

Christchurch City Council Aquatic Facilities Plan - DRAFT

**Stakeholder Consultation
November-December 2005**

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Introduction

Background

From 1992 to 1994 the Council carried out what was termed a Strategic Review of Christchurch swimming pools. In March 1995 the Council agreed to redevelop the Centennial pool, to build a new leisure pool at Pioneer and to provide at QEII an Olympic 10-lane pool, and a leisure/wave pool. Council also requested that staff report back in respect to any future proposed aquatic/leisure centre developments once the Pioneer and Centennial Leisure Centres were operational.

At that time the Council saw its priorities as being the need to investigate future developments in Sockburn/ Hornby and Papanui, followed by an upgrade at Jellie Park. An upgrade of the Jellie Park Aqualand is underway and will be completed by 2007. This will update the existing facility and add a further eight-lane pool, deep-water pool with movable floor, spa, toddler's pool and an indoor recreational feature.

The Council is developing its 2006-16 long-term community plan (LTCCP) over the next six-nine months. This Aquatic Facilities Plan is intended to inform the LTCCP process so any proposed developments can be considered by Council in the context of other priorities for the city, and enable financial provisions to be included in the LTCCP where appropriate.

Council has requested a city wide view for the provision of aquatic facilities over the next 30 years and the extent to which Council could meet current and future community need within the context of the Urban Development Strategy.

Project Overview

Goal

To produce a city-wide plan for the future provision of aquatic facilities for the next 30 years, taking into consideration existing Council and other provision.

Scope

The plan has a relatively narrow focus on provision of aquatic facilities. However, it has a planning horizon of 2035 because of the large capital assets involved. Five-yearly reviews are envisaged because of the dynamic nature of the city's leisure needs and growth.

The provision of swimming facilities will lead the planning process. Once locations for future swimming facilities have been identified, co-location of other leisure/community facilities will be considered where there is clear evidence of community benefit.

The Plan recognises the recent decision of Council to redevelop Jellie Park Aqualand into a major aquatic facility serving a wider catchment.

Parameters of study included:

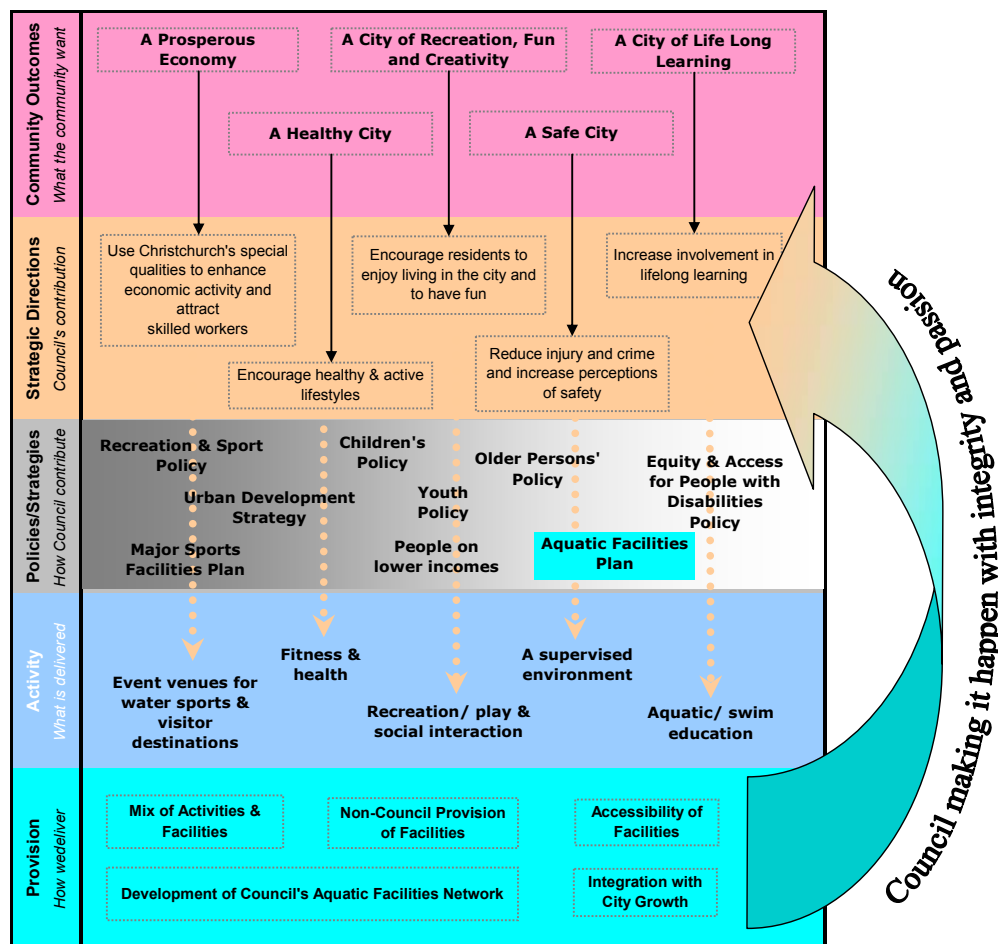
- The future number and location(s) of aquatic leisure facilities.
- The type of facility to be developed in each location.
- Options of providing aquatic facilities with others (including other territorial authorities).
- Priorities for provision of aquatic facilities.
- Effect of the planned aquatic facilities on existing aquatic/leisure provision (Council and others). This may include closure of some existing outdoor pools in suburban areas.
- Provision for maintenance and cyclical renewals of aquatic facilities are not included in this plan, they are covered in the recreation facilities asset management plan.¹

¹ The recreation facilities asset management plan is currently under development and will inform the 2006/16 LTCCP

Strategic overview

Why Council Provides Aquatic Facilities

Council are currently developing a vision to ensure Christchurch is New Zealand's best city to live in. Aquatic facilities contribute to achieving this vision along with the community outcomes and the strategic directions of Council as illustrated in the diagram below.



There are clear linkages between service delivery through aquatic facilities and all five community outcomes and strategic directions of Council. The nature of water as a supportive environment for physical activity means that aquatic facilities are highly inclusive facilities catering for residents with a wide range of abilities and of all ages. The rationale and strategic justification for Council's provision of aquatic facilities and other sporting and recreational opportunities is contained within the Recreation and Sport Policy. This plan delivers a development pathway for aquatic facilities based on Council policies such as the recreation and sport policy.

Working in a Changing Environment

The Plan has a 30-year planning horizon but with the inclusion of five-yearly reviews to accommodate changes in the condition of assets, leisure preferences and the needs of residents within the city and surrounding areas.

Fit with City Growth

The Plan has been developed while the Urban Development Strategy and the South West Area Plan have been evolving. The Plan takes into account current and projected growth to the north, and projected growth to the west and south-west of the city. The Plan also integrates the predictions for 'brown-field' developments in the city, particularly within the four avenues. It also integrates the concept of urban villages in the selection of areas and potential locations of new aquatic facilities in the city. Five-yearly reviews of the Plan will examine the actual growth and revised projections to ensure the location and timing on new facilities accommodates any changes in growth patterns.

Banks Peninsula

The Plan has been developed while a potential integration of Banks Peninsula District into Christchurch City is being contemplated. BPDC is undertaking a \$250,000 upgrade of Lyttelton Pool in 2005/06. The Plan is consistent with the five-year moratorium ensuring continuation of levels of service for Banks Peninsula residents. This means that Council will continue to operate the outdoor swimming pool at Lyttelton and assist with the operation of other pools in the district and will review these arrangements as part of the first five-year review of this plan in 2010.

Land Banking and Land Costs

The Plan has a long timeframe and a staged development of aquatic facilities is proposed. This means some well located sites may need to be land-banked by Council for in excess of 10 or even 20 years to ensure they remain available for development of an aquatic facility. Land costs have not been included in the plan because Council-owned sites, or sites owned by potential partners that may be able to be accessed at minimal cost, have been identified in the initial high-level investigation for this Plan. However, if these sites become unavailable because of alternative higher priority use or are found to be unsuitable, then additional capital will be needed to purchase land. The cost could be substantial as well located sites will have a high market value.

The Plan as a Framework for Decision-Making

The Plan is a long-term framework to guide and inform Council's decision-making processes over time. Council will make decisions on specific actions listed in the Plan based on a detailed business case developed at the time, not automatically as a result of adopting this plan².

² Similar to the QEII Concept Plan.

Current and Future Needs

This section of the Plan outlines current provision and future needs across the City.

Demand

There has been strong expectation for new aquatic facilities within three community board areas. The analysis of supply and demand confirms these areas as priorities for development of indoor aquatic facilities. The Community Board areas include:

- Shirley/Papanui.
- Riccarton/Wigram.
- Hagley/Ferrymead.

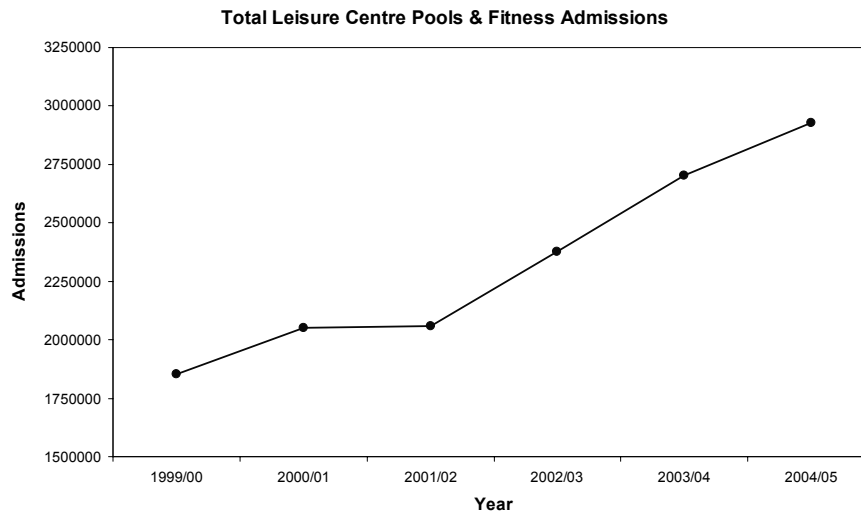
Residents' Survey

A random sample survey of 400 city residents was completed in April 2005 (These are resident perceptions rather than a technical analysis of need). Some of the key findings are summarised below and the full report is available as a separate document.

- Almost three quarters (72%) of those surveyed who had used Christchurch City Council aquatic facilities used the leisure pools, while 55% used the lane pools and half used the wave pools. Just under half used spa/sauna or steam areas, and around a quarter used the diving pools.
- The provision of swimming lessons was the most highly rated activity by a significant margin, followed by gym and fitness equipment, facilities for water sports and warm-water areas. Outdoor pools and deep-water pool space rated less important than the other activities. Water-slides were the most requested other attraction for aquatic centres [survey was done before the QEII slides opened].
- The majority of respondents travelled 4km or more to get to an aquatic facility in the last six months. However, people living within 2km of an aquatic centre tended to use it more frequently.
- Around one-in-ten respondents would travel more than 10km, and around a third would travel 4km-10km to use special water facilities and recreational swimming at a new or renovated aquatic facility. Around a fifth of respondents would travel 2km-4km to use either special water facilities, recreational or lane swimming and to go to the gym at new or renovated aquatic centres. Around a tenth of respondents would travel up to 2km for those same activities.
- Linwood, Sumner, Papanui, Hornby and Sockburn were the suburbs most nominated by respondents as being in need of an aquatic facility.

Current Patterns of use

The openings of Centennial and Pioneer aquatic facilities resulted in a leap in patronage of just over 500,000 visitors to a total of 1.85 million visitors in 1999/2000. Since then, Council aquatic facilities have continued to experience strong growth, with a 63% increase in patronage over five years and just under 1m additional visits (as shown in the chart below). This included the opening of the upgraded QEII complex in 2002/2003. Total patronage has now grown to just over 2.9m visitors in the 2004/2005 year.



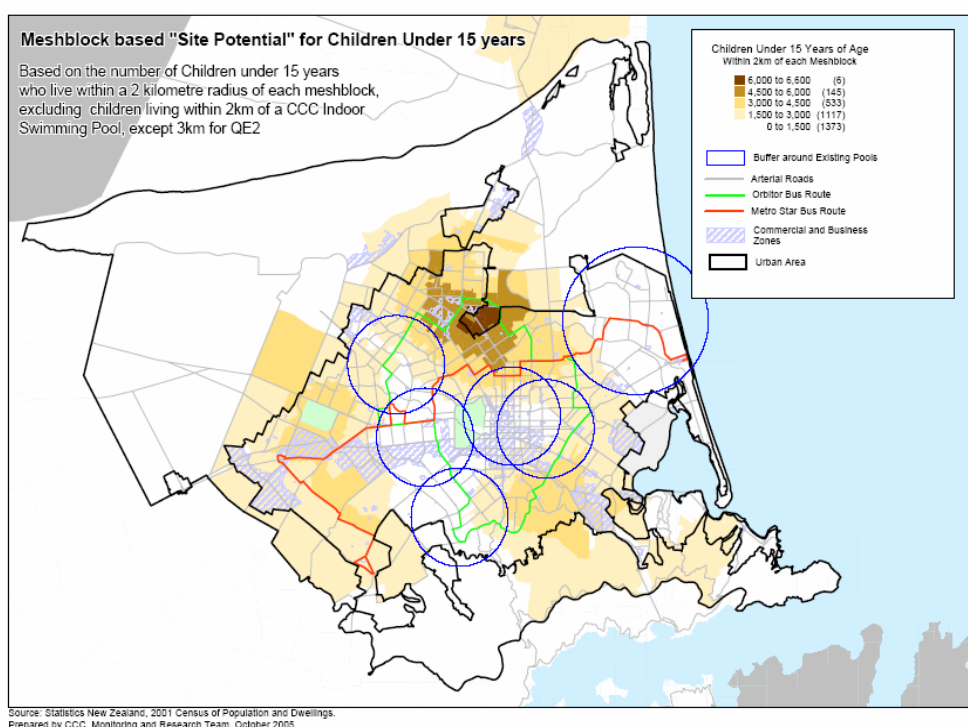
The growth in part is due to QEII's redevelopment and expansion and patronage is expected to climb with the recent installation of the waterslides. The recently approved redevelopment and expansion of the Jellie Park complex is also expected to fuel the increase in patronage when it comes on line in 2007. Growth in patronage usually increases strongly when a new development is completed, and later tails off. This has not happened in Christchurch, with growth being sustained beyond the 'honeymoon' period.

Catchments within the City with higher Needs

Aquatic facilities are provided for the benefit of the entire community and are well suited for use by all but the most infirm residents. However, there are several target groups identified by Council for special consideration in planning for future facilities. These include low-income families, people under 15 and older adults. Mapping techniques have been used to identify areas of the city outside close proximity to existing aquatic facilities that have higher numbers of the target groups³. The maps cover a series of demographic variables that relate to the target groups. People with disabilities are another group identified by Council – however they are not able to be mapped using this tool.⁴

Youth Target Population

The following map shows the current distribution of the under-15 age group outside close proximity to an existing indoor aquatic facility. This age group tends to be the heaviest user of aquatic facilities. The Council has targeted this age group because lifelong water skills and active leisure patterns are formed early in life.



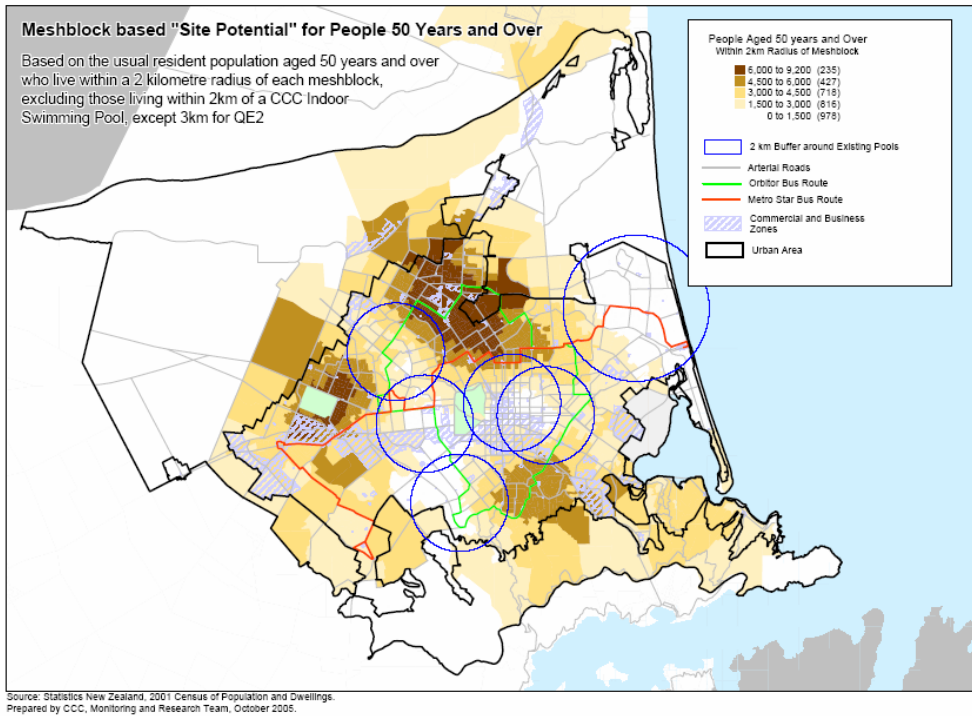
This map identifies the northern corridor area (Papanui) of the city as the area with highest concentrations of young people outside close proximity to aquatic facilities.

³ Close proximity refers to issues such as access and mobility for target groups, defined as a radial distance of 3km for the metropolitan focussed QEII, and a 2km radius for the area-based leisure centres and pools.

⁴ Please refer to the appendix for details of the mapping methodology that generated the maps in this section of the report. The larger blue circle is a 3km radius around QEII with the other blue circles being a 2km radius around Jellie Park, Wharenui, Pioneer and Centennial. The pink circle is a 2km radius around Aquagym.

Older Adult Target Population

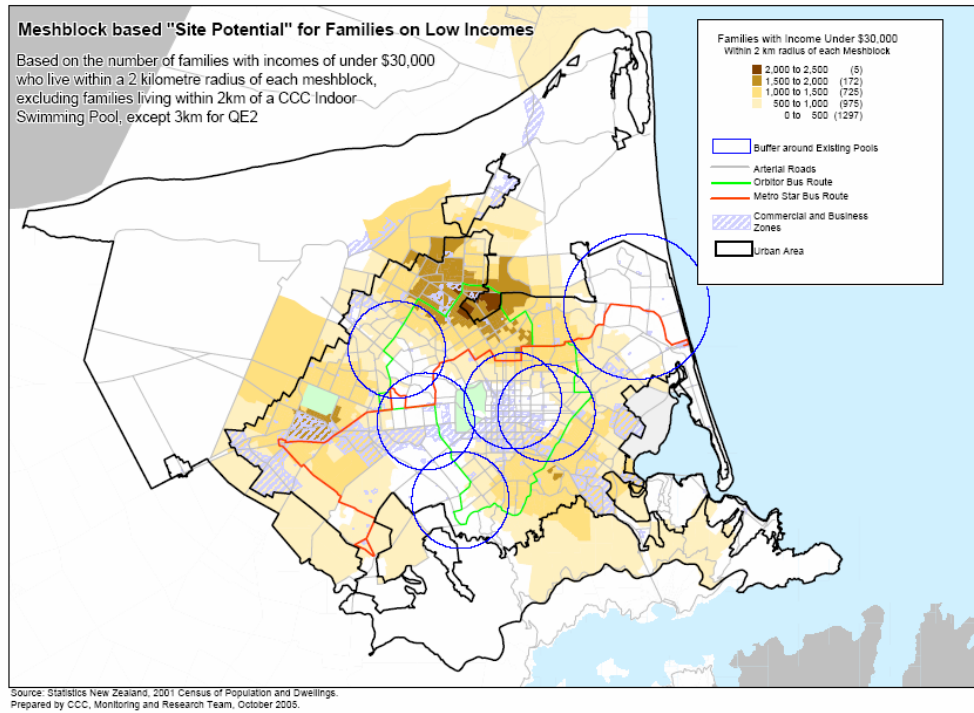
The following map shows the current distribution of the over 50 group outside close proximity to an existing indoor aquatic facility. This age group's use of aquatic facilities tends to be increasing. The Council has targeted this age group because water is a supportive medium for exercise and recommended by health professions. The older adult population as a percentage of total population is predicted to grow significantly. (See appendix 1.7)



This map identifies the northern corridor (Papanui) area of the city as the area with highest priority for older adults, with the west of the city second and the east third. Projected city growth will increase the numbers of older adults to the west and south west in the medium to longer term.

Low-Income Families Target Population

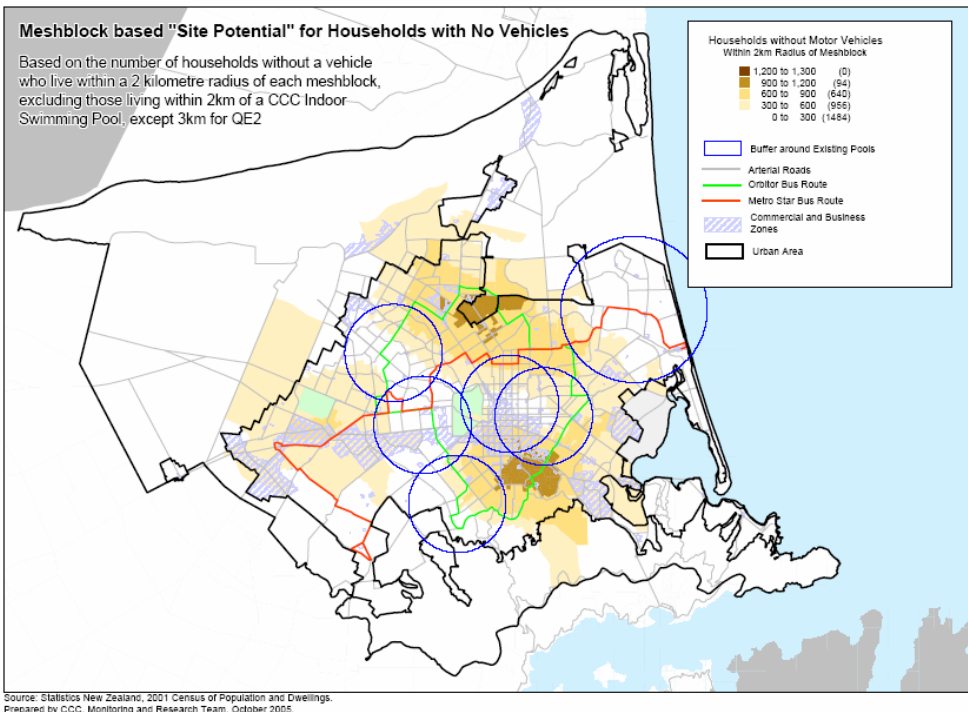
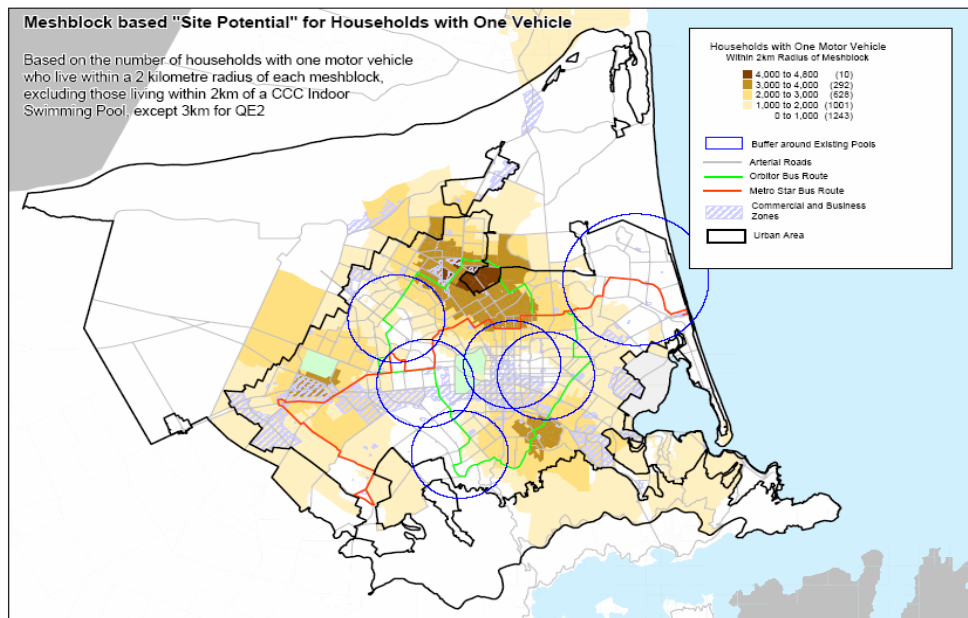
The following map shows the current distribution of families on low incomes outside close proximity to an existing indoor aquatic facility. Council has targeted this age group because aquatic facilities offer relatively affordable recreational opportunities for families.



This map identifies the northern corridor (Papanui) area of the city as the area with highest concentration of low-income families. There is an emerging need to the west of the city that is anticipated to grow over the next ten years.

Low mobility

The following map shows households with one or no private vehicles outside close proximity to an existing indoor aquatic facility. This grouping within the city population has been identified as having significant barriers in accessing aquatic facilities because of reliance on public transport or friends and family to get to aquatic facilities.

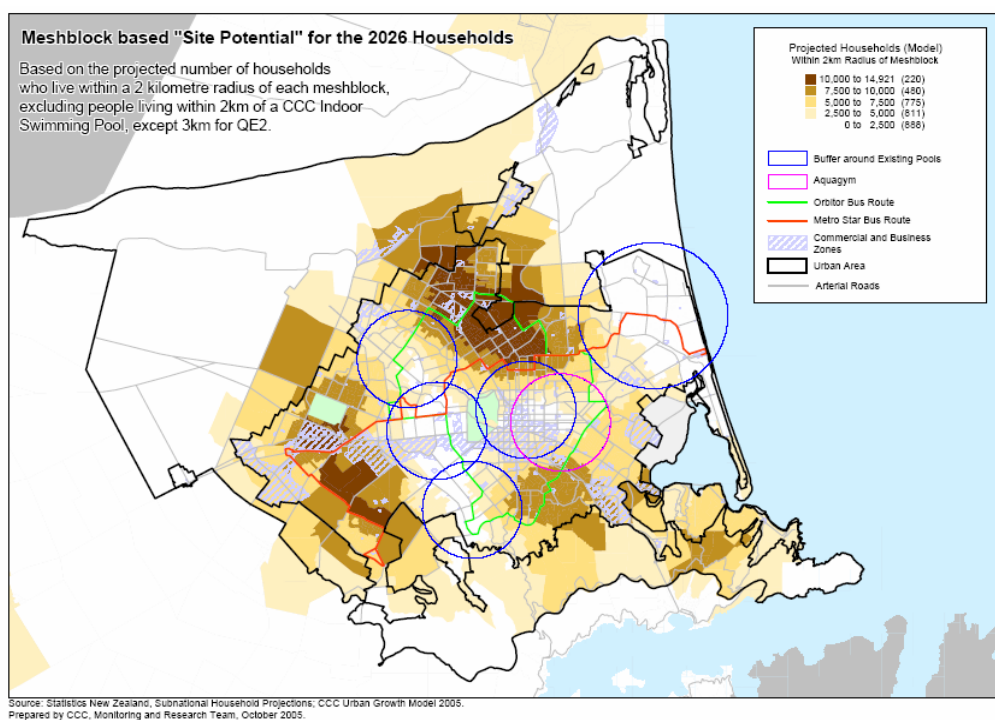


The northern corridor is an area identified in the map as an area of low vehicle ownership. There is also an area in the south to south east of Christchurch with low levels of vehicle ownership, along with a similar pocket in the west.

Long-Term Population Growth 2001 to 2026

Christchurch City 2026

The expected population of Christchurch in 2026 has been mapped to take into account the numbers of people expected to live outside close proximity to an existing indoor aquatic facility as shown below.

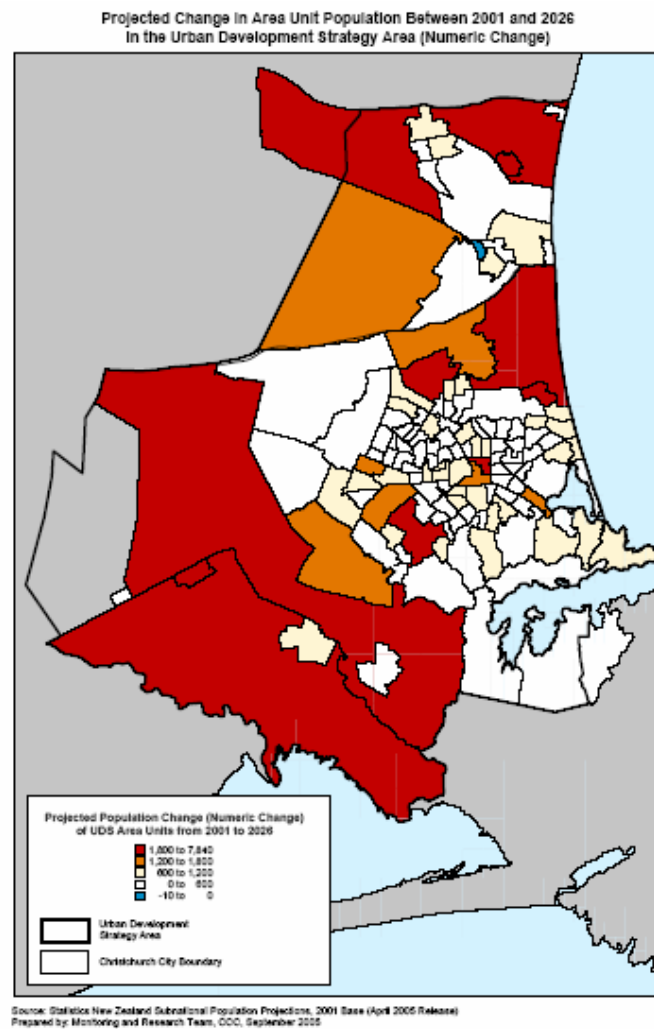


It can be seen that the areas expected to contain the highest concentrations of people without close access to aquatic facilities are northern Christchurch in particular, and suburbs to the west and south-west of the city.

This prediction may change over time if brown field development increases within the four avenues and the inner city, although at the present time this is not expected to have as large an effect as green field development.

Surrounding Areas

To take account of the area surrounding Christchurch, the following map illustrates the projected numeric growth of the City and neighbouring local authorities as forecast by the Urban Development Strategy.



Both mapping tools show significant long-term growth to the north, west and south-west of the city, which is expected to place additional demand on Christchurch's leisure centres (e.g. Pioneer Leisure Centre at the moment has 9% of its patrons coming from outside⁵).

⁵ 'CERM' Customer Service Survey 2005

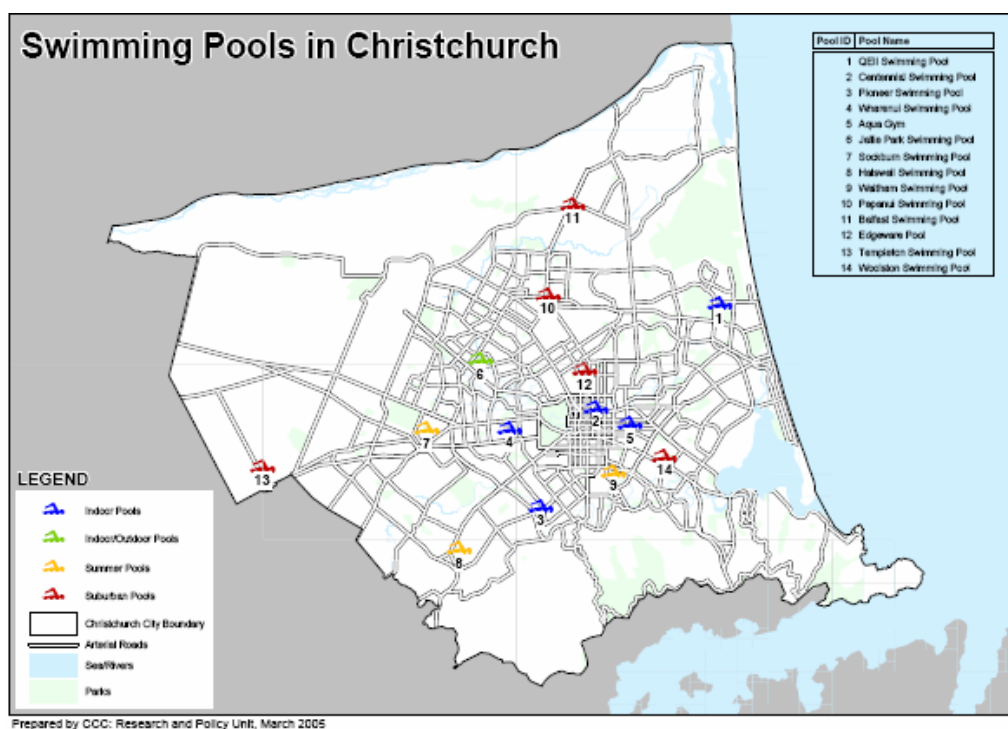
Supply

There are several suppliers of aquatic facilities and services in the city. These include Council, schools, private providers and health authorities. This section examines the current supply of aquatic facilities and their locations within the city.

Major Aquatic Facilities

Council has 13 aquatic facilities, a private provider Aquagym has one. The current distribution of existing facilities across the city is uneven, and the mix of features at some existing facilities has gaps. Examples include the lack of a shallow children's pool at Pioneer. The map below shows the geographic distribution and the following table (table 1 next page) shows the features provided at each pool. The features at Jellie Park reflect the redeveloped facility. The new features at Jellie Park are:

- A deep-water 25m lap pool suitable for water sports
- An additional shallow pool for children and learn-to-swim programmes
- Spa, sauna and a recreation feature (likely to be a slide)



Note: Papanui pool has been decommissioned.

Existing Aquatic facilities and their Features

The table below lists the current aquatic facilities in the city and the features they offer. The features are classified according to their size. Below is a key to the symbols in the tables in this section of the report.

N = Compliant with national standards for aquatic sports, serves regional and national catchments

C = Will serve the citywide catchment

A = Serves an area catchment within the city

L = Serves a local catchment

Table 1 below highlights that the large proportion of the current network is outdoor pools (shaded blue) operating with limited summer seasons. The completed Jellie Park redevelopment will increase the indoor pool capacity city-wide. It will also create a second major anchor indoor complex (shaded green) in the west of the city to complement QEII in the east.

Table 1: Features Provided at Current Facilities

Areas	Current Pool	learn to Swim pool	Lane pool	Free play pool	Deep water pool	Play feature e.g. Hydro-slide	Spa/ soak pool
Central	Centennial		A	A			A
Central-west	Wharenui	A	A				
West	Sockburn Pool		L		L	A	
West	Sockburn Recreation Centre						L
West	Templeton		L				
North-west	Jellie Park Indoor	A	A	A	N	A	A
North-west	Jellie Park Outdoor ⁶		C	C	C	C	
Central-north	Edgware		L				
North	Papanui ⁷		L				
North	Belfast		L				
Northeast	QEII	A	N	C	N	C	C
East	Aquagym	A	A		A		
East	Waltham ⁸		L	L		A	
South-east	Woolston ⁹		L				
South	Pioneer		A	A			A
South-west	Halswell		L			A	

⁶ The Jellie Park Aqualand complex provides extensive outdoor pool and picnic areas

⁷ Papanui is decommissioned

⁸ The Waltham pool complex provides outdoor pool and picnic areas

⁹ The Woolston pool is a schools only facility

Current Functional Capability of Facilities to Accommodate Water Sports

Table 2 below outlines the capability of current aquatic facilities to accommodate the various water sports.

Below is a key to the symbols and shading in the tables in this section of the report.

N = National compliant pool for national competitions

L = Adequate for local competition

T = Adequate for training purposes

Rows shaded blue are outdoor pools. Rows shaded green are anchor indoor complexes.

Table 2: Capability of Current Facilities to Accommodate Water Sports

Areas	Current Pool	Swimming (50.0 m)	Swimming (25.0 m)	Underwater Hockey	Water Polo	Flippa Ball	Canoe polo	Diving
CENTRAL	Centennial		T			T		
CENTRAL- WEST	Wharenui		L			T		
WEST	Sockburn Pool		T		T	T	T	T
WEST	Templeton							
NORTH- WEST	Jellie Park Indoor		N	N	N	T	N	
NORTH- WEST	Jellie Park Outdoor	T						T
CENTRAL- NORTH	Edgware		T		T			
NORTH	Papanui							
NORTH	Belfast		T			T		
NORTH-EAST	QEII	N	N	N	N	T	N	N
EAST	Waltham		T			T	T	
EAST	AQUAGYM		T	T	L	L	L	
SOUTH-EAST	Woolston		T					
SOUTH	Pioneer		T			T		
SOUTH-WEST	Halswell					T	T	

Current Capacity

The degree to which each aquatic facility is operating to capacity has been assessed taking into consideration the effect of the Jellie Park redevelopment (the results are summarised in table 3 below). This effect will be substantial as the redevelopment is designed to have the maximum possible impact. The city will have an additional 25m pool that can be used for either deep or shallow-water activities. There will be an additional children's pool, recreation feature, spa and sauna.

Table 3: Assessment of Facility Capacity (Allowing for Jellie Park Redevelopment)

Facility	Pool Admissions 2004/2005	Capacity Assessment (allowing for Jellie redevelopment)
QEII	784,024	Wave Pool operating at Capacity during weekend and holiday afternoons. There is scope to re evaluate pool configurations to increase capacity if needed. Jellie Park will create another deep water major facility and relieve congestion at QEII. Consequently QEII will have significant capacity to accommodate schools, sports, fitness and recreational swimmers.
Centennial	314,675	Operating at capacity in peak time, Jellie Park will free up pool space for children schools and fitness users, spare capacity in off peak time.
Pioneer	445,874	Operating at capacity in peak time, Jellie Park will free up pool space, spare capacity in off peak time.
Jellie Park	370,264	Indoor: Spare capacity due to new development, this will be filled over time. Outdoor: Spare capacity outside school time and fine holidays and weekends.
Aquagym	Commercially sensitive	Operating at capacity at peak times, close to capacity at all other times.
Wherenui	119,966	Operating at capacity in peak time, Jellie Park will free up pool space, spare capacity in off peak time.
Waltham	44,933	Spare capacity at all times, room to grow
Halswell	29,850	Spare capacity at all times, room to grow
Sockburn	22,964	Spare capacity at all times, room to grow
Edgeware	5,430	Extensive capacity at all times.
Papanui	3,602	Decommissioned
Belfast	3,674	Extensive capacity at all times.
Templeton	3,550	Extensive capacity at all times.
Woolston	2,665	Schools only use for 2005 onward

There is scope to accommodate an increase in demand city-wide due to the Jellie Park redevelopment, especially at QEII which will be freed up to attract new customers. The additional space at Jellie Park will allow sports to grow/expand their activities, e.g. water polo, canoe polo, underwater hockey, swim squads. Importantly, it is expected that the general public will gain greater access to lane swimming at Jellie Park, which may impact slightly on patronage at Pioneer, Centennial and QEII.

The Jellie Park redevelopment is unlikely to provide sufficient capacity to provide for the anticipated city growth after 10 years, particularly in the west and south-west of the city.

Condition of Aquatic Facilities

The condition of aquatic facilities is being thoroughly assessed in the Recreation Facilities Asset Management Plan process. The resulting improvement process will ensure each facility will be adequately maintained to fulfil its purpose over its designated lifespan. Every facility has a useful mechanical lifespan beyond which the cost of maintenance outweighs the benefits. It is not prudent to plan for a facility operating beyond this point. Table 4 below summarises the useful mechanical lifespan of council-owned aquatic facilities and assumes the Jellie Park redevelopment will be completed to plan.

Table 4: Summary of condition assessments for Council owned aquatic facilities

Facility	Lifespan in relation to the Plan	Comment
QEII Pools	2035 onward	Pool is structurally and mechanically in good shape with extensive work over recent years.
Centennial	2035 onward	Pool is 6 years old but is showing signs of a 10 year old pool due to high use. Structurally and mechanically in good shape.
Pioneer Pools	2035 onward	Pool is 6 years old but is showing signs of a 10 year old pool due to high use. Structurally and mechanically in good shape.
Jellie Park Outdoor	2035 onward	Structurally and mechanically in good shape. Extensive work over recent years replacing plant.
Jellie Park Indoor	2035 onward	Complete re development.
Wharenui	2020 review needed	Structurally and mechanically in good shape. All three pool tanks in good condition, roof replaced in 1994, most buildings sound although some work needed in changing areas. Plant replaced post 1994 with filters showing signs of age.
Waltham	2020 review needed	Structurally and mechanically in good shape.
Halswell		All pool tanks are structurally sound.
Sockburn		All three pools have had programmes of plant replacement over recent years.
Edgware	2 – 3 years	The pool tank leaks and is structurally unsound. Extensive repairs and patching keep the facility open from year to year. Plant capacity (NZS 4441) will not handle any significant increase in patronage.
Papanui	Decommissioned	Structurally and mechanically unsound.
Belfast	4 - 10 years	Pool tank leaks, balance tank is not structurally sound and will need extensive work within 5 years. Buildings are basic but sound. Plant is basic but will meet demand.
Templeton	2015 review needed	Structurally and mechanically in good shape. The pool is basic but good.
Woolston	2 – 10 years	The pool tank has a crack down the centre, if this opens the pool is doomed, however this may not happen for years. The filters are old and can not be repaired if they fail, again this may not happen for years.

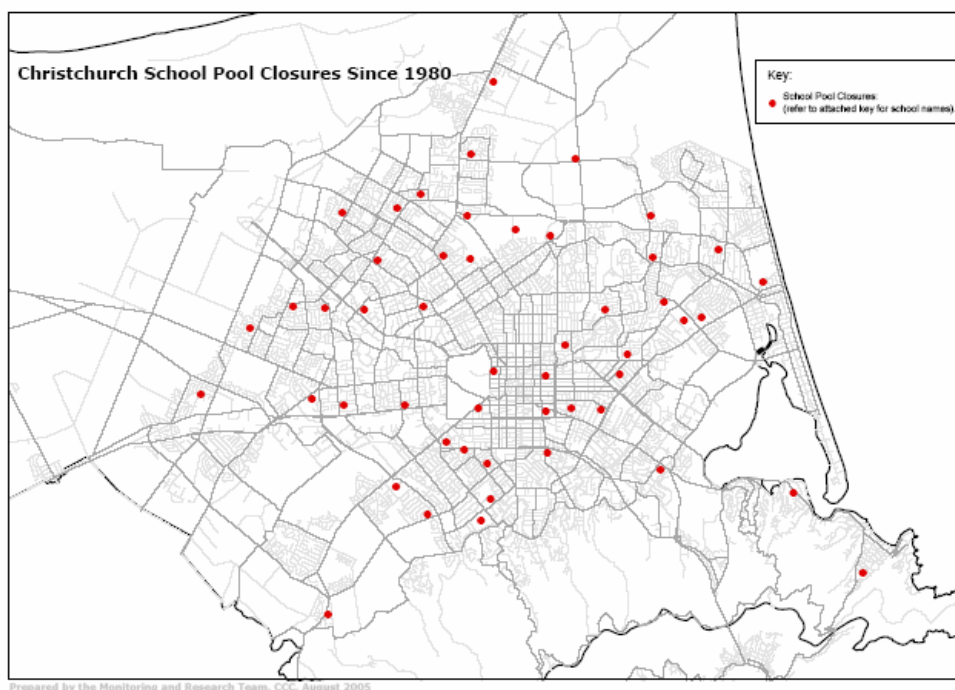
Note: All lifespan predictions will be updated by the Recreation Facilities Asset Management Plan.

School Provision

Council has surveyed all schools in the City regarding their pools and swim education programmes.

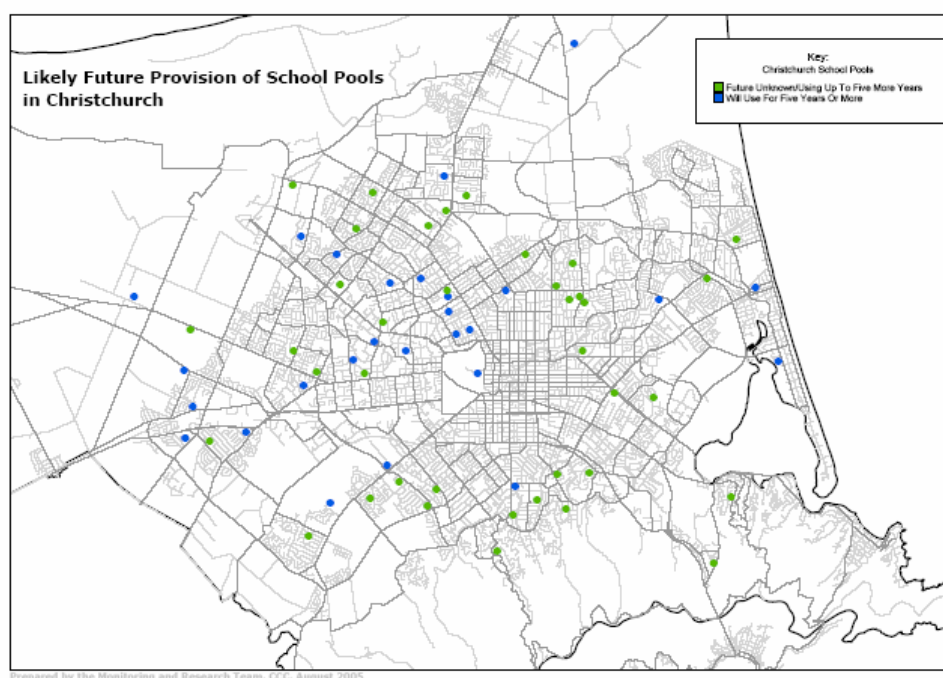
Central government has built school pools in the past but has not funded the construction of a new pool or replacement of a school swimming pool in Christchurch for many years. The Ministry of Education funds the delivery of curricula by schools, including water safety. Schools then make decisions about how they deliver the various curriculum, including the facilities needed to do so. Therefore, the construction and operation of swimming pools is now at the discretion of schools. The impact of this policy has been the gradual withdrawal of schools as a provider of swimming pools. The pace of withdrawal is likely to increase because of increased Council provision, the age of many school pools built in the 1950s requiring greater maintenance spending and legislative requirements, higher water-quality compliance, and increasing health and safety costs. This will increase the load on Council-provided pools unless it takes action as part of the Plan to support school provision.

The following map shows school pool closures since 1980.



Fifty school swimming pools have been closed within the city over the past 25 years, the vast majority of closures (42) have occurred in the past decade. The market research survey of schools indicates that of those schools who responded the main reasons for closure were overall cost issues (82% response) and maintenance issues (73% response).

There are currently 65 operational school pools in the City, with evident low levels of provision in the inner-southern suburbs, east and north-east of the city. Council has sought feedback from schools currently operating swimming pools as to their plans for future use.¹⁰ Three out of five pools (38) will either be closed within five years or have an unknown future, with 27 schools intending to continue using their pools for five years or more. The following map shows the likely future of school provision in Christchurch unless Council intervenes (see pages 32 and 40 of this plan).



It is expected that Council could slow the closure rate of school pools and tactics have been developed in this Plan to address school pool issues. Existing Council resources and initiatives with external funding agencies will be developed to support the retention of school pools especially outside the 2km catchment radii of indoor aquatic facilities.

¹⁰ This data was collected through the Schools Market Research as well as non-respondent schools being contacted directly to obtain a 100% response rate. Therefore the data in this report differs from the Market Research results.

Private Providers

There are several private providers in the city.

Aquagym

AquaGym is a purpose-built indoor aquatic facility in Cashel Street, designed for the teaching and coaching of swimming to all age groups. The facility was built in 1988 and includes a 25m by 16m eight-lane training pool with a continuous depth of 1.8m, plus a 16m by 5m learn-to-swim pool with the depth able to be varied from 0.7m to 0.9m. The Mission Statement of Aquagym is:

To provide a range of quality aquatic sport and fitness programmes in a safe, healthy and pleasant environment.¹¹

Aquagym provides swim lessons for more than 20 Christchurch schools, including the majority of schools in the local area. This is in addition to an extensive after-school and weekend learn-to-swim programmes. Aquagym also offers a range of activities, including coaching, adult fitness groups, lane swimming and use of a fitness gym. The facility is also hired by community groups such as water polo and canoe polo. The facility is operating at capacity.

Styx Mill

Styx Mill is a gated residential community in the north of the city with a club that includes a small pool. The facilities are collectively owned by residents and not open to the public. The community with access exceeds 4000 people and lowers the need for Council provision toward the far north of the northern corridor.

Canterbury Christian College

Canterbury Christian College, in Halswell, has a small covered pool used by a number of schools and a private provider of swim education. The pool needs maintenance to continue operation long term. Whilst the scope for public provision is limited, the Plan recommends that Council officers investigate what is needed to keep the facility operational.

¹¹ Aquagym website accessed on 27 September 2005 www.aquagym.co.nz

Partnership

Partnerships have the potential to generate benefits for the community and Council by, for instance, opening up opportunities to use better-located sites and sharing both capital and operating costs. Care needs to be taken to ensure that the long-term interests of Council and the community are protected through realistic and clear expectations. This is likely to include Council retaining ownership and control of its assets and core services. Partnerships will need to be considered on a case-by-case basis. Investigations revealed a number of potential partnerships.

These include:

- Schools (Papanui High School providing a site , a possibility of Canterbury Christian College providing a pool for public sessions).
- Beneficial private-public provision partnerships such as: ¹²
 - Private providers adding value to facilities e.g. QEII hydro-slides.
 - Northland Mall possibly providing parking and operational support.
 - There is potential for a partnership at QEII based on cheap energy from the landfill.
- Health authorities future provision of therapeutic warm-water pool to meet the needs of disabled community for this type of specialised facility. This could be located at QEII when cheap energy from landfill gas becomes available.

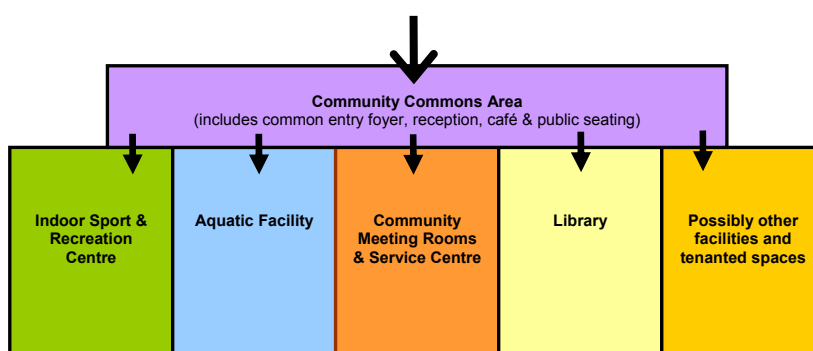
¹² Subject to negotiation and agreement with these parties

Co-location with Other Council Facilities

Council planning processes for libraries, community centres and aquatic facilities is being undertaken and opportunities have been identified in the east, south-west and west for co-location. Co-location of several Council facilities to form a community facilities hub have already been successfully applied at the recently completed South Library and Service Centre and the earlier Hornby Library and Community Centre. Key benefits of co-location are:

- Improved convenience for users in a one-stop-shop destination.
- Improved service levels through longer opening hours (aquatic facilities are typically open for the longest hours from early morning until late into the evening, other facilities may have shorter opening hours).
- Efficiency through economies of scale such as shared reception services and meeting spaces.

The core of the hub is the community commons area which includes main public entrance, foyer, reception, café, public seating and access to meeting rooms, as well as the specialist facilities, including the aquatic facility. Each area can be isolated from the others. This is illustrated in the diagram below.



Any community facility hub would require a significant amount of land. Council has well located sites in areas of the City that are areas identified in this plan as priorities for future aquatic facility developments. Land banking by Council of these sites is essential.

Criteria Guiding the Provision of Aquatic Facilities

The Plan attempts to identify aquatic facility developments that best balance:

- Effectiveness (degree to which they contribute to Community Outcomes).
- Equity (degree to which a facility can be accessed by population groups in the community).
- Efficiency (outputs compared with inputs or benefits compared with costs).
- Affordability (the finite limits on community resources).

Criteria

Criteria for the development of the aquatic facility network:

- Increase over-all participation over the city, not merely switch already active residents. Areas of city growth outside close proximity to existing aquatic facilities should therefore be priorities for development.
- Accommodate community as a whole but provision for children, youth, older adults, people with disabilities and families on lower incomes. Priority for location of new aquatic facilities is therefore in areas with higher presence of target groups.
- Maintain and redevelop existing facilities before considering new, quality aquatic facilities. Therefore upgrade existing facilities first to provide core features.
- Consider partnerships (land and/or capital) that are potentially beneficial to the community on, including co-location with other public recreation facilities¹³, schools and other providers.
- Plan to complement future growth and changing demographics of the city as outlined in the Urban Development Strategy. Therefore position facilities close to major destinations e.g. malls and transport routes and facility development prioritised to complement city growth.
- Developments are complementary to the existing indoor aquatic facility network.
- Retention of ownership of the asset and control (and care) of its condition by Council.
- Provision is planned from a city-wide basis, ensuring facilities are self-contained and sustainable by providing the defined core service for the appropriate area of the city.
- Where possible, co-locate aquatic facilities with other Council facilities e.g. libraries.

¹³ These facilities include indoor sport and recreation centres, libraries and community centres

Hierarchy of Facilities and Core Features

The hierarchy of facilities has been developed to balance the needs of specific user groups, with the core features of the facilities identified through research with residents of the city, and consultation with the aquatic industry.¹⁴

Core facility features that should be provided in each area of the city:

Core features should smooth the progress of teaching residents to swim with competence and confidence, and increase the over-all participation of residents in physical activity and active play. Core features needed in each area of the city are:

- Indoor children's shallow-water pool that can be used for swim education.
- Lane pool for exercise and fitness.
- Play features.
- Spa/soak pool.
- Pre-school pool.

Regional or city-wide features to include:

- At least two large outdoor pools (currently Halswell, Sockburn, Jellie Park and Waltham).
- Dedicated warm-water therapeutic pool (currently provided by health authorities).
- Deep-water (2m) pool for water safety and sport use in at least two facilities (currently QEII and the soon-to-be-new indoor pool at Jellie Park).
- A dive pool (5m) in the city for high board diving and scuba training (currently QEII).
- A 50m lane pool for hosting national competitions (currently QEII).
- At least one aquatic facility capable of providing full public exclusion and total privacy for specific population groups (currently QEII).

Optional co-location of features that will improve the effectiveness and attractiveness of the aquatic facilities as hubs for physical activity, including:

- Fitness gymnasium for health and fitness.
- Indoor sport and recreation facilities.
- Health and rehabilitation services.

¹⁴ The random sample survey of 400 residents found that:

- swim education and lane swimming are priorities
- leisure pools are most used (recognised) feature
- hydro-slides are the main missing feature (surveyed before new QEII hydro-slides opened)
- QEII highest attendance, other indoor pools had higher frequency of use
- high frequency within 2km, but most will travel >4km for a special visit, especially to QEII
- areas identified for new pools were, north of the city, west of the city and east of the city

Rationale for Council to Consider a Facility Closure

All recreational facilities have a limited lifespan. This Plan recommends that Council retire facilities that are coming to, or have reached the end of their useful life. Any such decisions should be made by Council on a case by case basis around the degree to which the facility meets Councils goals in respect of Aquatic facilities. There are a number of factors that can assist Council in making decisions:

- The degree to which the facility is used.
- The use of the facility continues to meet Councils justification for providing it.
- The suitability of alternatives including new developments.
- The cost of provision compared to other facilities.
- The intrinsic value of the facility to Council (Historic/Community/Cultural)
- The physical condition of the asset.
- The viability of maintenance or re-themeing alternatives.
- Other uses for the land or buildings.

Councils Goals and Objectives for Aquatic Facilities

Goals

1. Council aquatic facilities contribute to healthy lifestyles by providing opportunities for participation leading to increased physical activity levels of residents.
2. Council aquatic facilities provide the community with an accessible opportunities to acquire swim education, water safety and other life skills.
3. Council aquatic facilities provide the community with a supervised and safe environment to have fun and to enjoy social interaction with friends and family.
4. Council aquatic facilities contribute to the city vision of Christchurch being the best place to live in New Zealand.
5. The Council aquatic facility network contributes to the economic development of the city through hosting events and attracting visitors to the city.

Objectives

Council provision objectives include:

1. One national/ international aquatic facility.
2. Two anchor facilities on either side of the city providing a comprehensive range of features.
3. Each major geographic area of the city has an indoor aquatic facility providing core features.
4. Build well located, quality, cost-effective and future-proofed aquatic facilities.
5. Retain large outdoor aquatic facilities on either side of the city.
6. Retire facilities that become obsolete in meeting contemporary needs in comparison to other aquatic facilities in the network.

The Provision Plan

The following Plan is a long-term framework to guide and inform Council's decision making processes in order to develop the best possible aquatic facilities network in the city within the resources available. The elements of the Plan are listed in no particular order or priority.

Element One: Development of the Council's Aquatic Facility Network Over Time

Council will continue to develop a network of aquatic facilities over time that meets current and future community need as defined through Council's goals and objectives in this Plan. The emphasis will be on filling identified gaps in the aquatic facilities network to ensure core features are provided in each area of the city. Over time, current and future gaps in the geographic distribution of facilities will be filled by prioritised developments.¹⁵

Facilities that no longer meet Council's goals and objectives to an appropriate level will be recommended for closure and their operating costs reallocated to help run new facilities or offered as a saving to Council.

Facilities will be designed and constructed so that they are durable in appeal and physical attributes. They must meet Council requirements of quality, functional construction, environmentally friendly design, energy efficient operation and low maintenance. This includes design aspects such as additional piping capacity to enable the addition of features without major retrofitting. It also incorporates designs that are less labour intensive to supervise and so result in significant operational savings over time.

¹⁵ Renewal and refurbishment based on the asset management plan is included in the 2006-16 LTCCP.

Tactics

1. Produce a plan prioritising facility developments and closures over time to achieve Council goals and objectives (tables 5, 6 and 7 below outline prioritised developments and describe how the aquatic facility network will look in 2020)
2. Review plan at five-yearly intervals in terms of the priority and the need for each development (first review 2010)

Table 5 below summarises the major developments recommended in the Plan to complete the network. It also shows the anticipated closures.

Table 5: Summary of new developments and closures to complete the network of aquatic facilities

Areas	Current Pools	Major Actions	Suggested Closures	Timing
NORTH-WEST	Jellie Park	Close Sockburn pool when Jellie Park is completed	Sockburn	2004/05-2006/07
NORTH	Papanui Belfast Edgeware	Develop new area facility at Papanui High School. This is likely to be a smaller scale complex with area features	Papanui Belfast Edgeware	2006/07-2008/09
SOUTH	Pioneer	Add children's shallow pool to existing facility		2008/09 – 2009/10
WEST	Wharenui Sockburn Templeton	Develop new sector facility in the Hornby (or Halswell) area. This area facility is likely to be of a slightly larger scale than that planned at Papanui	Templeton Review asset condition of Wharenui	2015/16 - 2017/18
EAST	Woolston	Develop new sector facility in Linwood-Woolston area. This is likely to be a smaller scale complex with area features. Or the retention of Aquagym	Woolston	2017/18-2019/2020

Table 6 below illustrates the outcome of implementation of the Aquatics Plan in 2020 in providing an appropriate network and mix of features. The yellow shading indicates new facilities within the network. Major anchor indoor complexes are shaded green and outdoor shaded blue.

Below is a key to the symbols in table 5.

N = Compliant with national standards for aquatic sports, serves regional and national catchments

C = Will serve the citywide catchment

A = Serves an area catchment within the city

L = Serves a local catchment

Table 6: Proposed network of facilities and mix of features in 2020

Areas	Current Pool	Learn to swim pool	Lane pool	Free play pool	Deep water pool	Play feature e.g. Hydro-slide	Spa/ soak pool	Outdoor Water Feature
CENTRAL	Centennial		A	A			A	
CENTRAL-WEST	Wharenui	L	A					
WEST	West Sector Pool	A	A	A		A	A	
NORTH-WEST	Jellie Park Indoor	A	A	A	N	A	A	
NORTH-WEST	Jellie Park Outdoor		C	C	C	C		Large outdoor
NORTH	Papanui High School	A	A				A	
NORTH-EAST	QEII	A	N	C	N	C	A	
EAST	Waltham		L	L		A		Large outdoor
EAST	East Sector Pool Or retention of Aquagym	A	A			A	A	
SOUTH	Pioneer	A	A	A			A	
SOUTH-WEST	Halswell		L			A		Outdoor

When the programmed network development is completed each area of the city will have a facility providing the required core features.

Table 7 below outlines the provision for aquatic sports across the proposed network in 2020. Below is a key to the symbols and shading used in table 6.

N = National compliant pool for national competitions

L = Adequate for local competition

T = Adequate for training purposes

Rows shaded blue are outdoor pools. Rows shaded green are anchor indoor complexes.

Table 7: Proposed network of facilities and provision for aquatic sports in 2020

Areas	Current Pool	Swimming (50.0 m)	Swimming (25.0 m)	Underwater Hockey	Water Polo	Flippa Ball	Canoe polo	Diving
CENTRAL	Centennial		T			T		
CENTRAL-WEST	Wharenui		T			T		
WEST	West Sector Pool		T					
NORTH-WEST	Jellie Park Indoor		N	N	N	T	N	
NORTH-WEST	Jellie Park Outdoor	T						T
NORTH	Papanui High School		T					
NORTH-EAST	QEII	N	N	N	N	T	N	N
EAST	Waltham		T			T		
EAST	East Sector Pool Or Retention of Aquagym		T					
SOUTH	Pioneer		T					
SOUTH-WEST	Halswell		T			T		

When the development programme is completed the identified specific users will have some provision that will meet their needs within the network.

Element Two: Accessibility to Facilities and Non- Asset Solutions

The aquatic facilities network is inclusive by providing at least one facility with the capacity to accommodate the needs of specific user groups (unless the need is catered for by a non-Council facility). Physical accessibility to aquatic facilities will comply with required standards for people with disabilities. This includes a focus on good facility design to meet the needs of people with disabilities, including parking and public transport access, entry, circulation within the facility, change and toilet, and access to pools and other features.

The intention is for the aquatic facility network to provide access to an indoor facility in each major area of the City for the majority of residents and families on low incomes and/or with limited access to private transport. Geographic access will work hand in hand with non-asset solutions. A potential solution to enhance access for residents is through targeted subsidisation of public transport.¹⁶

Accessibility is much more than providing facilities. It involves targeted programmes and initiatives. Council has willing partners wanting to contribute financially to improving accessibility to Council aquatic facilities such as:

- The opportunity of a 50:50 partnership with Water Safety NZ in providing an officer dedicated to promoting swim education for specific target populations.¹⁷
- The opportunity of a partnership with SFRITO in providing a resource dedicated to providing aquatic industry skills to specific target workforces such as swim teachers in target communities.¹⁸
- An initiative with the Royal Life Saving Society to promote and deliver programmes to target groups.

¹⁶ Such as through a targeted discount on the admission charge for entry to aquatic facilities that is able to be claimed on production of the bus ticket used to travel to the facility from particular areas of the City

¹⁷ Council's obligations under Water Safety NZ partnership would be met from reallocating existing resources at no extra cost to Council.

¹⁸ Council's obligations under Water Safety NZ partnership would be met from reallocating existing resources at no extra cost to Council.

Tactics

1. Ensure each indoor aquatic sport has access to at least one facility in the network for competition and training that complies with recognised national standards as specified by their national sports organisation, including:
 - Swimming
 - Synchronised swimming
 - Water polo
 - Underwater hockey
 - High board diving
 - Canoe polo
2. Ensure each aquatic facility complies with recognised standards for physical access.
3. Ensure an aquatic facility is capable of providing full public exclusion and total privacy for special population groups
4. Research and recommend a targeted subsidisation of public transport to improve accessibility to aquatic facilities. For example, the cost of a bus fare to the facility is deducted from the cost of entry. Operate an aquatic facility shuttle through specific city areas at peak times.
5. Encourage schools to keep their pools open in target areas by Council provision of:
 - Training in water treatment and facility maintenance
 - Writing procedures and Health and Safety plans
 - Fulfilling the requirement of a “qualified person” under NZS 5826
 - Investigate opportunity to establish a modest fund to contribute to the cost of school pool repair

Element Three: Provision Through Partnerships or Alternative Funding

This is focused on reducing Council capital or land utilisation while still delivering the required facilities. There are several options available to Council. Each will need to be assessed as part of a business case for each development, with particular reference to long-term benefit and meeting proven community need. Council should not enter into a partnership merely because the possibility of one exists. These options include:

- Partnership with schools, such as land provided by the school as has been successfully implemented in other parts of the country
- Partnerships with malls or other retail hubs. This will need to be explored as an aquatic facility is similar to a multiplex cinema as an attractor to a retail area
- Partnerships with health agencies such as Canterbury DHB, particularly in provision of therapeutic warm-water pool facilities
- Partnership with neighbouring territorial authorities in provision, such as Selwyn (Lincoln), Waimakariri (Kaiapoi) and Banks Peninsula (service for Lyttelton).
- Other providers to provide the facility rather than Council investing capital to develop a new asset or upgrade an existing asset. Options include commercial providers or trusts. Existing facilities provided by Christchurch School of Gymnastics or Alpine Ice are examples.
- Providers other than Council provide the facilities e.g. health clubs, sports academies.
- Partnership with private partners in providing some facilities such as water-slides or fitness centres within a Council aquatic complex.
- Partnerships with national organisations such as Water Safety NZ and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority to enhance efficiency of Council facilities.
- Alternative funding for aquatic facilities can be achieved through:
 - Application of development contributions where the new asset caters for city growth
 - Use of the CCHL Capital Endowment Fund.
 - Proceeds from sale of land formerly used for retired aquatic facilities¹⁹.
 - Council redirect existing grant funding.

Tactics

1. Negotiate a partnership arrangement with Papanui High School to secure land and Northland Mall for financial support in the development and operation of a new northern corridor community pool complex.
2. Take up offer of financial assistance from Northlands Mall to scope potential designs for an aquatic facility and accompanying school/community dry facility at Papanui High.

¹⁹ Please refer to the table of locations and land status in the Appendixes.

Element Four: Integration with City Development

This element concerns the provision of facilities where they complement city development and growth. The Urban Development Strategy will indicate areas with high population growth. The emerging findings of the UDS have been used to inform this plan. The placement of aquatic facilities within growth areas or on the major transport routes servicing these areas are integrated into the Plan. Any changes to city growth patterns can be incorporated when the Plan is reviewed (first review in five years in 2010).

Land banking by Council of likely future aquatic facility sites is essential, especially if the facilities are co-located with other Council services such as libraries and community centres. All potential land-bank sites identified to date have been Council or land-partner owned negating the need for expensive Capital land purchase.

Tactics

- Council to secure land through a partnership at Papanui High School for a new aquatic facility adjacent to Northland Mall to meet anticipated demand from projected growth to the north
- Council to land bank a site for a new aquatic facility beside the Hornby Library and community centre in Goulding Avenue to meet anticipated demand from projected growth to the west
- Council to land-bank a site big enough for an aquatic facility co-located with a library and community centre to the east of the city in the Linwood or Woolston area
- Council to land-bank a site for a new aquatic facility beside in the Halswell area to meet anticipated demand from projected growth to the south-west

Location Options

Location, location, location is the real estate maxim. It is also true for major community facilities. Aquatic facilities need to be where the people go because many users, particularly casual leisure users, view swimming in a similar way to shopping or entertainment. This means that aquatic facilities are best located close to a major destination within the city, such as a mall and/or a major transport hub. Looking to the future, the site could be part of or close to a planned future retail and/or transport hub.

Land costs are not included in the Plan because Council-owned sites or sites owned by willing partners have been identified that meet the criteria. However, if these sites are deemed unsuitable or are needed for other purposes then Council may need to purchase private land. The capital cost could be substantial because of the need to purchase in the immediate area of a major destination that will have a high market value.

Over 60 potential sites were identified during a brain-storming process. A shortlist of sites was compiled for each area and a preferred site was identified.

Site assessment criteria

There are many attributes that can be used to assess the location options for a new aquatic facility. Four key attributes were used in this preliminary analysis of location options. These were that the site:

1. Be located at or near a major destination that attracts large numbers of people, preferably within 200m of the destination (2-2.5 minute walk) but not over of 350-400m (4-5 minute walk)
2. Have a strong relationship to transport networks and preferably have an entrance off a major arterial road and bus route, preferably within 200m of a major network junction or hub for public transport (maximum of 400m).
3. Be visible – prominent site with good visual profile for passing traffic and alongside a major destination so it is easily identifiable, such as “the pool is by the mall”
4. Be suitable or present an opportunity to co-locate with other Council facilities such as libraries, dry recreation facilities and service centres.
5. Have sufficient available land. Land area is big enough for proposed facility and future co-location of other Council facilities to form a community hub. Preferably the land is in Council ownership or owned by willing partner able to supply land at no cost.

Land area needed

The land area needed for an area pool is estimated at over 5000m² for the building footprint. The additional land needed for access from road, parking and landscaping will vary from site to site and will be determined through the resource consent process. Co-location of other facilities will also increase the land area required for both building footprints and parking. Council will need to consider these factors when land-banking sites for future aquatic facility developments as outlined in the plan.

North

The northern sector of the city has only one significant land area that would meet the location criteria. Papanui High School is a willing partner and will provide the land if an appropriate partnership arrangement can be negotiated. This opportunity has a degree of urgency as Papanui High School needs to progress other property developments in the short term that could impact on this site. Table 8 below outlines the site attributes.

Table 8: Papanui High School site attributes.

Location	Close to major destination	Transport network	Visibility of location	Land availability and co-location potential
- Papanui High School entry to aquatic facility would be off Sissons Drive	- Northland Mall main entrance is across Sissons Drive (less than 100m distance)	- Close to major public transport route (Main North Road) and the Orbiter bus route	- On major access road to Mall but not visible from main arterial roads such as Main North Road	- Part of Papanui High School site. Shared use indoor sports and recreation centre also planned. - Will need green space access for High School to Papanui Domain to compensate for loss of school land - Other interest on the land may need to be looked or accommodated

West or South-West

The west and south-west of the city have several significant land areas that would meet the location criteria. One site was superior in meeting the key attributes and is described in the table below. However, a site in the south-west may become a higher priority over time as growth of the city becomes more defined. This will be reassessed in the first five-year review of the Plan. Table 9 below outlines the site attributes.

Table 9: Goulding Reserve site attributes.

Location	Close to major destination	Transport network	Visibility of location	Land availability and co-location potential
- Goulding Reserve (by Hornby Library and Community Centre) entries off Shands Road and Goulding Avenue	- Hornby Mall is less than 300m distance and DressMart entrance is across Goulding Avenue from the site. - Retail activity is growing around this site.	- Close to major public transport routes at junction. - On route of Metrostar direct bus link to Halswell	- Not visible from main arterial (SH1) but close to major arterial road junction. - Has frontage onto Shands Road	- Large site. - Council owns land but has other purposes proposed for the site (social housing). - Land is adjoining the existing Hornby Library and Community Centre enabling a community hub to be strengthened through the addition of the aquatic facility.

East and South-East

The eastern and south-eastern area of the city has several significant land areas that would meet the location criteria. However, two sites were superior in meeting the key attributes and are described in the table 10 below.

Table 10: Site attributes, South and South-East.

Location	Close to major destination	Transport network	Visibility of location	Land availability and co-location potential
Linwood Park (northern corner adjacent to Mall and on boundary with Linwood Ave Primary School) with entry off Linwood Avenue	Eastgate Mall is across Linwood Avenue (within desirable maximum walking distance of 400m).	Close to major public transport junction (Aldwins Road, Buckleys Road and Linwood Avenue). On the Orbiter bus route. On Linwood Avenue major commute and bus route from the eastern suburbs.	On Linwood Avenue a major commuter and transport route. Close to major junction.	Large land area with potential for co-location with other community facilities in the future. May need green space swap (through removal of Council nursery to another location).
Woolston Park	Close to Woolston Village on Ferry Road	Ferry Road is a major arterial road and bus route from the eastern suburbs and Lyttelton	Frontage onto Ferry Road	Large land area with potential for co-location with a new library and other community facilities. Green space may be an issue.

2020 and Beyond

This Plan concentrates on mapping an appropriate network of aquatic facilities by 2020 or thereabouts. Beyond 2020, specific planning is difficult due to the evolution of the aquatic industry and the changing nature of city growth. Planning can only be predictive and broad in nature as societal trends, the shape of the city and the role of aquatic facilities will evolve.

What the Plan can predict is that the aquatic facilities as long-term assets will require increased maintenance, renewal and in some cases possible replacement. These actions will be planned for as part of the recreational facilities asset management plan and funded separately. The need for any additional capacity will become apparent in future reviews of the Aquatic Facilities Plan. Some predictions are:

- Wharenui, Halswell and Waltham will need renewal, replacement or closure.
- Use of cheap energy (landfill gas) at QEII will enable the development of features normally only seen in geothermal areas or very warm climates such as hot pools, outdoor spa and water park and form the ideal basis for a partnership.
- Most 'baby boomers' will be retired or close to retirement and seeking low-impact exercise options which may generate greater demand for indoor aquatic facilities.

Implementation Map

The Plan is a high-level document mapping the future provision for aquatic facilities in the City through to 2035. The implementation map shows the pathway through to 2020 as the horizon for definitive actions. The Plan will be reviewed at five-yearly intervals to accommodate changes in city growth and priorities. Detailed case-by-case planning for each major project will be undertaken by Council at the appropriate time.

Non-asset Actions

In communities, especially those with barriers to participation in physical activity, the provision of an accessible facility will not automatically lead to participation²⁰. More effective solutions involve programmes and initiatives targeted at getting certain groups active.

Public Transport

Public transport to or in the vicinity of QEII Leisure Centre is limited to two services originating from the city centre as well as the cross-suburban 'Metro' service. Reasonable numbers travel to QEII Leisure Centre via public transport, in the vicinity of 100 adults and 100 children on average per day. With QEII Leisure Centre a growing attraction as a leisure destination, there is potential to better cater for the eastern areas of Christchurch, which currently do not have a bus service connecting the eastern catchment to QEII Leisure Centre.

- To improve access it is strongly recommended that services linking the east to QEII Leisure Centre be explored, e.g. connecting Eastgate to QEII Leisure Centre.
- To improve accessibility it is recommended that an initiative that refunds part of a bus fare to a facility is investigated and possibly trialled in the East of the City at QEII or Centennial.

School Pools

Encourage schools to keep their pools open in target areas by Council provision of:

- Training in water treatment and facility maintenance.
- Writing procedures and Health and Safety plans.
- Fulfilling the requirement of a "qualified person" under NZS 5826.
- Investigate opportunity to establish a modest fund to contribute to the cost of school pool repair.

²⁰ Stokes Valley Pool in Hutt City is an often quoted as an example. The Pool was built in a relatively isolated valley with a lower socio economic community. Rather than get the local community active the pool struggles with attendance figures with only 26 % of the 75,000 customers per annum coming from the valley. Others drive in from other communities.

Working With Other Agencies to Increase Participation

The Plan has willing partners wanting to contribute financially to improving accessibility to Council aquatic facilities such as:

- The opportunity of a 50:50 partnership with Water Safety NZ in providing an officer dedicated to promoting swim education for specific target populations.²¹
- The opportunity of a financial partnership with SFRITO in providing a resource dedicated to providing aquatic industry skills to specific target workforces such as swim teachers in target communities.²²
- An initiative with the Royal Life Saving Society to promote and deliver programmes to target groups.

Targeted Programming

Council can offer specific programmes or incentives to targeted schools or communities to increase participation examples include:

- Targeted assistance with school transport costs.
- Discounts for low swim programmes for low decile schools outside close proximity to an existing facility.
- Incentives to use outdoor facilities.

²¹ Council's obligations under Water Safety NZ partnership would be met from reallocating existing resources at no extra cost to Council.

²² Council's obligations under Water Safety NZ partnership would be met from reallocating existing resources at no extra cost to Council.

Asset Actions

Table 11 below summarises the capital asset related actions in priority and timing order. Yellow shaded areas relate to a closure and green to new developments.

Table 11: Asset Actions

Year	Action Description	Capital Cost Estimate ²³	Net Operational Cost Estimate Per Year
2006/07	Confirm closure of Papanui Pool currently decommissioned	Nil	Nil
2006/07	Closure of the Sockburn Recreation Centre and lease facility to not for profit sports organisations	Nil	Maximum saving of \$226,000 ²⁴
2006/07	Commence north area pool project	\$7 million over 3 years	
2007/08	Completion of approved Jellie Park redevelopment		
2007/08	Close Sockburn Pool		Maximum saving of \$380,000 ²⁵
2008/09	Completion of North area pool		\$750,000 ²⁶
2008/09	Closure of Edgeware and Belfast Pools	Nil	Maximum saving of \$57,000
2008/09	Commence Pioneer shallow water children's pool	\$1 to \$1.5 million	
2009/10	Completion of Pioneer shallow water children's pool		\$60,000 ²⁷
2010/11	Five-year review of Plan	Nil	Nil
2015/16	Five-year review of Plan (prior to confirming West pool commencement)	Nil	Nil
2015/16	Commence west area pool	\$7 million over 3 years	
2017/18	Completion of west area pool and closure of Templeton		\$750,000 ²⁸
2017/18	Close Templeton Pool		Maximum saving of \$21,000
2017/18	Commence east area pool	\$7 million over 3 years	
2019/20	Completion of east area pool		\$750,000 ²⁹
2019/20	Close of Woolston Pool		
2020/21	Five-year review of Plan		
2025/26	Five-year review of Plan		
2030/31	Five-year review of Plan		
2021/22 to 2030/31	Possible developments (refer section)		

²³ Capital cost estimates are ball park estimate using a number of assumptions, more details in the Appendix. More detailed capital costs will be developed as part of the business case for each project

²⁴ May be less when corporate overheads are reapportioned.

²⁵ May be less when corporate overheads are reapportioned

²⁶ Net operational cost estimates are a ball park estimates modeled on Centennial Pool it includes all costs such as corporate overheads and depreciation. More detailed net operational costs will be developed as part of the business case for each project.

²⁷ Add on pool that will generate substantial programme income and likely to be cost neutral except for depreciation.

²⁸ Net operational cost estimates are a ball park estimates modeled on Centennial Pool it includes all costs such as corporate overheads and depreciation. More detailed net operational costs will be developed as part of the business case for each project.

²⁹ Net operational cost estimates are a ball park estimates modeled on Centennial Pool it includes all costs such as corporate overheads and depreciation. More detailed net operational costs will be developed as part of the business case for each project

