



Hamilton Indoor Court and Aquatic Provision Report

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RSL
RECREATION | SPORT | LEISURE | CONSULTANCY

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Author: Danny O'Donnell, Kevin Collier and Richard Lindsay

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About RSL Consultancy

RSL Consultancy undertakes projects and offers strategic advice throughout Aotearoa to enable community well-being. We support organisations to make informed decisions when it comes to their people, facilities, places and spaces. RSL carries out a range of pre-planning work from needs assessments and feasibility reports to business cases. We also work on a range of organisational strategic and operational projects.

RSL Contact::

Richard Lindsay

Phone: 021 2746540

Email: richard@rslc.nz

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Executive Summary

Hamilton city is projected to undergo significant population growth over the next fifty years. The population of Hamilton city was 168,600 in 2018 and is expected to steadily increase by 85%, to approximately 312,000 by 2068.

To ensure Hamilton has a network of facilities that meets the needs of the future community, Hamilton City Council (HCC), engaged RSL Consultancy to develop a Hamilton Indoor Court and Aquatic Provision report. The report has undertaken a demand analysis for the future provision of indoor courts and aquatic facilities and explores potential future site options and partnership opportunities to optimise community access.

Indoor Courts

The indoor court¹ analysis shows there is a current deficit of 8 indoor courts to meet current demand for Hamilton. If no additional courts are provided by 2043 this deficit will increase to 14 indoor courts.

	2023	2033	2043
Expected population	187,302	216,888	246,069
Number of courts available	13	13	13
Number of courts required* at ratio of 1 court: 9,000 residents	21	24	27
Deficit of courts	-8	-11	-14

Based on suggested Sport NZ Indoor Court Ratio*

The assessment undertaken of the short list of indoor court options identifies the following preferred options to meet the projected gaps in the network:

- Hamilton North - Rototuna High School Partnership
- Hamilton Central - Hamilton Girls High School Partnership
- Hamilton South - Melville High School Partnership

The priority projects and associated supporting projects will provide the number of additional indoor courts required to meet the projected shortfall of 14 indoor courts by 2043.

Aquatic Facilities

The aquatic facility component of the report focused on council, HCC partner pools, commercial learn to swim and high school pools. Excluded are private household pools and retirement village pools. This report does not consider natural bodies of water such as lakes or rivers.

The aquatic facility analysis (with assistance from the Sport New Zealand ratio) shows there is a current deficit of 1769 m² of year-round pool space. This deficit will increase to 3145 m² by 2043 if no additional pool space is accessed.

¹ The indoor court component of the report focused on indoor courts equivalent to a full-size basketball or netball court suitable for play or practice at a club level.

Year	2023	2033	2043
Current pool space (m2)	2373	2373	2373
Required pool space (m2 per head of population)	4162	4488	4820
Surplus/Deficit	-1769	-2497	-3145

The assessment undertaken of the short list of aquatic facility options identifies the following preferred options to meet the projected gaps in the network:

- Priority 1: Develop a Council Aquatic Centre at Rototuna
- Priority 2: Expansion of Waterworld Aquatic Centre
- Priority 3: Expansion of Gallagher Aquatic Centre
- Priority 4: Ongoing Support of Partner Pools

Reading this Document

This document is divided into 4 sections:

- Part 1: Background Information
- Part 2: Indoor Sports Court Recommendations
- Part 3: Aquatic Facilities Recommendations
- Part 4: Report Recommendations

Part One: Background Information

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

The Hamilton City Council, (HCC), commissioned RSL Consultancy to undertake a review of the provision of indoor sports courts and aquatic facilities in Hamilton City.

The purpose of this report is to undertake a demand analysis for the future provision of indoor courts and aquatic facilities in Hamilton City. This analysis includes the exploration of future site options and partnership opportunities for optimal community access. The report also provides recommended preferred indoor court and aquatic options for HCC to consider.

1.2 Background

The Waikato Regional Active Spaces Plan identified the development of a new multi-court indoor venue as a priority. Hamilton City Council's Aquatics Strategy identified the need to investigate options to increase the capacity of community aquatic provision in the city. As a result, the Hamilton City Council (HCC) has requested the development of an indoor court and aquatic provision report to ensure Hamilton City has a network of facilities that meets the needs of the community into the future.

Hamilton city is projected to undergo significant population growth over the next fifty years. The population of Hamilton city was 168,600 in 2018 and is expected to steadily increase by 85%, to approximately 312,000 by 2068. In addition, Hamilton city will also become more ethnically diverse over this time.

1.3 Methodology

The methodology undertaken for the development of this plan is as follows:

- Pre-Start Meeting with project team
- Indoor court and aquatic facility stocktake
- Review of strategic documents and plans
- Demographic analysis
- Mana whenua engagement
- Community and Council engagement
- Current facility network considerations
- Demand analysis
- Future indoor courts and aquatic facilities network approach
- Collation of all club, community and council proposed projects
- Assessment of potential projects, using a needs-based approach.
- Draft priority project list
- Development of final plan

1.3.1 Engagement Process

A key element of the project methodology was engagement with the wider sport and active recreation partners and stakeholders. A combination of one-on-one meetings and site visits to understand current demand and needs were undertaken. The engagement process consisted of the following:

- Interviews with relevant regional sporting organisations (RSOs)
- Interviews with indoor court and aquatic facility managers
- One on one interviews with key user groups.
- Site visits of existing indoor court and aquatic venues and a series of possible future sites.
- Mana Whenua hui
- Interviews with HCC, Sport Waikato and Sport New Zealand staff.

1.4 Terminology

An indoor court is considered a full-size basketball or netball court suitable for play or practice at a club level.

An aquatic facility is considered all council, HCC partner pools, commercial learn to swim and high school pools. Excluded are private household pools and retirement village pools. This report does not consider natural bodies of water such as lakes or rivers.

1.5 Strategic Context

A wide range of key strategic documents have been reviewed to identify the potential alignment and support for the future need for indoor court and aquatic facilities in the Hamilton area.

The detail and alignment of each document is outlined in Appendix One.

1.6 Key Principles

Key principles provide guidance on how a plan can be formulated. The key principles underpinning this report have been adopted and adapted from other regional and national plans and strategies. These principles have been applied when developing the Report's assessment criteria when considering the current state and proposed future network of indoor court and aquatic facilities for Hamilton City. Details on the principles can be found in Appendix One. The principles are outlined below:

- Meeting an identified need
- Viability
- Partnering / Collaboration
- Integration
- Futureproofing
- Accessibility
- Environmental Sustainability
- A Hub and Spoke Approach

1.7 Facility Hierarchy

A hierarchy system allows facilities to be developed to a standard that meets the need of a particular group of users. It assists in ensuring resources are not invested where they are not needed by over-specifying facilities. A system of classification provides benchmarks as to, distribution, the appropriate level of provision, the degree of accessibility, quality and the type of support amenities. Details on the facility hierarchy can be found in appendix one. The facility hierarchy is identified below.

International / National

A facility with the ability to host international or inter-regional competitions (including pro and semi pro franchise competitions involving teams from outside New Zealand) and / or to serve as a national high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes. Often has significant spectator capacity.

Regional

A facility which has the ability to host inter and intra-regional competitions and /or serves as a regional high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes.

Sub Regional / District

A facility with a primary catchment of local users with extended catchment across the district and beyond.

Community / Local

A primary catchment area of local townships. Generally, services the needs of local communities e.g. sporting clubs for home and away fixtures, training activities and for participation programmes.

1.8 Facility Insights

1.8.1 Indoor Courts

There is increasing pressure to consistently access affordable indoor court space for community use. Many facilities have some commercial drivers and therefore also cater for non-community sport activities such as home shows and national level sports events that help in generating revenue. The effect of this is that community groups find themselves being displaced for the commercial events (including time to set up and dismantle the events). Many codes are being forced to extend their playing season to allow for disruptions from these events or make use of alternative facilities (often school gyms) that are often inferior, due to size, lighting, or cleanliness, and depending on the needs of the schools, not always readily available.

There is also competition to use indoor space by sports codes. Traditional court sports such as basketball and volleyball have been joined by futsal, floorball and handball (among others) seeking court time. There is also increasing demand for outdoor activities such as netball to be played indoors on a regular basis. Other outdoor codes such as rugby, rugby league and football often look to use indoor space for training in inclement weather and when grounds are not available or suitable for training.

National sports bodies are easing specifications for indoor court space for community use. This recognises the additional costs required to meet national level play that place budget pressures on the development and operation of a facility.

1.8.2 Aquatic Facilities

There are now a wider range of swimming preferences that require a range of spaces. Swimming categories include relaxation, hydrotherapy, learn to swim, education, leisure, play, fitness, health, lane sports and deep-water sports. The size of pools, depth and relative warmth of pools all play a part in determining what activities can occur.

Aquatic spaces are often being equipped with a variety of leisure components to provide activity options. Warm water (or hydrotherapy) pools are popular with the older population and for those rehabilitating from injuries. Splash pads and zero-depth play areas are being developed to offer safe, entry level water-based experiences for younger children. In some instances, these are being created outside of the existing aquatic facilities and offer a no-cost aquatic participation experience that encourages inter-generational play².

This change of focus has created issues for aquatic codes such as water polo and canoe polo, which need access to longer pools with deeper water than a standard 25 metre lap pool usually provides.

1.9 Participation Insights³

Hamilton City's participation patterns can be analysed to assist in determining what current and future of use there could be of both indoor courts and aquatic facilities.

1.9.1 Indoor Courts Participation Insights

Likely key users of indoor court space (along with some participation insights) are:

Sport	Comment/Trend	Expected Hamilton Participation %	Expected National Participation %
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² Sport NZ is currently developing a National Aquatic Facilities Strategy that outlines these, or similar categories and provides the evidence base for the range of pool types required in a community to offer a well-balanced aquatics network.

³ Unless otherwise stated all data in this section is sourced from the Activity Behaviours section of the Sport NZ Insights Tool

Badminton	Requires specialist court conditions above community level participation.	1.4	1.6
Basketball	A sport that is seeing significant growth, particularly among tamariki and rangatahi.	3.1	3.3
Futsal ⁴	An indoor version of Football that has seen significant growth nationally. 2% of tamariki and 4% of rangatahi participate in Futsal locally	In line with national trends	
Floorball	A form of indoor hockey. An emerging sport that is seeking more space to grow.	n/a	n/a
Handball	A sport that is very popular overseas (and is an Olympic sport). Handball has strong participation numbers among tamariki (2.6% compared to 5.5%) and rangatahi 7.7% compared with 5.7%.	Tamariki 2.6 Rangatahi 7.7	Tamariki 5.5 Rangatahi 5.7
Netball ⁵	One of New Zealand's most popular formal sports for girls and women that is trending indoors.	2.5	3.1
Volleyball	A popular sport among rangatahi in particular	1	1

1.9.2 Aquatic Facility Participation Insights

Aquatic facility uses are very diverse. There are a range of activities that are undertaken in these facilities including, competitive or recreational lane swimming, learn to swim, therapeutic swimming (warm water and spa-based activities) and leisure or play based aquatic activities.

Participation data for aquatic based activities is not collected in a way that enables analysis by every user type. Known data for aquatic based activity shows that:

- Swimming is participated in by 14.3% of Hamilton residents compared with 13.5% nationally. This is all forms of swimming for recreation, sport or leisure.
- Water-polo is participated in by 0.2% of Hamilton residents which is on par with national expected participation.
- Many other activities occur with smaller participation bases. Utilisation of aquatics facilities by these activities (such as triathlon and surf lifesaving) is less certain.

1.9.3 General Hamilton Participation Insights

Other participation insights to consider when investigating the need and possible options for indoor court and aquatic users are:

Participation rates vary based on ethnicity and deprivation levels.

There are significant differences in participation levels and choices based on the life stages of individuals. There are high levels of participation for school-aged participants, yet high levels of inactivity amongst tertiary students and young adults.

The participation insights show that Hamilton generally has similar levels of participation to the rest of New Zealand for indoor court sport and aquatic activities. The land-locked location of Hamilton, and the Waikato River moving through the middle of the city are both key factors to consider when comparing participation data with the rest of New Zealand, where most people reside within a short drive from accessible water. There is likely to be a need to provide more access to aquatic facilities as a result of the lack of safe, natural water environments for recreation.

Additional participation insights are available in Appendix One.

⁴ While data for futsal is not available specifically for Hamilton, futsal is played by 2% of all young people 5-17 years old across the Waikato Region and by 4% of rangatahi (12-17 years old). This is in line with the national benchmark. For those age groups. Data sourced from Sport NZ Active NZ Survey 2021.

⁵ Note: Insights data is only available for outdoor netball but has been included because there is a growing trend to bring more netball games indoors to avoid adverse weather conditions.

1.10 Hamilton City Community Profile

The table below provides an overview of the community profile of Hamilton City. A detailed breakdown of the demographics can be found in Appendix Two.

Table 1.1 Hamilton Demographic Overview

	Demographic Highlight	Impact on Sport and Recreation
	The population of Hamilton City was 168,600 in 2018. It is expected to steadily increase to 312,161 by 2068. This is an increase of 85%.	An increase in the total number of people wishing to participate in sport and active recreation.
	By 2045 it is expected that 38% of Hamilton's population will reside in Hamilton Central, and 31% in Hamilton North and 31% in Hamilton South.	Future facility developments need to consider where the future population will be and what level of mobility people have to travel around the district to participate.
	The population of Hamilton City is ageing. By 2068 it is expected those aged 60 and over will make up nearly a quarter (24%) of the population.	More demand for indoor recreation and social spaces by this cohort. More demand for warm water facilities. A requirement for facilities that are warm, accessible and with good acoustics.
	The population of those of "playing age" (5-39 years) is expected to increase by approximately 45,000 by 2068. It is projected this age group will comprise a similar proportion of the population in 2068 (44%) as they did in 2018 (54%).	An increase in the total number of people wishing to participate in indoor court sports.
	The population of Hamilton City is expected to become more ethnically diverse. The population of those identifying as Asian is expected to increase by more than 200% by 2043. In 2043 it is expected that 32% of the population of Hamilton City will identify as Māori and 41% as Asian.	The participation preferences of various ethnic groups can vary. An example is the higher proportion of people who identify as coming from Asian descent participating in Badminton and what impact this may have on the supply of courts for this sport.
	There is expected to be significant population growth in areas surrounding Hamilton City (particularly to the north, south and east) of over the next twenty years.	The future network of indoor courts and aquatic facilities should consider the growth areas adjacent to Hamilton City boundary as part of the future demand.

Part Two: Indoor Sports Court Recommendations



2 Current Indoor Court Network

2.1 Overview

There are 18 indoor courts available for regular community use across 9 different venues within Hamilton City. Most facilities offer community level provision with The Peak venue considered a regional level facility.

Table 2.1 provides an overview of the current publicly accessible indoor court facilities and the corresponding number of full-size courts at each venue. Only school facilities that provide regular and ongoing community access for training and competition are included.

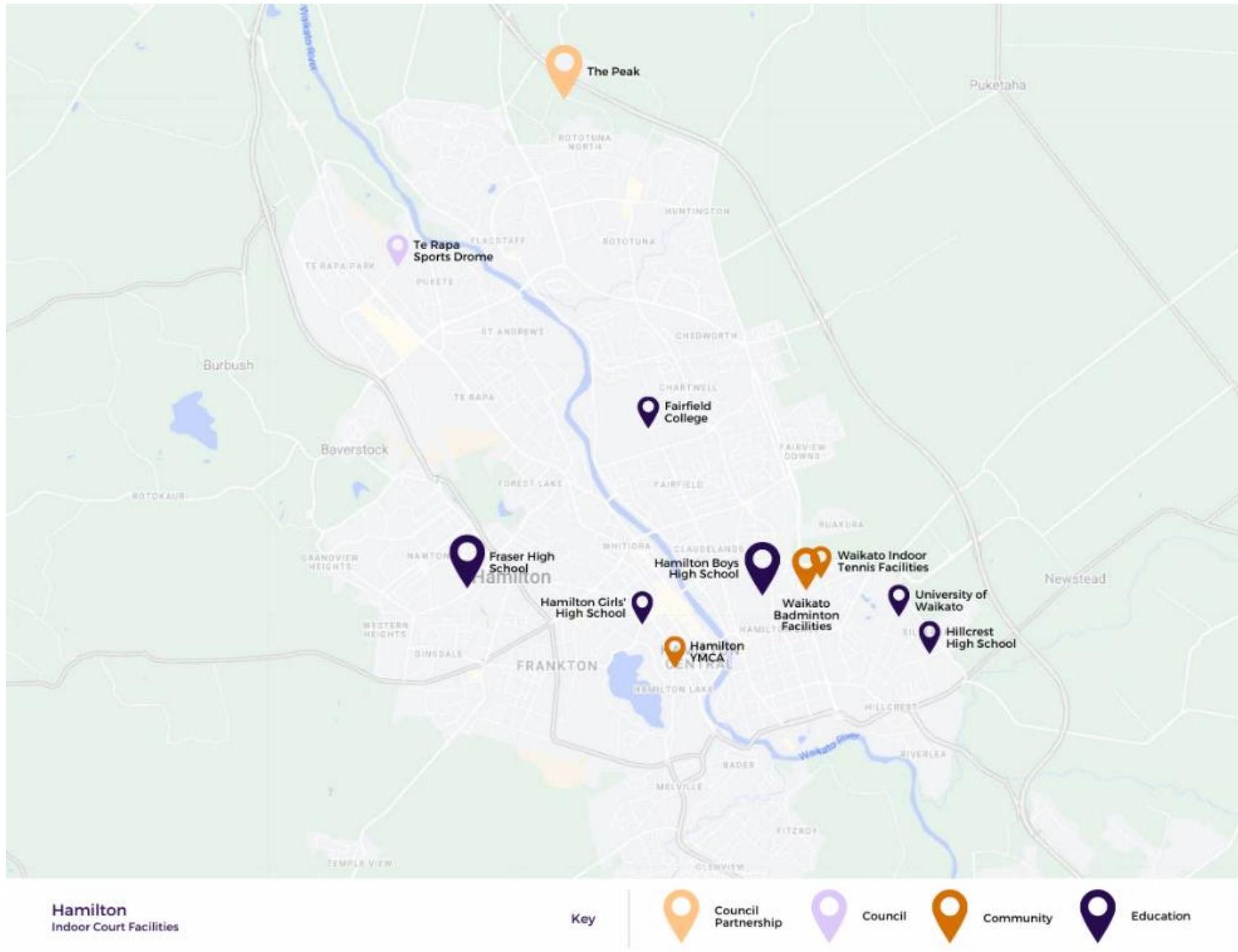
Table 2.1 Existing Indoor Court Facilities in Hamilton

Facility Name	Number of Courts	Facility Owner	Year Built	Floor type	Hierarchy
The Peak (Rototuna)	4	The Peaks Trust	2017	Wooden sprung	Regional-District
Te Rapa Sportsdrome	1	Hamilton Council	1995	Wooden sprung	Community
Hamilton Boys High School	3	MoE	2010	Wooden sprung	Community
St Johns College	1	MoE	2019	Wooden sprung	Community
Fraser High School	4	MoE	2007	Synthetic	Community
YMCA	1	YMCA	Unknown	Wooden sprung	Community
Hillcrest High School	1	MoE	1972	Wooden sprung	Community
Fairfield College	2	MoE	1965	Wooden sprung	Community
University of Waikato	1	UoW	Circa 1960's	Synthetic	Local-Community
Total	18				

Note: Excluded from table 2.1 are single code indoor court facilities such as table tennis and badminton facilities. The 2013 Sport New Zealand National Facilities Strategy for Indoor Courts identifies the standard for an indoor court is one that can accommodate community level competition for basketball and netball.

Figure 2.1 shows the location of the indoor court facilities across Hamilton which has included the badminton and table tennis code specific indoor facilities based at Eastlink.

Figure 2.1 Location of Existing Indoor Court Facilities in Hamilton



2.2 Key Considerations

2.2.1 Inequitable Distribution of Current Courts Network

Most venues are located in central areas and east of the city, with *The Peak* venue being located on the outskirts and to the north of the city. There is limited provision of indoor courts in the south of the city.

The current distribution of courts does not provide equitable access to all residents of Hamilton – particularly those in the northern and southern parts of the city.

2.2.2 Facility Ownership

The Ministry of Education owns 5 venues (11 of the 18 courts identified). HCC owns and operates the Te Rapa Sportsdrome with the remaining 4 venues owned by University of Waikato, a private Trust, Waikato Badminton and the YMCA respectively. HCC was a key contributor in the development and ongoing operations subsidy of the Rototuna Indoor facility, known as *The Peak*.

2.2.3 Age and Condition

The age and condition of the indoor facility network is varied. *The Peak* Recreation Centre is the newest facility opening in 2017. It is in good condition and provides a modern indoor court sport experience for users.

A number of high school indoor court facilities are over fifty years old. The condition of these high school facilities varies from good quality through to assets requiring significant upgrades to bring them up to reasonable community standard.

2.2.4 Importance of the School Network

There is currently a heavy reliance on community access to school facilities for the provision of community sport activities. Therefore ongoing, confirmed public access to Ministry of Education (MoE)-owned courts is critical.

The majority of community use is for programmes and competitions delivered by clubs and the regional associations for basketball, volleyball, futsal and netball. Many school facilities are used across multiple weeknights and during the weekend.

If public access to the school component of the indoor court network should reduce significantly there would be a major impact on the ability for those sports to operate with a likely effect on participation rates.

2.2.5 Events

As a regional level facility, *The Peak* currently hosts the majority of major events and competitions undertaken in the city. There are limitations on its ability to host some events as 4 courts are not deemed sufficient for many tournaments.

3 Indoor Courts Supply and Demand Assessment

A key outcome of this report is to establish the number of indoor courts required to meet the current and future demand. A number of factors have been considered in the assessment of the preferred number of indoor courts. These are:

- Sport New Zealand's indoor court provision ratio
- Existing indoor court network and usage
- Stakeholder input and comments
- Projected demand for indoor court use by the codes of basketball, volleyball, futsal and netball.
- Projected population growth of Hamilton city
- Hamilton-centric indoor court supply analysis

3.1 Benchmarks and Ratios

3.1.1 Court Provision Ratio.

In 2013 Sport New Zealand developed a National Facilities Strategy for Indoor Courts. The strategy established guidelines for the population per indoor court that would be considered sufficient to meet the needs of any given population.

The guideline is:

- one standard indoor court per 9,000 residents⁶.

A standard court is one that:

- Can accommodate community level competition for basketball and netball.
- Is available for full community use during peak times: 4pm - 10pm weekdays and 8am - 8pm on weekends.
- Is available year-round.

When assessing the number of courts in the current Hamilton network using to the Sport New Zealand guidelines above, an adjustment must be made to account for the following:

- Those high schools that provide community access and the University of Waikato indoor court facility have been accounted for, each providing approximately 20 hours of use a week. It has been estimated that these venues provide community access only after school hours and not on every weekday or weekend.
- The Sportdrome and YMCA indoor court facilities are the only facilities offering community access on a full-time basis seven days a week and evenings (7am - 10pm).
- The Peak facility offers community access to one court full-time and access to the remaining three courts after school hours only.

Although there are 18 courts physically in the network, there are actually only 13 'standard courts' available when the above is considered.

3.1.2 Citywide Indoor Court Demand Estimates

For the purpose of the proposed future network, projections have been made to 2043, while acknowledging that growth will continue post this period. The level of certainty of projections

⁶ The current National Indoor Court Strategy Is being updated which includes a review of this ratio.

reduces the further into the future a prediction is made and for this reason the needs assessment has focussed on the next 20-year period.

Table 3.1 applies the current supply of 'standard courts' to the current and projected population of Hamilton to 2043 to show the total number of indoor courts required to meet demand now and as the population grows.

Application of the Sport New Zealand ratio shows there is a current deficit of 8 indoor courts to meet current demand for Hamilton. If no additional courts are provided by 2043 there will be a total deficit of 14 indoor courts.

Table 3.1 Projected Number of Courts Required – Hamilton City

	2023	2033	2043
Expected population	187,302	216,888	246,069
Number of courts available	13	13	13
Number of courts required* at ratio of 1 court: 9,000 residents	21	24	27
Deficit of courts	-8	-11	-14

based on Sport NZ Indoor Court Ratio*

3.2 Stakeholder Input

Feedback from regional sports organisations indicated that the overall indoor court network is at or near capacity during peak times for the majority of the available courts network.

Specifically, feedback from facility managers and users during consultation identified that:

- Facility managers have indicated there is no additional availability during weekdays and limited access available during weekends.
- Some sporting organisations are forced to cap the number of teams they can accept within competitions and are regularly turning teams away, therefore suppressing demand.
- *The Peak* indoor court facility particularly is at capacity at peak times and reported turning away 40 hours of bookable requests per a regular week.
- Team numbers for basketball, futsal and volleyball have increased over recent years but have now hit a ceiling due to the inability to secure additional indoor court space to meet demand.

This feedback correlates with a number of national and regional strategic reports identifying a shortfall of indoor courts within the Waikato region.

3.3 Summary of Indoor Court Findings

The following is a summary of the findings in the existing network sections that should be addressed to meet needs of Hamilton city.

1. The network is currently undersupplied by 8 standard courts to meet identified needs.
2. If no additional indoor court space is developed or accessed there will be an under-supply of 14 indoor courts by 2043.
3. There is an inequitable distribution of the current network of courts. However, there are deficits in the provision of indoor courts in all areas of the city. The largest current deficit is in the Hamilton South part of the city.
4. There is a heavy reliance on accessing school indoor courts to meet community sport demand.
5. Stakeholders report limiting competition entries and facility managers' report having to turn bookings away due to lack of available court space – especially at peak times.

4 Future Network Approach

The following section looks at the proposed approach to addressing the identified under-supply of indoor courts in Hamilton.

4.1 Partnerships and Collaboration

HCC should continue to work in partnership with other facility providers to secure community sport access to a range of indoor courts in Hamilton. The majority of courts are owned and operated by other organisations; therefore, HCC should seek to formalise and incentivise these existing partnership arrangements.

In addition, HCC should explore the ability for additional high schools (not currently providing regular community access) to provide community access. Securing additional court space through partnerships with existing providers reduces the need to develop new courts and therefore should be seen as a priority.

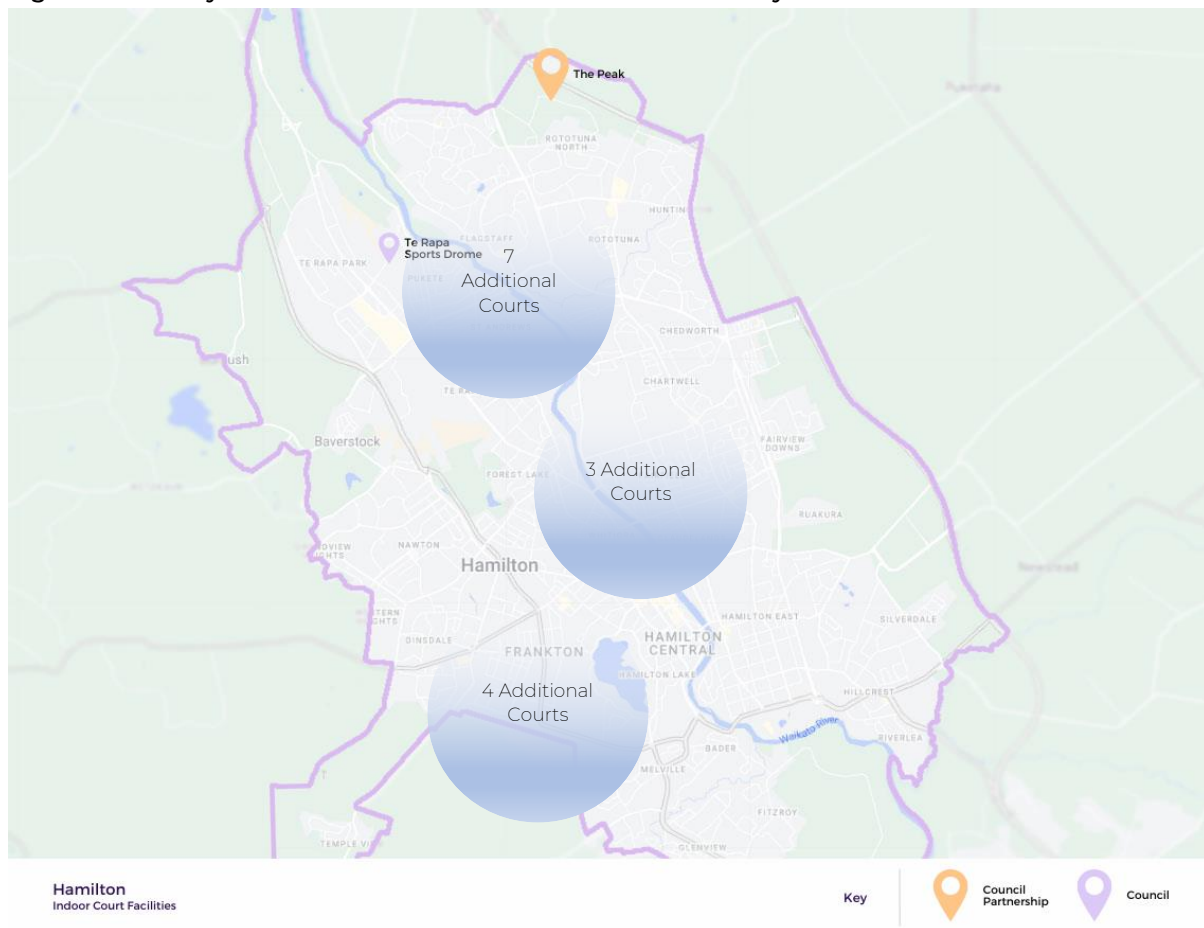
4.2 Geographic Spread for Investment in Additional Courts

To provide an effective and efficient future network of indoor facilities (whilst embracing the principle of the hub and spoke model) there is a need to provide a dispersed network of indoor courts, across Hamilton. For the purposes of the Report, the city has been divided into three main areas:

- Hamilton North
- Hamilton Central
- Hamilton South

Figure 4.1 highlights the areas and the deficit of indoor courts in each area if no additional court space is developed or secured by 2043.

Figure 4.1 Priority Areas for Additional Indoor Court Provision by 2043⁷



⁷ The priority areas do not directly correlate to the North, Central, South split used in this report as they are based on a number of factors, as outlined in Appendix C.

5 Options Analysis

This section identifies the range of options to meet the need for additional court space. It begins with a long list of options which is narrowed to a short list which is assessed and preferred options are then prioritised.

5.1 Long-list Options Assessment

A long list of 11 options have been identified to assess against the agreed criteria. Many of these options involve partnerships with third parties for joint access (some of which have been discussed for some time).

The following table outlines the assessment criteria that have been used to assess the options.

Table 5.1 Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Score
Strategic Alignment – Supports strategic objectives, plans and priorities of HCC and partner organisations.	15
Community Access – Equitable availability, access, and use across the Hamilton community. Allows for diversity, equity and inclusion.	15
Partnership ⁸ – opportunities for co-investment, ownership, management, and delivery with aligned organisations.	15
Demand – responsive to current and expected future growth based on the modelling of current and future demand.	10
Accessibility – linkages to infrastructure services, transport, biking, and walking routes	10
Network integration – future network considerations - cross boundary	10
Achievability – timeframes and ability to respond to evidenced based demand	5
*Affordability – Capital and operational costs (whole of life costs), social and economic ROI	5
Sustainability - Impact on the environment through construction, operations, maintenance, renewals and disposals.	5
Total points available	90

*Affordability is ranked low under the assessment criteria due to the key outcome of the report being first and foremost based on the identification of community needs for indoor courts. The affordability aspect will be addressed during the business case phase of individual projects.

⁸ Indoor Courts have a higher scoring range for partnership as the ability to operationalise an Aquatic facilities partnership is significantly more complex.

5.2 Long List of Options

An initial assessment of each potential option was undertaken to identify those that best met the criteria for further consideration. A summary of the long list of options and those that have been prioritised for further analysis is given in 5.2 below. The full assessment can be found in Appendix Three.

Table 5.2 Long List of Indoor Court Development Options

Option	Description	Outcome
Option 1	Rototuna High School Partnership - additional indoor courts on school site	Short list
Option 2	Hamilton Christian School Partnership - new two indoor court facility on council site	Short list
Option 3	Melville High School Partnership - new two indoor court facility on school site	Short list
Option 4	Mystery Creek – additional indoor courts on site	Discount
Option 5	Hamilton Girls High School Partnership - new two indoor court facility on school site	Short list
Option 6	YMCA - new indoor court facility on existing YMCA site	Short list
Option 7	Waterworld Site - new indoor courts on site	Discount
Option 8	Claudlands - additional indoor courts on site	Discount
Option 9	Eastlink - additional indoor courts on site	Discount
Option 10	University of Waikato (UoW) Partnership - additional indoor courts on site	Short list
Option 11	Council stand-alone indoor court facility development	Short list

5.2.1 Summary of options not progressed for detailed assessment

The indoor court options not being progressed for further assessment are identified below. Detailed analysis of these options can be found in Appendix Three.

Mystery Creek – additional indoor courts on site	- Site is located away from the key southern growth nodes. - Event businesses likely to not prioritise community sport (competition for community use and time) - No alignment to regional planning strategies
Waterworld Site - new indoor courts on site	- There are a number of site constraints regarding the existing land parcels (size of remaining land vs size of required indoor facility) - Associated pressure on parking and traffic flow with the regional aquatic facility already located on the site.
Claudlands - additional indoor courts on site	- There are a number of site constraints regarding the existing land parcels (size of remaining land vs size of required indoor facility) - Associated pressure on parking and traffic flow with the regional events facility already located on the site.
Eastlink Community Hub - new indoor courts on site	- The Eastlink Community Hub is a key site and home to a number of indoor racket sports such as tennis, squash and badminton as well as an inline skating and martial arts facilities. - Each organisation owns their own building which adds a layer of complexity. - The Eastlink Trust has a number of additional sporting organisations seeking new facilities to be located within the site such as table tennis and Gymsports which should be considered as part of a master planning exercise. - Site constraints with multi organisations wanting to be located within the Eastlink Community hub site.

	• Site constraints for an indoor court facility due to potential size of building, and additional car parking and service area requirements for example)
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5.3 Detailed Options Assessment

The 'short list' options identified below have been grouped together by geographical location for further analysis. The rationale for the geographical areas is outlined in Appendix Three. Table 5.3 identifies what options have been assessed.

The three areas for consideration are:

- Hamilton North
- Hamilton Central
- Hamilton South

Table 5.3: Detailed Options Assessment by Area

Hamilton North	Hamilton Central	Hamilton South
Option 1 – Rototuna Senior High School Indoor Courts	Option 5 – Hamilton Girls High School Indoor Court Option	Option 3 - Melville High School Indoor Courts
Option 2 – Hamilton Christian High School Indoor Court Option	Option 6 - YMCA Indoor Courts Option	Option 11* - Council Stand Alone Option Indoor Courts Facilities
Option 11* - Council Stand Alone Option Indoor Courts Facilities	Option 10 – University of Waikato Indoor Courts Facility	
	Option 11* - Council Stand Alone Option Indoor Courts Facilities	

*Option 11 Council Stand-alone development is considered for each of the three areas, but details are only provided in the first analysis to avoid repetition.

5.3.1 Hamilton North Options Assessment

A high-level overview of each option and the related opportunities and challenges is outlined below. A full description of each option is outlined in appendix 3.

Option 1 – Rototuna Senior High School Indoor Courts
Rototuna High School in partnership with HCC developed a four indoor court sports facility on MoE land. Under this option additional two courts would be developed adjacent to the existing four court facility. The Peak Trust is supportive of exploring the potential to develop additional indoor courts in partnership with HCC.

Opportunities	Challenges
- Reduced capital required by HCC. - Business as usual for existing indoor facility (no disruption to operations). - Existing partner with proven ability to govern and manage an indoor court facility. - Positive working relationship with partner - Provide and enhanced facility for both community sport and sporting events of a regional/national nature. - Would meet the long-term needs of the northeast, requiring five indoor courts by 2043.	- MoE sign off for additional 'community asset' on MoE land. - Requires BoT sign off for additional 'community asset' on site. - Will require use of HCC sportsfields for development of artificial surface area (to replace loss of school area). - Negotiations will be required to understand appropriate level of community use vs school use. - Length of timeframes to seek appropriate approval to progress this option.

Option 2 – Hamilton Christian High School Indoor Court Option	
Hamilton Christian School in partnership with HCC is proposing to develop a two indoor court sports facility. The facility would require HCC to provide a parcel of land adjacent to the school site.	
Opportunities	Challenges
- Reduced capital required by HCC. - High level of usage from surrounding and wider communities. - Provide modern indoor court facility for community sport. - Would assist in meeting the long-term needs of the north-west community.	- Facility owned by a private organisation. - Will require HCC valuable parcel of land. - Negotiations will be required to understand appropriate level of community use vs school use. - Partner with no proven ability to govern a community accessible indoor court facility. - Non proven working relationship with partner.

Option 11 - Council Stand Alone Option Indoor Courts Facilities	
There are various partnership options that have been identified that could assist with meeting the projected shortfalls. However, the partnerships may not meet all the needs and/or may not be the best option to reach community outcomes. Therefore, HCC will need to consider developing standalone facilities without partners.	
Opportunities	Challenges
- Full control of development - Appropriate community facility components provided. - Full community access provided. - Council owned and managed.	- All capital and operational funding will be responsibility of HCC. - Length of timeframes for planning and then approval to progress this option. - Require appropriate site to be identified and available for development.

5.3.2 Hamilton North - Preferred Option

The options were assessed against the criteria as shown in Table 5.4 below. A higher number indicates a closer alignment of that option to the respective criteria.

Option 1-Rototuna High School Partnership was identified as the preferred option for Hamilton North.

Table 5.4 Hamilton North Indoor Court Facility Options Assessment

Criteria	Option 1 Rototuna High School Partnership	Option 2 Hamilton Christian School Partnership	Option 11 HCC Stand alone
Strategic Alignment	10	10	10
Community Access	12	10	15
Partnership	10	8	0
Demand	10	10	10
Accessibility	8	8	10
Network integration	10	7	10
Achievability	3	2	2
Affordability	3	2	1
Sustainability	5	2	5
Total Score	71	59	63

5.3.3 Hamilton Central Options Assessment

Option 5 – Hamilton Girls High School Indoor Courts	
Hamilton Girls High School is undertaking a redevelopment of its school infrastructure. Part of the redevelopment is a proposed indoor court facility. The high school is supportive of progressing a partnership approach with HCC in which the school builds two indoor courts and HCC builds two courts.	
Opportunities • Potential capital funding contribution from MoE • Would assist in meeting the long-term needs of the central areas of requiring additional indoor courts by 2043. • Would provide guaranteed access to community to indoor courts. • Good location for school students in central area of Hamilton to access.	Challenges • MoE sign off for additional 'community asset' on MoE land. • School sign-off for additional 'community asset' on site. • Site constraints with parking a potential issue. • Access to the site in peak times due to heavy traffic congestion. • Length of timeframes to seek appropriate approval to progress this option.

Option 6 - YMCA Indoor Courts	
The YMCA is undertaking a review of its current site within Hamilton central to understand the potential for re-development. Part of the proposed re-development is a potential new indoor court facility. The YMCA is interested in a partnership approach with HCC.	
Opportunities • Potential capital funding contribution from YMCA. • Would assist in meeting the long-term needs of the central areas of requiring six indoor courts by 2043. • Would provide guaranteed access to community to indoor courts.	Challenges • YMCA sign off for additional 'community asset' on their land. • Facility ownership and management model would need to be negotiated. • Site constraints to provide more than two indoor courts. • Length of timeframes for planning and then approval to progress this option.

Option 10 – University of Waikato Indoor Courts Facility	
The University of Waikato have proposed a partnership opportunity with HCC with regards to developing a new indoor court facility for both students and wider community use. The potential funding constraints of developing a new indoor court facility were identified by the university.	
Opportunities - Land provided for the proposed developments. - Site is large enough to future-proof. - UoW is a proven organisation.	Challenges - Funding constraints identified by the university. - Significant capital cost required by HCC. - Significant operational cost required by HCC. - Asset owned by UoW or Trust.

5.3.4 Hamilton Central – Preferred Option

The options were assessed against the criteria as shown Table 5.5 below.

Option 5 – Hamilton Girls High School Partnership was identified as the preferred option for the central city area.

Table 5.5. Hamilton Central - Indoor Court Facility Options Assessment

Criteria	Option 5 Hamilton Girls High School Partnership	Option 6 YMCA Partnership	Option 10 UoW Partnership	Option 11 HCC Stand Alone
Strategic Alignment	10	10	10	10
Community Access	10	10	8	15
Partnership	10	10	10	0
Demand	10	10	10	10
Accessibility	10	8	8	10
Network integration	8	8	8	10
Achievability	3	2	2	2
Affordability	3	3	2	1
Sustainability	5	3	3	5
Total Score	69	4	61	63

5.3.5 Hamilton South- Options Assessment

Option 3 - Melville High School Indoor Court	
Melville High School is amalgamating with the adjacent Melville primary school and will undergo a masterplan for the whole site. As part of the future options for the site the school is supportive of exploring the potential to develop indoor courts in partnership with HCC.	
Opportunities - Potential capital funding contribution from MoE. - Existing partner with positive working relationship - Land provided by partner organisation. - Hubbing of key sporting facilities (indoor courts, aquatic facilities) for wider community use.	Challenges - MoE sign off for additional 'community asset' on MoE land. - School sign -off for additional 'community asset' on site. - Negotiations will be required to understand appropriate level of community use vs school use. - Length of timeframes to seek appropriate approval to progress this option.

5.3.6 Hamilton South – Preferred Option

The options were assessed against the criteria as shown in Table 5.6 below.

Option 3 – Melville High School Partnership was identified as the preferred option for the South of the city area.

Table 5.6 Hamilton South Indoor Court Facility Options Assessment

Criteria	Option 3 Melville High School Partnership	Option 11 HCC Stand Alone
Strategic Alignment	10	10
Community Access	12	15
Partnership	10	0
Demand	10	10
Accessibility	8	10
Network integration	10	10
Achievability	3	2
Affordability	3	1
Sustainability	5	5
Total score	71	63

6 Preferred Indoor Court Options

The assessment undertaken of the short list of indoor court options identifies the following preferred options to meet the projected gaps in the network:

- Hamilton North - Rototuna High School Partnership
- Hamilton Central - Hamilton Girls High School Partnership
- Hamilton South - Melville High School Partnership

The priority projects and associated supporting projects will provide the number of additional indoor courts required to meet the projected shortfall of 14 indoor courts by 2043.

6.1.1 Indicative Capital and Operating Cost Assumptions

The indicative preliminary capital costs and operational subsidy ranges have been developed based on recent facility developments and a national benchmarking exercise of similar types of facilities (and a formal cost estimate for a generic 2 indoor court facility dated late 2022).

A detailed capital cost estimate would be provided during the business case phase based on a more detailed understanding of the size of building, specifications of materials (external and internal) and construction method.

A detailed operational budget would be developed during the business case phase and would include among other things the pricing and staffing structure and the ability for the facility to generate other revenue sources.

The priority projects have been broken down into short, medium and long term to align with the councils LTP process and ten-year planning timeframes.

Table 6.1 Priority Indoor Court Projects

Short Term Priority 1 Hamilton South	Melville High School Partnership • Commence planning in 2023/24 for two oversized indoor courts that can accommodate 4 X $\frac{3}{4}$ courts. • Construction undertaken in 2026-2027. • Melville High School Partnership Project • Indicative Capital Cost Estimate Range - \$10.0m - \$13.0m • Indicative Operational Subsidy Range - \$80,000 - \$120,000
Rationale	• Meets demand for southern communities. • School proposing new indoor courts as part of its redevelopment. • Good leverage of investment similar to original Rototuna High School project.
Medium Term Priority 2 Hamilton Central	Hamilton Girls High School Partnership • Initiate planning in 2025/2026 for two oversized indoor courts that can accommodate 4 X $\frac{3}{4}$ courts. • Construction undertaken between 2030-2032. • Indicative Capital Cost Estimate Range - \$10.0m - \$13.0m • Indicative Operational Subsidy Range - \$80,000 - \$120,000
Rationale	• Meets demand for central communities. • School proposing two indoor courts. • Good leverage of investment similar to original Rototuna High School project.
Supporting Project (s)	If the priority projects cannot be progressed, then the following projects should be considered to assist with any remaining indoor court deficit. 1) Formalise agreements with local High Schools for additional access for community sport. HCC may need to consider operational subsidies to guarantee ongoing long term community access.

	And/or 2) Support New YMCA Development - Assists with meeting demand for central communities. - YMCA proposing to develop new indoor courts as part of a redevelopment.
Long Term Priority 3 Hamilton North	Rototuna High School Partnership Project - Initiate planning for three oversized indoor courts that can accommodate 5 X $\frac{3}{4}$ courts by 2028. - Construction undertaken during the next LTP period. - Indicative capital cost estimate range - \$15.0m - \$18.0m - Indicative operational subsidy range - \$100,000 - \$140,000
Rationale	- Enhancement of existing four indoor court facility at <i>The Peak</i>. - A strong relationship with partner and management structure. - Provide three oversized indoor courts that could accommodate 5 X $\frac{3}{4}$ courts. - A significant percentage of competition is delivered for primary aged and community social sport all of which can be played on $\frac{3}{4}$ size courts. - Will provide a venue capable of hosting regional and national tournaments.
Supporting Project	Negotiate formal access to Hamilton Christian School proposed Indoor Court facility. - Will require access to two indoor courts at peak times to meet long term need. - Hamilton Christian School is proposing to build one indoor court facility to meet its own needs. - An operational subsidy will more than likely be required to secure ongoing community access.

The current and future deficit can be addressed through the range of projects listed above, in a staged manner, working in partnership with other organisations.

Part Three: Aquatic Facility Recommendations



7 Current Aquatic Facilities Network

The following section investigates the current distribution and high-level condition of the existing aquatic facilities network in Hamilton. It identifies the key partner-based pools and highlights the seasonal nature of the network.

7.1 Overview

Table 7.1 provides an overview of the publicly accessible aquatic facilities in Hamilton. Key points to note include:

- Waterworld is the largest facility and provides the majority of water space.
- The other facilities are all smaller aquatic facilities, serving localised needs.
- Hamilton has access to one indoor 50m pool and one outdoor 50 metre pool.
- Many facilities are outdoor and only open during summer months. Because of this, the overall supply of public aquatic space reduces significantly during the winter months.

Table 7.1. Current Leisure and Aquatic Facilities

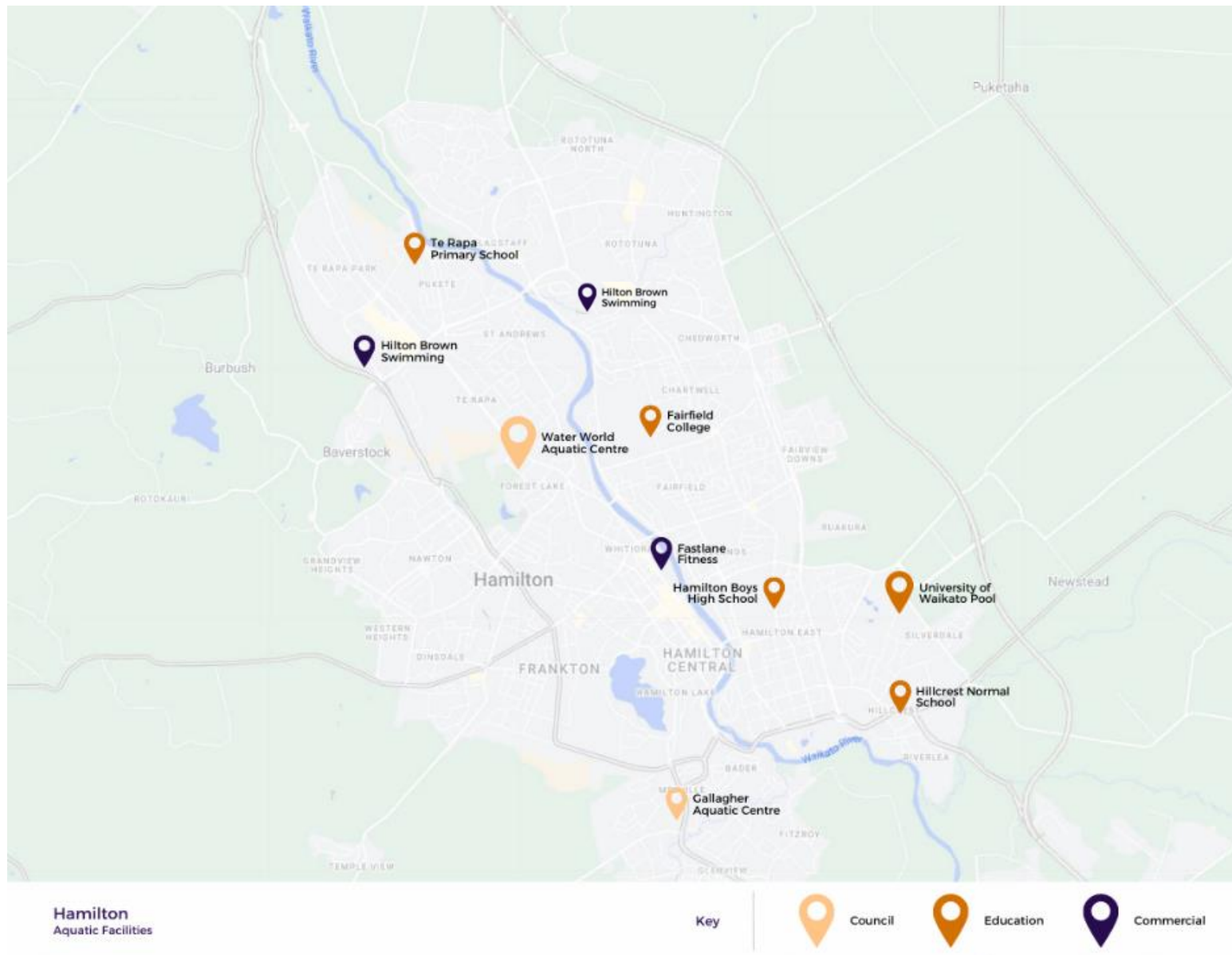
Facility	Brief Description	Seasonal / Year-round	Users	Hierarchy
Waterworld	• 50m indoor pool • 25m indoor pool • Hydrotherapy indoor pool • Indoor steam, sauna and spa pools • Indoor dive well • Outdoor leisure pool and hydroslide	• Year-round and seasonal pools	• Community • Swim Clubs • Dive Clubs • Water Polo Clubs • Schools	• National
Gallagher Aquatic Centre	• 25m indoor pool • Toddler indoor pool	• Year-round	• Community • Swim Clubs • Schools	• Community
Fairfield College	• 25m x 13m, unheated outdoor lap pool • 13m x 7.5m, unheated outdoor learn to swim pool • Outdoor splash pool	• Seasonal pools	• Community • Fairfield Swim Club	• Local
Hamilton Boys High School	• 25m x 12m, heated outdoor pool • 12m x 5m, heated outdoor pool	• Seasonal pools	• Community • Hamilton Aquatics Swim Club	• Local
Te Rapa Primary School	• 25m x 10m, solar heated 7.5m x 5.5m learner pool, solar heated	• Seasonal pools	• Hamilton Aquatics Swim Club delivers learn to swim.	• Local
Waikato University	• 50m x 11m, unheated 11m diameter dive well, unheated	• Seasonal pools	• Community	• Local
*Hillcrest Normal Primary School	• 22m x 10m, heated	• Seasonal pools	• Hamilton Aquatics Swim Club	• Local

- Note: Hillcrest Normal Primary School has opted not to operate as a partner pool for the foreseeable future due to resourcing constraints. It has been included as part of the assessment

as the school has been a strong historical partner and has the potential in the future to assist with meeting future demand for aquatic space.

The geographic location of these aquatic facilities can be seen in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1 Existing Hamilton Aquatic Facilities Network



7.2 Network Distribution

The two all year-round council owned aquatic facilities are located in the central and southern areas of Hamilton. The centrally located facility (Waterworld) provides for wider community needs of Hamilton. The southern located Gallagher Aquatic Centre provides for the communities in the south of the city. There is no council-owned aquatic facility in the north of the city.

The majority of the partnership pools are located in the central and southeast areas of the city providing access to the community from December to February each year. There are geographical gaps in the existing network in the north of Hamilton with only one partner pool located there.

There are three commercial learn-to-swim pools within Hamilton that play a role in the network of learn-to-swim opportunities. Due to the commercial focus of these facilities, there is limited ability to influence their future developments.

7.3 Age and Condition

The age and condition of the aquatic network is varied. The Waikato Regional Aquatic Facilities Plan (2017) identifies that the average age of the school pools is 54 years with the National Aquatic Facilities Strategy identifying that pools over 45 years are considered high risk to the overall network. Hamilton's newest aquatic facility opened in 1997 (Gallagher Aquatic Centre). Waterworld opened in the 1970's, with several upgrades and renovations since this time.

In addition, the Hamilton City Partner Pools Review has identified that HCC has a level of risk exposure due to not all the partner pools meeting the PoolSafe or Quality Pool requirements. Ongoing support will be required by HCC in order for the partner pools to continue providing community access to the required standard of health and safety.

7.4 Importance of the School Network and Partner Pools

Four of the seven facilities that are available for community use are school (MoE) facilities. These are referred to as partner pools⁹. Ongoing public access to MoE-owned pools is critical to accommodate the demand for water space.

Partners pools are utilised by the wider community for leisure purposes and by swimming clubs for training requirements. There are some good examples in New Zealand of school pools also offering learn to swim opportunities¹⁰.

The number of school pools has decreased significantly across the country in the past 20 or so years as the cost to maintain a pool has put pressure on school finances. If public access to school pools should reduce significantly in the future this would have a major negative impact on supply with a corresponding impact on participation rates.

7.5 Events

The Waterworld aquatic centre is the regional aquatic facility for Waikato, with a 50-metre indoor pool and associated dive well. Waterworld has hosted (and has the ability to host) both swimming and diving events of a regional and national level.

Waterworld will continue to be the key hub aquatic facility for both Hamilton and the Waikato region.

⁹ HCC provides an annual operational grant to each of the partner pools to allow community access to their pools during the summer months.

¹⁰ Wellington City Council has invested in school pools to offer more water space for learn to swim outside of school times. The schools benefit from upgraded facilities and then partner with a commercial provider who offers LTS opportunities outside of school time.

7.6 Seasonal Nature of the Network.

Only Waterworld and Gallagher Aquatic Centre provide year-round public access to indoor aquatic facilities. The outdoor lido pool at Waterworld is only open during summer. The school pools in the network as well as the University of Waikato pool are outdoor pools and all close for a minimum of six months per year. There is no year-round aquatic facility in the north of the city.

This seasonal variation in provision has the following implications:

- Reduced overall water space capacity during winter.
- Reduced variety of space during winter (less leisure water).
- Further travel time and cost for users further from a winter pool option.
- Lower overall participation rates.
- Additional competition for available space and corresponding conflicts in allocation of space (e.g., lane swimming vs exercise classes vs leisure use).
- Inefficient use of the capital cost of these facilities.
- Lack of redundancy in the network for planned or unplanned outages e.g., for maintenance.

8 Aquatic Facilities Supply and Demand Assessment

A key outcome of this report is to identify the amount, location and makeup of aquatic water space required to meet current and future demand. A number of key factors have been considered in the assessment of demand. These are:

- Existing aquatic facility network capacity, make-up and usage
- Stakeholder input and comments
- Projected demand for aquatic space.
- Projected population growth of Hamilton city
- Sport New Zealand's aquatic facility strategy provision ratios
- Hamilton centric aquatic facility analysis
- Typical pool user profiles

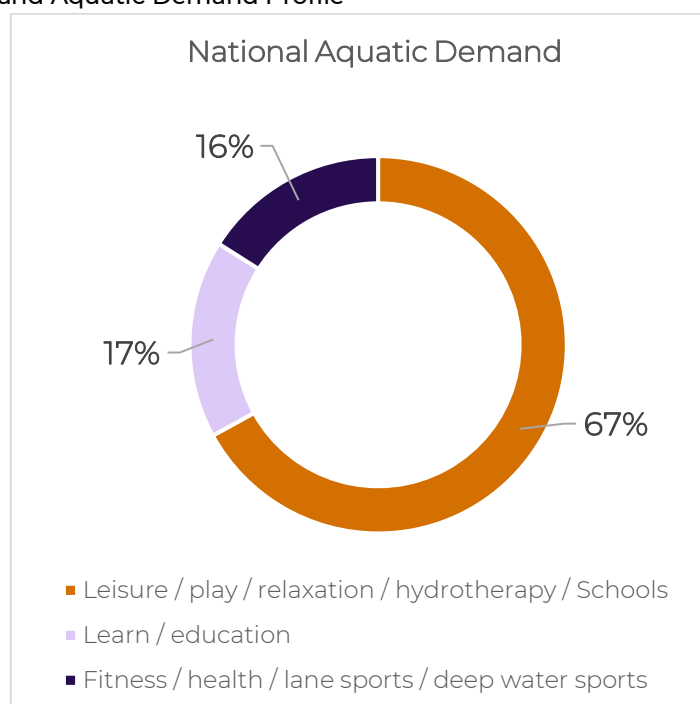
8.1 Typical Pool User Profile

Swimming has been a popular past time for New Zealanders for many years. One thing that has changed over this time though, is the way participation occurs. Figure 8.1 identifies four broad types of aquatic facility user groups and a graphical representation of the estimated total pool attendances that each group makes up in facilities across New Zealand and Australia.

Like many other pools in New Zealand, most Hamilton pools were designed at a time when those in the 'fitness and training' group were the primary users. While this type of use will continue to be important, recreation and leisure type users now account for much of the total number of aquatic facility users. Further, the 'therapy' user group is likely to increase as the population ages and an increasing number of people with rehabilitation requirements seek out non-weight bearing activities.

Planning needs to ensure the future mix of aquatic facilities considers accessibility for all user groups (especially in regard to the needs of the ageing population). The changing ethnic profile of Hamilton city (in particular the projected increase in those identifying as Asian) will create increased demand for certain types and temperatures of pool water.

Figure 8.1 New Zealand Aquatic Demand Profile



Aquatic facility design has adapted to meet these changes in use by including:

- Zero depth play spaces for young children to experience water play
- Hydrotherapy pools, particularly for rehabilitation
- Spa pools and saunas for relaxation and therapy
- Progression from outdoor seasonal pools to indoor year-round provision
- Larger aquatic facilities for effectiveness and efficiency, complemented by satellite venues.
- Flexibility in spaces e.g. 2 x 25m pools or a bulkhead system rather than a single 50m pool.
- Movable floors to adjust the required depth for various user groups
- Leisure pools – wave pools, play spaces, lazy rivers
- Lighter, warmer and more accessible pools
- On-site provision of other services such as cafes, creches, physiotherapy and other medical services.

As a general rule, the proportion of a typical community aquatic facility should be around 40%-50% lane space and 50%-60% other types of water by area to meet the needs of the different types of users¹¹.

It should be noted that lane space can double as recreation space and therefore meet both the needs of fitness/training and recreation/leisure needs. It is common occurrence for pools to be used for multiple activity types at different times of the day or week.

8.2 Current Aquatic Network Makeup

There is just over 5,000m² of aquatic space available for community access throughout Hamilton. However, only 2,300m² is available all year round with the balance being available for the months of December through to March.

The Hamilton network proportion is currently around 65% lane space and 35% other water types. However, the majority of attendees at Waterworld (47%) and Gallagher Aquatic (65%) would be considered leisure users. In contrast, pool use for lap swimming (Waterworld 15% and Gallagher 23%) and learn to swim (Waterworld 23% and Gallagher 16%) is low.

¹¹ Source; Jamie Delich, aquatics specialist

Table 8.1 and 8.2 show more detail on what types of spaces each of the 4 main user groups mostly use and how the existing Hamilton network meets or doesn't meet those needs during the summer and winter months.

The tables show that:

- The existing network provides a relatively narrow range of spaces and activity types to meet user demand.
- There are significant gaps in provision of water spaces for some user groups – especially recreational users.
- The situation is heightened during the winter months when many outdoor pools are closed.
- At both Waterworld and Gallagher Aquatic Centre where the majority of attendees are leisure users, the majority of water space provided is lane space.

The future network will need to address the imbalance of recreation, play and warm water spaces.

8.3 Benchmarks and Ratios

8.3.1 Key Benchmarks

The National Facilities Strategy for Aquatic Sports 2013¹² and the Waikato Regional Aquatic Strategy identified a number of useful benchmarks for the provision of pools based on population:

The following are the relevant key benchmarks used in this analysis:

- A 'standard pool' is defined as one 25m, 8-lane pool that is open year-round. This equates to approximately 500m².
- The National average for pool visits is 5-7 visits per person per year.
- The Waikato Regional Aquatic Strategy recommended a city the size of Hamilton should have approximately 45 people per m² of pool space¹³.

8.3.2 Pool Space Demand Estimates

Applying the benchmarks from the section above to the current pool network and population projections there is a current deficit of 1769 m² of year-round pool space which will increase to a deficit of 3145 m² by 2043 if no additional pool space is added. Table 8.3 shows the increasing deficit of pool space over time.

Table 8.3 Projected pool space requirements¹⁴

Year	2023	2033	2043
Current pool space (m ²)	2373	2373	2373
Required pool space (m ² per head of population)	4162	4488	4820
Surplus/Deficit	-1769	-2497	-3145

The future network will need to address the current and projected undersupply of overall water space.

8.4 Pool Admissions

The Sport New Zealand Community Sport and Recreation Facility Development Guide¹⁵ suggests that a well-run facility could achieve 5-7 visits per head of population per annum.

Table 8.4 shows that Hamilton has a relatively low number of visits per head of population for aquatic facilities compared to what should be expected. This could be an indication that the quantity and/or type of pool space provided in the network is not attracting users as would be expected.

Table 8.4 Hamilton Annual Pool Visits Per Head of Population

Aquatics	
Visits per annum (2019)	449,539
Partner pool admissions	33,342
Total Pool Admissions	482,881
Population (2019) ¹⁶	169,500
Visits per head per year	2.65

Note: 2019 visitor numbers have been utilised to demonstrate the normal facility usage of the aquatic network prior to the impact of the covid years.

¹² Sport New Zealand National Facilities Strategy for Aquatic Sports (2013)

¹³ The National Facilities Strategy for Aquatic Sports identified a ratio of 60 people per square metre for major urban areas.

¹⁴ Projected pool space required by 2063 has been identified to be under supplied by 4339m² if status quo remains.

¹⁵ Sport New Zealand Community Sport and Recreation Guide Page 221

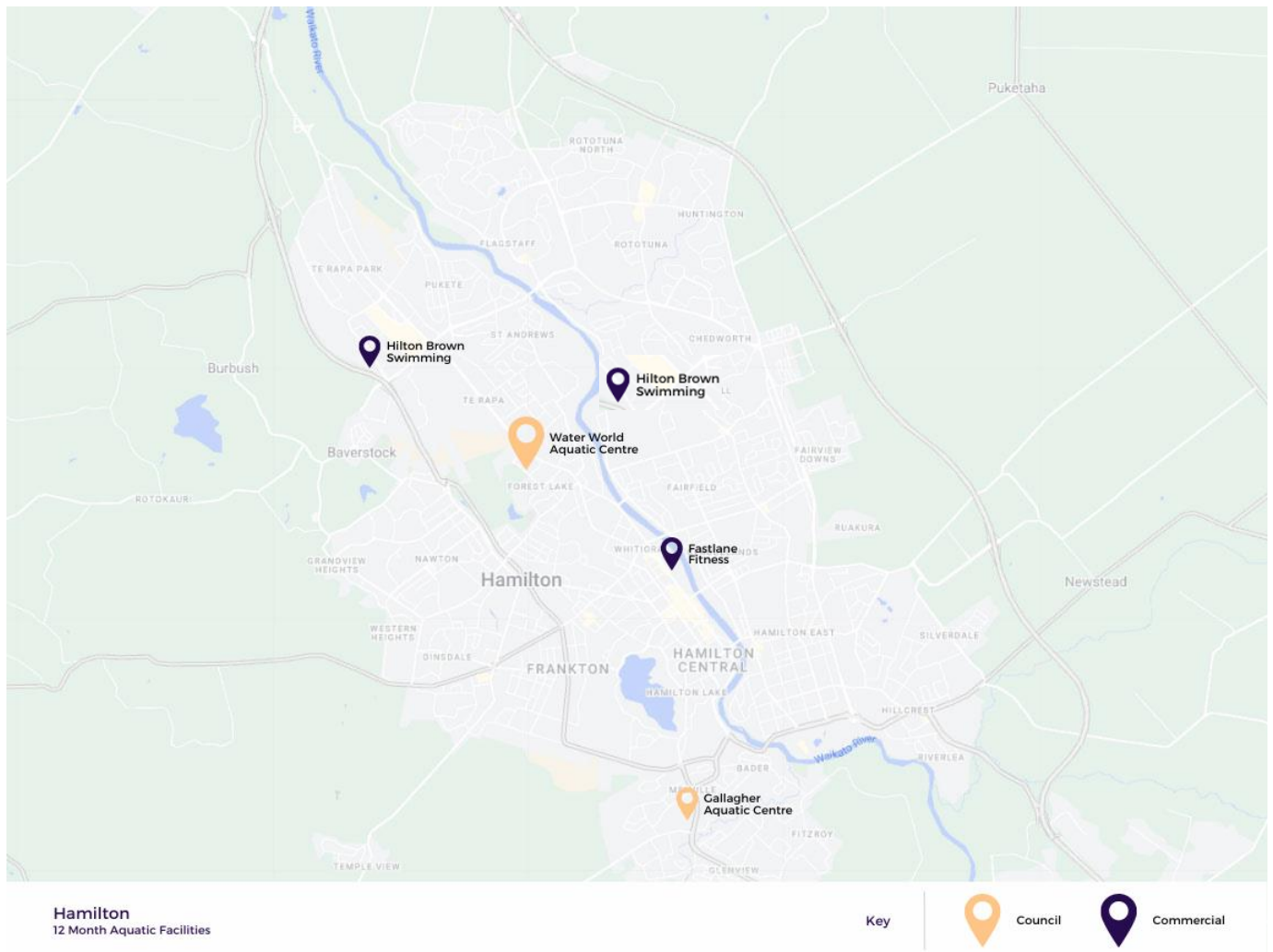
¹⁶ [Hamilton's population and economy steams ahead | Hamilton City Council](#)

8.5 Availability of Year-round Access

Figure 8.2 shows the location of the year-round aquatic facilities available in Hamilton and the areas of the city that do not have easy access to an aquatic facility year-round.

The north of the city has the largest gap in the network with no year-round aquatic facility. Future aquatic developments will also be required to address the gaps in the southeast and southwest in the future.

Figure 8.2: Year-round Aquatic Facility Locations



8.6 Stakeholder Input

Feedback from aquatic regional sports organisations, facility manager and other stakeholders indicated the following:

- Waterworld is at capacity for learn to swim classes. There is a significant waiting list for learn to swim.
- Club lane swimming at peak times is perceived to be at capacity at Waterworld.
- However, increasing the capacity of a lane from 3 to 6-8 swimmers will assist with meeting demand for swim patrons. This is accepted practice in New Zealand public swimming pools.
- Waterworld is nearing capacity for access to deep water at peak times due to water polo and diving utilising the same space.
- The ability to access additional deep-water space for youth orientated programmes (flipper ball) would alleviate a portion of the deep water demand at Waterworld.
- The Gallagher Aquatic Centre is not at capacity for lane swimming and learn to swim at peak times.
- The partner pools offer an important opportunity for club lane swimmers in the summer months.
- Strong desire from all external aquatic organisations for an aquatic facility for the north of Hamilton to ease the pressure from Waterworld and meet the needs of the growing population in the north. The Waikato Regional Aquatics Facility reports identifies a projected shortfall of aquatic space within the Waikato and Hamilton region.

8.7 Summary

The following is a summary of the gaps in the existing network identified in previous sections that should be addressed to meet needs today and through to 2043.

1. The current network is undersupplied by 1769 m² to meet current needs.
2. If no additional water space is developed there will be an under-supply of water space of - 3145m² by 2043.
3. There is no all-year-round aquatic facility in the north of the city.
4. Many current and potential users are not well catered for; the existing water space is dominated by lane pools. More play, leisure, warm-water and other spaces are required.
5. The undersupply of quantity and variety of water space is exacerbated in winter when many outdoor pools are closed.
6. There is not enough (indoor) year-round water space. A lack of year-round aquatic space limits access for many users for much of the year and reduces redundancy in the network for maintenance, outages and upgrades.
7. The age, condition, layout and configuration of some spaces does not meet modern facility standards.
8. There are gaps in provision of year-round aquatic facilities in the northeast, southwest and central city. A lack of facilities in these areas of the city will become more pronounced as the population in these areas grows.
9. There will be a gap in the east of the city long term which will be met by a partner pool for the short to medium term. Long term a smaller stand-alone facility may be required.

9 Future Network Approach

9.1 Partner Pools

It is assumed that the current network of partner pools will continue to operate as currently available for community access. Regular maintenance and upgrades will need to be carried out as required to ensure these facilities are kept in operational condition and able to supply the network.

9.2 Priority Areas for Investment

The three areas of Hamilton have been ranked in regard to the need for investment in the aquatic facility network and are outlined below:

Priority Area 1: Hamilton North

- Provision of a year-round indoor aquatic facility in the north of the city.
- Would serve the already large population in Hamilton North.
- Focus on school-age children, young families and retirees.

Priority Area 2: Hamilton Central

- A year-round centrally located facility.
- Target group 1: Central city workers
- Target group 2: Central resident population.
- Focus on Young Adults, Māori and Asian populations.

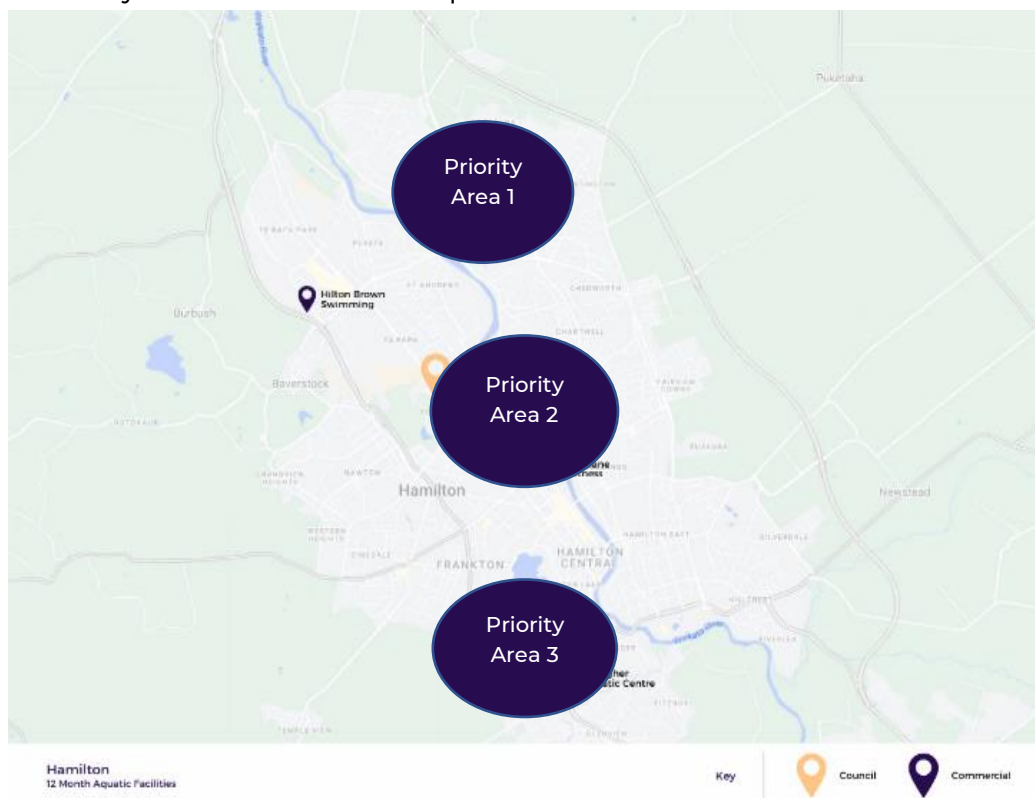
Priority Area 3: Hamilton South

- South Hamilton facility provision
- Focus on Māori, Pacific communities.

Priority 4: Support of Partner Pools

- Provides key local provision for access to aquatic space during summer months
- Support in short to medium term to keep them operationally viable.

Figure 9.1 Priority Areas for Investment – Aquatic Facilities



10 Options Analysis

10.1 High-level Options Assessment

Eight aquatic facility development options that may have the potential to meet some of the needs of the community have been identified. Many of these involve partnerships with third parties for joint access.

An initial high-level assessment of each of these options was undertaken to identify those that best met identified criteria for further consideration.

A summary of this 'long list' of options and those that have been prioritised for further analysis is given in Table 10.1 below. The full assessment can be found in Appendix 3.

Table 10.1 Aquatic Facility Options Long List

Long List of Aquatic Development Options		Outcome
Option 1	Rototuna Public Private Partnership aquatic facility (lap pool and learn to swim pool)	Short list
Option 2	Gallagher Aquatic Centre Extension (Melville High School partnership) - additional aquatic facility components added to existing aquatic complex	Short list
Option 3	Waterworld - additional aquatic facility components added to the existing facility	Short list
Option 4	Hamilton Girls High School - development of new pool on school site	Discount
Option 5	Partner Pools - Upgrades to key school partner pools	Short list
Option 6	University of Waikato (UoW) - Major upgrades to university pool	Short list
Option 7	Council Stand Alone aquatic facility development	Short list
Option 8	Old Municipal Pool Site - Swim in the City Outdoor Pool	Discount

10.1.1 Summary of Development Options Not Progressed for Detailed Assessment

The potential aquatic options not being progressed for further assessment are identified below with the detailed analysis in Appendix four. Further analysis on the below options can be found in appendix four.

Hamilton Girls High School	This option focusses on the development of a new pool on Hamilton Girls High School grounds. This option has been dismissed at this stage of assessment due to the size constraints of the site.
Municipal Pool Site - Swim in the City Outdoor Pool	- This option has a focus on developing an all-year outdoor pool has not been considered for further assessment. - Although the proposed project has merit in a number of areas (health and well-being) the significant capital and on-going operational investment required will have a lower impact on meeting the overall future aquatic needs when compared to an additional indoor pool facility.

10.2 Detailed Options Assessment

The options were grouped according to which of the three priority areas of the city the option could address as per Table 10.2.

Table 10.2: Aquatic Facilities Detailed Options Assessment by Area

Hamilton North	Hamilton Central	Hamilton South
Option 1 – Rototuna Aquatic Facility Private /Public Partnership	Option 3 - Waterworld Aquatic Expansion	Option 2 - Gallagher Aquatic Expansion Option (Melville High School)
Option 5 - Partner Pools - Upgrades to Key School Partner Pools	Option 6 – University of Waikato Aquatic Facility	Option 5 - Partner Pools - Upgrades to Key School Partner Pools
Option 7 – Council Stand-alone	Option 5 - Partner Pools - Upgrades to Key School Partner Pools	Option 7 – Council Stand-alone

The options were then assessed in more detail against the criteria (see Table 10.3). This helped to identify the option that could potentially best meet the identified gaps in that geographical part of the network. An additional stand-alone pool was not considered for central Hamilton due to the presence of the regionally significant Waterworld.

Table 10.3. Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Score
Strategic Alignment – Supports strategic objectives, plans and priorities	15
Community Access – Equitable availability, access, and use	15
Partnership ¹⁷ – opportunities for co-investment, ownership, management, and delivery	10
Demand – responsive to current and expected future growth	10
Accessibility – linkages to infrastructure services, transport, biking, and walking routes	10
Network integration – future network considerations - cross boundary	10
Achievability – timeframes and ability to respond to evidenced based demand	5
*Affordability – Capital and operational costs, social and economic ROI	5
Sustainability - Impact on the environment through construction and operations.	5
Total points available:	85

*Affordability is ranked low under the assessment criteria due to the key outcome of the report being first and foremost based on the identification of community needs for aquatic facilities. The affordability aspect will be addressed during the business case phase of individual projects.

As part of the options assessment, an energy analysis was undertaken by an independent energy professional. The energy analysis looked at the opportunity for a site or facility to minimise its energy footprint by utilising wastewater heat pumps. This assessment formed part of the overall options analysis.

¹⁷ Indoor Courts have a higher scoring range for Partnership compared to the Aquatic facilities assessment as the complexity of Aquatic Facility Partnerships is generally higher

10.2.1 Hamilton North Options Assessment

Option 1 – Rototuna Aquatic Facility Private /Public Partnership	
HCC has been progressing the concept of developing an aquatic facility in Rototuna with a commercial partner. Under this option HCC would provide the land and a portion of the capital funding, the commercial company would provide the majority of the capital funding and get the management rights to the facility. The Rototuna area has been assessed as easy/medium in its ability to obtain its own energy sources.	
Opportunities • Professional operator of aquatic facility. • Provides for lap and LTS opportunities for the local community. • Will ease the pressure at Waterworld for LTS and lap training demand.	Challenges • HCC will need to provide public land for a commercial operation. • Significant capital will be required by HCC. • An operational subsidy will be required by HCC. • The facility would only meet a portion of the community's aquatic needs (only providing lap and LTS). • Does not provide for recreation, leisure and hydrotherapy components. • Local community will still need to travel to undertake aquatic leisure needs.

Option 7 – Council Stand-alone	
There are various partnership options that have been identified that could assist with meeting the projected shortfalls. However, the partnerships may not meet all the needs and/or may not be the best option to reach community outcomes. Therefore, HCC will need to consider developing standalone facilities without partners (as is the case with Waterworld). With particular reference to aquatic facilities, there is a wide range of facility components and areas of focus. What is required is the development of more play, leisure, warm-water spaces which are difficult to commercialise or provide an adequate return to a third-party partner. The social and health benefits of providing these spaces are acknowledged with local authorities playing the role of provider due to the significant capital and ongoing operations support required to construct and operate long term.	
Opportunities • Full control of development • Appropriate community facility components provided. • Provision of development of more play, leisure, warm-water spaces • Full community access provided. • Council owned and managed.	Challenges • All capital and operational funding will be responsibility of HCC. • Length of timeframes for planning and then approval to progress this option. • Require appropriate site to be identified and available for development.

Option 5 - Partner Pools - Upgrades to Key School Partner Pools	
The existing partner pools play a key role in the supply of aquatic space during the summer months in the provision of affordable and accessible outdoor aquatic facilities for local communities. The partner pools are made up of aging pool space and associated infrastructure and will require ongoing maintenance and upgrades of plant and equipment (as identified through previous reports and assessments). The partner pools will require ongoing appropriate support to keep the pools financially viable for the school to operate them in summer months. The partner pools will be required in the short to medium term while further assessment and planning is undertaken to progress potential new aquatic space(s). No new partner pools are required to be added to the network of summer pool space.	
Opportunities • Low level investment required to support summer network of aquatic facilities. • Existing local community support • Proven partner organisation	Challenges • Aging asset and related infrastructure • Health and safety considerations • Financially challenging for schools to operate • Summer only community access provided.

10.2.2 Hamilton North – Preferred Option

The options were assessed against the criteria as shown in Table 10.4 below.

Option 7 – Council Stand-alone was identified as the preferred option for Hamilton North.

Table 10.4 Hamilton North - Aquatic Facility Options Assessment

Criteria	Option 1 Rototuna Public-Private Partnership	Option 7 Council Stand-alone	Option 5 Partner Pool
Strategic Alignment	10	10	10
Community Access	5	15	5
Partnership	10	0	10
Demand	10	10	10
Accessibility	5	10	7
Network integration	5	10	7
Achievability	2	3	3
Affordability	4	2	3
Sustainability	2	5	2
Total Score	53	65	57

10.2.3 Hamilton Central Options Assessment

Option 3 - Waterworld Aquatic Expansion	
The Waterworld Aquatic Centre is the regional aquatic facility for Waikato and is one of only two council-owned aquatic facilities in Hamilton. The facility is at capacity in terms of learn to swim and well utilised for lap and deep water access. An additional 25m indoor pool and outdoor leisure components would be the initial priority for the site.	
Opportunities - Existing site could accommodate new facility components. - Synergies with existing facility components. - Enhance facility as destination hub. - Council owner and manager of facility guaranteeing community access. - Assist with future proofing facility.	Challenges - All capital and operational funding will be responsibility of HCC. - Length of timeframes for planning and then approval to progress this option.

Option 6 – University of Waikato Aquatic Facility	
The University of Waikato has proposed a partnership opportunity with HCC with regard to developing a permanent covering of its existing 50m outdoor pool and upgrading the facility (existing partner pool). The existing pool and associated infrastructure are aging with a limited asset life remaining. The cost to upgrade the existing aquatic facility to an appropriate standard which is fit for purpose as a modern facility would be prohibited. As a result, it would be anticipated that a new aquatic facility would be the most likely cost effective long term solution. The potential funding constraints of redeveloping the existing aquatic facility were identified by the university.	
Opportunities - Land provided for the proposed developments. - Existing aquatic facility utilised as a starting point. - Site is large enough to future-proof. - UoW is a proven organisation.	Challenges - Significant capital cost required by HCC to upgrade the facility. - Potentially more cost effective to construct a new aquatic facility compared to upgrading existing assets. - Funding constraints identified by the university. - Poor quality asset with limited asset life remaining - Significant operational budget required by HCC. - Asset owned by UoW or Trust.

10.2.4 Hamilton Central – Preferred Option

The options were assessed against the criteria as shown in Table 10.5 below.

Option 3 – Waterworld was identified as the preferred option for Hamilton Central.

Table 10.5: Hamilton Central Aquatic Facility Options Assessment

Criteria	Option 3 Waterworld	Option 5 Partner Pool	Option 6 UoW
Strategic Alignment	10	10	10
Community Access	15	5	5
Partnership	0	10	10
Demand	10	10	10
Accessibility	10	7	7
Network integration	7	7	7
Achievability	3	3	3
Affordability	3	3	1
Sustainability	5	2	1
Total score	63	57	54

10.2.5 Hamilton South - Options Assessment

Option 2 - Gallagher Aquatic Expansion Option (Melville High School)	
Gallagher Aquatic Centre is located on the Melville High School site. The high school is amalgamating with the adjacent Melville primary school and a masterplan will be undertaken for the whole site. As part of the future options for the site the school is supportive of extending the aquatic facility to incorporate additional facility components.	
Opportunities • Would assist in meeting the long-term needs of south. • Existing partner with positive working relationship • Land provided by partner organisation. • Hubbing of key sporting facilities (indoor courts, aquatic facilities) for wider community use.	Challenges • MoE sign off for additional 'community asset' on MoE land. • School sign off for additional 'community asset' on site. • Negotiations will be required to understand appropriate level of community use vs school use. • Length of timeframes to seek appropriate approval to progress this option.

The Council Stand-alone Option as described in previous sections was also considered for this area.

10.2.6 Hamilton South – Preferred Option

The options were assessed against the criteria as shown in Table 10.6 below.

Option 2 – Gallagher Aquatic Centre Extension was identified as the preferred option for the Hamilton South area.

Table 10.6: Hamilton South Aquatic Facility Options Assessment

Criteria	Option 2 Gallagher Aquatic Centre Expansion	Option 5 HCC Stand Alone
Strategic Alignment	10	10
Community Access	10	15
Partnership	15	0
Demand	10	10
Accessibility	8	10
Network integration	10	10
Achievability	3	3
Affordability	3	2
Sustainability	5	5
Total score	74	65

11 Preferred Aquatic Facility Options

11.1 Aquatic Facilities – Preferred Options

The assessment undertaken of the short list of aquatic projects identifies the following priority projects to meet the projected gap in the network.

Priority 1: Rototuna - Council Stand Alone Pool – Hamilton North

Priority 2: Waterworld Aquatic Centre Extension – Hamilton Central

Priority 3: Gallagher Aquatic Centre Extension – Hamilton South

The quantity and specific types of water space indicated for each option are based on:

- The current and projected demographic data for the area including the current and projected population for the area and the demographic profile such as age profile, life-stage and ethnicity.
- The typical water user profile as indicated is approximately 67% recreation/leisure, 17% learn / education and 16% fitness / health / lane sports / deep water sports
- The existing quantity and type of water space already provided (where applicable) for each option.
- The gaps in supply of water space (quantity and type) to meet the expected demand in the local area and across the entire network¹⁸.

Each option will require further detailed assessment and consultation with the local community to further refine the exact specification of water spaces and other key components as an essential part of future planning stages.

11.2 Indicative Capital and Operating Cost Assumptions

The indicative preliminary capital costs and operational subsidy ranges have been developed based on recent facility developments and a national benchmarking exercise of similar types of facilities.

A detailed capital cost estimate would be provided during the business case phase in which a detailed cost estimate would be undertaken based on a more detailed understanding of the size of building, quality of material (external and internal) and the construction method.

A detailed operational budget developed during the business case phase will identify a narrower operational subsidy range. This will include among other things the pricing and staffing structure and the ability for the facility to generate other revenue sources.

The priority projects have been apportioned into short, medium and long term to align with the councils LTP process and ten-year planning timeframes in the following table.

¹⁸ It is anticipated the Sport NZ Aquatic Facilities Strategy will provide further guidance on the types of water space and this should be used as HCC proceeds to the Business Case stage.

Priority 1: Rototuna - Council Stand Alone Pool – Hamilton North Short Term	
Indicative capital cost estimate range - \$25m - \$35m Indicative annual operational subsidy range - \$500,000 - \$800,000	
Specifications	- Initiate planning for aquatic facility in the north as soon as practicable. - Construction undertaken between 2026/27. 25m X 10 lane (wider range of activities) = 625m² - Deep enough for flipper ball and youth water polo 500-1000m² of: - Hydrotherapy - LTS - Leisure Water - Spa/Sauna Note: Consideration for fitness centre to be part of the final facility to provide a sustainable revenue stream.
Rationale	- No pool in north of the city with 12-month community access to lap pool or leisure water. - There is only one partner pool in the north of the city. - There is a projected population growth in the north of the city. - Projected changes to the population profile of Hamilton City indicate a mix of aquatic components is desirable. - A community-focused aquatic facility in the north will ease the pressure on Waterworld Aquatic Centre for lane swimming, learn to swim and leisure needs.
Priority 2: Waterworld Aquatic Centre Extension – Hamilton Central Medium Term	
Indicative capital cost estimate range - \$14.0m - \$17.0m Indicative annual operational subsidy range - Additional 15% of the current subsidy	
Specifications	- Commence planning for aquatic facility at Waterworld Aquatic facility as soon as practicable. - Construction undertaken between 2029-2031. - Additional 25m indoor programme pool - Additional warm water components - Review the need for cold plunge pool components - Upgrading the outdoor Lido pool to add leisure/play components. - Addition of BBQ, shade, ½ court basketball areas etc to outdoor areas NB: Do not proceed with covering of Lido pool.
Rationale	- Outdoor pool to be enhanced as a destination area during summer months. - Only significant outdoor leisure pool in the city. - Major leisure component which is popular by wider community during summer months. - Enhances Waterworld as an aquatic hub (indoor and outdoor opportunities). The existing learn to swim wait lists will be positively impacted by the proposed new pool in Hamilton North (priority 1). The current demand from swim clubs to access additional 50 metre pool training time could be met by re-programming once a new pool space is added in Hamilton North. The demand for deep water users will be met by the proposed new pools which should be deep enough for flipper ball and youth water polo.

Priority 3: Gallagher Aquatic Centre Extension – Hamilton South Long Term	
Indicative capital cost estimate range - \$6.0m - \$10.0m Indicative operational subsidy range - additional 30% of the current subsidy	
Specifications	• Initiate planning for aquatic facility at the Gallagher Aquatic Centre in 2030. • Construction undertaken during following LTP 10-year period. • Addition of leisure, hydro, sauna and spa to existing aquatic complex • Approx 500m² of additional leisure components.
Rationale	• The current complex only provides for lap swimming and LTS. • There are no leisure or hydrotherapy components in Hamilton South • National trends identify that 67% of pool attendees seek recreation, leisure, play, warm water relaxation activities. • Enhancement of the existing aquatic facility will provide a one stop shop for the community. • There is a significant population growth projected for the Hamilton South area and surrounds. • Link to the hospital for rehabilitation with hydrotherapy component. • A leisure-focused aquatic facility in the south-west will ease the pressure on Waterworld Aquatic Centre for leisure needs and free up lane swimming space at Waterworld which is used for leisure time in the winter months.
Priority 4 – Ongoing Support Partner Pools	
Specifications	• Provide an appropriate funding grant to current partner pools to allow them to operate in a financially viable manner. • Support the key asset and infrastructure upgrades required to keep the pool open in the short to medium term.
Rationale	• The partner pools will be required in the short to medium term while further assessment and planning is undertaken to progress potential new aquatic space(s).

Part Four: Report Recommendations

1. Hamilton City Council approves the priority projects for indoor courts:
 - Priority 1: Melville High School Partnership Facility
 - Priority 2: Hamilton Girls High School Partnership Facility
 - Priority 3: Expansion of The Peak Partnership Facility at Rototuna High School
2. Hamilton City Council approves the priority projects for aquatic facilities:
 - Priority 1: Develop a Council Aquatic Centre at Rototuna
 - Priority 2: Expansion of Waterworld Aquatic Centre
 - Priority 3: Expansion of Gallagher Aquatic Centre
 - Priority 4: Ongoing Support of Partner Pools
3. The priority projects for Indoor Court and Aquatics Facility provision in Hamilton are aligned with Hamilton City Council's funding framework.
4. Hamilton City Council proceeds to the Business Case stage with the Priority 1 projects.

Appendix One: Strategic Overview

Strategic Documents

The series of diagrams below identify the key strategic documents considered as part of this report.

Figure. Hamilton Centric Strategic Document Review

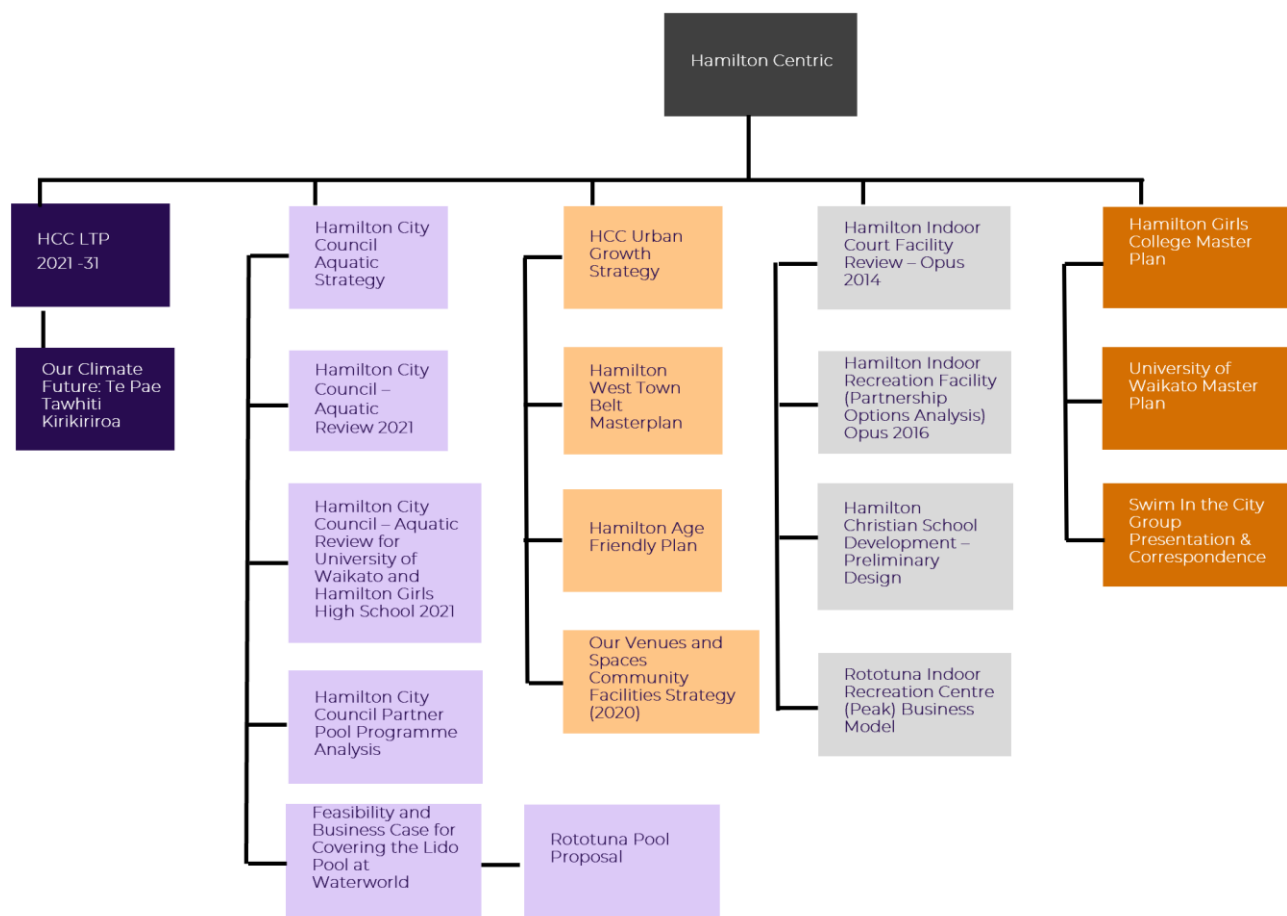


Figure. Waikato Centric Strategic Document Review

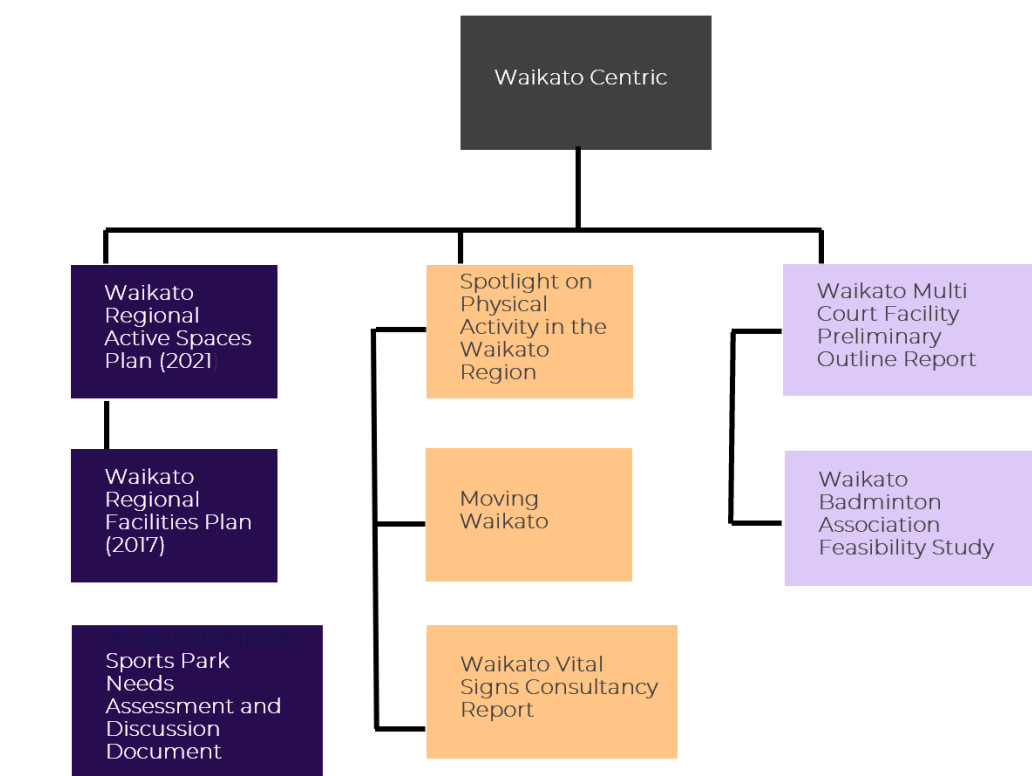
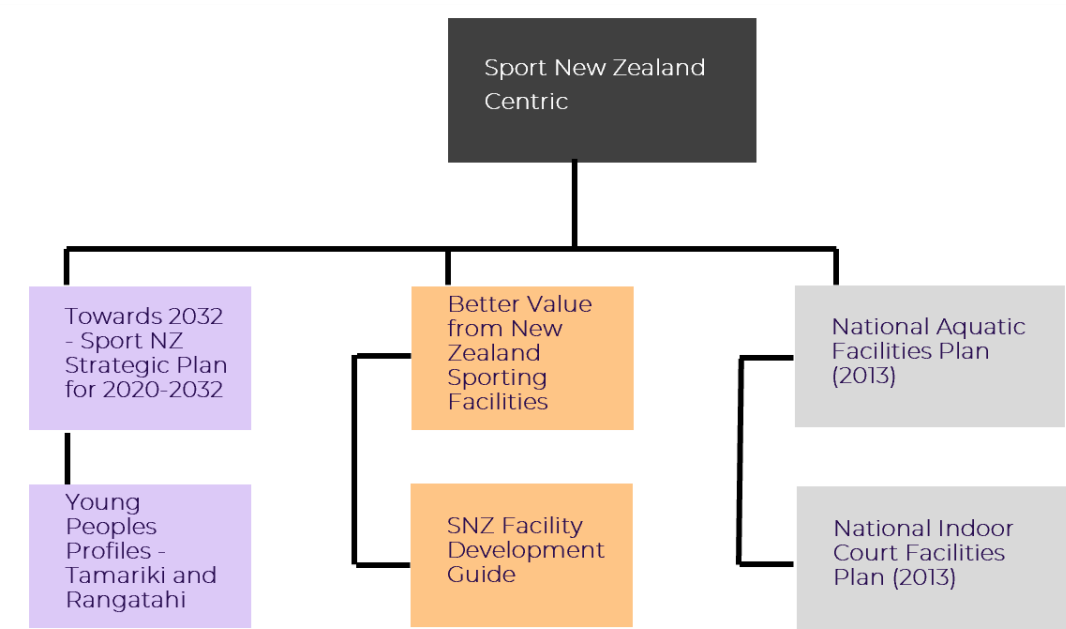


Figure. Sport New Zealand Centric Strategic Document Review



Document	Comment
Hamilton City Council Long-Term Plan (2021-31)	Relevant strategic intent - Council supports indoor sport & recreation through the provision of the Te Rapa Sportsdrome, and its partnerships with others to support the provision of other facilities such as The Peak four court facility located at Rototuna High School. The Council is the principal provider of public aquatic facilities across the city. Waterworld and Gallagher Aquatic Centre are dedicated to promoting aquatic sport, recreation, leisure, education, and health opportunities.
Towards 2032 - Sport NZ Strategic Plan for 2020-2032	Relevant national strategic guidance and outcomes - Increased participation and physical activity in fit-for-purpose aquatic and indoor court facilities and environments.
National Aquatic Facilities Plan (2013)	The Plan provides a framework for developing future facilities which are appropriately scaled and located to meet the needs of users – locally, regionally, nationally, and internationally. At the time the Plan was written the Waikato region had a small over supply of aquatic space. The Plan noted the competitive use v community use conflict that still exists. The Plan is currently under review and is likely to look more at how pools are used rather than the number of users per pool. This will better consider the different needs of different demographic groups with older adults and toddlers seeking warmer water than competitive swimmers.
National Indoor Court Facilities Plan (2013)	The Plan provides a framework for developing future facilities which are appropriately scaled and located to meet the needs of users – locally, regionally, nationally, and internationally. At the time the Plan was written the Waikato Region had 1 Council owned court per 20,000 people (the national average was 1:23,000) and 1 school court per 16,000 (the national average was 1:14,000). The Plan is currently under review and is likely to allow more flexibility for height requirements for future general use court development.
Better Value from New Zealand Sporting Facilities	A tool developed by Sport NZ to support effective facility development/investment decisions. Sport NZ encourages those associated within the sport sector, which includes Councils, to apply the following principles to planning: • Meeting an identified need • Sustainability • Partnering/Collaboration • Integration • Future proofing • Accessibility These principles will be applied later in this document.

Document	Comment
SNZ Facility Development Guide	Using the principles referred to in the Better Value from NZ Sporting facilities document, the Guide has particular focus on affordability and whole-of-life financial sustainability. It includes 'reference facility' guides to illustrate the different activity spaces and amenities that might be appropriate for new community sport and recreation facilities. The Guide works through the 6 stages of the facility development life cycle: • Concept • Plan • Design • Build • Operate • Improve
Waikato Regional Active Spaces Plan (2021)	A high-level strategic framework for play, active recreation and sport facilities planning and optimisation. The planning principles and decision criteria have been utilised within the decision making process of this plan including: • Exploring site options, optimal community access and partnerships for future indoor court provision with a decision on preferred option/s made an • Considering the need for additional indoor aquatic capacity required and a decision on preferred option/s made that includes space for play, active recreation, and sport use.
Moving Waikato	The City's facility network faces challenges and opportunities that requires an ongoing collaborative planning approach such as: • significant growth of population in urban and peripheral areas, • an aging of the population, • static or declining population in rural areas along with • increasing inequity and deprivation • changing participation preferences • climate change The factors above will be considered when assessing the provision of a future aquatic and indoor court facility network.
Te Rautaki Hoopua Wai o Kirikiriroa - Hamilton City Council Aquatic Strategy	The Strategy is a long term and broad vision for council's role in aquatics until 2031. Prior to the Strategy, there had not been any clear direction that defined Council's role is in the provision of aquatics facilities. The Strategy has four identified outcomes: • Hapori/Community- Facilities and services are welcoming and inclusive • Haakinakina/Sport - Clubs, high-performance aquatic sport, and events are promoted and supported. • Taakaro/ Play- Informal recreation, leisure and play is planned and promoted. • Haumaru Wai /Water Safety- Aquatic facilities complement the use of the natural water spaces for swimming and recreation and supports their safer use.

Document	Comment
Urban Growth Strategy	Understanding areas of growth such as the future development of the Rototuna, Peacocke and Rotokauri areas which require community facilities and services. Consideration to working with Waikato District and Waipa Councils to address the areas on Hamilton's boundaries with regard to shared investment and use will be required.
Spotlight of Physical Activity in the Waikato Region Date?	Understanding physical activity trends - the affordability of sport and physical activity remains a barrier for tamariki and rangatahi who are Māori, female, have a disability or are from high deprivation communities. 1 in 5 tamariki in the Waikato Region don't participate because their family cannot afford it. No traditional or formal sport appears in the top 5 activity preferences for tamariki, rangatahi or adults. There were 4 recommendations in response to the 2021 survey: • Affordability of access and participation • Increasing play opportunities • Pay to play, pop-up opportunities and shortened formats • Family-friendly active spaces and programming
Young Peoples Profiles - Tamariki and Rangatahi	Understanding physical activity trends - Tamariki (5 – 11-year-olds) do an average of 4½ hours of activity per week. Rangatahi participate in physical activity significantly less than tamariki. Tamariki must have access to enriched and varied playful experiences within their local facilities and environments. This is equally important in the settings of home, school, and community. The benefits of good sporting experiences are not being realised by many rangatahi due to dislocation between clubs and schools, and there is a growing trend for schools to prioritise more elite student athletes to the detriment of participatory sport. The time spent participating in quality youth sport and physical activity opportunities is a critical variable in explaining adult participation. Young people who participate more frequently in a variety of activities, particularly outside of school, and who have greater cardiorespiratory fitness, are more likely to be active in adulthood.

Document	Comment
Spotlight on Physical Activity in the Waikato Region	Active NZ Data 2021 – Waikato Region Sport • 58% of young people and 59% of adults say they do enough physical activity to positively impact their wellbeing. • 64% of young people and 74% of adults say they want to do more. This means there could be 70% of the Waikato Region's population active enough to impact their wellbeing. • Young women 5-17 years are currently more active than young males • The costs of sport and physical activity is a barrier for tamariki, rangatahi who are Māori, female, have a disability or are from high deprivation communities. • Other demands (too busy) prevent around 30% of rangatahi being active. • Interestingly no traditional or formal sport appears in the top 5 activity preferences for tamariki, rangatahi or adults. The information made recommendations to focus on four areas: - Affordability of access and participation - Increasing play opportunities - Pay to play, pop-up opportunities and shortened formats - Family-friendly active spaces and programming
Our Climate Future: Te Pae Tawhiti Kirikiriroa	Strategic intent - Council has an important role in responding to climate change. It can directly and indirectly impact emissions in the city and has a leadership role in preparing our community for changes in the climate. Community facilities, especially swimming pools, are high users of energy and so it can address its own emissions by eliminating the use of fossil fuels (gas) as an energy source.
Hamilton Age Friendly Plan	Strategic intent - Hamilton is the “youngest” city among New Zealand's six largest cities, with 11.9% of its population being over 65 years– 2018 Census. Engagement during the plan provided some relevant themes: • Hamilton is generally viewed as a good city for older people – it is accessible with plenty to do and lots of spaces and places for people to connect and recreate. • Older people feel well served by the range of community facilities available to them, including libraries, aquatic facilities, and community centres. They would like to see increased consideration for older people in the development of new facilities or in upgrading existing ones.

Document	Comment
Hamilton West Town Belt Masterplan	Futures planning - The Masterplan is a 30-year vision setting the direction for the future of the West Town Belt. It has a range of open space and facilities functions, including active and passive recreation, community use, elite sports, and sports tourism. Future projects to enhance and develop the Town Belt are generally identified with one of these being Hamilton Girls' High School which in addition to being a key connection between the town belt and Hamilton Lake Domain, could be considered a community/education partnership opportunity for future city network indoor court and aquatic provision.
Our Venues and Spaces Community Facilities Strategy (2020)	Background and context - An overview of current Hamilton Community Facilities (including aquatic facilities) and Council plans as of November 2020. Includes: vision, purpose, and outcomes (3) along with location maps, condition assessments.
Waikato Regional Facilities Plan (2017)	Background and context - Global Leisure Group undertook the development of the Plan. The timeframe for the Plan is 2017-2027. The review determines an appropriate network of aquatic facilities for the next 10 years through to 2027.
Hamilton City Council – Aquatic Review (Planning Document) 2021 and Hamilton City Council – Aquatic Review for University of Waikato and Hamilton Girls High School 2021	The report has 13 key findings and identified 8 Future Directions notably: • Enclosing the University's existing outdoor pool is unlikely to meet demand for more leisure water for play or warmer water for older adults and hydrotherapy. • Increasing leisure experiences at Waterworld and consider establishing a warm water programme pool at the Gallagher Pool • The feasibility of covering the University's existing 50m pool, would need the Council to consider any future capital and operating support based on a fair subsidy for the projected level of non-University use. The reports recommended to Council future directions for aquatic provision including: • Given spare water capacity and the opportunity to improve (through programming+) increased utilisation of Waterworld and Gallaghers - this should be the priority for the next 3 years. • One primary aquatic leisure destination (Waterworld) is optimised by covering of the Lido Pool to improve the all-year-round leisure water offering at Waterworld and to create greater flexibility in water use in other pool spaces for users. • As the population increases, develop a 25m indoor pool in each quadrant and the CBD. With Waterworld and Gallagher Aquatic Centre being indoor pools for the northwest and southwest of the city. Consider if the existing Fastlane pool meets the CBD need. • A new Rototuna pool will meet this need in the northeast quadrant while a redeveloped University of Waikato site in the southeast location could assist with the future Ruakura and Peacocke residential developments.
Hamilton Girls College Master Plan	Partnership Option - Hamilton Girls High School: Redevelopment Plans as part of the colleges 2021 – 2025 Strategic Plan and within the context of the Council Western Town Belt Masterplan.

Document	Comment
Feasibility and Business Case for Covering the Lido Pool at Waterworld	In Year 2 (2022/23) of the 2021-2031 LTP it was proposed to increase recreational swim space at Waterworld by building a \$6 million seasonal dome over the outdoor Lido pool. An Aquatic Supply and Demand Assessment undertaken by SGL 2020 confirmed demand for additional indoor leisure water space and recommended investigating the feasibility of covering the Lido to ease pressure on indoor pool space and increase lane swimming capacity indoors over the 6 winter months when the Lido Pool is not in use.
Hamilton Christian School Development – Preliminary Design	RTA Studio (Edwards White Architects) presentation of plans for the school's future development including 2 Court facility with spectator seating, viewing lounge and gym space.
Waikato Vital Signs Consultancy Report	Understanding demographic trends – A report commissioned by the Momentum Waikato Community Foundation and undertaken by the National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA), University of Waikato. Part A socio-demographic profile of the nine Territorial Authority areas of the Waikato Region, Part B presents the Waikato “Vital Signs” report based on selected indicators.
Waikato Regional Sports Park Needs Assessment and Discussion Document (Veros March 2021)	Central Waikato Sport Code Spatial Requirements – Sport Waikato, on behalf of several stakeholders commissioned an initial needs assessment for a proposed Waikato regional sports park. The discussion document identified spatial requirements for specific and different areas across the city, with little evidence supporting need for a regional park model. A four – five indoor court facility and a GymSport facility were identified as needing a ‘Hamilton’ location.
University of Waikato Master Plan	Partnership option – UoW Masterplan focuses on distinctive ‘Character Precincts’ which enhance and expand the West, North and East areas of the current campus. The North Precinct proposed large-format, high-performance sports facilities co-located with the sports fields and College Hall residential accommodation.
Waikato Badminton Association Eastlink Feasibility Study	Background and context – A viability assessment of the proposed extension and renovation of WBA's Eastlink Badminton facility. The Assessment Report recommended and expanded facility with 6 additional courts and improved player facilities

Document	Comment
Hamilton City Council Partner Pool Programme Analysis (Xyst Report)	Xyst Limited was engaged to undertake a review of the Partner Pools Programme. (Report November 2021). The Purpose of Partner Pools is to provide readily accessible summertime outdoor pool play space for all Hamilton City residents to meet the shortfall in provision by Council's own aquatic facilities through the use of education pool sites that are otherwise not being used. The report set out to determine how effective is the Partner Pools programme was, were there any gaps or oversupply, is the programme considered value for money, identification of any risks to the Council or asset owners and if the programme improved, how. The report recommended that: - after the 2021/22 season that the current Partners are asked to commit to a further three years. - University of Waikato future contribution to the network is explored further - Any risk exposure to HCC needed improved management guided by specific Health and Safety advice - Improved funding to partner pools using a modified funding model; and increased dedicated internal resource (ten hours per week for six month of the year) - Maintaining the Partner Pools asset renewals programme - No additional Partner Pools to be sought. If approached any additions to the programme should be in areas with higher deprivation or those poorly served by the catchments of the current pools.
Rototuna Indoor Recreation Centre (Peak) Business Model	Understanding partnership and operating model outcomes between relevant partners (MoE/School, Council and Trust)
Waikato Multi Court Facility Preliminary Outline Report – Visitor Solutions 2014	Background and context - a high level preliminary operational model was developed to aid discussion between potential partners for the development of indoor court space for Hamilton City. Capex and Opex assumptions for a four-court facility.
Hamilton Indoor Court Facility Review – Opus 2014	Background and context – validation of the Waikato Facilities Plan. Recommended 4 court partnership with Rototuna Junior and Senior High School, extension of Te Rapa Sports Dome (2 courts) and partnership with Wintech (Rotokauri Campus) 4 courts.
Hamilton Indoor Recreation Facility (Partnership Options Analysis) Opus 2016	Background and context – followed 2014 Review work by Opus and further assessed partnership options at Rototuna High School, the University of Waikato, Wintec, and the Te Rapa Sports Dome. Re-confirmation partnership with high school and carry out feasibility of partnerships with UoW and Wintech. Established criteria for evaluation.
Swim In the City Group Presentation & Correspondence	Presentation and meeting with Helen Paki, HCC Community Team, Sport Waikato in December 2021 – Group advocating to the Council for a new pool complex on the existing site of the previous Municipal Pools.

Document	Comment
Rototuna Pool Proposal	Some preliminary discussion based on any pool development contingent upon securing a private party investor. Initial proposal to develop a 25m (7 lane) pool, including provision in first five years of operation for: Access for recreational swimming during the 6 summer months for 6 hours on Saturdays, and 9 hours on Sunday, 6 winter months for 9 hours on Sundays, one week in each school holiday period, plus an additional week in the January holiday period, 9 hours a day for six days a week during these periods.

Facility and Participation Insights

Table. Hamilton City Lifestage Participation Insights¹⁹

Lifestage	Lifestage Participation Insights
Tamariki (5-12)	7.2% of primary-aged tamariki in Hamilton are considered inactive, compared with 5.2% nationally. Swimming is the 4th most popular activity in Hamilton at 44.8% participation compared to 45% nationally. Water polo sits at 0.4% compared to 1.7% nationally. Netball (8.6%) and basketball (7.1%) both make it into the list of top 20 activities but at 1.1% and 3.5% lower than the national benchmark. Other relevant activities: • Handball 2.6% compared to 5.5% • Badminton at 1% compared to 2.4% • Volleyball 0.2% compared to the national benchmark of 1.9%
Rangatahi (13-17)	9.9% of secondary school aged rangatahi in Hamilton are considered inactive, compared with 8.1% nationally Swimming is the 6th most popular activity for rangatahi in Hamilton and at 31.5% is 10% more active than the national benchmark. Water polo sits at 2.2% compared to 1.7%. Basketball also features in the top 20 most popular activities at 22.8% compared to 18.3% nationally. Other relevant activities: • Volleyball 7.4% compared to 7.9% • Handball 7.8% compared to 5.7% • Badminton 5.5% compared to 7.5% • Netball at 4.4%, is 10.3% lower than the national benchmark.
Tertiary Students (18-25 approx.)	Tertiary students are more active than the national benchmark, with only 20.5% considered inactive compared to 29.7% nationally. Netball (5.7% compared to 3.9%), swimming (5.6% compared to 11.1%) and badminton (3.9% compared to 2.4%) all feature in the top 20 activities for Hamilton tertiary students, Participation rates of other relevant activities: • Basketball 2.6% compared to 5.1% • Volleyball 0.7% compared to 1.5%.
Young Adults (16-34 approx.)	34.6% of young adults in Hamilton are considered inactive compared to the national benchmark of 29.5%. Swimming (10.5% compared to 12.5%), netball (6.3% compared to 5%) and basketball (at 3.9% is the same as the national benchmark) all feature in the top 20 activities for young adults in Hamilton. Participation rates of other relevant activities: • Volleyball 1.6% compared to 1.2% • Badminton 1.2% the same as the national benchmark
Young Families (parents)	35.7% of those in the life stage of young families are considered inactive in Hamilton, compared with 29.9% nationally. Swimming (11.7% compared to 12.2%) and basketball (2.1% the same as the national benchmark) both feature in the top 20 activities for this demographic category. Netball has very low uptake in this demographic category sitting at 2% nationally and only 0.4% in Hamilton.

¹⁹ Data sourced from Sport NZ's Insights Tool – Activity Behaviours section

Older Families (Parents 20-45 approx.)	28% of those in the life stage of older families in Hamilton are considered inactive, compared with 26.7% nationally. This lifestage is 5% more active than nationally in swimming at 15.3% and 3.3% more active in volleyball at 4%. Both these activities are in the top 20 activities for this lifestage. Participation rate of other relevant activities: • Netball 2.1% compared to 2% • Basketball 0.9% compared to 1.7%
Older adults (35-64 approx.)	36.2% of those in this lifestage are considered inactive in Hamilton, compared with 32.4% nationally. Swimming which features in their top 20 activities sits at 10.3% compared to the national benchmark of 8.7%. Badminton at 0.9% compared to 1.1% nationally.
Young Retirees (65-75 approx.)	41.4% of those in the lifestage of young retirees in Hamilton are considered inactive, compared with 32.1% nationally. At 9.7% compared to the national benchmark of 10.4%, swimming features in the top 20 activities for this lifestage. Aquarobics (aqua/water jogging) sits at 0.8% compared to 0.4% nationally.
Older Retirees (75 plus.)	Those in the lifestage of older retirees in Hamilton are more active than the national benchmark, with inactivity at 38.1% compared to 41.1% nationally. Swimming is the 7th most popular for this lifestage at 3.5% compared to the national benchmark of 5.2%. Other relevant activities: • Aquarobics (aqua/water jogging) 0.4% compared to 0.2% • Badminton 0.2% compared to 0.4% nationally

Participation Rates by Ethnicity

Asian	26.3% of those in Hamilton who identify as Asian are inactive this is very similar to the national inactivity level for those who identify as Asian of 27.4%). Swimming is the 6th most popular activity for this ethnic group in Hamilton at 11.3% compared to 10.1% Other relevant activities: • Basketball 1.8% compared to 4.6% • Badminton 1.5% compared to 4.4% • Volleyball 1.2% compared to 1% • Netball 0.4% compared to 1.8% • Handball 0.3% compared to 0.9%
European	23.4% of those in the area who identify as European are inactive (compared with the national inactivity level of European of 22.3%).

Participation Rates by Ethnicity

Swimming is the 6th most popular activity for this ethnic group in Hamilton at 14.7% compared to the national benchmark of 14.2%.

Other relevant activities:

- Netball 2.5% compared to 2.6%
- Basketball 2.5% compared to 2.9%
- Badminton 1.4% compared to 1.2%
- Volleyball 1.1% compared to 0.9%
- Handball 0.8% compared to 0.7%
- Aquarobics (aqua/water jogging) 0.1% which is also the national benchmark

Māori

28.2% of those in the area who identify as Māori are inactive in Hamilton compared with the national inactivity level of Māori of 25.8%.

Swimming is the 6th most popular activity (15.8% compared to 13.9%), basketball (5.9% compared to 4.7%), and netball (4.8% compared to 1.2%) all feature in the top 20 activities for this ethnic group.

Other relevant activities:

- Handball 1.3% compared to 1.2%
- Volleyball 0.4% compared to 1%
- Badminton 0.4% compared to 0.7%
- Aquarobics (aqua/water jogging) sits at 0.1% which is also the national benchmark.

Pacific

31.3% of those in the area who identify as Pacific are inactive (compared with the national inactivity level of Pacific of 27.5%).

Swimming (12.6% compared to 12.9%) and basketball (9.5% compared to 6.6%) both feature in the top 20 activities for this demographic category in Hamilton at 6 and 9 respectively.

Other relevant activities:

- Volleyball 2.3% compared to 1.9%
- Netball 1.5% compared to 5.1%

MELAA

27.9% of those in the area who identify as MELAA are inactive (compared with the national inactivity level of MELAA of 21.8%).

Swimming at number 5 (8.9% compared to 9.1%) and aquarobics (aqua/water jogging) (3.4% compared to 0.3%) both feature in the top 20 activities for this ethnic group.

Key Principles

Key principles provide guidance on how we plan to do things. The key principles underpinning this report have been adopted and adapted from other regional and national plans and strategies. These principles have been utilised when developing the reports assessment criteria when considering the current state and proposed future network of indoor courts and aquatic facilities for Hamilton City.

Meeting an Identified need

A clear evidence base should be developed that outlines the need for any change to the network of facilities. This need should be aligned with relevant strategies and plans (e.g., a national sporting facility plan).

Viability

The network of facilities and the individual facilities themselves need to be sustainable to maximise community benefits. To ensure sustainability, facility use needs to be optimised through proactive promotion and programming.

Partnering and Collaboration

Working together with partners, both within and outside the region, to develop and operate sports facilities will become increasingly important to optimise the network and maintain its sustainability.

Councils must play to their strengths and not seek to duplicate facilities that are already or can be satisfactorily delivered in neighbouring areas. Planning and investment in International, National and Regional level facilities should be considered from a regional perspective. This is reflective of the nature of how people participate with services often being accessed across boundaries.

Partnership developments have the ability to reduce the resources required by both partners in the development and operations of indoor court and aquatic facilities.

Integration

Many sports facilities are underutilised for large periods of time. Facilities should be designed to enable integration of uses where possible both from within the sport and recreation sector and with other complementary sectors.

Futureproofing

Sports trends and demographics are changing. What is needed from a facility today is not necessarily what will be needed in the future. Given the lifespan of many sports facilities is at least fifty years it is important that they be as adaptable as possible.

Accessibility

It is important that communities have the best possible access to the network of sporting facilities in their region. At the same time, these facilities need to be developed and operated in a way that encourages inclusive and equitable participation for all.

One of the key aspects of this principle is borne out through a 'Hub and Spoke' approach to the network.

Environmental Impact

All aspects of facility provision should include assessment and minimisation of the impact on and from the environment. We must strive to reduce our footprint on the planet through minimising pollution and waste but also need to be mindful of the impact of climate change and other environmental factors when planning and designing our sport, active recreation and play assets.

Hub and Spoke Approach

A hub and spoke approach is considered effective practise when considering the development of future indoor courts and aquatic facilities.

The objective of a hub and spoke model is to provide better alignment and coordination of facility provision and development.

A hub facility is traditionally the larger facility and is designed to serve the wider catchment (i.e. all of the city/direct or region). The outlying areas are also served by a series of smaller (or shared community / school) satellite facilities. These facilities meet the basic needs of a smaller local catchment (for example, junior sports teams and local social sport and recreation needs).

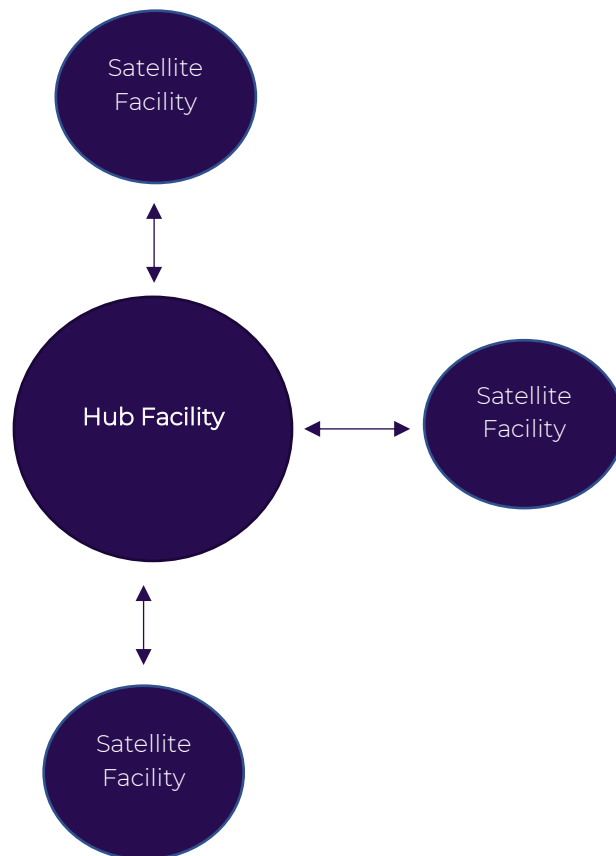
The hub facility should be developed to a higher specification than the satellite spoke facilities. The hub facility should have the ability to provide for training and competition to a high level (e.g.,

representative level) and have the associated facility components to host events of a city-wide or regional nature.

The satellite facilities should cater for a wide range of sports and leisure activities to service the local catchment to a specific area of the city i.e. north of city for local training and recreation activities on a smaller scale.

An example of a hub and spoke model is shown below.

Figure. Typical Hub and Spoke Facility Network Model



Facility Hierarchy

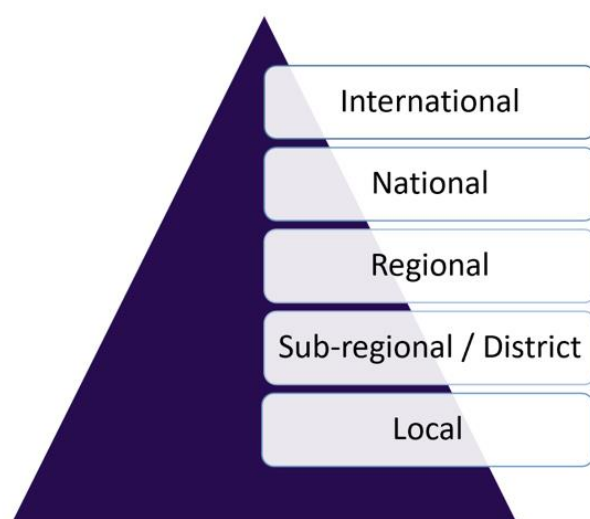
A hierarchy system allows facilities to be developed to a standard that meets the need of a particular group of users. It assists in ensuring resources are not invested where they are not needed by over-specifying facilities. A system of classification provides benchmarks as to; distribution, the appropriate level of provision, the degree of accessibility, quality and the type of support amenities.

It is assumed that venues categorised at one level will meet the needs of all lower levels e.g., an international standard facility can be used for national level activities and below. The exception to this rule is where the cost of access to a higher-level facility is prohibitive.

The following facility hierarchy definitions have been used when describing the network of facilities in this report. A facility can fit into more than one category (i.e., a facility could be categorised as an international, national and regional facility if it is used for all those functions).

The hierarchical approach and its related outcomes will be utilised when considering the future facility network and the related size of any proposed facility developments to avoid duplication of a facilities role and focus.

Figure. Facility Hierarchy



The definition of each hierarchy level is as follows:

International

A facility with the ability to host international competitions / events (between nations).

National

A facility with the ability to host inter-regional competitions (including pro and semi pro franchise competitions involving teams from outside New Zealand) and / or to serve as a national high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes.

Regional

A facility which has the ability to host inter and intra-regional competitions and /or serves as a regional high-performance training hub for one or more sports codes.

Sub Regional / District

A facility with a primary catchment of local users with extended catchment across the district and beyond.

Community / Local

A primary catchment area of local townships. Generally, services the needs of local communities e.g. sporting clubs for home and away fixtures, training activities and for participation programmes.

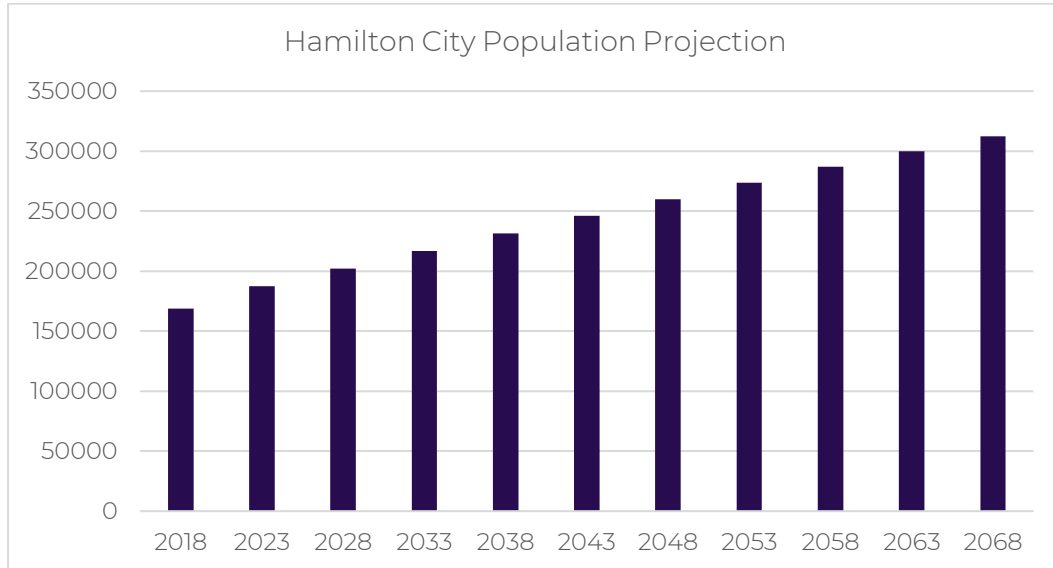
Appendix Two: Demographic Analysis

Hamilton Population Projections

Total Population Projection

Figure shows the population of Hamilton City was 168,600 in 2018. It is expected to steadily increase to 312,161 by 2068. This is an increase of 85% or just over 143,500 people.

Figure. Hamilton City Population Projection

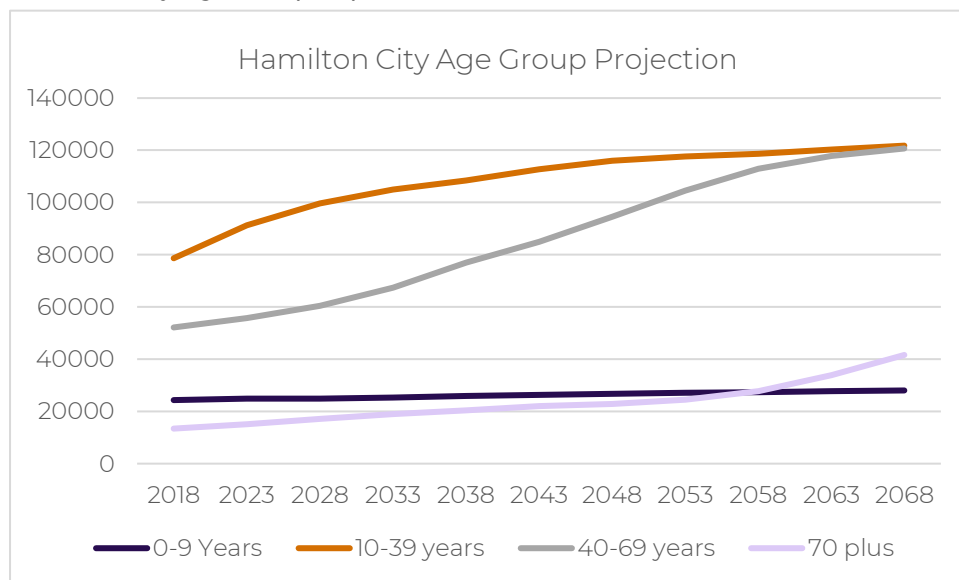


Source: NIDEA Age-Sex Projections (HCC)

Hamilton City Age Group Projection

In the 50 years to 2068 it is expected there will be growth across the whole of the Hamilton City population. The biggest growth will be in the older age groups with a projected 131% increase in those aged 40-69 years and a significant 210% increase in those ages 70 and over.

Figure. Hamilton City Age Group Population Growth



Source: NIDEA Age-Sex Projections HCC

By 2068 it is expected that the population of Hamilton City will be relatively evenly spread across the age spectrum. While in 2018 those aged 60 years and over comprised 16% of the population, by 2068 it is expected this group will make up nearly a quarter (24%) of the population. Those of “playing age” (5-39 years) are expected to make up a similar proportion of the population in 2068 (44%) as they did in 2018 (49%).

Table. Hamilton Population Distribution by Age

	Change 2018-2068	% change 2018-2068	% total population 2018	% of total population 2068
0-9 Years	3690	15%	14%	9%
10-19 years	8385	36%	14%	10%
20-29 years	11918	38%	18%	14%
30-39 years	22831	93%	15%	15%
40-49 years	25335	123%	12%	15%
50-59 years	24623	137%	11%	14%
60-69 years	18583	136%	8%	10%
70-79 years	16843	198%	5%	8%
80-89 years	7522	189%	2%	4%
90 and over	3830	412%	1%	2%
Playing Age 5-39 years	44945	49%	54%	44%

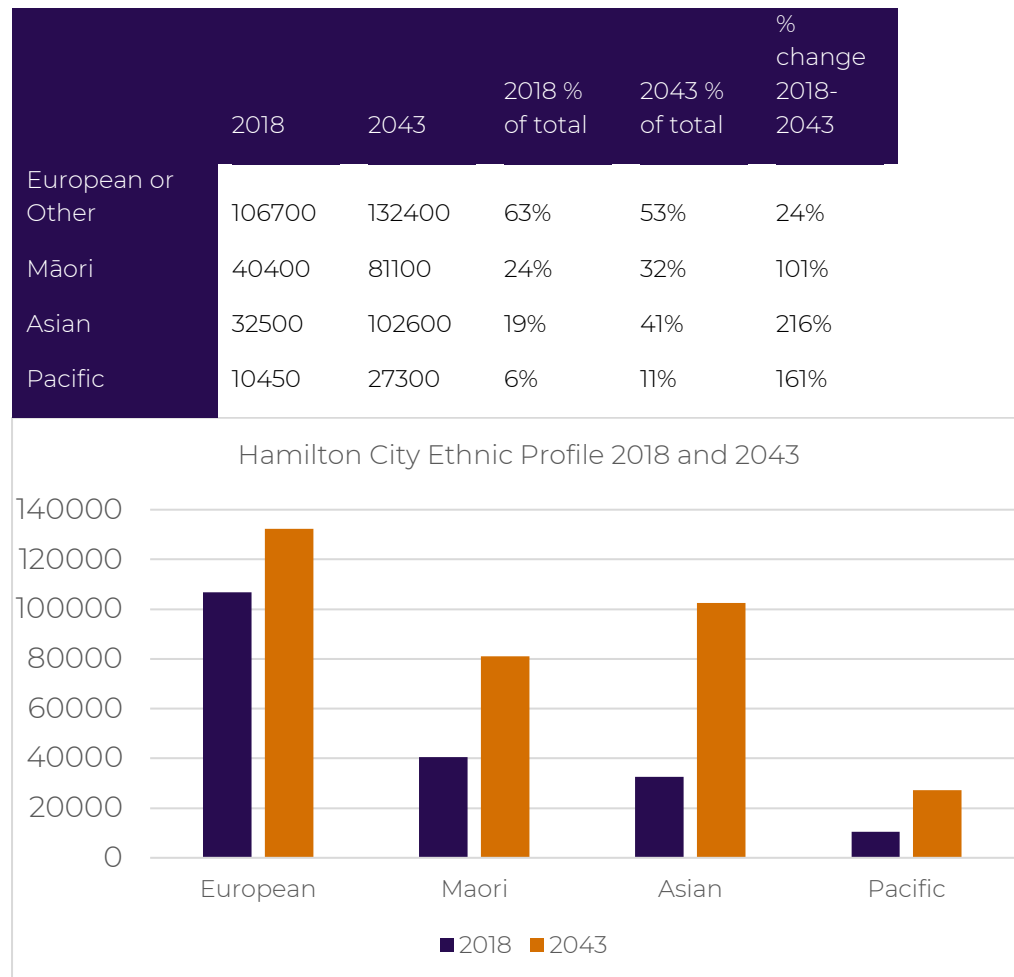
(Source: NIDEA Age-Sex Projections HCC)

Hamilton City Ethnic Profile²⁰

- The populations of all ethnic groups in Hamilton City are expected to increase by 2043.
- Notably the population of those identifying as Asian is expected to increase by more than 200%
- The population of those identifying as European or other is expected to increase by 24%, Māori by 101% and Pacific by 161%.
- In 2043 it is expected that 32% of the population of Hamilton City will identify as Māori and 41% as Asian.

²⁰ The totals of the ethnic populations add to more than the total population as individuals can identify as more than one ethnicity.

Table: Hamilton City Ethnic Profile



Source: Stats NZ population projection for Hamilton City, "High" estimate, 2018 - 2043

Hamilton Geographical Area Population Projections

For the purposes of this report, Hamilton City has been divided into three areas: Hamilton North, Hamilton Central and Hamilton South. Dividing the city allows an understanding of geographic areas of projected growth and how this could impact the future demand for indoor courts and aquatic facilities within distinct catchments.

Hamilton North was the most populated of the three geographical areas of Hamilton in 2022 with a population of 66,594. This area is expected to experience the least growth of the three areas (14% or 9,577 people) in the 23 years to 2045. Hamilton Central had a population of 60,978 in 2022 and Hamilton South had a population of 51,598. Both these areas are expected to experience significant growth in the 23 years to 2045 of 54% (33,074 people) and 47% (24,141 people) respectively. By 2045

Hamilton Central will be the most populated area with a population of just over 94,000 while Hamilton South is expected to have a population of over 75,000.

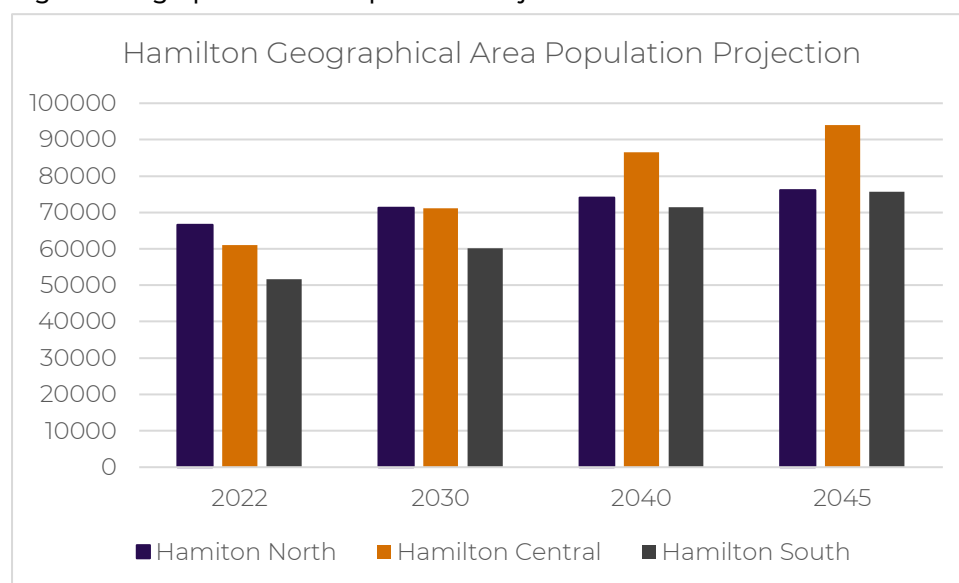
Table. Geographical Area Population Projections

	2022	2030	2040	2045	Change 2022-2045	% Change 2022-2045
Hamilton North	66594	71328	74058	76170	9577	14%
Hamilton Central	60978	71158	86567	94052	33074	54%
Hamilton South	51598	60146	71457	75739	24141	47%

Source: UoW

By 2045 it is expected that 38% of Hamilton's population will reside in Hamilton Central, and 31% in both Hamilton North and Hamilton South.

Figure. Geographical Area Population Projections



Source: UoW

Appendix Three: Indoor Court Options

Indoor Courts – Excluded Options

Mystery Creek – additional indoor courts on site

Mystery Creek is situated on 114 hectares two minutes from Hamilton Airport. It has an Events Centre with a large multi-purpose venue catering for exhibitions, conventions, tradeshow, large conferences, festivals, corporate meetings, gala dinners, memorials and more. There is no indoor court facility as part of the Mystery Creek facility network.

Although there is sufficient space to develop an indoor court facility of two to four courts, this has not been considered by the Mystery Creek owners in any discussions or master planning exercise.

The focus of an events space is not compatible with the consistent delivery of community sport due to the conflict of use of space and time.

Opportunities

- Hubbing of community sport and event facilities
- Shared infrastructure such as carparking

Challenges

- Site is located way from the key southern growth nodes.
- Event business (competition for community use and time)
- No alignment to regional planning strategies
- No capital and operational funding has been identified by Mystery Creek
- Length of timeframes for planning and then approval to progress this option.
- Require appropriate site to be identified and available for development.

Waterworld Aquatic Centre Site - new indoor courts on site

Waterworld is the regional aquatic facility for Waikato and is one of only two council owned aquatic facilities in Hamilton. The council owned site is recommended to have an additional 25 metre indoor pool developed on the current site.

The sites remaining capacity to accommodate an indoor court facility of two to four courts is considered limited. Additional infrastructure such as carparking, services roads etc would also be required and add pressure to a busy site.

No planning has been undertaken by council management or staff that considers the location of an indoor court facility at the Waterworld Aquatic Centre site.

Opportunities

- Hubbing of community sport and event facilities
- Shared infrastructure such as carparking
- Shared services such as administration potential

Challenges

- There are a number of site constraints regarding the existing land parcels (size of remaining land vs size of required indoor facility)
- Associated pressure on parking and traffic flow with regional aquatic facility already located on the site.
- Require appropriate site to be identified and available for development.
- No master planning for site that includes an indoor court facility.

Claudeland's - additional indoor courts on site

Claudeland's is the city's main Events Centre with a large multi-purpose and a four-star conference centre with a combined 10,000 square metres of indoor and outdoor exhibition space, our venue has the perfect area to suit all types of events. The events centre has hosted many sporting occasions with international and national netball.

The green space surrounding Claudeland's is currently utilised for formal sport with no capacity to develop an indoor court facility of two to four courts,

In addition, the focus of an events space is not compatible with the consistent delivery of community sport due to the conflict of use of space and time.

Opportunities

- Hubbing of community sport and event facilities
- Shared infrastructure such as carparking
- Shared services such as administration potential

Challenges

- There are a number of site constraints regarding the existing land parcels (size of remaining land vs size of required indoor facility)
- Associated pressure on parking and traffic flow with regional aquatic facility already located on the site.
- Require appropriate site to be identified and available for development.
- Loss of formal sports fields from the network.

Option 9 – Eastlink Additional Indoor Court Facility

The Eastlink Community Hub site located in central Hamilton has available space to develop a new indoor court facility. The current site which is governed by a Trust has multiple assets which are owned by individual sporting organisations. There are a number of additional sporting organisations seeking to be located within the site. There is potential to develop a new indoor court facility onsite, however, this would depend on the number of new facilities and their related size and scale in which the Trust approves to be located at the site.

Opportunities	Challenges
• Potential capital funding contribution from third party funding • Would assist in meeting the long-term needs of the central areas. • Existing Trust in existence to govern the site. • Potential capacity within the existing site layout for a new indoor facility to be developed.	• Appropriate facility owner would be required . • Trust has no experience in facility management • Will require significant council investment to progress the project • Site constraints with multi organisations wanting to be located within the Eastlink Community hub site. • Each organisations own their own buildings which adds a layer of complexity. • Site constraints for an indoor court facility due to potential size of building, and additional carparking and service area requirements for example) • Length of timeframes for planning and then approval to progress this option. • Extension of existing badminton facility is proposed and supported by the Trust which will decrease remaining site capacity • Trust has been approached by other sporting organisations wish to be located on site which would align with existing users of the site.

Indoor Court Short Listed Options

Option 1 – Rototuna Senior High School Indoor Courts

Rototuna High School in partnership with HCC developed a four indoor court sports facility on MoE land. The facility, which is owned and managed by a Trust, provides community access to three courts from Monday to Friday 4pm to 10pm and all day Saturday and Sunday. A fourth court is accessible to the community for seven days a week from 6am to 10pm.

Under this option additional courts would be developed adjacent to the existing four court facility. The proposed courts would be located on the site of the school's existing outdoor artificial courts. For this option to be progressed a partnership with HCC would be required to identify how the loss of the school's artificial courts area could be replaced on council's sports park which is adjacent to the school. Key considerations:

- This option has a high level of alignment within the assessment criteria (partnership, demand, network integration and sustainability).
- The needs analysis and assessment identified the northern area of Hamilton to have a deficit of four indoor courts by 2043.
- A proposed partnership model could reduce the initial capital cost and ongoing operational cost required by HCC.
- Rototuna and the surrounding areas are key growth areas).
- The existing four indoor courts with an additional indoor court would provide a venue capable of hosting both regional and national sporting events. It would have required court numbers and enhanced infrastructure such as changing rooms and spectator areas.
- The existing indoor court facility is at capacity at peak times now turning 40 hours of bookings per week away.
- An enhanced sports hub of indoor and outdoor sporting facilities for wider community would be provided with the HCC sportsfields provided adjacent to the school.
- Will require approval from stakeholders such as MoE, Rototuna High School, Trust and HCC
- No budget from high school, Trust or MoE.

Opportunities

- Reduced capital required by HCC.
- Business as usual for existing indoor facility (no disruption to operations).
- Existing partner with proven ability to govern and manage an indoor court facility.
- Positive working relationship with partner
- High level of usage from surrounding and wider communities
- Provide and enhanced facility for both community sport and sporting events of a regional/national nature.
- Would meet the long-term needs of the northeast, requiring five indoor courts by 2043.

Challenges

- MoE sign off for additional 'community asset' on MoE land.
- Requires BoT sign off for additional 'community asset' on site.
- Will require use of HCC sportsfields for development of artificial surface area (to replace loss of school area).
- Negotiations will be required to understand appropriate level of community use vs school use.
- Length of timeframes to seek appropriate approval to progress this option.

Option 2 – Hamilton Christian High School Indoor Court Option

Hamilton Christian School in partnership with HCC is proposing to develop a two indoor court sports facility. The facility would require HCC to provide a parcel of land adjacent to the school site. The parcel of land is zoned residential with a high commercial value. The facility would be

owned by the school with a long-term community access arrangement having to be agreed to. The facility would be managed by the Peak Trust which manages the Rototuna indoor court facility.

The basis of this option would require HCC to provide a valuable parcel of land for the facility to be built on, a capital contribution of 50% of total costs and ongoing operational funding.

A key requirement will be the negotiations for appropriate community access for a wider cross section of the community. Key considerations:

- This option has a level of alignment to two of the components within the assessment criteria (partnership, demand).
- The needs analysis and assessment identified the northern area of Hamilton to have a deficit of four indoor courts by 2043.
- A proposed partnership model could reduce the initial capital cost and ongoing operational cost required by HCC.
- Rototuna and the surrounding areas are key growth areas.
- The proposed two indoor court facility along with the four existing indoor courts at Rototuna High School would provide a significant number of indoor courts for the northwest area of Hamilton and assist in meeting the identified need for the area.
- The existing indoor court facility is at capacity at peak times now turning 40 hours of bookings per week away.
- Will require approval from stakeholders such as MoE, Rototuna High School, Trust and HCC.
- No budget with high school for proposed project.

Opportunities

- Reduced capital required by HCC.
- High level of usage from surrounding and wider communities.
- Provide modern indoor court facility for community sport.
- Would assist in meeting the long-term needs of the north-west community.

Challenges

- Facility owned by a private organisation.
- Will require HCC valuable parcel of land.
- Negotiations will be required to understand appropriate level of community use vs school use.
- Partner with no proven ability to govern a community accessible indoor court facility.
- Non proven working relationship with partner.

Option 11 - Council Stand Alone Option Indoor Courts Facilities

The demand assessment has identified that there will be a projected short fall of 14 indoor courts if the status quo remains. There are various partnership options that have been identified that could assist with meeting the projected shortfalls. However, the partnerships may not meet all the needs and/or may not be the best option to reach community outcomes. Therefore, HCC will need to consider developing standalone facilities without partners.

Under this option HCC would be responsible for the entire development such as all capital costs, land and project lead/management. HCC would also have full control in terms of scope, quality and outcomes of the facility development which could meet more of the community needs than when partnering with another organisation. Key considerations:

- The option would provide facilities with full community access.
- Would need to explore council sites located where demand is required to be met.
- No confirmed budget within LTP for proposed project.

Opportunities

- Full control of development
- Appropriate community facility components provided.
- Full community access provided.
- Council owned and managed.

Challenges

- All capital and operational funding will be responsibility of HCC.
- Length of timeframes for planning and then approval to progress this option.
- Require appropriate site to be identified and available for development.

Option 5 – Hamilton Girls High School Indoor Court Option

Hamilton Girls High School is undertaking a redevelopment of its school infrastructure. Part of the redevelopment is a proposed indoor court facility to be located over the existing hardcourts. The high school is supportive of progressing a partnership approach with HCC in which the school builds two indoor courts and HC builds two courts. The capital funding mix involving HCC would be negotiated depending on community access.. The proposed site has main road frontage which is a positive in relation to community access.

The basis of this option would require the MoE approval for the use of MoE land for a 'community asset'. Key Considerations

- This option has a high level of alignment to three of the key criteria (partnership, demand, sustainability)
- The needs analysis and assessment identified the central area of Hamilton to have a deficit of 3 indoor courts by 2043.
- A proposed partnership model could reduce the initial capital cost and ongoing operational cost required by HCC.
- Only indoor facility access in surrounding areas is provided by local high schools with no guarantee of ongoing access.
- Will require approval from stakeholders such as MoE
- No confirmed budget with high school for proposed project.

Opportunities

- Potential capital funding contribution from MoE
- Would assist in meeting the long-term needs of the southeast areas of requiring additional indoor courts by 2043.
- Would provide guaranteed access to community to indoor courts.
- Provide community access to central areas of Hamilton which has limited provision.
- Good location for school students to access.

Challenges

- MoE sign off for additional 'community asset' on MoE land.
- School sign off for additional 'community asset' on site.
- Site constraints with parking a potential issue.
- Access to the site in peak times due to heavy traffic congestion.
- Length of timeframes to seek appropriate approval to progress this option.

Option 6 - YMCA Indoor Court Option

The YMCA is undertaking a review of its current site within Hamilton central to understand the potential for re-development. Part of the proposed re-development is a new two indoor court facility. The YMCA is interested in a partnership approach with HCC.

The proposed site has main road frontage which is a positive in relation to community access.

The basis of this option would require the negotiation for appropriate community use for all proposed indoor courts.

The capital and operational split between the YMCA and HCC would also need to be addressed in the short-term. Key considerations:

- This option has a level of alignment to two of the components within the assessment criteria (partnership, demand).
- The needs analysis and assessment identified the south-eastern area of Hamilton to have a deficit of three indoor courts by 2043.
- A proposed partnership model could reduce the initial capital cost and ongoing operational cost required by HCC.
- YMCA provides the only full-time community access for indoor courts in central and surrounding areas.

• Will require approval from YMCA board. • No confirmed budget with YMCA for proposed project.	
Opportunities • Potential capital funding contribution from YMCA. • Would assist in meeting the long-term needs of the southeast areas of requiring six indoor courts by 2053. • Would provide guaranteed access to community to indoor courts. • Provide community access to central areas of Hamilton which has limited provision.	Challenges • YMCA sign off for additional 'community asset' on their land. • Facility ownership and management model would need to be negotiated. • Site constraints to provide more than two indoor courts. • Length of timeframes for planning and then approval to progress this option.

Option – Eastlink Community Hub – Additional Indoor Courts	
The University of Waikato have proposed a partnership opportunity with HCC with regards to developing a new indoor court facility for both students and wider community use. The proposal would see the land provided by the university and HCC would provide the capital to develop indoor facility. Key Considerations: • The short fall of -14 of indoor courts by 2043 in the future network has identified across the network. • Negotiation between student use and community use would need to be considered in terms of value for investment. • UoW has no budget for proposed project.	
Opportunities • Land provided for the proposed developments. • Site is large enough to future-proof. • UoW is a proven organisation.	Challenges • Significant capital cost required by HCC. • Significant operational cost required by HCC. • Asset owned by UoW or Trust.

Option 10 – University of Waikato Indoor Courts Facility	
The University of Waikato have proposed a partnership opportunity with HCC with regards to developing a new indoor court facility for both students and wider community use. The proposal would see the land provided by the university and HCC would provide the capital to develop indoor facility. Key Considerations: • The short fall of -14 of indoor courts by 2043 in the future network has been identified across the network. • Negotiation between student use and community use would need to be considered in terms of return on investment. • UoW has no budget for proposed project.	

Opportunities • Land provided for the proposed developments. • Site is large enough to future-proof. • UoW is a proven organisation.	Challenges • Significant capital cost required by HCC. • Significant operational cost required by HCC. • Asset owned by UoW or Trust.
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Option 3 - Melville High School Indoor Court	
Melville High School is amalgamating with the adjacent Melville primary school and is undergoing a masterplan for the whole site. As part of the future options for the site the school is supportive of exploring the potential to develop indoor courts in partnership with HCC. The basis of this option would require the MoE approval for the use of MoE land for a 'community asset'. The partnership project with HCC would be similar to the Rototuna Indoor Court facility. The capital funding from the MoE for indoor court requirements for the school needs will be an important element. Key considerations: • This option has a high level of alignment within the assessment criteria (partnership, demand, network integration and sustainability). • The needs analysis and assessment identified the south-western area of Hamilton to have a deficit of four indoor courts by 2043. • A proposed partnership model could reduce the initial capital cost and ongoing operational cost required by HCC. • There is significant population growth in the surrounding areas and growth in the south-west of the city. • There are limited indoor court facilities with full community access in the south-west area • There are two High Schools in the south-west providing regular community access • Will require approval from stakeholders such as MoE, High School and HCC. • No confirmed budget with high school for proposed project.	
Opportunities • Potential capital funding contribution from MoE. • Existing partner with positive working relationship • Land provided by partner organisation. • Hubbing of key sporting facilities (indoor courts, aquatic facilities) for wider community use.	Challenges • MoE sign off for additional 'community asset' on MoE land. • School sign -off for additional 'community asset' on site. • Negotiations will be required to understand appropriate level of community use vs school use. • Length of timeframes to seek appropriate approval to progress this option.

Indoor Court Demand Estimates

The demand estimates have also been broken down to quarters of the city to identify the court deficits in the northeast, northwest, southeast and southwest. This analysis has occurred to demonstrate the approximate distribution of future indoor court access that will be required. Population projections been applied to identify the current and future demand for indoor courts in each of the four quadrants.

Future projected population findings include:

- Growth will be relatively evenly split between the North (additional 35,000) and South (40,000) of Hamilton City
- East of the river is projected to increase by 17,000.
- West of the river is projected to increase by 41,000, with the majority of growth projected to in the Southwest (an additional 24,000))

Table. Projected Number of Additional Courts Required by City Area

Area of City	2023 Availability	2043 Demand	Deficit
North	5	9	-4
Central	8	10	-2
South	0	8	-8
Hamilton wide	13	27	-14

The modelling undertaken has considered several factors when determining the priority areas for development of additional court capacity. The North, Central and South areas used in this study cannot be considered in isolation from the other areas in determining priority areas. While these are used as guidance a number of other factors have been analysed, including:

1. Site capacity and capability (the ability for the site to host additional courts and the organisation's ability to operate said courts).
2. Partnership readiness (such as a school that is going to construct courts, where Council could partner for better community outcomes).
3. Demographic profile of the community
4. Interconnection of communities and the ability for these communities to be mobile (for example many parts of the area identified as South would access community facilities such as indoor courts from the Central area).

Appendix Four: Aquatic Facility Options

Aquatic Facilities – Excluded Options

Option 8 – Old Municipal Pool Site - Swim in the City Outdoor Pool

The old municipal pool site was home to a 33-metre public outdoor pool which was closed in 2012 due to structural and safety issues. The pool complex was demolished in 2020 and redeveloped as an outdoor public park by council. A community group was established to promote the development of a new outdoor pool complex on the existing site.

Opportunities	Challenges
• There are many health benefits of cold water swimming. • There are many health benefits of swimming outdoors. • Site has linkages to nearby rowing, fishing and waka ama clubs creating a water precinct.	• Significant investment has been granted by council in the demolition of the old pool complex and the development of a new public park. • An outdoor pool only provides a four-month operation of high use and an 8 month period of low use. • Does not allow for warm water and hydrotherapy components which are popular with aquatic facility users. • Will service a smaller portion of the community when compared to an indoor aquatic facility. • Large capital and ongoing operational investment required for limited portion of community.

Aquatic Facilities Short List Options

Option 1 – Rototuna Aquatic Facility Private /Public Partnership
HCC has been progressing the concept of developing an aquatic facility in Rototuna with a commercial partner. Under this option HCC would provide the land and a portion of the capital funding, the commercial company would provide the majority of the capital funding and get the management rights to the facility. An energy assessment was undertaken for aquatic facilities which looked at the site and surrounding area's ability generate its own energy for categories such as power and heating or cooling, to maintain the internal building environment. The Rototuna area has been assessed as easy/medium in its ability to obtain its own energy sources. Under this option the aquatic facility would provide a lap pool and learn to swim pool. As highlighted in the research, 60% of people go to an aquatic facility for recreation and leisure. The current pool concept at Rototuna would only meet a limited portion of the wider community aquatic needs. Key Considerations • This option has a medium level of alignment to three of the components within the assessment criteria (partnership, demand, sustainability). • The shortfall of -3,145m² of aquatic space by 2043 suggests that an aquatic facility will be required in the north in the short term. • HCC has land within LTP for proposed project.

Opportunities - Professional operator of aquatic facility. - Provides for lap and LTS opportunities for local community. - Will ease the pressure at Waterworld for LTS and lap training demand.	Challenges - HCC will need to provide public land for a commercial operation. - Significant capital will be required by HCC. - An operational subsidy will be required by HCC. - The facility would only meet a portion of the community's aquatic needs (only providing lap and LTS). - Does not provide for recreation, leisure and hydrotherapy components. - Local community will still need to travel to undertake aquatic leisure needs.
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Option 7 – Council Stand-alone

The demand assessment has identified that there will be a projected short fall of -3,145m² of pool space by 2043 if the status quo remains.

There are various partnership options that have been identified that could assist with meeting the projected shortfalls. However, the partnerships may not meet all the needs and/or may not be the best option to reach community outcomes. Therefore, HCC will need to consider developing stand alone facilities without partners.

Under this option HCC would be responsible for the entire development such as all capital costs, land and project lead/management. HCC would also have full control in terms of scope, quality and outcomes of the facility development which could meet more of the community needs than when partnering with another organisation. Key considerations:

- The option would provide facilities with full community access.
- Would need to explore council sites located where demand is required to be met.
- No confirmed budget within LTP for proposed project.

Opportunities - Full control of development - Appropriate community facility components provided. - Full community access provided. - Council owned and managed.	Challenges - All capital and operational funding will be responsibility of HCC. - Length of timeframes for planning and then approval to progress this option. - Require appropriate site to be identified and available for development.
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Option 3 - Waterworld Aquatic Expansion

The Waterworld Aquatic centre is the regional aquatic facility for Waikato and is one of only two council owned aquatic facilities in Hamilton. The facility is at capacity in terms of learn to swim and well utilised for lap and deep water access. There is currently a proposal to provide a permanent cover over the outdoor leisure pool (Lido pool).

The demand assessment for Hamilton aquatic facilities has identified a current shortfall and Waterworld has the potential to accommodate a portion of the aquatic shortfall.. An additional 25m indoor pool and outdoor leisure components would be the initial priority for the site. The additional 25m Indoor pool would meet the learn-to-swim demand and other programme requirements while the additional outdoor pool leisure components would enhance the facility.

Under this proposal the Lido pool would not be covered.

An energy assessment was undertaken for aquatic facilities which looked at the site and surrounding area's ability generate its own energy for services such as power and heating or cooling, to maintain the internal building environment. The Waterworld site has been assessed as easy/medium in terms of the ability to generate energy sources.

The capital and operational requirement for any additional development at Waterworld would be the responsibility of HCC. Key considerations

- This option has a high level of alignment to four of the components within the assessment criteria (strategic alignment, partnership, demand, sustainability).
- Would enhance the existing facility as a destination hub for local and wider community.
- Would provide additional income streams to assist with the sustainability of the facility.
- The option would assist with addressing a portion of the identified aquatic space shortfall in the short and long term.
- No confirmed budget within LTP for proposed project.

Opportunities

- Existing site could accommodate new facility components.
- Synergies with existing facility components.
- Enhance facility as destination hub.
- Council owner and manager of facility guaranteeing community access.
- Assist with future proofing facility.

Challenges

- All capital and operational funding will be responsibility of HCC.
- Length of timeframes for planning and then approval to progress this option.

Option 6 – University of Waikato Aquatic Facility

The University of Waikato has proposed a partnership opportunity with HCC with regards to developing a permanent covering of its existing 50m outdoor pool (existing partner pool).

An energy assessment was undertaken for aquatic facilities which looked at the site and surrounding area's ability generate its own energy for categories such as power and heating or cooling, to maintain the internal building environment. The UoW site has been assessed as medium in its ability to generate its own energy sources.

The proposal would see the land provided for by the university and HCC would provide the capital to develop the covering of the pool.

Key considerations:

- This option has a high level of alignment with three of the components within the assessment criteria (partnership, demand, sustainability).
- The short fall of -3,145m² of aquatic space by 2043 has been identified.
- The existing outdoor pool is well utilised by the community in summer months however, the asset is ageing, and a cost-benefit analysis would need to be considered in relation to the cost of the cover and other infrastructure to keep it functional during winter months compared to a new build.
- Negotiation between student use and community use would need to be considered in terms of value for investment.
- UoW has no budget for the proposed project.
- Poor quality asset with limited asset life remaining

Opportunities	Challenges
• Land provided for the proposed developments. • Existing aquatic facility utilised as a starting point. • Site is large enough to future-proof. • UoW is a proven organisation.	• Significant capital cost required by HCC to upgrade the facility. • Poor quality asset with limited asset life remaining • Significant operational budget required by HCC. • Asset owned by UoW or Trust.

Option 2 - Gallagher Aquatic Expansion Option (Melville High School)

Gallagher Aquatic Centre is located on the Melville High School site. The high school is amalgamating with the adjacent Melville primary school and a masterplan will be undertaken for the whole site. As part of the future options for the site the school is supportive of extending the aquatic facility to incorporate additional facility components. An energy assessment was undertaken for aquatic facilities which looked at the site and surrounding area's ability generate its own energy for categories such as power and heating or cooling, to maintain the internal building environment. The Melville site has been assessed as hard in its ability to generate its own energy sources.

The basis of this option would require the MoE approval for the use of MoE land for an addition to the 'community asset'.

Capital funding from the MoE for aquatic requirements for the school will be an important element. Key considerations:

- This option has a high level of alignment within the assessment criteria (partnership, demand, network integration and sustainability).
- The existing Gallagher Aquatic facility has no leisure component.
- A proposed partnership model could reduce the initial capital cost and ongoing operational cost required by HCC.
- There is significant population growth in the surrounding areas the south-west of the city.
- Will require approval from stakeholders such as MoE, Melville High School, Trust and HCC.
- No confirmed budget with high school for proposed project.

Opportunities	Challenges
• Potential capital funding contribution from MoE. • Existing partner with positive working relationship • Land provided by partner organisation. • Hubbing of key sporting facilities (indoor courts, aquatic facilities) for wider community use.	• MoE sign off for additional 'community asset' on MoE land. • School sign off for additional 'community asset' on site. • Negotiations will be required to understand appropriate level of community use vs school use. • Length of timeframes to seek appropriate approval to progress this option.

Indoor Court Long List Options – Assessment

	Option 1 Rototuna High School	Option 2 Hamilton Christian School	Option 3 Melville High School	Option 4 Mystery Creek	Option 5 Hamilton Girls High	Option 6 YMCA	Option 7 Waterworld	Option 8 Claudelands	Option 9 Eastlink	Option 10 UoW	Option 11 Council Stand Alone
Strategic Alignment											
Community Access											
Partnership											
Demand											
Accessibility											
Network Integration											
Achievability											
Affordability											
Sustainability											

As a result of the assessment of the high level options the following options were short listed to be assessed further; Option 1 Rototuna High School, Option 2 Hamilton Christian School, Option 3 Melville High School, Option 5 Hamilton Girls High, Option 6 YMCA, Option 10 UoW ad Option 11 Council Stand Alone.

Aquatic Facility Long List Options - Assessment

	Option 1 Rototuna Public/ Private Partnership	Option 2 Expansion of Gallagher Aquatic Centre	Option 3 Waterworld	Option 4 Hamilton Girls' High	Option 5 Partner Pool Schools	Option 6 UoW	Option 7 Council Stand Alone	Option 8 Swim in the City Central Outdoor Pool
Strategic Alignment								
Community Access								
Partnership								
Demand								
Accessibility								
Network Integration								
Achievability								
Affordability								
Sustainability								

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Authors: Danny O'Donnell, Richard Lindsay, Kevin Collier

Recreation Sport Leisure Consultancy

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