



Regional Sports Fields Report

September 2023

About the data

The data used in this report was provided by both Councils and regional sport organisations. Data held in Sport NZ's Facility Data Tool was also used to aid analysis. The analysis of available data was provided by GLG — a specialist sport, recreation, and community planning consultancy.

The data reported by regional sports organisations (RSOs) on behalf of clubs relies on the RSO having an effective measure of their club's usage of facilities. The data provided is variable from both RSOs and Councils across the region, with limited ways of verifying or authenticating the data provided.

Benchmark numbers / analysis will provide a high level, initial assessment of current provision. However, demand benchmark numbers should not be accepted at face value.

More detailed assessment is required at a sub-regional level to quantify gaps and consider options / approaches to meet the demand.



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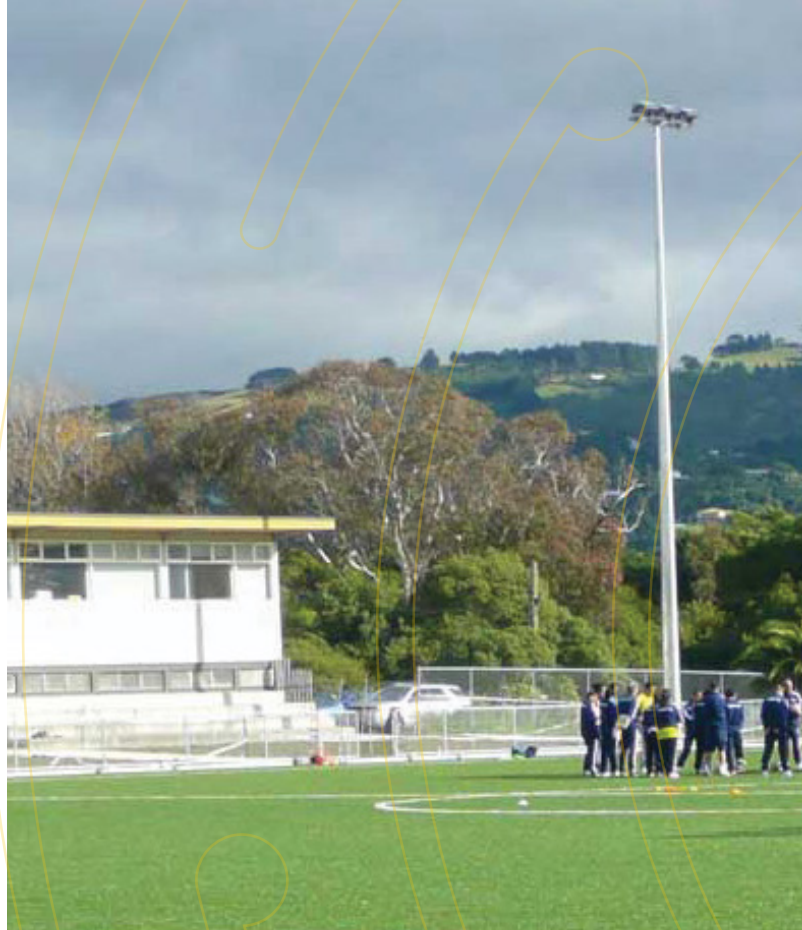
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1.0 Executive Summary

Sports fields form part of our community infrastructure. Provision of quality sports fields and facilities is critical to the delivery of physical activity programmes for communities, while the activities that sport fields support and enable contribute to the wellbeing of individuals and communities throughout our region. Additionally, these spaces provide opportunities for other forms of physical activity including play and active recreation and are becoming more critical green spaces as we look to find ways to reduce our carbon footprint.

As the population increases and diversifies, we can reasonably expect increases in participation in various forms of physical activity, including sport and the codes that use sports fields. Having the spaces and places available to support this demand remains important especially in an environment where there will be greater competition for land for other uses.

Councils need data and evidence to help them make planning and investment decisions, not only from a town or district perspective, but also from a regional network view. And sporting codes need data and evidence to make cases for allocation and use purposes. Our intent is to understand current supply and demand and implications for the future use of these spaces so we can make recommendations for the development of a regional network of sports fields and turfs that effectively allows for participation across a number of codes.



Across the region, capacity for natural sports fields ranges from two hours per week for poor quality soil fields to 22 hours per week for high quality, sand carpet fields. Use of artificial sports fields can be up to 60 hours per week.

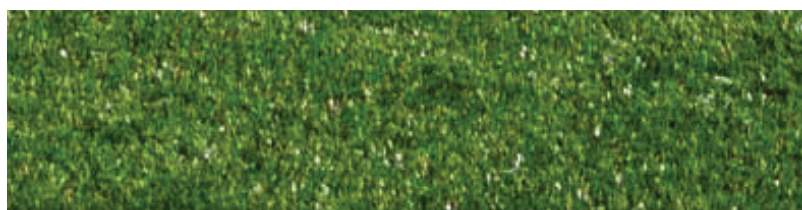
Often higher quality sports fields with the most capacity sit near the top of the facility hierarchy and are used more exclusively than local and community fields operating as multi-use sport fields.


Demand for sports fields / turfs is for training and competition use. There can be additional demand for the use of these spaces for events such as local, regional, and national sporting competitions or other community uses that can be sporting or non-sporting. The greatest demand occurs during the winter season. Primary users of sports fields are football, rugby league and rugby, with hockey being the biggest user of artificial surfaces (followed by football).

In summer, cricket is the largest user of sports fields both in terms of time used for and space required.

When we take into account both training and competition hours, weekend and mid-week hours, supply, and capacity of sports fields used for rugby league, rugby, and football we find that:

- Demand for training spaces is greater than demand for competition fields.





Across the region capacity for natural sports fields ranges from two hours per week for poor quality soil fields to 22 hours per week for high quality, sand carpet fields.

- Regionally there is currently a shortfall of 270 hours for training and competition use of sports fields. This shortfall is greatest in Wellington City (364.4 hours), followed by Hutt City (88.4 hours) and Kapiti (86.4 hours).
- Commentary from codes suggests that this shortfall is in both training and competition use of fields. In response, codes are adjusting practices by reducing training demand, limiting numbers of teams in competitions, and / or securing indoor or outdoor court spaces for training.
- Future demand will be driven by increases in population both in terms of the number of people and population demographics. These may lead to changing participation preferences and there may be a decline or growth in sports codes accordingly.

In general, there are three main options for increasing or maximising supply capacity:

- Making more effective use of sports fields through adjusting code allocations and code use schedules.
- Increasing the capacity of existing sports fields and artificial turfs or pursuing school / community and public / private partnerships.
- Increasing the supply of sports fields i.e., re-purpose existing land, or acquiring new land.

Recommendations

An intention of this study was to identify potential opportunities for developing the regional sports field network. The key recommendations have been framed around opportunities to increase capacity by:

- **Maximising the use of what is currently available through maintaining and improving the current network.**

Key recommendations for the network are the re-allocation of existing fields and prioritising a series of upgrades to facilities, such as drainage, floodlights, amenities and sand-carpeting.

- **Realising partnering opportunities.**

Strengthening of relationships and future focused collaboration between sports codes, Councils, schools, and private providers, with a focus on accessibility and community usage.

- **Taking steps to improve regional consistency.**

Throughout the process of this report, it was identified that there is a lack of consistent or regular data collection across the region – by both sports codes and Councils.

Therefore, a key recommendation for both sports codes and councils is to consider options for regionally aligned sports fields usage and maintenance data for ease and accuracy of future planning.

It is recommended that where there are shortfalls, there will need to be further actions determined on a case-by-case basis with the relevant council and/or code(s).

Note: more recommendations and options for meeting demand are located at the end of this report.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Purpose of This Study

The purpose of this study is to identify the supply and demand for sports fields and artificial turfs in the wider Wellington region including consideration of likely future demand. The study is being undertaken to provide evidence and insights that inform planning and investment in the network. The focus of the study is on sports fields/turfs used for community sport, including secondary school sport.

2.2 Scope and Methodology

Broadly and in brief, the scope of the work was:

1. Develop a picture of the current sports field demand across the region for both summer and winter sports codes.
2. Consider potential future demand for sports fields.
3. Identify potential options and make recommendations to assist the development of a regional network of sports fields that meets current and future demand.

Note that potential opportunities identified using the information gathered during this project would require further investigation in detail i.e., feasibility studies, business case development in order to be considered viable.

The methodology used was to:

- i. Identify the strategic context for this work including population growth and demographic data, participation trends, and futures trends along with consideration of other national, regional, and local sports field plans.
- ii. Contact sports field and turf providers to source information relating to the supply of fields, particularly peak time use.
- iii. Contact codes using sports fields and turfs to provide information relating to their current (peak time) and potential future use of sports fields.
- iv. Analyse the available data (using the sports field methodology outlined below) and use this analysis to identify potential opportunities.
- v. Establish a Sports Field Working Group comprising representatives of codes and Councils, Sport NZ, and Nuku Ora to consider the data and analysis to inform the development of a set of recommendations for consideration by providers and users of sports fields.

The methodology focuses on comparing the highest period of demand (peak) with the availability of field supply at that time.

2.3 Sports Field Methodology

This study into the supply and demand for sports fields has been carried out using the Sports Field Model developed in 2008 by Longdill and Associates in conjunction with Auckland City Council.

The model was peer reviewed by representatives from large and small Territorial Authorities across New Zealand. Since development the model has undergone a number of refinements.

The model is a 'peak demand' model aimed to determine the surplus or shortfall of fields for regular week by week community use. This means that the methodology focuses on comparing the highest period of demand (peak) with the availability of field supply at that time.

Peak demand is defined as the time of the season when there is greatest demand — that is, when all competitions are at their peak and demand for field space is highest. Peak demand is also defined as the time of day of greatest demand - e.g., if the greatest demand for adult rugby is on a Saturday afternoon, the methodology will compare demand against supply on a Saturday afternoon to see if the 'peak' demand can be accommodated within that period.

The model is based on a seven-stage process:

STAGE 1:	Identification of all teams
STAGE 2:	Determining current field demand
STAGE 3:	Identification of all fields
STAGE 4:	Determining current field capacity
STAGE 5:	Identification of current surpluses and shortfalls (hours per week)
STAGE 6:	Identification of future surpluses and shortfalls (hours per week)
STAGE 7:	Analysis and development of options

3.0 Strategic Context

3.1 Strategies

The 2013 Wellington Region Sports Field Strategy was a previous study of sports field supply and demand carried out in 2012. The strategy was prepared to inform decisions on winter sports field provision into the future. This was in response to identified pressure on sports fields created by weather related closures, projected population growth and diversity in the region, potential changes in participation rates and the popularity of different codes.

The study identified shortfalls in hours for both training -234 Full Field Equivalent (FFE) hours and competition -45 FFE hours. All TAs had shortfalls in training capacity whilst only Wellington had a shortfall in competition capacity.

This work led to:

- The successful delivery of field upgrade projects such as the Terawhiti Wilf Glover artificial turf in Karori (Wellington City Council).
- Influencing, alongside detailed Council planning, new developments and investment such as Otaraua Park (Kāpiti Coast District Council) and the Maidstone Community Sports Hub (Upper Hutt City Council).

The data used to develop the Wellington Regional Spaces and Places (Facilities) Plan (2019) suggested that overall the region's sporting codes / clubs indicated most fields were considered to meet needs (subject to weather), although sometimes the physical condition of fields (e.g. lack of drainage) and the condition of supporting facilities such as changing facilities and similar were considered inadequate.

Generally, there was considered to be adequate provision of playing fields across the region, particularly when school field provision is considered. There were some imbalances in field provision compared to code participation needs, with allocation of fields often based on historical associations of clubs to certain fields.

National facility strategies for field-based codes indicate the following key considerations in the Wellington region:

- Focus on maximising existing Sports Fields (Grass) where possible. This may require capital upgrades such as the addition of drainage, irrigation, flood lighting.
- Whilst artificial turfs have significant benefits (multi-use, playing hours) the affordability implications for sports codes of artificial turfs need to be carefully considered.
- Allocation to be based on identified need and in consideration of equitable access across all codes.



We need to account for population growth and demographic trends within that growth which may affect participation demand and change the way we participate and / or are active.

3.2 Strategic Themes

Beyond the capacity and use data there are several other challenges that must be considered to ensure we have a viable quality regional network of sports fields and turfs that can support community sport both now and in the future. Considerations include:

- **Sustainability** - the management, maintenance, and investment required.
- **Multi-use fields** - including allocation practices.
- **Collaborative approaches** - thinking as a network and engaging with the community.
- **Optimising resources** - sharing expertise and resources to build a better network and improved planning around use.
- **Approach to new development opportunities** – including principle-based decision-making, setting priorities, and ensuring appropriate design standards are met.

3.3 Trends

In considering future demand and provision of all facility types, it is important to understand the implications of differing trends in areas that may impact on this.

Specifically, we need to account for population growth and demographic trends within that growth which may affect participation demand and change the way we participate and / or are active.

Other considerations include factors that may impact the operating environment for the sector such as cost of living challenges, and the way in which facilities are developed, managed, and maintained.

Population growth is likely to increase demand for all sports fields, not only through increased demand for sports that rely on sports field availability but also as a consequence of the general casualisation of participation away from organised, structured activity to space for 'run arounds', social games, and self-driven activity at a time and place that suits the individual.

A growing active retiree population will drive demand for different offerings (e.g. walking football), as will the changing patterns of work and changing ethnic demographics. The changing make-up of the local and

regional population may also increase demand for certain sports offerings and facilities such as modified versions of games that could be played on smaller pitch areas. There is an expectation that community spaces (such as sports fields) support multi-use activities in order to be more sustainable.

Sport and recreation facilities are increasingly regarded as places that can facilitate meeting / socialising / gathering / connecting – which speaks to the enhancement of the physical activity experience. This will contribute to the greater quality expectations of both the spaces and places and the activity options / offerings.

Continued extremes of weather may interrupt the regular use of sports fields and force some outdoor codes indoors or increase the demand for activities that can be accessed in indoor court spaces over outdoor activities. Environmental sustainability is becoming a key focus in meeting play, active recreation, and sport needs and, along with the drive for carbon neutrality, may, well affect the location and development of new and / or upgraded sports fields and their ongoing management, maintenance, and use.



4.0 Population and Demographic Change

4.1 Regional Demographic Change

The following table provides a summary of projected population change (to 2033) for each district derived from Stats NZ data.

DISTRICT	CURRENT POPULATION	PROJECTED POPULATION (2033)
Carterton	10,073	10,700
South Wairarapa	11,612	12,250
Masterton	28,403	29,500
Upper Hutt	47,326	52,400
Hutt City	112,235	120,700
Wellington	215,378	239,600
Porirua	61,158	68,800
Kāpiti	57,422	61,900

While the overall population is generally forecasted to grow, the rate at which the population grows is forecasted to slow from approximately +1.6% per year to around +0.6% in 2048. This may mean the population will start to decrease at that time.

The population within each Council district is expected to increase. Along with this increase the changes in age distribution will be an important consideration as these population changes will likely have an impact on demand for physical activity and participation preferences which, in turn, may change the demand for the use and types of spaces and places.

Additionally, Stats NZ data suggests that this growth will not be even across the age groups with greatest growth in the 65+ age group, followed by the 40–64-year age group. Projections for the 0–14-year age group show a decrease regionally, although in some Council districts this cohort will increase in number. New projections also indicate that the ethnicity make-up of the population will be significantly different from what it is now. By 2054, New Zealand is projected to be home to close to seven million people, with just over a quarter of our population being Asian (currently 15%), 21 percent Māori, (currently 16.5%), and 11 percent Pacific (currently 8.1%).

Age Projections Per Council Area

The projected age distribution regionally is expected to skew towards an increasingly ageing population. In specific districts the largest projected age groups making up the population are reflected in the table below.

DISTRICT	AGE BREAK DOWN - CURRENT AND PROJECTED									
	0-14 years		15-29 years		30-49 years		50-64 years		65-74 years	
	2023	2033	2023	2033	2023	2033	2023	2033	2023	2033
Carterton	1,760	1,650	1,370	1,450	2,120	2,040	2,190	2,060	1,440	1,570
South Wairarapa	1,900	1,690	1,390	1,400	2,720	2,700	2,770	2,710	1,620	1,900
Masterton	5,210	4,800	4,400	4,480	6,350	6,710	5,480	5,070	3,580	3,810
Upper Hutt	9,520	9,220	7,790	8,160	13,490	13,520	9,780	9,590	4,320	5,790
Hutt City	21,650	19,580	21,010	21,200	32,930	35,160	21,240	19,670	10,170	12,400
Wellington	32,030	29,380	59,210	59,890	65,250	71,970	38,230	36,490	15,230	20,130
Porirua	13,900	12,630	11,630	12,780	17,020	17,320	11,770	12,060	5,200	6,730
Kāpiti	9,460	8,780	7,580	7,670	12,350	12,530	12,720	12,090	7,670	9,480

Given the nature of projected increases and the widening diversity of our projected population we cannot assume that this will increase demand for participation in the same sport activities that are currently available. Changes in the make-up of our regional population may generate new activities which may impact participation preferences away from sport and increase competition for the use of available space.

Increases in population put pressure on infrastructure

and Councils will need to make decisions to reconcile competing priorities i.e., housing development vs open space and community infrastructure provision. With intensification of housing (building up and infill housing) demand for more public space will increase. With less private open space there will be increased pressure on existing open space and facilities, and challenges about how they are used.

5.0 Participation Trends

5.1 Regional Participation

There are high levels of physical activity across the wider Wellington region.

Prior to COVID-19, Active NZ data showed that on any given week 391,125 (75%) people in the Wellington region participated in physical activity. However, only 23% of adults participated enough to meet physical activity guideline thresholds set by the Ministry of Health.

- **9.7%** of the region's population did no physical activity.
- The cost of inactivity in 2013 in the Wellington region was estimated at **\$141 million**. While not measured since then, this cost has likely increased.
- **12%** of the region's residents walked, jogged, or cycled to work.
- The main barriers to participation were **cost (64%)** and **time (59%)**.
- **90.7%** of people were motivated by improving their fitness and health.
- **87.9%** were motivated by enjoyment.

From Sport NZ's Insights Tool (accessible via Sport New Zealand's website) we know that walking is the most common way in which people in the region are active, followed by jogging / running.

In a list of the twenty most common ways that people choose to be physically active, the first sport entering the list is basketball at no 16 followed by netball at no 19.

The following excerpt is from Sport NZ's Active NZ Changes in Participation Report - The New Zealand Participation Survey 2022 . It provides a summary of participation trends across the country and these are likely to reflect participation trends in our region.

The COVID-19 pandemic that started in 2020 created disruption and changed participation levels and preferences. Participation in organised sport bore the brunt, which affected some population groups more than others, depending on the extent to which organised participation (including physical education (PE)) contributed to their overall levels of activity.





It affected young people more severely than adults, males more than females, and increased inequities in the system for Māori and Pacific, and people from high deprivation areas. The latest Active NZ data (2022) shows that the COVID-19 pandemic has continued to impact on people's participation levels and preferences in 2022.

In general, the proportion of young people and adults participating each week is in line with 2021; however, the amount of activity has decreased. People are spending less time in fewer sports and activities and are less likely to be meeting the physical activity guidelines.

Among young people, a divergence can be seen between the participation rates of tamariki and rangatahi. The picture is more positive for tamariki in 2022. Their weekly participation has returned to pre-COVID-19 levels and the increase in time spent being active observed in 2021 (compared with pre-COVID-19) has been sustained.

In contrast, weekly participation for rangatahi has not returned to pre-COVID-19 levels, with poorer results on all the key participation statistics in 2022 compared with 2021. We have seen a continuation of the weakening relationship with sport and organised activities evident since 2018, for instance, the continued downward trend in club membership.

In 2022, rangatahi also displayed a stronger preference to do other things rather than increase their participation, many with this preference agreed that electronic games are more exciting than real-life games.

The results also continue to highlight inequities in play, active recreation and sport by age, gender, ethnicity,

deprivation, and disability. People in these groups face different barriers and challenges to access opportunities for physical activity across all domains.

5.2 Impact of Trends on Facility Development and Management

Changes in the way people are choosing to participate have implications for how spaces and places are developed and managed. Some of these impacts include the following.

- There is an increasing expectation that facilities are activated with programmes and services that better meet participant needs from a sport / recreation and social perspective.
- Facilities need to be able to be accessed by everyone and therefore the design and amenities provided need to reflect these different needs e.g. gender-neutral toilets, catering for casual use.
- Environmentally sustainable maintenance and management practices are becoming increasingly important as we respond to climate change.
- Facilities must be connected to transport networks and walkways and cycleways.
- Facilities also need to be flexible / multi-use and able to provide for non-traditional and participant-led activities.
- Affordability of use and access is a growing concern for users.

6.0 Current Demand / Supply / Capacity

Sports field capacity is an assessment of the availability of the supply of sports fields i.e., the number of hours of play that each sports field can withstand before significant damage is caused by further use and would result in field closure, increased maintenance, or additional costs to reinstate the field.

A number of factors influence capacity including the field surface, soil types, climate, drainage, irrigation systems, maintenance schedules, presence of lighting, extreme weather impacts, allocation policies and sport management practices.

Across the region, capacity for natural sports fields ranges from two hours per week for poor quality soil fields to 22 hours per week for high quality, sand carpet fields. Use of artificial sports fields can be up to 60 hours per week. Often higher quality sports fields with most capacity sit near the top of the facility hierarchy and are used more exclusively than local and community fields operating as multi-use sport fields.

Demand for sports fields is for training and competition use. There can be additional demand for the use of these spaces for events such as local, regional, and national sporting competitions or other community uses that can be sporting or non-sporting.

The greatest demand occurs during the winter season. Primary users of sports fields are football, rugby league and rugby, with hockey being the biggest user of artificial surfaces (followed by football).

In summer, cricket is the largest user of sports fields both in terms of time used for space required.

A significant challenge especially for winter codes, is the demand for training space. Generally, the demand for training hours is greater than the demand for competition hours. There are some dedicated training fields in the region, but most fields are used for both training and competition.

The majority of winter codes have a season that usually runs from early April to the end of August, early September. Summer codes usually dovetail this, often commencing in September / October and finishing in March / April.

Season changeovers can create pressure on field space as one season is finishing and the other starting. Often

representative fixtures and tournaments are scheduled towards the end of a season, while the early new season demand is for training space. This can create some challenges for Councils wanting to carry out maintenance work on fields between seasons and this can lead to the gradual worsening of field condition and quality over time.

6.1 Current Demand / Supply / Capacity: Winter Codes

Below are the summaries of winter sports codes that use grass or artificial sports fields (rugby league, rugby, and football). These have been grouped together for this section because the field size requirements are similar. The data that has informed the tables in this section comes from:

- **Regional: Surplus/Shortfall (Hours Per Week) - Sports Fields**

The table below provides a summary of the total demand. This is taking into account both training and competition hours, weekend and mid-week hours, supply, and capacity of sports fields used for rugby league, rugby, and football.

Regional Overview: Capacity Surplus / Shortfall (2023)

SUMMARY 2023	TOTAL DEMAND HRS/WEEK	TOTAL CAPACITY	SURPLUS / SHORTFALL
REGIONAL TOTAL	2,256.6	1,986.5	-270.1
Wellington	1,129.9	765.5	-364.4
Porirua	105.8	186.5	80.8
South Wairarapa	61.9	135.5	73.6
Hutt City	471.4	383.0	-88.4
Carterton	50.3	24.0	-26.3
Masterton	76.6	185.0	108.4
Upper Hutt	115.4	148.0	32.6
Kāpiti	245.4	159.0	-86.4

Note:

- Demand for training spaces is greater than demand for competition fields.
- Note that regionally there is currently a shortfall of -270 hours for training and competition use of sports fields. This shortfall is greatest in Wellington City (364.4 hours).
- Commentary from codes suggests that this shortfall is in both training and competition use of fields. In response,

codes are adjusting practices such as reducing training demand, limiting numbers of teams in competitions, and / or securing indoor or outdoor court spaces for training.

- Future demand will be driven by increases in population both in terms of the number of people and population demographics. These may lead to changing participation preferences and there may be a decline or growth in sports codes accordingly.
- Projections have been developed using Stats NZ projected population data. It is highly unlikely that participation rates in formal, organised, club-based sports will increase above natural population growth rates.
- When considering future demand to 2033 - based solely on population growth - the regional shortfall increases to -291.3 hours per week (as shown in the table to the right).
- Codes currently make adjustments to their competition schedules in order to manage sports field shortfalls, including staggering games in some grades and adjusting training schedules, as well as modifying games to use smaller areas. Codes also use school fields where they can. Often these grounds are of lower quality.

Projected shortfall/surplus in capacity by TA (2033)

SUMMARY 2023	TOTAL DEMAND (TRAINING AND COMPETITION)	TOTAL CAPACITY	SURPLUS / SHORTFALL
REGIONAL TOTAL	2,277.8	1,986.5	-291.3
Wellington	1,165.1	765.5	-399.6
Porirua	100.6	186.5	85.9
South Wairarapa	58.6	135.5	76.9
Hutt City	473.9	383.0	-90.9
Carterton	46.8	24.0	-22.8
Masterton	76.5	185.0	108.5
Upper Hutt	116.5	148.0	31.5
Kāpiti	239.9	159.0	-80.9

Future Demand

Future demand is based on the number of teams produced by the current population factored up by population growth and any sport development growth. A Team Generation Rate (TGR) is calculated by dividing the total active population by the current number of teams.

The TGR, together with population projections is used to project the likely number of teams in the future (assuming game lengths, field sizes, and training requirements remain constant).

Demand for sports fields for winter codes is anticipated to increase as a result of increasing population. This additional demand will increase the shortfall in Wellington, Hutt City, Carterton, and Kapiti. A percentage of this growth will come as a result of increasing numbers of female players.



Breakdown By Winter Code

Note: Demand information was provided by RSOs based on team numbers for the most recently completed 2022 season. In cases of limited data across some codes or parts of the region, it was drawn from competition league tables, draws and club websites.

1. Rugby League

RUGBY LEAGUE DEMAND	PRIORITIES / ISSUES (FROM CLUB FEEDBACK)
13 clubs	Availability of fields for rugby league and the quality of the fields allocated are issues, as is having access to a basic good standard of ground and changing facilities for senior and wāhine games.
50 junior teams, 10 youth teams, 17 senior teams	
All regular rugby league is played on Saturday and Sunday	A sense of being viewed as less of a priority when it comes to allocation with priority given to other codes.
Field requirements: Junior – half field Youth – full field Senior – full field	Current focus is on re-building and giving mana to the game which includes teams having access to quality fields.
Participation is trending slightly upwards	

Rugby League Summary: Capacity Surplus/Shortfall (2023)
(hours per week)

SUMMARY 2023 RUGBY LEAGUE	TOTAL CAPACITY	TOTAL DEMAND	SURPLUS / SHORTFALL
REGIONAL TOTAL	92.5	194.9	-102.4
Wellington	20.0	31.1	-11.1
Porirua	18.5	47.6	-29.1
South Wairarapa	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hutt City	34.0	82.5	-48.5
Carterton	0.0	0.0	0.0
Masterton	0.0	0.0	0.0
Upper Hutt	5.0	8.9	-3.9
Kāpiti	15.0	24.8	-9.8

Rugby League Summary: Capacity Surplus/Shortfall (2033)
(hours per week)

SUMMARY 2033 RUGBY LEAGUE	TOTAL CAPACITY	TOTAL DEMAND	SURPLUS / SHORTFALL
REGIONAL TOTAL	92.5	194.9	-102.4
Wellington	20.0	31.1	-11.1
Porirua	18.5	47.6	-29.1
South Wairarapa	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hutt City	34.0	82.5	-48.5
Carterton	0.0	0.0	0.0
Masterton	0.0	0.0	0.0
Upper Hutt	5.0	8.9	-3.9
Kāpiti	15.0	24.8	-9.8

2. Rugby

RUGBY DEMAND	PRIORITIES / ISSUES (FROM CLUB FEEDBACK)
18 clubs	Concerns that new initiatives often can't proceed as more traditional delivery (trainings / matches) take precedence on booked spaces.
214 junior teams, 193 youth teams, 89 senior teams	
Regular competition days are Saturday and Sunday	Access to quality lighting.
Field requirements: Junior – half field Youth – full field and warm up Senior – full field and warm up	Lack of adequate changing facilities particularly for women.
Participation is trending downwards	Ageing infrastructure alongside sports fields e.g. changing rooms.
	Lighting - council provided vs club owned.

Rugby Summary: Capacity Surplus/Shortfall (2023)
(hours per week)

SUMMARY 2023 RUGBY	TOTAL CAPACITY	TOTAL DEMAND	SURPLUS / SHORTFALL
REGIONAL TOTAL	782.5	514.9	267.6
Wellington	340.5	252.0	88.5
Porirua	57.5	38.9	18.6
South Wairarapa	62.0	18.4	43.6
Hutt City	149.0	72.8	76.3
Carterton	0.0	21.3	-21.3
Masterton	74.5	20.6	53.9
Upper Hutt	83.0	16.4	66.6
Kāpiti	16.0	74.6	-58.6

Rugby Summary: Capacity Surplus/Shortfall (2033)
(hours per week)

SUMMARY 2033 RUGBY	TOTAL CAPACITY	TOTAL DEMAND	SURPLUS / SHORTFALL
REGIONAL TOTAL	782.5	457.2	325.3
Wellington	340.5	235.0	105.5
Porirua	57.5	32.1	25.4
South Wairarapa	62.0	14.6	47.4
Hutt City	149.0	62.0	87.0
Carterton	0.0	17.2	-17.2
Masterton	74.5	17.5	57.0
Upper Hutt	83.0	11.7	71.3
Kāpiti	16.0	67.0	-51.0

3. Football

FOOTBALL DEMAND	PRIORITIES / ISSUES (FROM CLUB FEEDBACK)
40 clubs	Cost of using sports fields and turfs.
600 junior teams, 290 youth teams, 256 senior teams <i>Figures are from 2022 season, there is further growth in team numbers for the current 2023 season</i>	Quality of grass fields and amenities (particularly for female and non-binary participants).
Regular competition days are Saturday and Sunday	Lack of associated infrastructure at some fields e.g. lighting, changing rooms.
Field requirements: Junior U8 - 30m x 20m Junior U9-U10 - 50m x 30m Junior U11-12 - 60m x 40m U13 and above is full field Senior - full field and warm up	The need for more football fields in specific locations to cater for regional growth - RSO feedback identified they estimate this as eight fields short across the region.
Participation is trending upwards	

Football Summary: Capacity Surplus/Shortfall (2023)
(hours per week)

SUMMARY 2023 FOOTBALL	TOTAL CAPACITY	TOTAL DEMAND	SURPLUS / SHORTFALL
REGIONAL TOTAL	1,111.5	1,546.9	-435.4
Wellington	405.0	846.8	-441.8
Porirua	110.5	19.3	91.3
South Wairarapa	73.5	43.5	30.0
Hutt City	200.0	316.2	-116.2
Carterton	24.0	29.0	-5.0
Masterton	110.5	55.9	54.6
Upper Hutt	60.0	90.2	-30.2
Kāpiti	128.0	146.0	-18.0

Football Summary: Capacity Surplus/Shortfall (2033)
(hours per week)

SUMMARY 2033 FOOTBALL	TOTAL CAPACITY	TOTAL DEMAND	SURPLUS / SHORTFALL
REGIONAL TOTAL	1,111.5	1,624.5	-513.0
Wellington	405.0	898.8	-493.8
Porirua	110.5	20.4	90.1
South Wairarapa	73.5	43.9	29.6
Hutt City	200.0	328.6	-128.6
Carterton	24.0	29.7	-5.7
Masterton	110.5	59.0	51.5
Upper Hutt	60.0	95.7	-35.7
Kāpiti	128.0	148.4	-20.4

Summary

Surplus / shortfall

- We have an overall shortfall of -270.1 hours projected to increase to -291.3 hours by 2033.
- The greatest shortfall is experienced by football at -435 hours per week, rugby league at -102.4 hours per week, while rugby has a surplus of 268 hours per week.
- There is a training capacity shortfall.

Challenges

Key concerns expressed about access to sports fields are focused on three key factors:

- Cost to use sports fields.
- Poor field quality and the impact of this on field use, particularly for training.
- Absence or poor quality of associated infrastructure including lights, changing rooms and toilets.

Options for increasing capacity

- Revisit current sports field allocation decisions
- Consider a programme of field improvements including drainage upgrades, additional lighting. Note that with improvements that allow more use it is important that the field is of a quality that it can cope with the extra use
- Investigate opportunities to develop dedicated training fields. Options for increasing training space also involve the use of other facility types including outdoor courts
- Introducing a format whereby junior teams have the opportunity to participate in a skills session for half an hour before the game would eliminate the need for a separate training time and venue, also making it easier for parents

Regional Surplus/Shortfall (Hours Per Week) - Artificial Hockey Turfs

Artificial turf is used predominantly in winter by hockey, with some turf use by football and rugby. Across the region there are 11 full-sized artificial turfs used for hockey (training and competition). An audit of artificial turfs is shown in the table below. We have assumed the capacity of a hockey turf to be 48 hours a week. This is based on the utilisation of other turfs in large associations / urban areas.

TURF	NUMBER	CAPACITY (HRS/WK)	ASSOCIATION
Wellington Regional Hockey Turf - Fraser Park	1	48	Wellington
Maidstone Park	1	48	Wellington
Elsdon Park	1	48	Wellington
National Hockey Stadium	3	144	Wellington
Gladstone Sports and Social Complex	1	20	Wairarapa
Samuel Marsden College	1	4	Wellington
Hockey Wairarapa Trust House Turfs	2	96	Wairarapa
Coastlands Kapiti Sports Turf & Pavilion	1	48	Wellington
TOTAL CAPACITY	11	456	

1. Hockey

HOCKEY DEMAND	PRIORITIES / ISSUES (FROM CLUB FEEDBACK)
14 clubs in Wellington, 12 clubs in Wairarapa	Because of demand some games and trainings occur late into the evening. Turf use is at capacity.
In Wellington: 114 junior teams 68 youth teams 87 senior teams	Turfs are expensive to run, maintain and replace.
In Wairarapa: 50 junior teams 10 youth teams 17 senior teams	Associated costs continue to rise – eg security, insurance, rent etc.
Competitions run primarily from Friday night through to Sunday	Security of turfs and staffing the opening and closing of turfs is a challenge with some trainings running until 10pm.
Field requirements: Junior - quarter field, half field Youth - full field Senior - full field	Reduction of the carbon footprint of turfs – water use, lighting – is a focus.
Participation is trending upwards	Quality of amenities i.e changing rooms.

Hockey Summary: Supply / Demand (2023)
(hours per week)

SUMMARY 2023 HOCKEY	TOTAL CAPACITY	TOTAL DEMAND	SURPLUS / SHORTFALL
REGIONAL TOTAL	456.0	346.2	109.8
Wellington	340.0	263.4	76.6
Wairarapa	116.0	82.7	33.3

Hockey Summary: Supply / Demand (2033)
(hours per week)

SUMMARY 2033 HOCKEY	TOTAL CAPACITY	TOTAL DEMAND	SURPLUS / SHORTFALL
REGIONAL TOTAL	456.0	368.5	87.5
Wellington	340.0	286.1	53.9
Wairarapa	116.0	82.5	33.5

Note: the total demand hours in these tables include 20hrs/week of representative hockey (reps) training.

Summary

Surplus / shortfall

The National Hockey Strategy is currently under development. Initial indications highlight the potential of multi-purpose surfaces, particularly for junior hockey and participation. This potential indicates a move away from significant additional hockey owned / hockey specific surfaces.

While the analysis shows a surplus of available turf hours, feedback suggested this was not the experience of the code. On further analysis the surplus was reduced slightly. The difference may well be in the way that the turfs and available hours are used. Due to the centralised nature of how hockey is played and managed in the region, there are some facilities not being used to their full potential.

The current total demand incorporates 20 hours of representative hockey training.

Future Demand

Projections using TGR suggest that with population change there will continue to be sufficient turfs to cater for hockey.

Challenges

Challenges for hockey include:

- Maximising the network of turfs available currently.
- Quality of associated infrastructure at turf sites, particularly changing rooms and toilets.



6.2 Current Demand/Supply/Capacity: Summer Codes

1. Cricket

Demand hours for cricket are based on the wicket and net space that teams at different levels require to play and train. Teams require wickets for competition and (generally) both nets and wickets for midweek training and midweek twilight cricket games. Demand is assessed as hours required on a wicket or a net. One training unit, therefore, is one hour of net time and a net has a capacity of 16 hours per week.

CRICKET DEMAND	PRIORITIES / ISSUES (FROM CLUB FEEDBACK)
22 clubs	Not enough cricket grounds especially in Wellington City and Hutt City.
197 junior teams, 179 youth teams, 216 senior teams	Increases in participation not matched by increases in new wickets.
Regular competition played Saturday and Sunday, some junior cricket is played on Friday evenings	Concerns about artificial wickets renewal timetable for preserving quality surfaces.
Participation is trending slightly upwards	

Cricket Summary: Surplus/Shortfall Cricket Wickets (2023)

SUMMARY 2023 CRICKET	SURPLUS/SHORTFALL WICKETS SATURDAY (AM)	SURPLUS/SHORTFALL WICKETS SATURDAY (PM)
REGIONAL TOTAL	2.5	9.0
Wellington	-15.5	-2.0
Porirua	2.5	0.0
South Wairarapa	-1.5	-1.0
Hutt City	16.5	7.5
Carterton	-1.0	0.5
Masterton	2	-1.0
Upper Hutt	0.0	0.5
Kāpiti	-0.5	4.5

Cricket Summary: Surplus/Shortfall Cricket Wickets (2033)

SUMMARY 2033 CRICKET	SURPLUS/SHORTFALL WICKETS SATURDAY (AM)	SURPLUS/SHORTFALL WICKETS SATURDAY (PM)
REGIONAL TOTAL	-5.6	7.8
Wellington	-19.9	-2.9
Porirua	1.8	-0.1
South Wairarapa	-1.6	-0.9
Hutt City	15.2	7.3
Carterton	-1.1	0.5
Masterton	1.7	-1.1
Upper Hutt	-0.8	0.4
Kāpiti	-0.9	4.5

Cricket Summary: Surplus/Shortfall Cricket Nets (2023)

SUMMARY 2023 CRICKET	TRAINING UNITS (NETS) REQUIRED	TOTAL TRAINING UNITS AVAILABLE	WEEKLY SURPLUS/SHORTFALL NETS
REGIONAL TOTAL	1276	978	-298
Wellington	556	416	-140
Porirua	92	128	36
South Wairarapa	48	0	-48
Hutt City	328	240	-83
Carterton	8	2	-6
Masterton	80	48	-32
Upper Hutt	108	112	4
Kāpiti	56	32	-24

Cricket Summary: Surplus/Shortfall Cricket Nets (2033)

SUMMARY 2033 CRICKET	TRAINING UNITS (NETS) REQUIRED	TOTAL TRAINING UNITS AVAILABLE	WEEKLY SURPLUS/SHORTFALL NETS
REGIONAL TOTAL	1310	978	-332
Wellington	553	416	-132
Porirua	92	128	36
South Wairarapa	54	0	-54
Hutt City	344	240	-104
Carterton	10	2	-33
Masterton	81	48	-33
Upper Hutt	117	112	-5
Kāpiti	60	32	-28

Summary

Surplus / shortfall

- There is currently a shortfall of nets for training in all but two Council areas.
- There is a surplus of wickets for Saturday afternoon play.
- There is a shortfall of wickets for Saturday afternoon play in Wellington, South Wairarapa, and Masterton.

Future demand

In 2033 demand is projected to increase by:

- 8.1 wickets for Saturday morning play
- 34 net lanes

Challenges

- While the modelling suggests that there are sufficient wickets to meet demand, the quality of a number of these is poor, with pitches in poor condition and not considered safe for play.
- As with other codes, cricket can often be displaced from their fields for other uses, such as summer events, which disrupts competition and puts pressure on scheduling.
- Artificial wickets are often of poor quality.

Options to increase capacity

- Prioritise scheduling of cricket matches to fields that have wickets and moving other codes to other parks.
- Develop partnerships with primary and secondary schools to develop wickets on their grounds for use with junior cricket.
- Consider a regional programme of additional net installations, particularly in Council areas where there are current shortfalls (all but Porirua and Upper Hutt).
- Junior and social cricket formats can be run successfully on weekday evenings to free up facilities for youth and senior matches on Saturdays.





2. Softball

SOFTBALL DEMAND

15 clubs in Wellington, 12 clubs in Hutt Valley

In Wellington:	35 junior teams 37 youth teams 60 senior teams
In Hutt Valley:	23 junior teams 30 youth teams 43 senior teams

Competition in Wellington - Friday through Saturday, competition in Hutt Valley - Wednesday through Sunday

Regionally

Softball across Wellington and Hutt Valley has experienced declining numbers over recent years, but this trend has slowed and there is evidence of some growth in numbers. There are joint competitions between the two associations predominantly at senior level.

Softball is played across the region with softball diamonds – grass, lime, or artificial - being available in almost every council region. There is sufficient capacity currently.

Challenges

While current facilities are meeting demand there are several issues/barriers that are impacting softball development.

- Ageing infrastructure alongside sports fields e.g. changing rooms, toilet and shower blocks.
- Affordability of hireage fees.
- Access to lighting - council provided vs. club owned.
- Access in non-traditional times - push and pull between matches / development activity vs. trainings.
- Shared facilities and difficulty with critical asset changeover e.g. football goals and rugby posts.
- Shared ownership of assets such as lighting, fencing and ongoing maintenance costs.

3. Touch

TOUCH DEMAND

In Wellington: 500 junior teams
100 youth teams
250 senior teams

In Kāpiti: 65 junior teams
56 youth teams
16 senior teams

In Wairarapa: 42 junior teams
36 youth teams
22 senior teams

DAYS EACH WEEK

Monday to Sunday competition

Tuesday to Friday competition

Wednesday to Thursday competition

Regionally

Wellington Touch uses facilities across the region for training, competition, and hosting events. Adult modules are available at Fraser Park, Hutt Park, Wakefield Park, Alex Moore Park, Anderson Park and Upper Hutt College. The junior competitions are school based teams. Kāpiti Touch uses Mazengarb Park predominantly.

Challenges

Currently there is a sufficient supply of fields although Kāpiti field use is deemed to be at capacity with little opportunity to grow the game. Lack of lighting is a key issue and would help to increase field capacity.

4. Other Codes

Smaller and / or newer codes' primary issue is access to a playing field (for training and competition) and having to compete with each other for space or with larger, more established codes. The inability to access playing fields is believed to limit growth opportunities.

7.0 Challenges

7.1 Stakeholder Feedback

There are several themes running through the feedback from stakeholders (both users and providers).

For users these include:

- Challenges associated with accessing sports fields – competing for space, having sufficient fields.
- Poor surface quality, lack of drainage impacting capacity, especially for training use.
- Absence of lighting and other amenities of quality – toilets and changing sheds.
- Being required to work with different processes and systems across the region – maintenance schedules, booking systems, allocation policies.
- Cost to use / hire facilities.
- Mixed ownership of some assets such as lighting.

NB: At the time of completion for this report Councils in the region had commenced an independent review of fees and charges in response to the Affordable Sports Campaign initiated by a group of Regional Sport Organisations concerned at rising costs of accessing and using sports fields and turfs.

For providers these include:

- Balancing access across codes.
- Difficulty in finding maintenance time for facilities as seasonal crossover reduces time for this which means field quality worsens over time.
- Increasing operating costs and under-resourced maintenance budgets along with pressure to recover / recuperate costs especially with rising costs in most aspects of society.
- Giving priority to higher quality and higher use sports fields – this is a resourcing challenge making it difficult to provide the same level of service to all fields.

7.2 Climate Factors

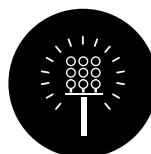
There is a climate imperative around reducing carbon. The physical activity sector has a part to play in reducing the effects and consequences of climate change.



Challenges accessing sportsfields – competing for space, having sufficient fields



Poor surface quality, lack of drainage impacting capacity



Absence of lighting and other amenities of quality - toilets and changing sheds

The sector is also not immune to the effects of climate change whether it be the impact on athletes' health and wellbeing, the ability to run a competition without disruption, or the ongoing availability of sports fields – whether that be those close to coastal areas or those affected by slips and flooding or extreme heat. Wetter, drier, hotter weather will impact all sport at all levels. In addition, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain natural turf fields all year round and this will only be heightened by the effects of climate warming.

Physical activity across its domains is an active contributor to the production of greenhouse gases (in particular carbon dioxide) – think plastic waste, transport to and from activities, construction and management of facilities from grass playing fields to stadia, water use and drainage, and the carbon footprint of events (amongst others). This may place additional demands on the way in which sports fields are managed and the ongoing development of artificial surfaces which are considered to have a large carbon footprint over the life of the turf. It is also likely to mean making changes to the way in which competitions are structured and organised and, while carbon reduction is not a current requirement for funding of activities this may also change in the future.

8.0 Options to Meet Demand

In general, there are three main options for increasing or maximising supply capacity:

- Making more effective use of sports fields through adjusting code allocations and code use schedules.
- Increasing the capacity of existing sports fields and artificial turfs or pursuing school / community and public/private partnerships.
- Increasing the supply of sports fields i.e., re-purpose existing land, or acquiring new land.

1. Making more effective use of fields

- **Optimising code allocation and competition / training balance**

The data provided in this report will help to identify where allocation of sports fields can be optimised across competition and training use and across codes, ensuring that all sports fields are available for competition and training to maximise the use of the current network.

It was identified that there are several sports fields within the network that have potential capacity however are not currently utilised due to the location / proximity to the main club base and the status of that sport field as a 'number one' pitch.

While this is a potential barrier, ensuring these fields have appropriate facilities (e.g. lighting & amenities) and re-allocating club training has the potential to maximise the existing use of the network and relieve some demand on over utilised fields.

At the same time, we can see that there is scope to make changes to the allocation of sports fields to codes based on data rather than historical decision-making and allocation practices.

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

2. Increasing the capacity of existing sport fields

Across the region the majority of sport fields have a soil structure and quality that are often unable to withstand high levels of usage. Around half of the sport fields in this

Irrigation during dry summers is essential to ensure sport fields go into the winter season with adequate grass coverage. However, water shortages and restrictions on the use of water are impacting this approach.

study have the capacity to be used for over 5 hours a week, so steps to improve the quality of the current sport field network has the potential to significantly increase capacity.

- **Drainage**
Installing drainage in an un-drained or poorly drained soil sport field is likely to improve the quality of the sport field and its ability to recover from rain but may not significantly increase its playing capacity.
- **Irrigation**
Irrigation during dry summers is essential to ensure sport fields go into the winter season with adequate grass coverage and the ability to sustain good or acceptable quality playing surfaces throughout the winter season.
However, water shortages and restrictions on the use of water are impacting this approach.
- **Lighting existing unlit fields**
Without lights, training is limited to daylight hours which in winter means before 5pm to 5.30pm. There is concern within the Accident Compensation Commission about contact sports codes (rugby) training on poorly lit fields. Floodlighting extends the time a field is available, particularly for weekday training. With lights, teams could train until 8.30pm or 9pm.
In assessing weekday capacity, the use at weekends also



needs to be taken into consideration, as fields in winter cannot take unlimited play without long term damage to the field surface.

Flood lighting is only viable if the field surface can take increased play without sustaining long term damage. This requires appropriate ongoing levels of maintenance and seasonal renovations. Currently some floodlit fields available for training are only partly lit, reducing the level of usable lit space. Extending floodlighting to illuminate the full field will provide additional training capacity after dark.

- **Sand carpeting soil fields**

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

- **Dedicated training areas (DTA)**

Dedicated training areas will generally have a much higher training capacity than a field that has to retain a reasonable surface quality for weekend competition.

Whilst it is possible to share DTAs between codes, in practice it can result in friction particularly if the field surface deteriorates and compromises training quality. There are successful examples of code sharing of artificial turf fields which can take almost unlimited use. Involvement of the RSO and negotiating formal written agreements between the clubs / codes will help avert potential problems.

- **Artificial Turf**

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

The third-generation turfs (3G) comprise simulated grass stalks tufted in a weaved rubber backing, with small crumb rubber balls and sand swept into the base of the stalks to hold them upright. They look and play like natural grass and are available in versions approved by all three winter codes. 3G turf can be installed in existing sports parks or on greenfield sites. The cost of installation is dependent on the scope of preparation work needed to level and drain the site, the size of the field, whether a shock pad is installed or not and, to some extent, the brand of turf.

Artificial turf fields have a limited life. At this stage this life is estimated to be between eight to 12 years depending on the nature and intensity of use and how well the turf has been installed and maintained. The earliest installations are only now reaching this age. Generally, just the carpet needs to be replaced at the first renewal cycle providing the foundation has been



\$1.8-\$2.2m

The capital cost of turf, including shockpad and floodlights can lie between \$1.8 and \$2.2 million.



\$25,000

Maintenance costs, excluding the required daily inspections are estimated to be in the region of \$25,000+ per year.

well prepared in the first instance. The capital cost of a turf, including shockpad and floodlights can lie between \$1.8 and \$2.2 million.

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

• Hybrid Turf

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

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

The hybrid turf can be installed on site and will typically take the same time to be ready for play as a standard newly

sown grass turf. It can also be grown off site and then laid, markedly reducing the time the field is out of play.

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

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

There are also some disadvantages compared with artificial turf:

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

The secondary school network in particular is already a significant part of the regional network. Current partnering arrangements either between schools and Councils or schools and codes exist with the emphasis being on access and use.

There may be scope for other partnering arrangements with groups such as private providers and for some of the partnerships to also focus on sharing of expertise around turf management for example, which may improve the quality of surfaces and extend the playing capacity of the fields.

3. Increasing the supply of fields

This approach requires the re-purposing of existing land for use as a sports field or the acquisition of new land for sports field development. In the context of projected population increases which will also increase demand for housing and infrastructure development in our cities and town this option is both challenging and costly and a longer-term solution. In some parts of the region there is little scope for purchasing additional new land.

9.0 Summary and Recommendations

Summary

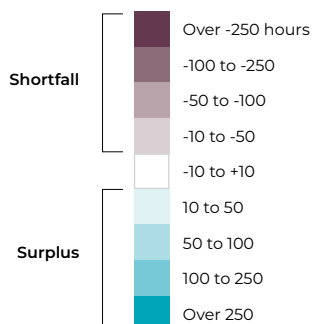
In terms of overall demand, the modelling shows that regionally we have a shortfall of sports fields supporting rugby league and football in winter and cricket in summer.

The shortfall is greater for training demand. The data tells us that rugby overall has a surplus of field space while other codes, both winter and summer, have sufficient field space to run their activities although may not have sufficient to facilitate or support future participation growth.

Winter Codes

Overview of current capacity per winter code (per Council area)

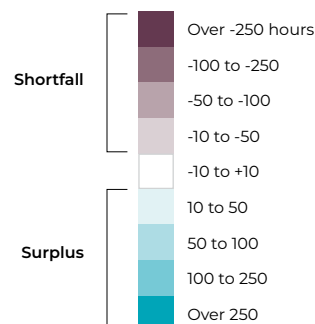
SUMMARY 2023	RUGBY	FOOTBALL	LEAGUE
	Overall Surplus / Shortfall		
REGIONAL TOTAL			
Kāpiti			
Porirua			
Wellington			
Hutt City			
Upper Hutt			
South Wairarapa			
Carterton			
Masterton			



The table identifies the need to address the shortfall of fields for football in Wellington and Hutt City and for rugby in Carterton and Kapiti.

Overview of current capacity for cricket nets and Saturday wickets

SUMMARY 2023 CRICKET	NETS	SAT WKTS (am)	SAT WKTS (pm)
	Overall Surplus / Shortfall		
REGIONAL TOTAL			
Kāpiti			
Porirua			
Wellington			
Hutt City			
Upper Hutt			
South Wairarapa			
Carterton			
Masterton			



The table highlights the shortfall of cricket nets across the region.

Recommendations

Below are the recommendations to support the development of a regional network of sports fields and turfs that meets current and future demand — for further consideration by both users and providers of sports fields and artificial turfs.

FOCUS: Making more effective use of existing fields

RECOMMENDATION	COUNCILS	CODES	NUKU ORA	OTHER
Revisit the allocation of sports fields to address shortfalls in football and rugby league	X	X		
Sports codes to consider changes to their current sport competition schedules and offerings to alleviate demand at weekends		X	X	
Investigate new technology such as the use of hybrid turfs	X			Private providers

FOCUS: Increasing the capacity of existing fields

RECOMMENDATION	COUNCILS	CODES	NUKU ORA	OTHER
Identify and/or re-instate currently unused/under-utilised fields to add to the network of sports fields	X	X		Schools
Consider a programme of appropriate upgrades to poor quality fields and amenities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drainage improvements Lighting (including extending floodlights on some grounds) Sand-carpeting to improve surface quality and extend use 	X			
Consider the development of more dedicated training areas (DTAs) that can be multi-use rather than single code facilities (including consolidating the fields that are used for competition to free up more for practice)	X	X		Schools

FOCUS: Increasing the supply of fields

RECOMMENDATION	COUNCILS	CODES	NUKU ORA	OTHER
Ensure provision for new sports fields is included in any new greenfield development	X			

FOCUS: Improving regional consistency

RECOMMENDATION	COUNCILS	CODES	NUKU ORA	OTHER
Establish a regional sports fields technical group to consider alignment and collaborative planning opportunities for the provision and management of sports field space. Topics of discussion should include regional planning for increasing capacity, allocation processes (including discussion around use for physical activity vs other), costs and data capture. This group would report back to the Regional Spaces and Places Steering Group	X		X	
Consider options for a one-region booking system and associated data management process to support ease of access and to provide real-time data to assist planning and decision-making	X	X	X	
Develop a regional system for creating consistency in sports field grading and maintenance standards and renovation periods by field type	X	X		
Further explore partnerships between the Ministry of Education and Councils for sports field and turf development (including the sharing of expertise relating to sports field management)	X	X	X	



10. Next Steps

This report provides a regional overview of supply and demand of sports fields with the recommendations focused on the whole region. We recognise that responding to this report, and any actions taken, will need to be tailored to the specific Council areas.

Therefore, following publication of this report, the intention is to work with the Report Working Group and our Regional Spaces & Places Steering Group to ensure consistent and effective utilisation of the Regional Sports Field Report across Council areas and sports codes.

Nuku Ora will work with individual Councils to develop more specific action plan(s) that indicate approaches that will be taken in each of the Council areas. We will also support RSOs in actioning recommendations and options to meet demand.

Appendices

1. Sports Field Hierarchy

An approach used nationally to consider facility needs for sport is a facility hierarchy. The Regional Spaces and Places (Facilities) Plan developed in 2019 holds an inventory of facilities across the Wellington Region and separates them into a hierarchy based on their ability to host activity at certain levels. The plan identifies the following facilities that are included in the hierarchy at regional level and above and could therefore be considered the Wellington region's premier sports field facilities.

HIERARCHY	FACILITY
International	Sky Stadium (Wellington City) The Basin Reserve (Wellington City) Porirua Park - Trust Park Porirua (Porirua City) National Hockey Stadium Artificial Turfs (Wellington City) Newtown Park Athletics Track (Wellington City)
National	Trust House Turfs (Carterton) Fraser Park Softball Diamond (Hutt City) New Zealand Campus of Innovation & Sport (Upper Hutt City)
Regional	Wakefield Park (Wellington City) Fraser Park (Hutt City) Fraser Park Hockey Turf (Hutt City) Rugby League Park (Wellington City) Martin Luckie Park (Wellington) David Farrington Park (Wellington City) Hutt Recreation Ground (Hutt City) Hataitai Park Diamond (Wellington City) David Farrington (Wellington) Petone Memorial Park Artificial Turf (Hutt City) Trentham Memorial Park (Upper Hutt City) Trust House Memorial Park (Masterton) Harcourt Park (Upper Hutt City) Maidstone Park (Upper Hutt City) Fraser Park Artificial Turf (Hutt City) Coastlands Kāpiti Sports Turf (Kāpiti Coast) Ascot Park Artificial Turf – Bernie Wood (Porirua City) Elsdon Park Artificial Turf (Porirua City) Maidstone Park Artificial Turf (Upper Hutt City)

2. Secondary School Network

There are 43 secondary schools and Kura Kaupapa across the Wellington and Wairarapa regions, all with varying levels of open space and sports field provision. While the focus in this study was the use of secondary school sports fields, there are several primary schools whose fields are also used to some extent by the wider community. This use was captured in the 2018 data from the development of the Regional Spaces and Places (Facilities) Plan and noted in this study.

Overall, school facilities contribute considerably to supporting both school and community participation and these spaces are an important part of the wider regional network. The school network is made up of 85 sports fields and seven artificial turfs, 92 facilities in total, with some schools having more than one full-sized sports field/turf. These school-owned facilities support on average 1747.25 hours of school and community activity per week. This equates to 21.2% of overall regional sports field activity.

72% of RSOs consulted for this project noted they use

secondary school facilities for competition and training with hockey, football, rugby, and cricket user groups dominant. Overall, school facilities contribute considerably to supporting both school and community participation and these spaces are an important part of the wider regional network.

3. Current Configuration of Sports Fields

WINTER (approximately)	SUMMER (approximately)
73 full-size rugby fields	31 grass cricket blocks
31 junior rugby fields	25 artificial cricket blocks
87 full size football fields (including artificial turfs)	23 full-size softball diamonds
91 junior football fields	44 touch fields
15 full size rugby league fields	6 athletics tracks and throwing circles
1 AFL field	
9 full-size hockey turfs	

4. Quality of the Current Network

While no specific information was collected in relation to field condition, individual Councils use differing forms of grading systems to distinguish between the different quality levels of their sports fields and some councils have reflected these in their submitted data. Most codes have commented on field quality as a concern, and it is a factor in the availability of sports field and therefore a factor for consideration in overall supply.

Characteristics of high-quality fields include:

- Base type e.g., soil, sand, artificial, hybrid
- Nature of the turf cover
- Drainage – how well the surface drains
- Evenness and level of surface
- Safety of use for participants
- Water systems and effectiveness
- Available amenities – e.g., changing rooms, lighting
- Supporting infrastructure – e.g., accessibility, parking

Several fields, due to factors such as maintenance schedules, location, soil type or drainage are of poor quality and therefore have a low carrying load and in the instances of poor weather are vulnerable to ground closures. It is clear from the capacity data presented throughout this report that there are a number of sports fields in the region where field quality impacts their ability to carry hours of use (capacity). This sentiment was echoed by both users and providers of facilities, as was the desire for an overall improvement in the quality of the sports field network.

5. Supply and Demand Data

Winter Sports Fields – Rugby, Football, League: Total Capacity Summary – Surplus/Shortfall (Hours per week)

SUMMARY 2023	DEMAND			SUPPLY			Surplus / Shortfall
	Total Demand Competition	Total Demand Training	Total Demand	Field Capacity - Weekend	Field Capacity - Mid Week	Total Capacity	
TOTAL	976.1	1,280.5	2,256.6	690.0	1,296.5	1,986.5	-270.1
Wellington	514.2	615.8	1,129.9	252.5	513.0	765.5	-364.4
Porirua	39.3	66.5	105.8	58.5	128.0	186.5	80.8
South Wairarapa	26.4	35.5	61.9	46.5	89.0	135.5	73.6
Hutt City	192.4	279.0	471.4	157.0	226.0	383.0	-88.4
Carterton	21.5	28.8	50.3	9.0	15.0	24.0	-26.3
Masterton	32.4	44.1	76.6	57.0	128.0	185.0	108.4
Upper Hutt	52.8	62.6	115.4	55.5	92.5	148.0	32.6
Kāpiti	97.1	148.3	245.4	54.0	105.0	159.0	-86.4

Rugby: Surplus/Shortfall (Hours per week)

SUMMARY 2023 - RUGBY	COMPETITION			TRAINING			RUGBY OVERALL		
	Field Capacity	Competition Demand	Surplus / Shortfall	Field Capacity	Competition Demand	Surplus / Shortfall	Field Capacity	Competition Demand	Surplus / Shortfall
TOTAL	245.0	189.4	55.6	537.5	325.5	212.0	782.5	514.9	267.6
Wellington	94.5	93.0	1.5	246.0	159.0	87.0	340.5	252.0	88.5
Porirua	17.0	14.6	2.4	40.5	24.3	16.3	57.5	38.9	18.6
South Wairarapa	21.0	7.1	13.9	41.0	11.3	29.8	62.0	18.4	43.6
Hutt City	54.0	26.3	27.8	95.0	46.5	48.5	149.0	72.8	76.3
Carterton	0.0	8.3	-8.3	0.0	13.0	-13.0	0.0	21.3	-21.3
Masterton	19.5	7.9	11.6	55.0	12.8	42.3	74.5	20.6	53.9
Upper Hutt	33.0	7.1	25.9	50.0	9.3	40.8	83.0	16.4	66.6
Kāpiti	6.0	25.1	-19.1	10.0	49.5	-39.5	16.0	74.6	-58.6

Football: Surplus/Shortfall (Hours per week)

SUMMARY 2023 - FOOTBALL	COMPETITION			TRAINING			FOOTBALL OVERALL		
	Field Capacity	Competition Demand	Surplus / Shortfall	Field Capacity	Competition Demand	Surplus / Shortfall	Field Capacity	Competition Demand	Surplus / Shortfall
TOTAL	420.0	722.6	-302.6	691.5	824.3	-132.8	1,111.5	1,546.9	-435.4
Wellington	152.0	411.1	-259.1	253.0	435.8	-182.8	405.0	846.8	-441.8
Porirua	38.5	9.3	29.3	72.0	10.0	62.0	110.5	19.3	91.3
South Wairarapa	25.5	19.3	6.3	48.0	24.3	23.8	73.5	43.5	30.0
Hutt City	87.0	139.2	-52.2	113.0	177.0	-64.0	200.0	316.2	-116.2
Carterton	9.0	13.3	-4.3	15.0	15.8	-0.8	24.0	29.0	-5.0
Masterton	37.5	24.6	12.9	73.0	31.4	41.6	110.5	55.9	54.6
Upper Hutt	22.5	42.3	-19.8	37.5	47.9	-10.4	60.0	90.2	-30.2
Kāpiti	48.0	63.8	-15.8	80.0	82.3	-2.3	128.0	146.0	-18.0

League: Surplus/Shortfall (Hours per week)

SUMMARY 2023 - LEAGUE	COMPETITION			TRAINING			LEAGUE OVERALL		
	Field Capacity	Competition Demand	Surplus / Shortfall	Field Capacity	Competition Demand	Surplus / Shortfall	Field Capacity	Competition Demand	Surplus / Shortfall
TOTAL	25.0	64.1	-39.1	67.5	130.8	-63.3	92.5	194.9	-102.4
Wellington	6.0	10.1	-4.1	14.0	21.0	-7.0	20.0	31.1	-11.1
Porirua	3.0	15.4	-12.4	15.5	32.3	-16.8	18.5	47.6	-29.1
South Wairarapa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hutt City	16.0	27.0	-11.0	18.0	55.5	-37.5	34.0	82.5	-48.5
Carterton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Masterton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Upper Hutt	0.0	3.4	-3.4	5.0	5.5	-0.5	5.0	8.9	-3.9
Kāpiti	0.0	8.3	-8.3	15.0	16.5	-1.5	15.0	24.8	-9.8

6. Facility Inventory

Council Area	Sports Fields / Turf	Council Data: Current Capacity (hrs/week)	Council Data: Current Use (hrs/week)	Usage as a percentage of capacity	Description
SWDC	Greytown Rugby Club	Not provided	192	Capacity not provided	2x rugby fields, no lights
Wellington	Wakefield (1&2)	101.5	119	117%	Artificial
Wellington	Alex Moore Park Artificial *CR3	101.5	86	85%	Artificial
Porirua	Ascot Park - Summer	336	84	25%	4 x Tag/ Flag – 3 x Tag
Wellington	Kilbirnie Park (accumulated)	32	82	256%	Grass
South Wairarapa	Card Recreation Ground	Not provided	77	Capacity not provided	1x artificial multiuse surfaces for hockey/ 3x tennis courts, lights, 2x Rugby fields, and 2x soccer (on adjacent Randolph Park area)
Porirua	Porirua Park (Trust Park Porirua) - Winter	336	60	18%	4x fields. 2 higher grades and 2 lower grade landfill caps (unsuitable for capital development), training areas with lights. #1 field is international standard (sand carpet) with grandstand.
Hutt City	Fraser Park	98	60	61%	Artificial Turf
Wellington	Te Whaea	101.5	57	56%	Artificial
Porirua	Ngāti Toa Domain - Summer	756	52.5	7%	5 x tag fields 5 x junior softball 1 x full size diamond 1 x full size lime diamond 2 x cricket pitches, One grass cricket block, 4 x practice nets
Wellington	Terawhiti - Wilf Glover *CR4	98	51	52%	1/2 Artificial
Porirua	Onepoto Park - Winter	336	46	14%	Junior Rugby Field, 2 x football fields, 1 x league fields
Porirua	Ascot Park – Winter	420	45	11%	3 x junior Football, 1 x League – 1 training area League floodlit
Wellington	Ian Galloway (1, 3, 4)	16	44	275%	Grass
Wellington	Nairnville Artificial	98	40	41%	Artificial
Wellington	Wellington College	39	37	95%	Artificial
Porirua	Bernie Wood – Winter	84	35.5	42%	Artificial Turf 1 x field Footie, League or Rugby
Porirua	Kura Park - Winter	252	35	14%	1 x soccer field 2 x junior soccer fields
Wellington	St Patricks College	39	35	90%	Artificial
Porirua	Ngati Toa Domain - Winter	1092	33	3%	4 x junior football, 4 x rugby (2 with lights) 5 x junior rugby
South Wairarapa	Soldiers Memorial Park	Not provided	32.75	Capacity not provided	3x football, cricket
Porirua	Adventure Park - Winter	168	32.5	19%	2 x football fields
Wellington	Miramar Park (1 & 2)	12	32	267%	Grass
Porirua	Cannons Creek - Winter	252	30	12%	2x fields plus lit League training area,
Wellington	Nairnville Park - (1,2,3)	18	28	156%	Grass
Carterton	Howard Booth Park	120	24	20%	4 ha park, 2x football fields, solar lighting.
Hutt City	Fraser Park	25	24	96%	3 senior rugby fields, 5 junior rugby fields, 2 rugby training areas, 4 senior football fields, 7 junior football fields, 1 dual (football/rugby) field, 1 full artificial field (BOOKED THROUGH FRASER PARK SPORTSVILLE), 1 artificial diamond (BOOKED THROUGH FRASER PARK SPORTSVILLE), 2 senior grass diamonds, 3 lime diamonds, 3 junior grass diamonds, 4 artificial cricket strips, 2 cricket blocks, 3 lane cricket practice nets (cricket practice nets owned by club), 1 grass baseball diamond, 13 touch rugby fields
Wellington	Wakefield Park (3 & 4)	12	24	200%	Grass
Wellington	Redwood Park (1 & 2)	14	23	164%	Grass
Porirua	Plimmerton Domain - Winter	336	22.5	7%	3 x junior training fields
Wellington	Newtown Park (1 & 2)	14	21	150%	Grass
Wellington	Lyndhurst Park	8	21	263%	Grass
Wellington	Grenda North Park (accumulated)	6	21	350%	Grass
Porirua	Porirua Park (Trust Park Porirua) - Summer	252	20	8%	1 x full Lime diamond, 1 full grass diamond, one 16m diamond
Masterton	Marist Grounds	30	20	67%	3x rugby with lights. Limited access to site/Gated access for vehicles- Booking required.
Hutt City	Hutt Park	18	20	111%	4 senior football fields, 2 junior football fields, training areas, 1 Aussie Rules field, 8 touch fields, 4 junior touch fields
Wellington	Helston	8	20	250%	Grass
SWDC	Considene Park	Not provided	20	Capacity not provided	Cricket pitch?

Council Area	Sports Fields / Turf	Council Data: Current Capacity (hrs/week)	Council Data: Current Use (hrs/week)	Usage as a percentage of capacity	Description
Hutt City	Hutt Recreation Ground	26	19	73%	3 senior rugby fields, junior rugby, rugby training areas, half size artificial, 400m grass athletics track; 110m artificial sprint track with 2 jumping pits, 3 cricket blocks, 3 lane cricket practice nets (cricket practise nets owned by the club), 2 junior cricket, 700 seat grandstand (toilets and changing rooms); discuss / shot put throwing circle
Wellington	Polo Grounds (1 & 2)	14	19	136%	Grass
Wellington	Alex Moore Park combined	10	19	190%	Grass
Wellington	Evans Bay Park	8	18.5	231%	Grass
Porirua	Endeavour Park - Summer	84	18	21%	1 x artificial cricket wicket 2 x training nets
Wellington	Hataitai Park	8	18	225%	Grass
Wellington	Seatoun Park	8	18	225%	Grass
Porirua	Adventure Park - Summer	168	17.5	10%	2x fields, throwing circle and long jump pits
Hutt City	Te Whiti Park	17	17	100%	2 rugby league fields, 1 senior football field, 1 junior football field, 1 football training field, 4 cricket blocks, 1 artificial cricket strip, 2 lane cricket practice nets (cricket practice nets owned by club), 1 grass diamond, 2 touch fields
Wellington	Martin Luckie (Accumulated)	20	16	80%	Grass
Hutt City	Mary Crowther Park	17	16	94%	3 senior rugby fields, training rugby area, 2 touch fields
Hutt City	Memorial Park (Petone)	17	16	94%	3 football fields, Home of Football facility, 1 full artificial field
Wellington	Pukehuia (Newlands) Park (1 & 2)	12	16	133%	Grass
Porirua	Kura Park - Summer	84	15	18%	400m running track 60 x 40 running track
Hutt City	Frederick Wise Park	18	15	83%	4 rugby league fields, 1 junior rugby league field, 1 lime diamond, 1 grass diamond, 4 touch fields
Wellington	Tanera Park (accumulated)	4	15	375%	Grass
Hutt City	Delaney Park	24	14.5	60%	2 senior football fields, 2 senior rugby fields, 1 junior football field, football training area, 2 cricket blocks, 2 artificial cricket strips, 3 junior grass cricket, 2 bay practice cricket nets (cricket practice nets owned by club), 2 grass softball diamonds, 2 touch fields
Wellington	Karori Park (1, 2, 3)	16	14	88%	Grass
Hutt City	Naenae Park	15	13.5	90%	2 senior football fields, 1 junior football field, 2 rugby league fields, 2 cricket blocks, 1 artificial cricket strip, 4 junior grass cricket, 2 lane cricket practice nets (cricket practice nets owned by club)
Hutt City	Richard Prouse Park	18	13	72%	4 senior football fields, 1 junior football field, 2 artificial cricket
Hutt City	Petone Recreation Ground	14	13	93%	4 rugby fields, 4 junior rugby fields, 5 cricket blocks, 6 junior grass cricket, 5 touch fields. Grandstand, Clubrooms.
Masterton	Douglas Park	Not provided	13	#VALUE!	2x football fields, grass, no lights. Adjacent Douglas Park School. 1x artificial cricket wicket.
Porirua	Endeavour Park - Winter	204	12	6%	2x football fields. Field 1: sand carpet, high performance (training) Field 2: sand carpet, high performance, 12 x junior fields
Porirua	Bernie Wood - Summer	84	12	14%	Artificial Turf 1 x field Footie, League or Rugby
Porirua	Plimmerton Domain - Summer	84	12	14%	1 x baseball diamond
Carterton	Carrington Park	80	12	15%	3x football fields over 4 ha complex. Solar lighting and HP Sodium lighting.
Hutt City	North Park	10	12	120%	1 training rugby field. Ongoing Sportville development discussions.
Wellington	Nairn Street Park	4	12	300%	Grass
Wellington	Wilton Park	4	11.5	288%	Grass
Wellington	Kelburn Park (Accumulated)	16	11	69%	Grass
Wellington	Ben Burn Park	6	11	183%	Grass
Masterton	Queen Elizabeth Park	40	10	25%	3x football pitches, lights, clubrooms, adjacent Pioneer rugby grounds and situated in Queen Elizabeth Park. Douglas Villa home ground.
Wellington	Kaiwharawhara Park	4	10	250%	Grass
Wellington	Kowhai Park	4	9	225%	Grass
Porirua	Waihora Park - Summer	252	9	4%	2 x full diamonds 1 x 16m diamond
Wellington	Anderson Park - combined	6	9	150%	Grass
Wellington	Vogelmorn Park	4	8.5	213%	Grass
Wellington	Liardet Street Park (Accumulated)	4	7	175%	Grass
Wellington	Raroa	4	6.5	163%	Grass
Hutt City	Fraser Park	98	6	6%	Artificial Diamond (winter low usage)
Wellington	MacAlister Park (1 & 2)	8	6	75%	grass
Wellington	Crawford Green	6	6	100%	Grass

Council Area	Sports Fields / Turf	Council Data: Current Capacity (hrs/week)	Council Data: Current Use (hrs/week)	Usage as a percentage of capacity	Description
Wellington	Melrose Park	6	6	100%	Grass
Hutt City	HW Shortt Park	6	6	100%	1 rugby field, 1 cricket block, 2 lane cricket practice nets (cricket practice nets owned by club), 1 public hardcourt outdoor basketball court, 3 public hardcourt outdoor tennis courts
Masterton	Pioneer Sports Grounds	40	5	13%	1x rugby field with lighting. Some seating next to field. Adjacent to Park Sports Ground and Colombo Road Netball Centre
Masterton	McJorow Park	28	5	18%	4x football fields, adjacent to Netball Complex.
Wellington	Churton Park	4	5	125%	Grass
Wellington	David Farrington Park	8	4	50%	Grass
Hutt City	CL Bishop Park	6	4	67%	2 football (1 senior / 1 junior), 1 junior grass cricket
Hutt City	McEwan Park	6	4	67%	2 rugby league fields, 2 touch fields
Wellington	Happy Valley Park (1 & 2)	4	4	100%	Grass
Wellington	Pinkerton Park (1 & 2)	4	4	100%	Grass
Hutt City	Sladden Park	4	4	100%	1 senior football field, 3 junior football fields, 1 artificial cricket wicket.
Hutt City	Williams Park	3	4	133%	2 junior football fields, 6 public hardcourt tennis courts, 4 public grass tennis courts, 1 grass croquet green, public beach volleyball court
Porirua	Waihora Park – Winter	84	3	4%	1 x Football
Hutt City	Bryan Heath Park	6	3	50%	2 senior football fields, 2 cricket blocks, 3 junior grass cricket wicket, 2 lane cricket practice nets (cricket practice nets owned by club)
Hutt City	William Jones Park	5	3	60%	1x rugby field, 2 touch fields
Wellington	Linden Park West (Accumulated)	4	3	75%	
Wellington	Linden Park (Accumulated)	8	2	25%	Grass
Hutt City	Arakura Park	6	2	33%	2 junior football fields
Wellington	Sinclair	4	2	50%	Grass
Wellington	Southgate	4	2	50%	Grass
Hutt City	Riverside Park	3	2	67%	3 junior football fields
Wellington	Mark Ave	2	2	100%	
Wellington	Velodrome	1.5	1.5	100%	Grass
Hutt City	Holburn Park	2	1	50%	RESERVE – 2 junior football fields
Hutt City	The Oval (Taitā)	2	1	50%	1 football field, 1 NFL field.
Hutt City	Trafalgar Park	4	0.5	13%	1x rugby field, 2 junior cricket fields
Porirua	Cannons Creek - Summer	168		0%	1 x Cricket, 1 x American Football 4 x Ripa (on request)
Wellington	Sky Stadium	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	
Porirua	Elsdon Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	1x full artificial hockey turf, full competition, and training lights. Administered by Wellington Hockey.
Upper Hutt	Heretaunga Park (Kiwi Park)	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	1x artificial wicket 1 x junior football
Upper Hutt	Trentham Memorial Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	1 x grass athletics track and associated athletics formats i.e. discus 8 x small sided summer football, 4 x senior grass cricket blocks (including Barton Oval), 5 junior grass strips, 2x artificial wickets, 2 lane nets, and site of 3 lane indoor facility (Trentham Sports Centre), 11 Rugby fields (senior & junior), 7 Football fields (Senior & junior), Harriers club, Cross country courses, Weekly Saturdays national Park run
Upper Hutt	Whakatiki Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	Junior rugby league, 1 x lime (skin) diamond, 2 x grass diamonds, Multiple areas for T-Ball, 4 x junior cricket strips
Upper Hutt	Maidstone Park Artificial	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	1x full artificial hockey turf, lights, electronic score board, 1x full artificial multiuse turf - football/rugby, lights, electronic score board, 1x ¼ size training artificial. Lights, 4 x tennis courts, lights
Upper Hutt	Maidstone Park natural	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2 x senior rugby fields, Wrap-around training area, lights, Casual usage for 2 x senior football fields (tournament use), Bush areas down hill mountain Bike tracks, 4 hectare sand profile field
Upper Hutt	Oxford Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2 x junior football, 1 x sealed cycle track
Upper Hutt	Māoribank Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2 x senior rugby, 3x junior rugby, 1 x grass softball diamond
Upper Hutt	Harcourt Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2 x full football fields, 2 x junior cricket strips, Cross country courses
Upper Hutt	Awakairangi Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	Over flow / casual usage park, 10 x Ultimate fields, 3 x Gaelic Football
South Wairarapa	Kuranui College	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	¾ size artificial multiuse turf, floodlit, 4x tennis courts and sports practice. Submission made to SWDC 17/18 regarding possible multisport hub located next to Kuranui College with new gymnasium developed at the college.

Council Area	Sports Fields / Turf	Council Data: Current Capacity (hrs/week)	Council Data: Current Use (hrs/week)	Usage as a percentage of capacity	Description
South Wairarapa	Coronation Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2x rugby fields, 2x soccer fields, no lights
Masterton	Colin Pugh Sports Bowl	186	Not provided	Usage not provided	Inner green field surrounded by athletics track. Flood lights, terraced seating, storage facilities.
Masterton	Memorial Park (Masterton)	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	1x full rugby/football turf, floodlights to national standard.
Masterton	Hullena Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2x football pitches with flood lights.
Masterton	Masterton Red Star Rugby	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2x rugby fields with lights
Carterton	Gladstone Sports & Social Complex	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	1x Rugby field with lights. Home for Gladstone Rugby Club. Community-owned private hub facility including indoor hall and artificial tennis/hockey facilities.
Carterton	Gladstone Sports and Social Complex	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	Astroturf artificial surface marked for hockey and tennis (4x courts). Lights. Community-owned private hub facility including indoor hall (badminton, functions). Base for local sports clubs
Carterton	Hockey Wairarapa Trust House Turfs	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2x national standard hockey turfs at the Wairarapa A&P Clareville Complex. Wairarapa Hockey based there. Has been used for international games.
Kāpiti	Te Ātiawa Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	Summer - 2x Softball Diamonds and 4x artificial cricket wickets. Winter - 1x Senior rugby field, 3x smaller/junior fields, 6 mini rugby fields. Clubrooms by main Softball Diamond. Adjacent to major tennis/netball and BMX sites.
Wellington	Onslow Cricket Club	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	
Kāpiti	Mazengarb Reserve	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2x senior Football, 2x junior football, 4x mini football. Used for several touch fields in Summer. No lighting.
Kāpiti	Matthews Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2 field areas. 1x Rugby League field (TAG in Summer) with practice lights and pavilion, and 1x back-up football Field with artificial cricket wicket (summer).
Kāpiti	Paraparaumu Domain	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	North Domain has 400m Athletics Track with Field facilities and central area with 1x cricket block, 2x junior football fields, training/perimeter lights and adjacent clubrooms.
Kāpiti	Haruātai Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2x Senior football, 4x junior, lights on 1 senior field, 3x artificial cricket wickets. Small pavilion/clubrooms. Adjacent to Otaki Pool and 4 court tennis facility/clubrooms.
Kāpiti	Weka Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2x senior football fields and 1x artificial cricket block, lighting on both fields, Football clubrooms, Scout hall, playground.
Masterton	South Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	
Kāpiti	Coastlands Kāpiti Sports Turf	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	Hockey water turf with flood lights and pavilion facility with viewing deck. Used for hockey, football and rugby. Some hockey national events.
Wellington	Rugby League Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	
Kāpiti	Campbell Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	1x Football Field, 2x Junior, lights owned by club, no summer cricket use.
Kāpiti	Jim Cooke Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2x senior football fields and 1 junior field 1 field with training lights), as well as 2x artificial cricket blocks
Kāpiti	Otaraua Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	In a development planning process, currently several junior football fields but few other facilities. Potential additional sports fields if required.
Kāpiti	Waikanae Park	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	Summer - 2x Cricket wickets (1x artificial) and 4x junior wickets (Cricket Clubrooms at South end). Winter - 1x senior Rugby field plus 3x junior/training fields, 1x senior football field (Rugby clubrooms at North end).
Kāpiti	Ōtaki Domain	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	1x Senior Rugby Fields, 1x League, 2x training and 3x junior Rugby. Lights on 3 fields. Clubrooms for Rugby and League clubs.
Kāpiti	Tilley Road Reserve	Not provided	Not provided	Capacity not provided	2x Junior football in small reserve.

Acknowledgements

This report was produced by Nuku Ora with data analysis support and peer review from GLG.

Special thanks to Sport New Zealand Ihi Aotearoa for their support and sharing of national strategy data.

Nuku Ora would also like to acknowledge the report Working Group for their contributions and feedback, which was comprised of representatives from the following key stakeholders:

Porirua City Council
Wellington City Council
Wellington Rugby Football Union
Capital Football
Wellington Rugby League
Cricket Wellington
Wellington Hockey
Sport NZ



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