC Supply and Demand – Winter Sports Fields

Supply & Demand - Winter Sports Fields

REPORT

Prepared for Queenstown Lakes Council



October 2018

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	3
2	OVERVIEW OF WINTER CODES	5
3	CURRENT DEMAND	6
4	SUPPLY OF FIELD	7
5	CURRENT CAPACITY SURPLUS / SHORTFALL	9
6	FUTURE DEMAND	11
7	FEEDBACK FROM STAKEHOLDERS	13
8	OPTIONS TO MEET DEMAND	15
9	SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	19

1 Introduction

Study Objectives

This study has been undertaken to identify the supply and demand for sports fields in the Queenstown Lakes area. This review is being conducted to help to identify future priorities for investment into sports fields to address the changing needs of sports codes and the impact of population growth. The focus of the study is community use of winter sports fields for football and rugby. In addition to identifying the supply and demand for sports field the study is also considering a high level cost benefit analysis of different sports surfaces, in particularly artificial turf.

Project scope

Included in demand	Excluded from demand
Regular competition games on community fields	Pre-season training and games
Regular training on community fields	Shoulder season training and games
Regular use by Talent Centres, Academies and other introductory or skills development programmes	Booked and unbooked activities, events and tournaments occurring on an irregular or one-off basis throughout the season (i.e., this is additional demand that has not been quantified)
Regular use by representative squads or teams during the winter season	
Regular use by social teams	
Regular College Sport use of community fields	
Regular booked use of winter fields for other activities and identified through Council's sports field booking system	
Regular unbooked use of winter fields for other activities and identified through club feedback	

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

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

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

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

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

The demand for **training** is based on information provided through a club based survey and from the RSOs.

The demand model considers the peak time regular use throughout the main season. It is acknowledged that the pre and shoulder season period create additional pressure due to the overlap of seasons with both winter and summer codes looking to expand the playing season. While this creates a pressure on the fields it is not considered appropriate to model / base field supply on this

short term peak demand. Should the shoulder season demand be considered as the overall measure of demand it would result in significant oversupply of fields throughout the main season.

The Queenstown Lakes Council area has been considered as 2 main geographical area. These are Queenstown and Wanaka. These areas are based on New Zealand Statistics Census Unit area to enable an analysis of the local population. These are:

Queenstown

Census Area Units: Queenstown Bay, Arthurs Point, Sunshine Bay, Queenstown Hill, Kelvin Heights, Frankton East, Frankton, Wakatipu Basin, Lake Hayes South, Lake Hayes, Arrowtown, Jacks Point, Glenorchy, Outer Wakatipu, Kingston South.

Wanaka

Census Area Units: Wanaka, Matukikuki, Hawea.

2 Overview of Winter Codes

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

Rugby Background

- There are 3 rugby clubs regularly playing in the Queenstown Lakes area.
- The 3 clubs field 59 teams.
- All regular club rugby is played on Saturdays.

Football Background

- There are 2 football clubs regularly playing in the Queenstown Lakes area.
- The 2 clubs field 65 teams between them.
- Adult football is predominantly played on a Saturday and Junior football on a Sunday.
- In addition both clubs run a midweek competition module attracting a further 30 teams.

Rugby League Background

- There are no rugby league clubs active in the Queenstown Lakes area.

3 Current Demand

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

1. 'one off' sports events / tournaments – winter or summer code
2. regular non-sport community use
3. 'one off' non-sport community use

The 154 rugby and football teams require 182.4 hours of full field equivalent hours per week (61.1 at the weekend, mainly for competition and 120.7 during the week, mainly for training).

Summary Table: Number of Hours Demand Generated within the study area

	Competition (Weekend)	Training (Weekday)	Full week
<i>Queenstown</i>	26.8	51.4	78.2
<i>Wanaka</i>	34.9	69.3	104.2
Total	61.7	120.7	182.4

Current Field Hours Demand by Code

The table below shows the weekend, weekday afternoon and weekday floodlit evening demand by each of the three Codes:

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

Analysis area	Football		Rugby	
	Week end	Week day	Week end	Week day
<i>Queenstown</i>	12.5	21.1	14.4	30.2
<i>Wanaka</i>	16.8	26.1	18	43.3
Total	29.3	47.2	32.4	73.5

¹ Full Field Equivalent

4 Supply of Fields

Number of fields

There are 36 winter fields secured for community use which equate to 27.5 full size fields. In addition, 3 College fields were identified as being used by clubs for training during the week.

The current allocation of fields to each code is detailed in the table below.

Summary Table - Current Field allocation

	Queenstown	Wanaka	Total Fields Region	Total FFE
Football full size	6	1	7	7
Football three quarter	2	0	2	1.5
Football junior (1/2)	3	8	11	6
Rugby full	8	2	10	10
Rugby junior (1/2)	5	1	6	3
Total number of fields 2018	24	12	36	33.5

Note: Total field number are 48 compared to 37 secured fields as this includes some fields identified as used by both codes and the 3 college fields.

$\frac{3}{4}$ field counted as a $\frac{1}{2}$ field in FFE. Audit include non-council fields with regular community use.

The College fields used by rugby for training include:

- Mt Aspiring College
- Arrowtown School
- Tarras

Assessed playing capacity

In considering the total playing capacity of the fields, information has been provided by the Council through the SSDM Sports Fields Assessment report, June 2017. No account is taken for field closures or bad weather.

Impact of Events

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

The fields have a total assessed playing capacity of 120.8 full size equivalent hours, comprising 51.8 hours for weekend play and 69.0 hours for weekday play.

Summary Table: Field Capacity – All Codes – FFE hours per week

Analysis area	Total Hours in Weekend	Total Hours on Weekdays
Queenstown	42.3	52.5
Wanaka	9.5	16.5
Total	51.8	69.1

Current Playing Capacity by Code

The table below shows the current weekend, weekday and weekday capacity for each of the three codes.

Analysis area	Football		Rugby	
	Weekend	Week day	Weekend	Week day
Queenstown	30.5	28	11.8	24.5
Wanaka	7	8.5	2.5	8.1
Total	37.5	36.5	14.3	32.5

5 Current Capacity Surplus / Shortfall

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

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

Across the study area there is a current shortfall in capacity of 61.6 hours per week made up of a shortfall of 9.9 hours for competition at the weekend and a shortfall of 51.7 hours for training during the week

Summary Table: Surplus Shortfall in Capacity – All Codes – FFE hours per week

Analysis area	Surplus Shortfall Weekend	Surplus Shortfall Weekdays	Overall Surplus Shortfall
Queenstown	15.4	1.1	16.5
Wanaka	-25.3	-52.8	-78.1
Total	-9.9	-51.7	-61.6

2018 Surplus / shortfall in capacity in FFE hours per week by sports code

	Area	Weekend surplus / shortfall	Weekday surplus / shortfall	Overall surplus / shortfall
Football	Queenstown	18.1	6.8	24.9
	Wanaka	-9.8	-17.6	-27.4
	Total	8.3	-10.8	-2.1
Rugby	Queenstown	-2.6	-5.7	-8.4
	Wanaka	-15.5	-35.2	-50.8
	Total	-18.1	-41.0	-59.1

A review of current participation indicates that the identified shortfall for mid-week training is currently being managed by a combination of measures including:

- Clubs utilising senior competition fields for training
- Clubs using fields areas above their capacity.
- Clubs using smaller field areas and shorter training times than identified as desirable in other studies as required for effective training.

6 Future Demand

Information Used to Project Future Demand

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

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

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

There is a change occurring in the way people wish to participate in sport with growth in non-club participation such as 'pay for play' shortened game formats and competition durations. This trend was first noted by Sport NZ's 2013/14 Active NZ Survey, which gathered the views of 6,448 people aged 16 and over on how, why and where they take part in sport and recreation. The report notes *'Traditional sports club membership is down slightly, while gym membership is up. Pay to play is now the most common way people pay to participate rather than a traditional subscription. What people want is changing'*.

We consider it highly unlikely that participation rates in formal club based winter codes will increase above natural population growth, and have therefore not included any additional allowance for code growth in this study.

Population Growth and Trends

The region's population is projected to increase from 38,048 in 2018 to 48,992 (29%) by 2028. While this is significant growth it is not uniform across all age groups. The active age population (5 to 49 years) is projected to decrease by 4,689 by 2028, from 24,087 to 28,776.

The projected population growth in the active age group is not evenly distributed across the region with some areas growing at a much faster rate than others and others seeing a decline in the active age group as the ageing effect outweighs any population growth.

Current and 2028 Projected Population in Active Age Groups – 5 to 19 years, 20 to 49%

Area	Estimated 2018 Population		Projected 2028 Population		% change in population 2017 to 2028	
	5 to 19 years	20 to 49 years	5 to 19 years	20 to 49 years	5 to 19 years	20 to 49 years
Queenstown	4128	12883	5596	14390	35%	12%
Wanaka	2294	4782	2943	5847	28%	22%
QLDC	6422	17665	8539	20237	33%	15%

Projections of Future Demand

Demand is projected to increase within the study area as a result of the increasing population. It is important to recognise the high level of participation within the under 18 age group as an increase in this age group has the potential to significantly reduce the number of teams.

Summary Table: Future Field Demand by Code (2028) - FFE hours per week

Analysis area	Football		Rugby	
	Week end	Week day	Week end	Week day
<i>Queenstown</i>	16.1	28.2	17.8	36.7
<i>Wanaka</i>	21.5	34.1	22.7	54.1
Total	37.6	62.3	40.5	90.8

¹ Full Field Equivalent

2028 Surplus / shortfall in capacity in FFE hours per week by sports code

	Area	Weekend surplus / shortfall	Weekday surplus / shortfall	Overall surplus / shortfall
Football	Queenstown	14.5	-0.2	14.3
	Wanaka	-14.6	-25.6	-40.2
	Total	-0.1	-25.8	-25.9
Rugby	Queenstown	-6	-12.3	-18.3
	Wanaka	-20.2	-46	-66.2
	Total	-26.2	-58.3	-84.5

7 Stakeholder Feedback

The stakeholders were contacted and asked to identify some of the key concerns regarding access to fields. Analysis of the responses identified 3 key considerations:

- Field quality was considered very poor at a number of fields. This was considered to be a significant factor in restrict training opportunities.
- The poor field quality was considered to lead to poor quality competition fields and contribute to field closure levels due to poor weather
- Training opportunities were further restricted with few fields have access to training lights.

Club comments

The club survey identified a number of concerns the clubs are currently facing.

A Big Concern	Finding volunteers for committee Access to funding Finding coaches before 5.30pm
Of Some Concern	Access to fields Finding coaches Finding team managers Maintenance of clubroom Access difficulties (distance, cost)
Not of much concern	Membership recruitment
Not a Concern at all	

There were additional comments regarding the poor quality of a number of fields within the existing field network as being a barrier to meeting the current demand and enabling future growth.

In particular, football identified the limited capacity of mid-week fields as a significant barrier to enable them to grow new forms of the games. The club identified an increasing demand for mid-week social football competitions utilising smaller field sizes and shorter games however access to appropriate quality, floodlight fields restricted the ability to develop additional modules to meet this expressed demand.

Travel Times

The clubs were asked to consider how long in minutes was considered an appropriate travel time for both training and competition.

	Training	Competition
Junior	20	60
Senior	30	90 + (as required)

8 Options to Meet Demand

Options for Increasing / Maximising Capacity

There are three main options for increasing / maximising supply capacity:

- more effective use of fields through detailed code allocations and use schedules
- increasing the capacity of existing fields
- expanding the supply of fields

More effective use of existing fields

i. Optimising code allocation and competition / training balance

The data provided in this report will help ensure allocation of fields is optimised across competition and training and across codes. Ensuring that all fields are available for competition and training to maximise the use of the current network.

It was identified that there are a number of fields within the network that have potential capacity however are not currently utilised due to the location / proximity to the main club base. While this is a potential barrier ensuring these fields have appropriate facilities (e.g. lighting) and re-allocating club training has the potential to maximise the existing use of the network and relieve some demand on over utilised fields.

ii. Changing Sports Schedules

Currently most football and rugby competition games are played on Saturdays. This leaves many fields unused on Friday evenings. In some parts of New Zealand there is a growing move towards playing some grades, usually young children, on Friday evenings.

Increasing the capacity of existing fields

The SSDM report identified that the soil structure and quality of many of the fields has a negative impact on their ability to withstand high levels of usage. With only 4 of the fields identified within the SSDM report having the capacity to be used for over 5 hours a week, improving the quality of the current field network has the potential to significantly increase capacity.

i. Drainage

Installing drainage in an un-drained soil field is likely to improve the quality of the field and its ability to recover from rain but may not significantly increase its playing capacity.

ii. Irrigation

Irrigation during dry summers is essential to ensure fields go into the winter season with good grass coverage and the ability to maintain a good quality playing surface throughout the winter season.

iii. Lighting existing unlit fields

Without lights, training is limited to daylight hours which in winter means before 5pm to 5.30pm. There is concern within the Accident Compensation Commission about contact

sports codes (rugby) training on poorly lit fields.

Floodlighting extends the time a field is available, particularly for weekday training. With lights teams could train until 8.30 or 9pm, although current trends and feedback from players indicate a preference for training only until 8pm – 8.30pm. An Auckland City study undertaken in 2005 found that players are reluctant to train after 8.30pm due to work the following day.

It is also unrealistic to expect all junior teams to train from 3pm as, whilst players may be available, coaches generally have work commitments meaning any start to training before 3.30pm or later is often difficult to manage. The current pattern for junior teams is for training to generally be between 4.30pm – 6pm to suit coach availability.

In assessing weekday capacity, the use at weekends also needs to be taken into consideration as fields in winter cannot take unlimited play without long term damage to the field surface.

Flood lighting is only viable if the field surface can take increased play without sustaining long term damage. This requires appropriate ongoing levels of maintenance and seasonal renovations.

iv. Extending flood lighting on partly floodlit fields

Currently some floodlit fields available for training are only partly lit reducing the level of usable lit space. Extending floodlighting to illuminate the full field will provide additional training capacity after dark.

v. Sand carpeting soil fields

In the northern areas of New Zealand sand carpeting of soil fields often doubles or more the capacity of the field.

vi. Dedicated training areas (DTA)

Dedicated training areas will generally have a much higher training capacity than a field that has to retain a reasonable surface quality for weekend competition. Whilst it is possible to share DTAs between codes, in practice it can result in friction particularly if the field surface deteriorates and compromises training quality. There are successful examples of code sharing of artificial turf fields which can take almost unlimited use. Involvement of the RSO and negotiating formal written agreements between the clubs /codes will help avert potential problems.

vii. Artificial Turf

Capacity of existing fields can be extended to 50 or more hours a week if artificial turf surfaces are used. This is between 3 to 4 times the capacity of most of the region's current fields. Note that whilst turf manufacturers say the fields can be used 24/7, in reality community teams are not 'available' to make use of them right across the day. In addition, manufacturer's warranties tend to be based on limiting use to 2000 hours per year.

The third generation turfs (3G) comprise simulated grass stalks tufted in a weaved rubber backing, with small crumb rubber balls and sand swept into the base of the stalks to hold them upright. They look and play like natural grass and are available in versions approved by all three winter codes.

3G turf can be installed in existing sports parks or on greenfield sites. The cost of installation is dependent on the scope of preparation work needed to level and drain the site, the size of the field, whether a shock pad is installed or not and, to some extent, the brand of turf.

Artificial turf fields have a limited life. At this stage this life is estimated to be between 8 to 12 years depending on the nature and intensity of use and how well the turf has been installed and maintained. The earliest installations are only now reaching this age. Generally just the carpet needs to be replaced at the first renewal cycle providing the foundation has been well prepared in the first instance. The capital cost of a turf, including shockpad and floodlights can lie between \$1.8 and \$2.2 million.

Artificial turf fields do require specialised maintenance to ensure the turf fibres remain upright as they are designed to take the wear on the tip of the fibre. If the fibres flatten they will be subject to more wear and can shred. Regular grooming is seen as essential by manufacturers. Maintenance costs, excluding the (generally) required daily inspections are estimated to be in the region of \$25,000+ per year for an artificial turf receiving around 40 hours use per week. The significant capital investment also needs to be protected in some way from unsuitable use, vandalism and fire.

viii. Hybrid Turf

Hybrid turfs represent a 'half way' point between natural grass fields and artificial turf. They are based on a natural grass field reinforced with artificial fibres. The fibres are woven into a backing material through which natural grass grows in the sand infill between the fibres. Hybrid turfs are thought to extend the playing capacity of a sand based field to around 30 to 35 hours per week, although this has yet to be proven on fields used for community sport in New Zealand.

Auckland Council has conducted several small trials with hybrid turf installed in football goal mouths with very encouraging results. The first hybrid turf fields are now being installed with one on a football field and a second on a rugby field.

The hybrid turf can be installed on site and will typically take the same time to be ready for play as a standard newly stolonised grass turf. It can also be grown off site and then laid, markedly reducing the time the field is out of play.

Hybrid turf offers a number of benefits over artificial turf including:

- cost, currently estimated at around \$500,000 if on an existing sand carpet field with full drainage compared to \$1m for a hybrid
- no requirement for a fully engineered base
- looks and plays like a natural grass field
- meets FIFA 1 star standard (even without natural grass)
- uses sand as infill
- similar temperature to natural grass fields in summer
- does not require fencing for protection
- sections can readily be replaced
- is seen as still being a grass field

There are also some disadvantages compared with artificial turf:

- provides less additional capacity
- is still not proven for community sport use under New Zealand conditions
- will still require between season maintenance, similar to that given to any sand based grass field
- will still be subject to wet weather closures similar to any grass field.

Current Field Improvement Scenario

Should a combination of the above options be implemented and all of the current fields improved to have a usable capacity of 10 hours week (3 hours weekend and 7 hours

midweek) it is calculated that there would be sufficient capacity within the existing network of field to meet the demand through to 2028.

Summary Table: 2018 Surplus Shortfall in Capacity – All Codes – FFE hours per week (10 hour capacity)

Analysis area	Surplus Shortfall Weekend	Surplus Shortfall Weekdays	Overall Surplus Shortfall
Queenstown	22.7	70.6	93.3
Wanaka	-12.4	-24.8	-37.2
Total	10.3	45.8	56.1

ix. Partnerships / Use Agreements with Other Providers

Sport is already using sports fields owned by other providers, in particular schools, sports clubs.

Whilst investigating partnerships is outside the scope of this study these could provide further capacity.

9 Summary and Recommendations

In terms of the overall demand for fields the demand modelling indicates that there is a shortfall of mid-week capacity to meet the demand for training. This is supported by the feedback from the key stakeholders and the sports club surveys.

There are a number of factors that contribute towards this imbalance between the total field availability and the shortfall in mid-week capacity. These include:

- **Overall field capacity**
While a number of fields have restricted capacity due site specific issues such as drainage. For example a sand carpeted field in the Auckland region has a weekly carrying capacity for competition and training of 14-18 hours. While this may not be achievable SSDM identify that some fields in the region have a capacity of 10 hours a week.
- **Limited access to training lights**
Training lights are restricted to dedicated training areas and a number of other small fields. It is important to recognise that over the winter period that a large proportion of club training does not start until after 6pm. Due to the limited access to training lights, the demand is concentrated into the few areas available increasing the competition for space and wear and tear on the field.

Potential for an artificial turf

The option of an artificial turf field has been identified several times throughout the study. It is recognised that an artificial turf has the potential to provide sustained, high level of use for both training and competition.

There is a case to be made to provide artificial turf to meet the identified training shortfall of football and rugby. Both codes identify the desire to have increased access to high quality all-weather training facilities as has been supported in other regions throughout New Zealand.

Current and Future Field Requirements

In considering the future requirements it will be necessary to consider a range of potential solutions including field improvements and new field provision.

Scenario 1 Existing Field Capacities

Based on the current field capacities (between 1.5 hours to 20 hours a week) there is a shortfall of 61.6 hours a week (9.9 for competition and 51.7 for training). However, this is not evenly distributed across the region and it is projected that there would be a shortfall in Wanaka of 78.1 hours a week (25.3 hours for competition and 52.8 hours for training). This is the equivalent to 6 full sized fields with 10 hours a week capacity.

Scenario 2 Improve all current fields to 10 hours a week

Should all field be improved to have a carrying capacity of 10 hours a week there is potential for the existing network to have a surplus of 56.1 hours a week. However, this is not evenly distributed across the region and while there is an overall surplus it is projected that there would still be a shortfall in Wanaka of 37.2 hours a week.

It is important to recognise that it may not be possible to improve all the existing fields to have a carrying capacity of 10 hours a week however should this be achieved there would still be a shortfall of 37.2 hours a week in Wanaka (12.4 for competition and 24.8 for training). This is the equivalent to 4 full sized fields with 10 hours a week capacity.

Future Options

It is clear that additional sports field capacity is required to meet community demand mid-week, mainly for training. This is estimated to be 61.6 hours a week in 2018. This is however projected to increase to a shortfall of 84.5 hours a week by 2028.

The options to meet current and future demand include:

1. To review current field allocations to allow training on senior / competition fields.
2. Develop additional dedicated training areas by consolidating competition play on fewer fields and converting the surplus fields to floodlit training (DTAs)
3. Undertake a field improvement programme to increase field capacity (through drainage and addition of floodlighting).
4. Explore options to develop additional fields in partnership with Central Otago District Council as a venue for centralised competition while utilising the capacity in the existing network for localised training and some junior competition. Should sufficient additional capacity be developed some low performing sports fields may be utilised for other recreational activities.
5. Develop an artificial turf field to be used by rugby and football for representative and high performance training, freeing up capacity within the community field network.

Given the greatest potential shortfall in capacity is identified for community demand, it is recommended that priority should be given to Options 1, 2 and 3.

Overall there is sufficient field area and it is recommended that additional capacity is best achieved through ground improvements and installing floodlighting at various locations across the region.

However should Option 5 be considered, carefully planning and management will be required to ensure that the facility meets a wide range of clubs needs and usage is not concentrate around the 'resident' club or code where it is based or focuses on the needs of high performance and the Regional Sports Organisations identified needs. It is recommended that a detailed feasibility study is undertaken to identify utilisation and potential turf occupancy between rugby and football and willingness to pay for use to ensure the on-going financial sustainability for the turf (including maintenance and renewals).

It is further recommended that future investment be targeted in field drainage, irrigation and floodlighting to increase the quality of the existing network and maximise the available capacity.

Appendix 1 Localised Analysis

Current Demand

Summary Table: Number of Hours Demand Generated within the study area

	Competition (Weekend)	Training (Weekday)	Full week
<i>Queenstown</i>	12.4	21.9	34.3
<i>Frankton</i>	5.4	13.7	19.1
<i>Arrowtown</i>	9.0	15.8	24.8
<i>Wanaka</i>	29.7	59.2	88.9
<i>Hawea</i>	5.2	10.1	15.2
<i>Outer Wakatipu</i>	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61.6	120.7	182.4

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

Analysis area	Football		Rugby	
	Week end	Week day	Week end	Week day
<i>Queenstown</i>	9.3	13.6	3.1	8.3
<i>Frankton</i>	2.5	6.9	2.9	6.8
<i>Arrowtown</i>	0.6	0.7	8.4	15.1
<i>Wanaka</i>	14.8	23.1	14.9	36.2
<i>Hawea</i>	2.0	3.0	3.1	7.1
<i>Outer Wakatipu</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	29.3	47.2	32.4	73.5

Number of fields

Summary Table - Current Field allocation

	Queenstown	Frankton	Arrowtown	Wanaka	Hawea	Outer Wakatipu	Total Fields Region	Total FFE
Football full size	0	4	1	1	0	1	7	7
Football three quarter	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1.5
Football junior (1/2)	0	3	0	8	0	0	11	6
Rugby full	2	3	3	2	0	0	10	10
Rugby junior (1/2)	0	0	5	0	1	0	6	3
Total number of fields 2018	2	12	9	11	1	1	36	33.5

Summary Table: Field Capacity – All Codes – FFE hours per week

Analysis area	Total Hours in Weekend	Total Hours on Weekdays
Queenstown	2.0	4.0
Frankton	23.5	34.0
Arrowtown	6.8	14.5
Wanaka	9.5	12.8
Hawea	0.0	3.8
Outer Wakatipu	10.0	0.0
Total	51.8	69.0

Current Playing Capacity by Code

The table below shows the current weekend, weekday and weekday capacity for each of the three codes.

Analysis area	Football		Rugby	
	Weekend	Week day	Weekend	Week day
Queenstown	0.0	3.5	2.0	0.5
Frankton	20.5	24.5	3.0	9.5
Arrowtown	0.0	0.0	6.8	14.5
Wanaka	7.0	8.5	2.5	4.3
Hawea	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Outer Wakatipu	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	37.5	36.5	14.3	32.5

Summary Table: Surplus Shortfall in Capacity – All Codes – FFE hours per week

Analysis area	Surplus Shortfall Weekend	Surplus Shortfall Weekdays	Overall Surplus Shortfall
Queenstown	-10.4	-17.9	-28.3
Frankton	18.1	20.3	38.4
Arrowtown	-2.3	-1.3	-3.6
Wanaka	-20.2	-46.5	-66.7
Hawea	-5.2	-6.3	-11.5
Outer Wakatipu	10.0	0.0	10.0
Total	-9.9	-51.7	-61.6

Projections of Future Demand

Summary Table: Future Field Demand by Code (2028) - FFE hours per week

Analysis area	Football		Rugby	
	Week end	Week day	Week end	Week day
<i>Queenstown</i>	12.0	17.5	3.8	9.7
<i>Frankton</i>	3.2	9.8	3.7	8.6
<i>Arrowtown</i>	0.8	0.9	10.3	18.4
<i>Wanaka</i>	19.0	30.4	18.8	45.3
<i>Hawea</i>	2.5	3.7	3.9	8.8
<i>Outer Wakatipu</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	37.6	62.3	40.5	90.8

2028 Surplus / shortfall in capacity in FFE hours per week by sports code

	Area	Weekend surplus / shortfall	Weekday surplus / shortfall	Overall surplus / shortfall
Football	Queenstown	-12.0	-14.0	-26.0
	Frankton	17.3	14.7	31.9
	Arrowtown	-0.8	-0.9	-1.7
	Wanaka	-12.0	-21.9	-34.0
	Hawea	-2.5	-3.7	-6.2
	Outer Wakatipu	10.0	0.0	10.0
	Total	-0.1	-25.8	-25.9
Rugby	Queenstown	-1.8	-9.2	-11.0
	Frankton	-0.7	0.9	0.2
	Arrowtown	-3.5	-3.9	-7.5
	Wanaka	-16.3	-41.0	-57.3
	Hawea	-3.9	-5.0	-8.9
	Outer Wakatipu	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	-26.2	-58.3	-84.5

Summary Table: 2018 Surplus Shortfall in Capacity – All Codes – FFE hours per week (10 hour capacity)

Analysis area	Surplus Shortfall Weekend	Surplus Shortfall Weekdays	Overall Surplus Shortfall
Queenstown	-9.4	-11.4	-20.8
Frankton	21.6	49.3	70.9
Arrowtown	7.5	25.7	33.2
Wanaka	-10.2	-21.2	-31.4
Hawea	-2.2	-3.6	-5.7
Outer Wakatipu	3.0	7.0	10.0
Total	10.4	45.8	56.1

Appendix 2 Population Projections

Population Growth and Trends

The region's population is projected to increase from 38,048 in 2018 to 48,992 (29%) by 2028. While this is significant growth it is not uniform across all age groups. The active age population (5 to 49 years) is projected to decrease by 4,689 by 2028, from 24,087 to 28,776.

The projected population growth in the active age group is not evenly distributed across the region with some areas growing at a much faster rate than others and others seeing a decline in the active age group as the ageing effect outweighs any population growth.

Current and 2028 Projected Population in Active Age Groups – 5 to 19 years, 20 to 49%

Area	Estimated 2018 Population		Projected 2028 Population		% change in population 2017 to 2028	
	5 to 19 years	20 to 49 years	5 to 19 years	20 to 49 years	5 to 19 years	20 to 49 years
Queenstown	809	4132	1148	4378	42%	6%
Frankton	1073	4687	1481	5170	38%	10%
Arrowtown	1740	3014	2180	3371	25%	12%
Wanaka	1587	3549	2057	4334	30%	22%
Hawea	707	1233	886	1513	25%	23%
Outer Wakatipu	506	1050	787	1471	56%	40%
QLDC	6422	17665	8539	20237	33%	15%

Appendix 3 Technical Assumptions

Model Input Data

a. Competition and Training Demand

Field hours per game include warm up times and are based on appropriate size of field.

Training hours are based on appropriate size of field.

Rugby

Grade	Field hours for game	Training
Adult Male	2.25	3.0
Adult Women	2.25	3.0
Junior u11 to u13	1.50	1.5
Mini u6 to u10	*	0.25
President	2.25	0.5

*Played as centralised module

Football

Grade	Field hours for game	Training
Mini (5 to 7)	*	0.125
8 th grade	1.5	0.125
9 th – 10 th grade	1.5	0.25
Junior 11 th – 13 th grade	2.0	0.75
Youth 14 th to 17 th grade	2.25	1.13
Intermediate Girls	1.25	0.5
Senior Girls	1.75	1.125
Senior Men	2.5	2.25
Senior Women	2.5	2.25

*Played as module

2018 Surplus / shortfall in capacity in FFE hours per week by sports code

	Area	Weekend surplus / shortfall	Weekday surplus / shortfall	Overall surplus / shortfall
Football	Queenstown	-9.3	-10.1	-19.4
	Frankton	18.0	17.6	35.6
	Arrowtown	-0.6	-0.7	-1.4
	Wanaka	-7.8	-14.6	-22.4
	Hawea	-2.0	-3.0	-5.0
	Outer Wakatipu	10.0	0.0	10.0
	Total	8.3	-10.7	-2.5
Rugby	Queenstown	-1.1	-7.8	-9.0
	Frankton	0.1	2.7	2.8
	Arrowtown	-1.6	-0.6	-2.2
	Wanaka	-12.4	-31.9	-44.3
	Hawea	-3.1	-3.3	-6.5
	Outer Wakatipu	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	-18.1	-41.0	-59.1

Appendix 4 Cost per hour of use field comparison

Cost per hour of use

	Soil field	Sand carpet	Fibre reinforced sand	Artificial (no shock pad)	Artificial (shock pad)
Construction	\$120,000	\$260,000	\$790,000	\$1,590,000	\$1,790,000
Floodlighting		\$210,000	\$210,000	\$210,000	\$210,000
Total construction	\$120,000	\$470,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,800,000	\$2,000,000
Maintenance per year	\$12,500	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Maintenance for 20 years	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Renewal*					
Drainage					
Irrigation		\$40,000	\$40,000		
Sand carpet		\$275,000	\$275,000		
Artificial carpet			\$300,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Total Renewal over 20 years		\$290,000	\$590,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Disposal			\$60,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Total cost for 20 year life span	\$370,000	\$1,260,000	\$2,150,000	\$2,900,000	\$3,100,000

Supply and demand for winter sports fields – Queenstown Lakes Council

Hours use per week based on winter use	8	18	30	40	40
Weeks use per year	48	48	48	52	52
Total hours per 20 years	7680	17280	28800	41600	41600
Cost per hour of use - (not based on discounted cash flow)	\$48	\$73	\$75	\$70	\$75

* Renewal details	Drainage life of 20 years	Carpet life of 10 years	Carpet life of 10 years Shock pad life of 20 years	Carpet life of 10 years Shock pad life of 20 years
	Irrigation 16 years Carpet 8 years			

Alternative capacities

If artificial average 50 hours per week for 52 weeks and fibre 35 hours per week		\$65	\$56	\$60
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