

Queenstown Lakes - Central Otago Sub-Regional Sport & Recreation Facility Strategy

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ā-rohe**



Prepared for the:

Sub-Regional Sport &
Recreation Facility Strategy
Project Governance Group

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Foreword

Wāhika Kōrero

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.

Project Governance Group

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1

Executive Summary

Whakarāpopoto matua

This is the first regional strategy for the Queenstown Lakes and Central Otago region focused on sport and active recreation facility provision.

This document 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 several 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 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. Preliminary results from the 2018 Census indicates that both regions are growing faster than the 2013 Census population projections.

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.

Most of the 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 mismatch 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 Queenstown Lakes District and Cromwell area of Central Otago District, and the slower population growth areas elsewhere in the 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 of the Central Otago District by current provision.
Most codes have an evident under-supply due to increased participation. Acute shortfalls are: • 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	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
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 to 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.

Recommendations

Taunaki

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. Some discussions have already commenced with Te Kura O Take Kārara in Wanaka.	Short
That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a multi-purpose facility that incorporates an artificial turf field and access to a minimum of two grass fields be considered. This recommendation is currently been considered as part of QLDC's master plan process.	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 can be isolated and reported on.	Short

Entire Region Recommendations (continued)
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.
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.
Recognition of key local MTB track networks as significant community assets by QLDC and CODC and investigate cost sharing arrangements with MTB Clubs for their upkeep.
That the RSO / NSO consider the development of a bowls specific facility implementation plan to explore opportunities to maximise use of the facilities through partnerships with other activities, mergers of clubs and consolidation / rationalisation of facilities.
That the RSO/NSO consider the development of a golf specific facility implementation to explore opportunities to maximise use of the facilities through partnerships with other activities, mergers of clubs and rationalisation of facilities.
That the RSO / NSO consider the development of a detailed tennis specific facility plan that address the overall network of tennis facilities, 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.
That opportunities are explored to increase collaboration / partnerships at an operational level between existing community sport hub facilities.
That QLDC, CODC Sport Central work collaboratively to collate and update participation data from clubs to help inform future strategy.
That QLDC and CODC develop proactive strategic land acquisition, land protection and land banking strategy for future development as major hub parks.
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.
Additional indoor courts are developed over time to meet evident demand from participation growth for indoor sports codes in Queenstown, Wanaka (including some wooden floor capacity), Alexandra and Cromwell.
That there is further investment in portable seating units which can be utilised across the region to create a temporary small-scale sport or community event arenas.

Timeframe
Short
Short
Short
Short
Short
Short
Short
Short
Short
Medium
Medium (renewal)
Medium
Medium

Entire Region Recommendations (continued)
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.
That a network-based approach is developed by the RSO / NSO based around high quality golf courses including two championship standard courses supported by local courses.
That QLDC and CODC work collaboratively to develop a sports events and tourism plan to encourage / attract regional, national and international events and activities to the wider region.
Investigate the need for a potential increase in the number of artificial turf wickets for junior cricket to improve quality of playing experience and reduce wicket preparation costs across the region.
Ensure that there is an adequate supply of suitable cricket training nets in Alexandra, Cromwell, Queenstown and Wanaka.
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.
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).
CODC and QLDC encourage greater collaboration and partnerships between sports codes.
CODC and QLDC identify beneficial school/ community facility partnership opportunities and support their development.
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.
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.
That appropriate provision of car parking, toilets, craft storage and changing facilities are developed at strategic access points to key natural waterways.
That outdoor courts at the Netball Centres in the region are maintained to an agreed standard through programmed maintenance and renewals agreed between the respective local authority and resident Netball Centre.
Investigate multi-purpose use of existing outdoor netball courts in tandem with provision of additional indoor courts to avoid over-supply.

Timeframe
Medium
Medium
Medium
Medium
Long
On-going
On-going
On-going
On-going
On-going
On-going
On-going
On-going

Entire Region Recommendations (continued)

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

CODC Recommendations

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.

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 turfs (if/ when required) and training light installation.

Explore the options of adaption of the 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.

Support the Maniototo community with the renewal of the surface of the local courts for community and school use by tennis, netball and hockey.

Consideration be given to the location of a shared facility accommodating the needs of Gymsports in Alexandra.

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. The part-size turf should be located so that a full-size field can be accommodated in the future.

That CODC explore the potential of Cromwell Racecourse as the site for a larger regional hub park and tournament venue for field sports.

Renew the multi-use artificial carpet at the Omakau Recreation Reserve.

QLDC Recommendations

That the QEC is expanded with an additional 2-4 court ¹ multi-sport facility developed as a priority.

That the existing 2-court QEC stadium is actively managed in tandem with new courts to minimise interruptions to community sport from event bookings.

Timeframe

On-going

Timeframe

Short

Short

Short

Medium

Long

Medium

Medium / Long

Medium

Timeframe

Short

Short

QLDC Recommendations (continued)

Immediate development of a half field artificial turf area in Queenstown to remedy current unmet hockey demand or a new area at QEC possibly a full-size field shared with football and other codes.

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.

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.

Investigate short and long-term facility options for Queenstown Gymnastics to meet local community needs.

Investigate options for a shared facility for Gymsports including Trampoline and Tumbling as part of a hub in Wanaka to meet local community needs.

That when considering additional indoor court space in Wanaka, Badminton are catered for with at least four courts marked out and nets provided to enable current demand to be met and ensure the future of badminton in Wanaka.

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.

Investigate the potential use of QEC indoor courts to host Gymsports regional and national events.

That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a multi-field sport hub park is developed elsewhere in the Wakatipu Basin with a minimum of four 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.

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.

Developing local tracks and trails around Glenorchy, Kingston and Wanaka, which would reduce the pressure experienced on the Queenstown network.

Investigate the option of all-weather athletics training facilities in Queenstown and other possible locations in the region.

If in the longer term, demand grows, then the development of athletics track and field facilities to enable regional and national events to be held in Queenstown should be considered.

Investigate construction of a low flow white-water canoe/ kayak feature at the Hawea White-water Park.

Timeframe

Short

Short

Short

Short

Short

Medium

Medium

Medium

Medium

Medium

Medium

Medium

Long

Long

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

2

Introduction

Whakatakika

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

He huaka ā-rohe

The region is unique and has several 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

Tukaka

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 led 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 references Census 2018 usual resident population data, but population projections are based on Census 2013 as these are not yet available for Census 2018.

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

2.3

Using this Strategy

Kia Whakamahi i tēnei Rautaki

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.

The population projection data used is sourced from the 2013 Census and it is recognised that this data is dated, particularly considering the strong growth being experienced in some parts of the region. The 2018 Census occurred on 5 March and results indicate that usual resident population data is ahead of 2013 Census projections in both QLDC and CODC Estimated population projections from Census 2018 were unavailable at the time when this report was written.

3 Challenges, Needs & Trends

Kā take, kā hiahia, me kā ia

The region faces several 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

Kā hua matua

A key finding is that the resident population in QLDC is projected to grow at a 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 most 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 several 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

E whakarerekē haere ana te taupori

The population modelling provided by QLDC and CODC has Census 2013 as its base data which is now six years old. Early indications from the first release of 2018 Census data show that both regions are growing faster than predicted. A parallel examination of school roll data from the Ministry of Education for the years 2013 to 2019 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, for example the population of Cromwell now exceeds the population of Alexandra.

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.

3.3

Participation Trends

Ngā ia whakauruka

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.

Several 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.

3.4

Increased Burden on Volunteers

He taumaha ake mō kā kaitūao

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

Whaitua whai take

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

Te nohoaka o kā whaitua

Several 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

Te whakareretaka

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

Kā akitu mō kā whakataetae ā-rohe

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

Kā ratoka ināianeī

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 several 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.

Organisation	Key Roles	Key Role: Current and Future Challenges
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 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	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. 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. 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 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.
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

Kā take whakahaere

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 third 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 & Partnership Approaches

Kā anga rakapū

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 & Spoke Approach

He tauira whiriwhiri

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 Plans ² for each hub park.

² As prescribed and mandated under the Reserve Management Act 1977

4

Future Planning & Priorities

Kā mahere me kā whakaarotau ā mua

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.

4.1

Facility Hierarchy

Te Aroākapanga ā-whaitua

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 & Space Hierarchy Definitions

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).

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.

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.

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.

Multi-Use

Spectrum

Exclusive Use



4.2

Facility & Space Planning Principles

Kā mātāpono mahere ā-whaitua, ā-wāhi

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 - *Whakatutuki i kā tautohu kia whiti ait e kaupapa*
- Sustainability consideration of whole of life costs - *Whakauka - me whai whaikaaro ki ngā utu katoa*
- Partnering / Collaboration / Co-ordination - *Kā rangapū / mahi tahi*
- Co-location and Integration - *Wāhi tahi me te pāhekoheko*
- Future proofing – adaptability *Kia whai whakaaro ki mua me te urutaunga*
- Accessibility - *Āheitaka*

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

- Reflecting the community - *Whakaata i te hāpori*
- Activation - *whakaarataka*
- Socialisation - *whakaarataka*

The principles are defined as follows:

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

Whakatutuki i kā tautohu kia whiti ait e kaupapa

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

Whakauka - me whai whaikaaro ki ngā utu katoa

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

Kā rangapū / mahi tahi

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

Wāhi tahi me te pāhekoheko

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

Kia whai whakaaro ki mua me te urutaunga

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
Āheitaka**

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

Whakaata i te hāpori

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

Whakaarataka

Activation 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

Whakaarataka

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 & Space
Planning Criteria

Kā paearu mahere ā-whaitua, ā-wāhi

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 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 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.

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

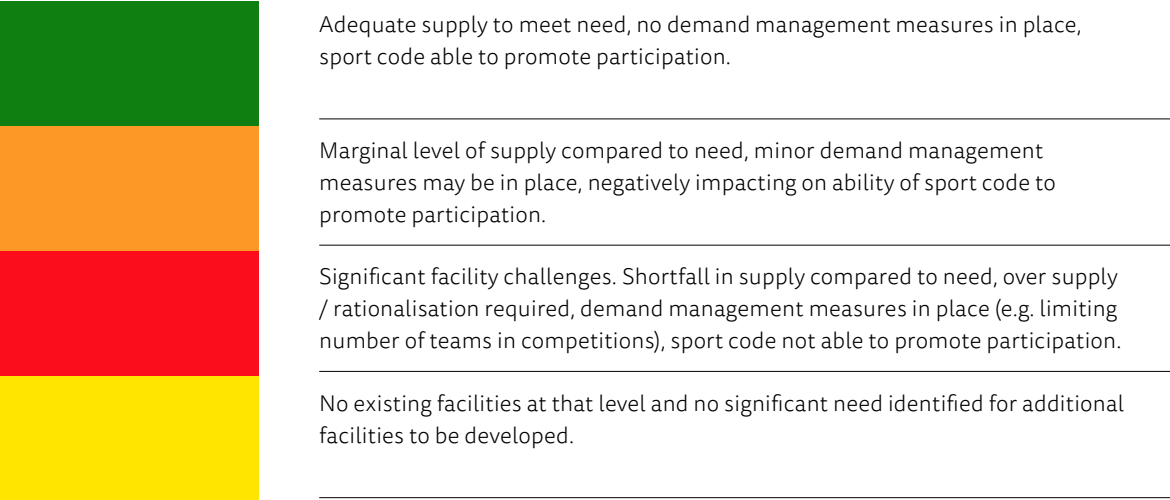
Gaps & Oversupply at a Regional Level

Kā anga me kā ngihanghia kei te taumata ā-rohe

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



5.1 Indoor Codes

Hākinakina ā-roto

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:

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

5.2 Outdoor Field Sports

Hākinakina ā-waho

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

Hākinakina kōti ā-waho

5.3.1 Netball

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

Netball currently use several 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 Court 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

Hākinakina ā-wai

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

Aquatic 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 & Snow Sports

Hākinakina ā-tio, ā-huka

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 sports				

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 Gymsports 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

Hākinakina motuhake

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, Wanaka Recreation Centre 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
Ice Hockey				

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 pay 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 facility ³. 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 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 Gymnastics 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.

³ See Gymnastics NZ National Gymsports Facility Strategy 2017

5.6.6 Indoor Bowls

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

The Central Otago Indoor Bowls Association consists of 7 clubs which are located throughout Central Otago (Ranfurly, 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 Bike (MTB) and Trail Cycling (off-road)

Indoor 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	Sub-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	Sub-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 itself 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

**Kā taunaki whaitua
matua mō te rohe**

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

Kā taunaki ā-tūtanga whānui

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:

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, 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.
7. 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.

8. That QLDC, CODC and Sport Central work collaboratively to collate and update participation data from clubs to help inform strategy.
9. That QLDC and CODC work collaboratively to develop a sports events and tourism plan to encourage/attract regional, national and international events and activities to the wider region.

6.2 Aquatic Facilities

Kā puna kaukau

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 Queenstown 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

10. 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.
11. That appropriate provision of car parking, toilets, craft storage and changing facilities are developed at strategic access points to key natural waterways.
12. Investigate construction of a low flow white-water canoe/ kayak feature at the Hawea White-water Park. Collaborative partnerships are developed with those beyond the traditional sport and active recreation sector, such as education, health, Iwi, and the private sector.
13. 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.

6.3 Indoor Courts

Kā papa tākaro a roto

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 four extra Badminton courts and nets are needed at WRC adjacent to the existing four 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)

- 13. That the QEC is expanded with an additional 2-4 court ⁴ multi-sport facility developed as a priority and these courts are primarily for community-based sport use.
- 14. That the existing 2-court QEC stadium is actively managed in tandem with new courts to minimise interruptions to community sport from event bookings.
- 15. 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. Some discussions have already commenced with Te Kura O Take Kārara in Wanaka.
- 16. Additional indoor courts are developed over time to meet evident demand from participation growth for indoor sports codes in Queenstown, Wanaka (including some wooden floor capacity), Alexandra and Cromwell.

Badminton

- 17. That when considering additional indoor court space in Wanaka, Badminton are catered for with at least four courts marked out and nets provided to enable current demand to be met and ensure the future of badminton in Wanaka.

Squash

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

6.4
Outdoor
Fields

Papa tākaro ā-waho

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 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)

- 19. That CODC conduct 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 (this has already happened in QLDC).
- 20. That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a multi-purpose facility that incorporates an artificial turf field and access to a minimum of two grass fields be considered. This recommendation is currently been considered as part of QLDC's master plan process.
- 21. That CODC explore the potential of Cromwell Racecourse as the site for a larger regional hub park and tournament venue for field sports.
- 22. That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a multi-field sport hub park is developed elsewhere in the Wakatipu Basin with a minimum of four fields and potential for a spectator arena around a field to meet the requirements of large scale sporting events for rugby, football, league and touch and to meet increasing demand from participation growth.
- 23. 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 four fields (preferably six) to meet increasing demand for football fields from participation growth as well as larger scale sporting events for rugby, football, league and touch.
- 24. That there is further investment in portable seating units which can be utilised across the region to create a temporary small-scale sport or community event arenas.
- 25. Investigate the need for a potential increase in the number of artificial turf wickets for junior cricket to improve quality of playing experience and reduce wicket preparation costs across the region.

⁴ All 3 courts to be compliant with Netball New Zealand requirements, particularly in terms of safety run-off.

- 26. Ensure that there is an adequate supply of suitable cricket training nets in Alexandra, Cromwell, Queenstown and Wanaka.

6.4.2 Hockey Artificial Fields

- 27. 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
- 28. Immediate development of a half field artificial turf area in Queenstown to remedy current unmet demand or a new area at QEC, possibly a full-size field shared with football and other codes.
- 29. 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.
- 30. 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. The part-size turf should be located so that a full-size field can be accommodated in the future.
- 31. Renew the multi-use artificial carpet at the Omakau Recreation Reserve.

6.5 Outdoor Courts
Kā papa tākaro a waho

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:

- 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 six 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

- 32. That outdoor courts at the Netball Centres in the region are maintained to an agreed standard through programmed maintenance and renewals agreed between the respective local authority and resident Netball Centre.
- 33. Investigate multi-purpose use of existing outdoor netball courts in tandem with provision of additional indoor courts to avoid over-supply.

6.5.2 Tennis

- 34. That the RSO/NSO consider a detailed tennis specific facility plan to address the overall network of tennis facilities, 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.
- 35. Support the Maniototo community with the renewal of the surface of the local courts for community and school use by tennis, netball and hockey.

6.5.3 Basketball

- 36. 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 & Snow Sports
Hākinakina ā-tio, ā-huka

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 of 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

- 37. 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
Hākinakina motuhake

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.

Recommendations

- 38. In the short term develop an all-weather run up to the long jump pit at QEC so that it can be used for athletics, particularly sprint training.
- 39. Investigate the option of all-weather athletics training facilities in Queenstown and other possible locations in the region.
- 40. If in the longer term, demand grows, then the development of athletics track and field facilities to enable regional and national events to be held in Queenstown should be considered.

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

- 41. That the RSO/NSO consider the development of a bowls specific facility implementation plan 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

- 42. That the RSO/NSO consider the development of a golf specific facility implementation plan to explore opportunities to maximise use of the facilities through partnerships with other activities, mergers of clubs and rationalisation of facilities.
- 43. That a network-based approach is developed by the RSO/NSO based around high quality golf courses including two championship standard courses supported by local courses.
- 44. 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 facility. 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 Trampolining 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 tom 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

- 45. Investigate short and long-term facility options for Queenstown Gymnastics to meet local community needs.
- 46. Investigate options for a shared facility for Gymsports including Trampoline and Tumbling as part of a hub in Wanaka to meet local community needs.
- 47. Consideration be given to the location of a shared facility accommodating the needs of Gymsports in Alexandra.
- 48. Investigate the potential 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:

- 49. 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.
- 50. Developing local tracks and trails around Glenorchy, Kingston and Wanaka, which would reduce the pressure experienced on the Queenstown network.
- 51. Recognition of key local MTB track networks as significant community assets by QLDC and CODC and investigate cost sharing arrangements with MTB Clubs for their upkeep.

6.8 Sport & Recreation Hub Parks & Facilities

Kā papa rēhia

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 Plans 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

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 clubs 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.

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

- 52. That QLDC and CODC develop proactive strategic acquisition, land protection and land banking strategy for future development as major hub parks.
- 53. 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
- 54. That all designated hub parks have comprehensive master or development plans in place and appropriate Reserve Management Plans.
- 55. 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.
- 56. 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.
- 57. That opportunities are explored to increase collaboration / partnerships at an operational level between existing community sport hub facilities.

6.9 Monitoring Use
Kia aroturuki i te whakamahika

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.

- 58. Consider a coordinated and centralised on-line booking system and monitoring system to generate reliable data on occupancy and use of facilities.
- 59. 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

Appendices

Āpitihaka



7.1

Code Engagement Summary

He whakarāpopoto whakauruka

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

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

7.2

Changing
Population
Demographics

Panonihaka o k  tatauraka iwi/
E whakarerek  haere ana te taupori

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. Additional comments have been made using usual resident population data from the 2018 Census however the 2018 Census population modelling data has not yet been released by Statistics New Zealand. However, the usual resident population data from the 2018 Census does indicate that the population for both the CODC and QLDC regions is tracking ahead of 2013 Census projections, therefore the area is growing faster

than expected. A parallel examination of school roll data from the Ministry of Education for the last 7 years 2013 to 2019 inclusive provides some real-time insights into the growth in this key segment of the resident population since the 2013 Census.

The key findings are that the resident population in QLDC is projected to grow at a 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.

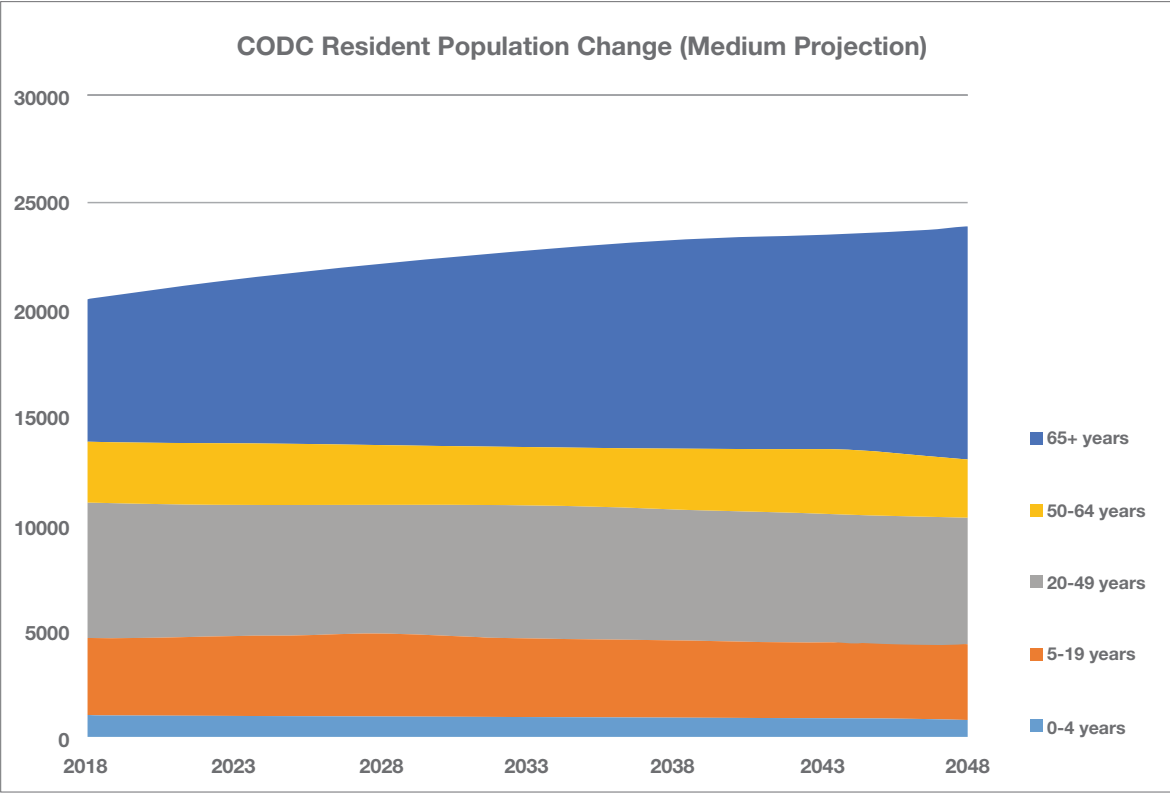
The ageing of the resident population is projected to impact strongly in both QLDC and CODC. These older adults are time rich and represent a growing demand by weight of numbers. However, they generally have declining physical abilities and this needs to be factored into the future provision of sport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

7.2.1 CODC Resident Population Projections

The 2018 Census puts the current usual resident population of the CODC region at 21,558. This represents an increase of 3,663 (20.5% growth) people since the 2013 Census. It is well ahead of 2013 Census projected growth which was forecasting a usual resident population of 20,460 in 2018. The 2018 Census also indicates that the usual resident population of Cromwell is now greater than that of Alexandra.

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. Based on the actual growth between 2013 and 2018 it is expected that this projected increase will be far greater. 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

	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 7 years 2013 to 2019 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 452 students from 2,665 in 2013 to 3,117 in 2019 or a 17% increase over the 7 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 264 students from 836 in 2013 to 1,100 in 2019 or a 32% increase over the 7 years (or a 4.6% average annual growth rate)
- Alexandra/ Clyde has a moderate growth rate but still has the largest number of students. The combined total roll of the 5 schools has increased by 156 students from 1,328 in 2013 to 1,484 in 2019 or an 12% increase over the 7 years (or a 1.7% average annual growth rate)
- Omakau/ Maniototo has the slowest growth rate and the least number of students. The combined total roll of the 7 schools has increased by 32 students from 501 in 2013 to 533 in 2019 or a 7% increase over the 7 years (or a 1% average annual growth rate).

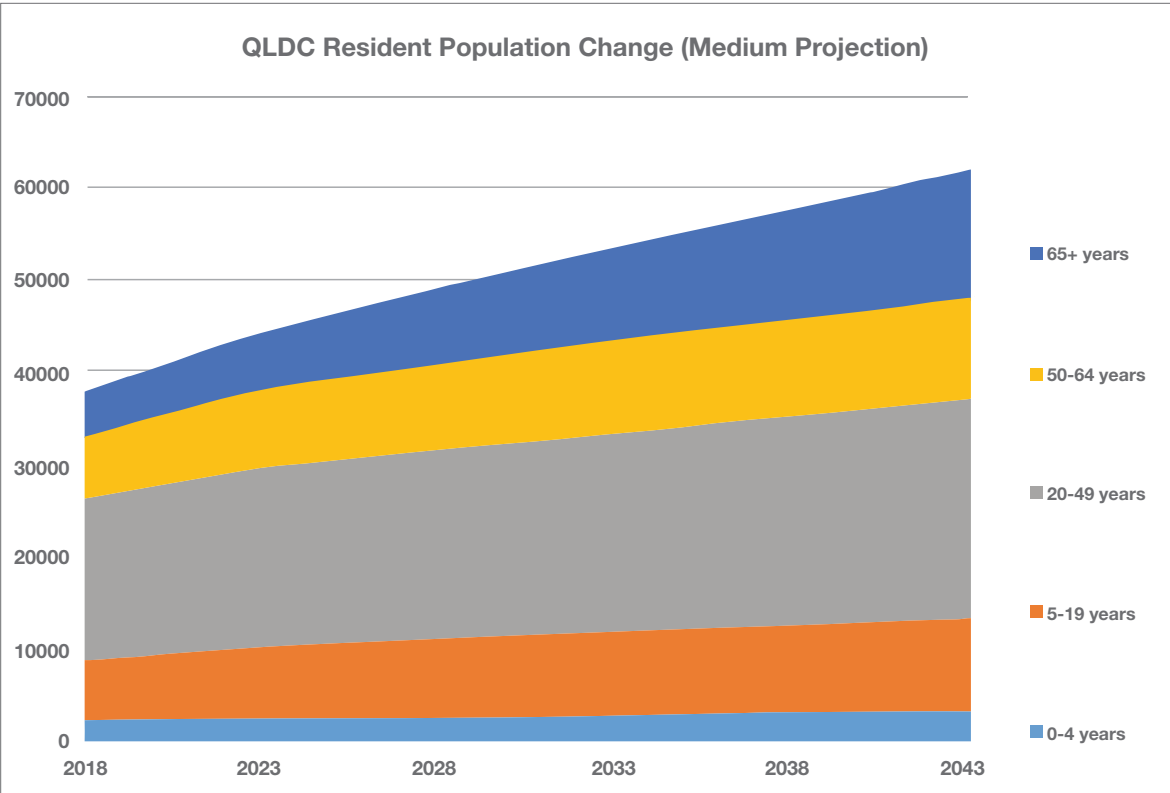
If the current growth rate is maintained, then the school student population in Cromwell would overtake Alexandra in about 10-12 years.

7.2.2 Queenstown Lakes District Resident Population Projections

The 2018 Census puts the current usual resident population of the QLDC region at 39,153. This represents an increase of 10,929 (38.7% growth) people since the 2013 Census. It is ahead of 2013 Census projected growth which was forecasting a usual resident population of 38,048 in 2018.

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

	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 7 years 2013 to 2019 inclusive provides some real-time insights into the growth in this key segment of the resident population. The combined total roll of the 13 schools in the District has increased by 1,672 students from 3,966 in 2013 to 5,638 in 2019 or a 42% increase over the 7 years (or a 6% average annual growth rate). This can be broken down for key catchment areas of the District to show this growth as follows:

- The Wanaka Ward has the highest growth rate in the District but still has less students than Queenstown. The combined total roll of the 5 schools has increased by 703 students from 1,500 in 2013 to 2,203 in 2019 or a 47% increase over the 7 years (a 6.7% average annual growth rate).
- The Wakatipu Ward is still experiencing significant growth but at a slightly slower rate than Wanaka. The combined total roll of the 8 schools has increased by 969 students from 2,466 in 2013 to 3,435 in 2019 or an 39% increase over the 7 years (a 5.6% 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.

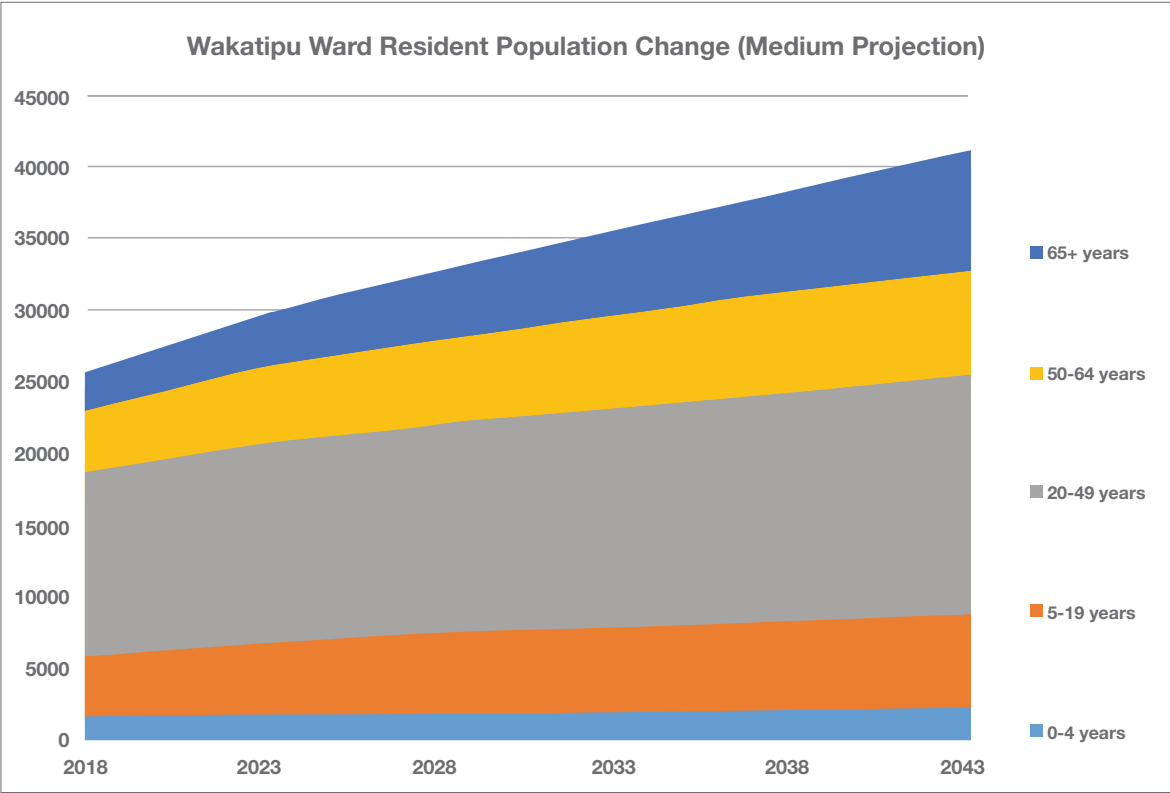
Some key points about the **Wanaka Ward** are:

- 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.

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

	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.

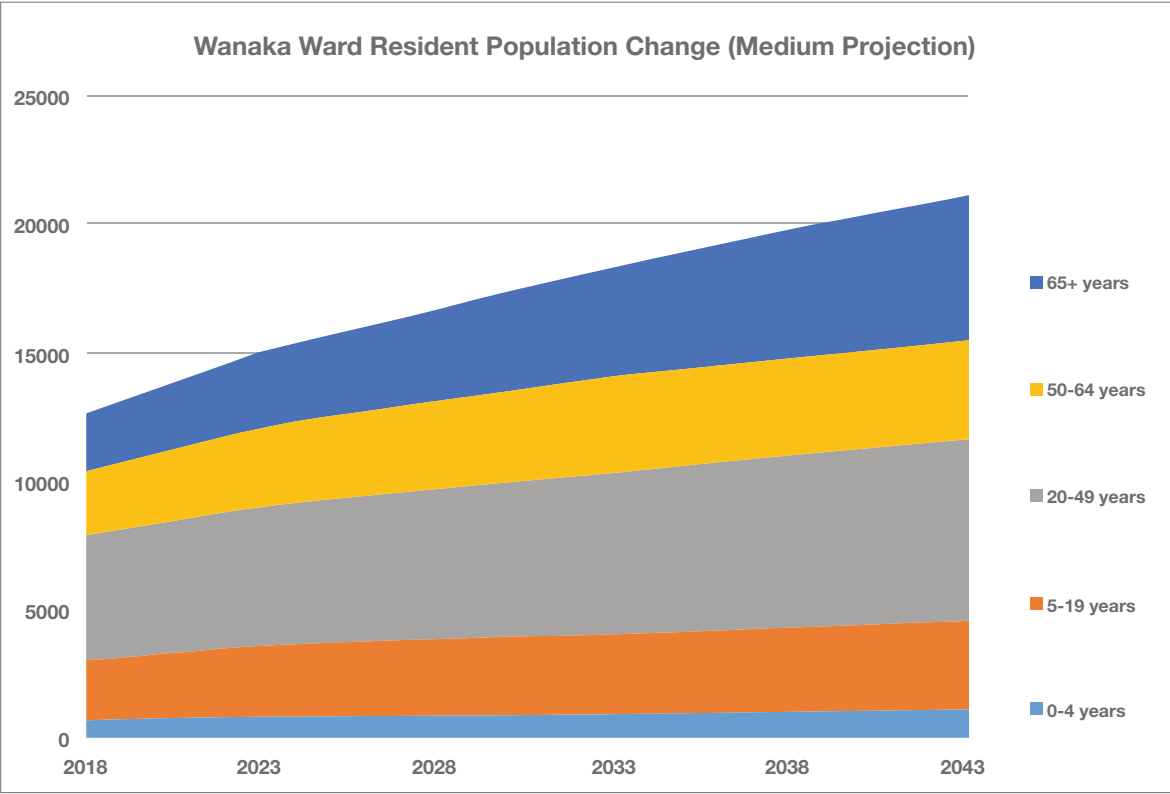
Table 12: Wakatipu Ward population growth projections for 5 to 19 years age group

	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%

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 Wanaka 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

	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%

7.3

Adult Participation in Sport & Recreation Activities

Ngā whakuruka pakeke i ngā hākinakina

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 rates 7. The ‘click’ function does not work in this extracted 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, trampng, and fishing.

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

⁷Modelled 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 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 6: Expected Participation Rates in Central Otago District

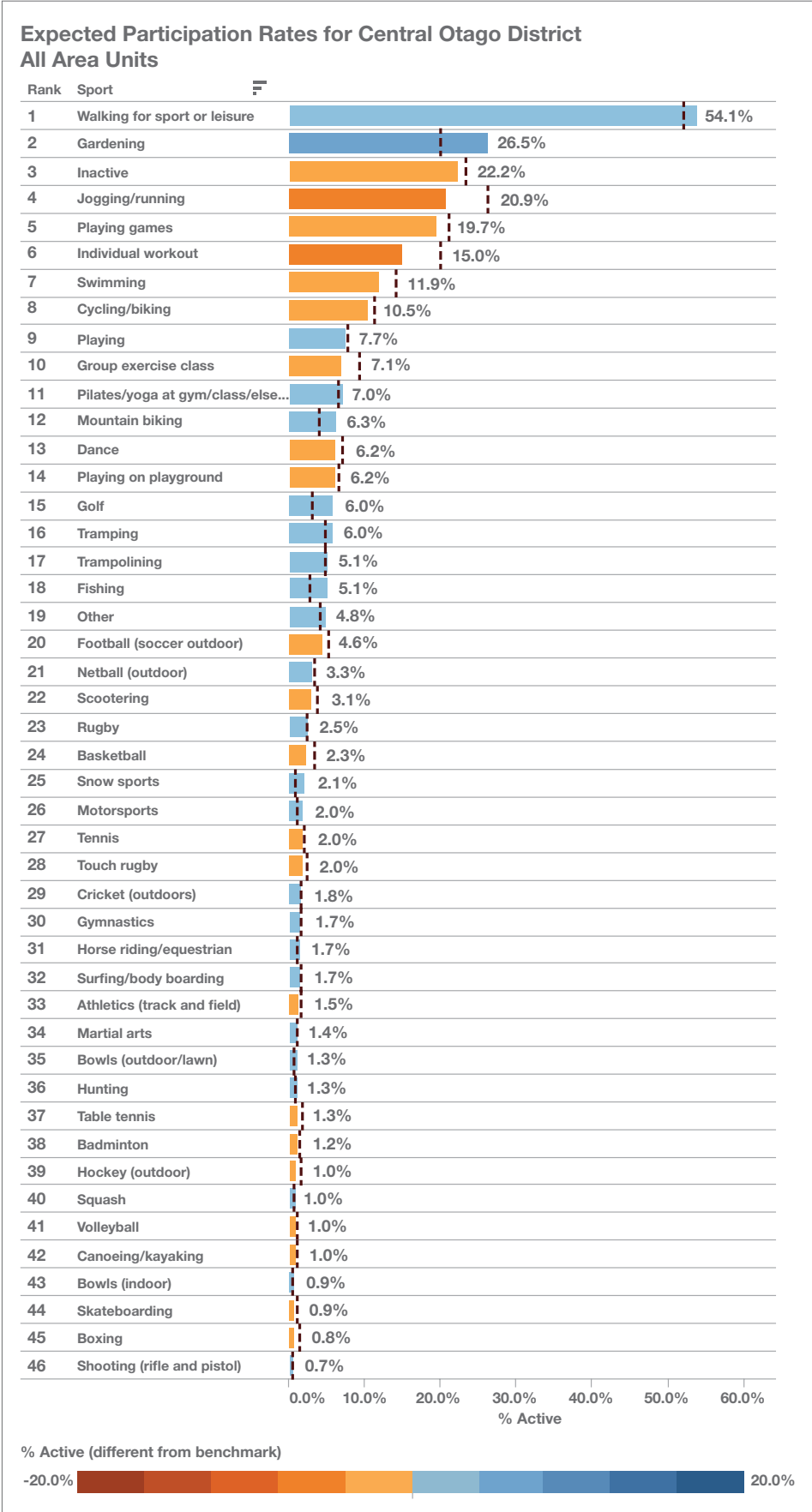
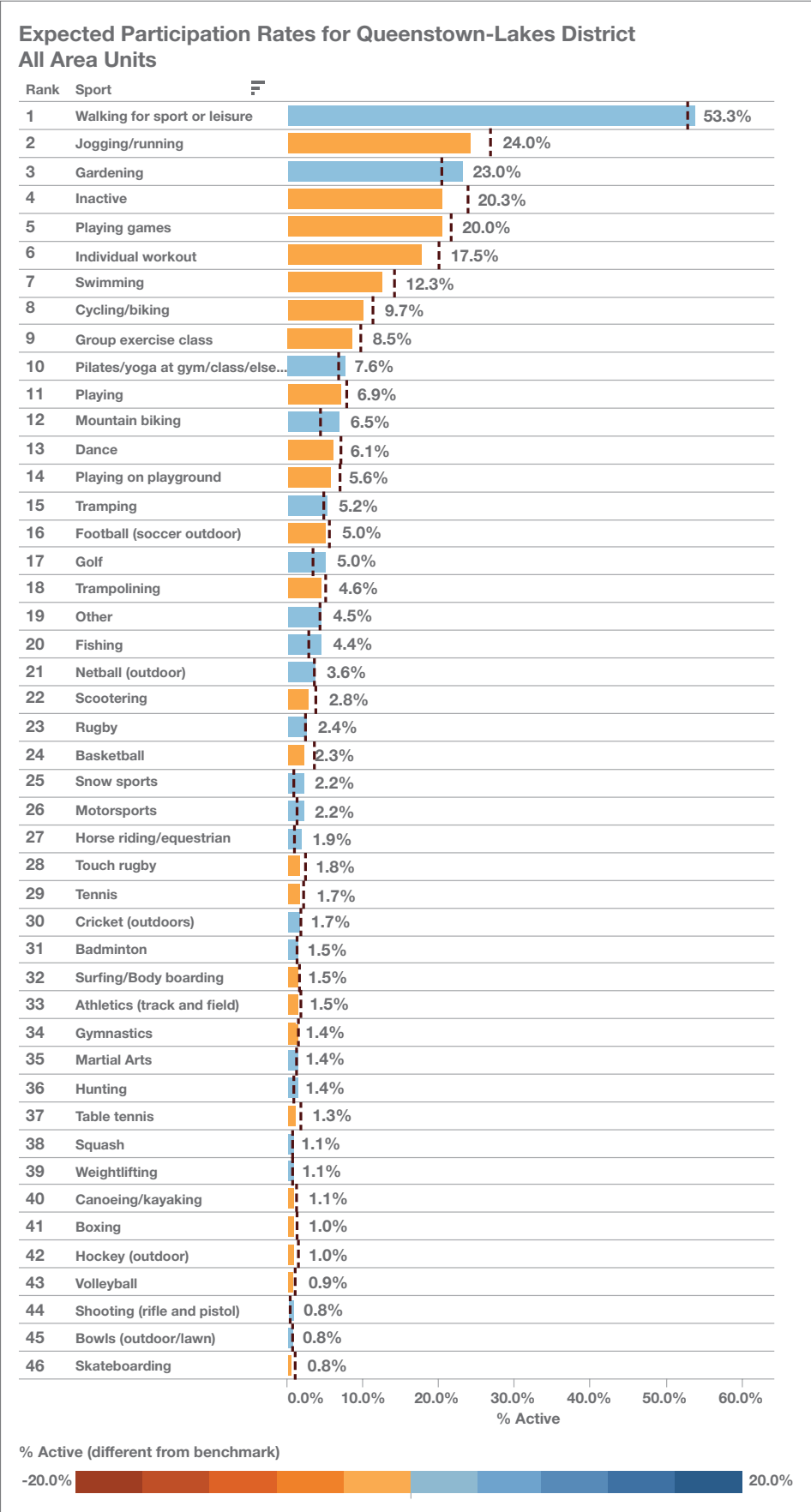


Figure 7: Expected Participation Rates in Queenstown Lakes District



7.4

Implementation Plan

He mahere whakatinanataka

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
4. CODC and QLDC encourage greater collaboration and partnerships between sports codes.	On-going	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central
5. CODC and QLDC identify beneficial school/ community facility partnership opportunities and support their development.	On-going	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional / District	Lead	Support
6. 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
7. 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
8. That QLDC, CODC and Sport Central work collaboratively to collate and update participation data from clubs to help inform strategy.	Medium	Regional	CODC QLDC Sport Central	Sport Otago
9. That QLDC and CODC work collaboratively to develop a sports events and tourism plan to encourage/attract regional, national and international events and activities to the wider region.	Medium	Regional	CODC QLDC	RSOs/NSOs
Aquatic Facilities				
10. 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
11. Investigate construction of a low flow white-water canoe/ kayak feature at the Hawea White-water Park.	Long	District	Water sports clubs	Sport Central QLDC
12. 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				
13. That the QEC is expanded with an additional 2-4 court 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)

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional / District	Lead	Support
14. 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
15. 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. Some discussions have already commenced with Te Kura O Take Kārara in Wanaka.	Short	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central Indoor court sports clubs & RSOs
16. Additional indoor courts are developed over time to meet evident demand from participation growth for indoor sports codes in Queenstown, Wanaka (including some wooden floor capacity), Alexandra and Cromwell.	Medium	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central Indoor court sports clubs & RSOs
17. That when considering additional indoor court space in Wanaka, Badminton are catered for with at least four courts marked out and nets provided to enable current demand to be met and ensure the future of Badminton in Wanaka.	Medium	Local	QLDC	Sport Central
18. Squash to relocate and become integrated as part of community sport hubs as existing facilities require replacement or major works, initially in Alexandra,Wanaka and Queenstown, and other locations (as facilities reach the end of life).	On-going Regional	Regional	Squash clubs	Sport Central QLDC CODC
Outdoor Fields				
19. That CODC conduct a sports field demand study quantifying 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	Sport Central Outdoor field sports (RSOs & clubs)

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional / District	Lead	Support
20. That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a multi-purpose facility that incorporates an artificial turf field and access to a minimum of two grass fields be considered. This recommendation is currently been considered as part of QLDC’s master plan process.	Short	Regional	CODC QLDC	Sport Central Outdoor field sports (RSOs & clubs)
21. 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
22. That subject to the sports field demand study findings, a multi-field sport hub park is developed elsewhere in the Wakatipu Basin with a minimum of four fields and potential for a spectator arena around a field 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)
23. 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 four fields (preferably six) 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)
24. That there is further investment in 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
25. Investigate the need for a potential increase in the number of artificial turf wickets for junior cricket to improve quality of playing experience and reduce wicket preparation costs across the region.	Medium	Regional	CODC QLDC	Otago Cricket
26. Ensure that there is adequate supply of suitable cricket training nets in Alexandra, Cromwell, Queenstown and Wanaka.	Medium	Regional	CODC QLDC	Otago Cricket

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional / District	Lead	Support
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. Immediate development of a half field artificial turf area in Queenstown to remedy current unmet hockey demand or a new area at QEC, possibly a full-size field shared with football and other codes.	Short	District	QLDC	Sport Central CO Hockey Assn. & Wakatipu Hockey Club)
29. 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)
30. 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. The part-size turf should be located so that a full-size field can be accommodated in the future.	Short	District	Molyneux Turf Inc.	Sport Central CO Hockey Assn. & Alexandra Hockey clubs) CODC
31. 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. & Matakanui/ Omakau hockey club)
Outdoor Courts				
32. That outdoor courts at the Netball Centres in the region are maintained to an agreed standard through programmed maintenance and renewals agreed between the respective local authority and resident Netball Centre.	On-going	Regional	Netball Centres	CODC QLDC
33. Investigate multi-purpose use of existing outdoor netball courts in tandem with provision of additional indoor courts to avoid over-supply.	On-going	Regional	Netball Centres	CODC QLDC

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional / District	Lead	Support
34. 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
35. That the RSO/NSO consider a detailed tennis specific facility plan to address the overall network of tennis facilities, 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.	Short	Regional	Otago Tennis Assn.	Sport Central Tennis clubs CODC QLDC
36. 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
Ice & Snow Sports Facilities				
37. 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				
38. 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
39. Investigate the option of all-weather training facilities in Queenstown and other possible locations in the region.	Medium	District	QLDC	Local athletics clubs

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional / District	Lead	Support
40. If in the longer term, demand grows, then the development of athletics track and field facilities to enable regional and national events to be held in Queenstown should be considered.	Long	Regional	QLDC	Local athletics clubs
41. That the RSO/NSO consider the development of a bowls specific facility implementation plan 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.	Bowls NZ Sport Central Bowls clubs CODC QLDC
42 That the RSO/NSO consider a golf specific facility implementation plan is 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.	NZ Golf Sport Central Golf clubs CODC QLDC
43. That a network-based approach is developed by the RSO/NSO based around high quality golf courses including 2 championship standard courses supported by local courses.	Medium	Regional	Otago Golf Assn.	NZ Golf Sport Central Golf clubs CODC QLDC
44. 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
45. Investigate short and long-term facility options for Queenstown Gymnastics to meet local community needs.	Short	District	Queenstown Gymnastics Club	QLDC
46. Investigate options for a shared facility for Gymsports including Trampoline and Tumbling as part of a hub in Wanaka to meet local community needs.	Short	District	Aspiring Gymsports Club Wanaka Trampolining & Tumbling Sports Club	QLDC Sport Central
47. Consideration be given to the location of a shared facility accommodating Gymsports in Alexandra.	Short	District	Alexandra Gymnastics Club	CODC Sport Central

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional / District	Lead	Support
48. Investigate the potential use of QEC indoor courts to host Gymsports regional and national events.	Medium	Regional	QLDC	Gymsports Otago Local Gymsports clubs
49. 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
50. 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
51. 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	Regional	QLDC CODC	Local MTB clubs
Sports & Active Recreation Hubs				
52. 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	
53. That QLDC and CODC designate the following 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	Short	Regional	QLDC CODC	
54. 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

Recommendations	Timeframe	Regional / District	Lead	Support
55. 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
56. 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
57. 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
Monitoring Use				
58. 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	
59. 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	

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