

Waikato Regional Aquatic Facilities Plan

FINAL REPORT



November 2017

Report Disclaimer

In preparing this report it has been necessary to make a number of assumptions on the basis of the information supplied to GLG in the course of investigations. The information contained in this report has been conscientiously prepared based on consultation feedback from stakeholder organisations. Analysis of trends has been undertaken in recreation and sport facility provision with further interpretation of data, sourced from the Sport NZ Insights Tool¹ and Active New Zealand Survey Reports. The NZ Recreation Association (NZRA) Aquatic Facility Guidelines have been used for reference purposes to provide an outline of the current best practice in the industry.

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

Authors

Richard Hutchinson and David Allan

Contacts:

Global Leisure Group Limited
PO Box 2147
Stoke
Nelson

Richardh@glg.nz

¹ Source: Sport New Zealand and licensed by Sport NZ for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license

Glossary of Terms

The following definitions are derived from NZS 5826:2010 – Pool Water Quality and NZS4441 – Swimming Pool Design as highlighted in Aquatic Facility Guidelines 2015.

Aquatic facility

An aquatic facility means any facility, which includes a pool(s). A pool means any water retaining structure, wholly or partially of artificial construction and generally having a circulation and filtration system, designed for recreational, training or therapeutic swimming.

Public aquatic facility

A public aquatic facility means any pool other than domestic pools. This category includes commercial, school, institutional, club, hospitality industry, community and local authority pools. This definition does not differentiate between local authority, community, trust, school or private facility ownership.

Domestic pool

A domestic pool means any pool located in the grounds of a private dwelling and intended to be used by members of the household and their invited guests.

Normal Operating Procedures (NOP)

Developed specifically to cover every aspect of the day-to-day operation, it includes layout, opening times, reporting policies, operational duties, equipment, inspection and maintenance of emergency equipment, hazard identification, customer relations, staff roles, emergency action plan and pool specific requirement.

Pool Alone Policy

A code of practice and policy on child safety that states: -

Children under eight years must be actively supervised by a caregiver 16 or over. Actively supervised means watching your child at all times. Able to provide immediate assistance.

This Pool Alone Industry standard, endorsed by Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ), can be legally binding if local authorities pass a bylaw on swimming pool use and management.

Poolsafe

The Poolsafe Quality Management Scheme is an initiative jointly developed by the NZ Recreation Association and Water Safety NZ. The scheme is an independent assessment of public pools to ensure their operations and facilities are safe.

Emergency Action Plan (EAP)

Every aquatic facility should have an on-site EAP with detailed actions to be taken in the event of every foreseeable emergency. Staff must have thorough and detailed knowledge of the EAP, and an understanding of their role within it.

Person conducting a business or an undertaking (PCBU)²

Organisations classed as being a PCBU have a “duty of care” for the health and safety of its workers e.g. contracted staff, but also other workers that it influences or directs.

² PCBU's have been introduced under the Health and Safety at Work Act (HSWA) 2015

Contents

1. Executive Summary and Recommendations	5
2. Introduction	11
2.1 Methodology	11
2.2 Rationale for Provision by Councils	11
3. Key Facility and Aquatic Development Principles	13
3.1 Facility Development Principals	13
3.2 Key Aquatic Development Principles	14
4. Key Regional Challenges	15
5. Waikato Region Overview	16
5.1 Population and Demographics	16
5.2 Waikato Region Health Statistics	17
6. Aquatic Participation and Trends	18
6.1 Aquatic Trends	18
6.2 Motivations and Outcomes for Aquatic Participation.....	19
6.3 Aquatic Participation.....	20
6.4 Swimming NZ Membership Trends.....	21
6.5 National Swimming Participation Trends – NZ Adults.....	21
6.6 Secondary School Sport – National Participation Trends	23
6.7 Potential Impact of Population Growth and Age Demographics	25
7. Current aquatic supply	28
7.1 Quantity	28
7.2 Accessibility.....	29
8. Regional Facility Hierarchy	35
8.1 Regional Facility Hierarchy.....	35
8.2 Facility Provision Standards.....	36
9. Supply and Demand Summary	37
9.1 Teenagers and Aquatic Facilities	37
9.2 Aging Population	38
10. Conclusions and Recommendations	39
10.1 Recommendations	39
10.2 Priority Aquatic Facility Actions	42
10.3 Review of Plan.....	43
Appendix 1 Legislation, Standards and Policies.....	44
Appendix 2 Seasonal Participation Trends and Motivations to Participate	45
Appendix 3 Current Pool Audit	46

1. Executive Summary and Recommendations

Sport Waikato and Technical Managers representing Local Authority as part of the Regional Sports Facilities Plan commissioned Global Leisure Group Limited (GLG) to develop a Regional Aquatics Facility Plan.

The plan will inform the Region and key stakeholders decision-making processes in outlining a best-practice aquatic facilities network for the Region to meet the current and future needs of its communities.

The plan identified a number of key challenges facing aquatic provision in the region.

Current Aquatic Facility Network

Overall the current network of pools is old with the average age of a community pool identified as 40 years old. The network of school pools is older with an average age of 54 years. The National Facility Strategy for Aquatic Sports identified that pools over 45 years old are considered a high risk to the overall network. The age of the regional network therefore raises a significant concern over the long term security of the network due to the aging infrastructure.

When other quality factors are considered, with the exception of a number of relatively recent additions the current network can be described as providing a limited range of provision where the majority of facilities are:

- Traditional rectangular lane 'tank'
- Outdoor
- Unheated
- Providing seasonal access only
- Few dedicated learn to swim tanks.

Population and Demographics

In recent years the Waikato Region has shown a high level of growth however this has not been consistent across the region. Population growth is expected to continue, with the Waikato Region projected to increase by 29% to 572,213 by 2043.

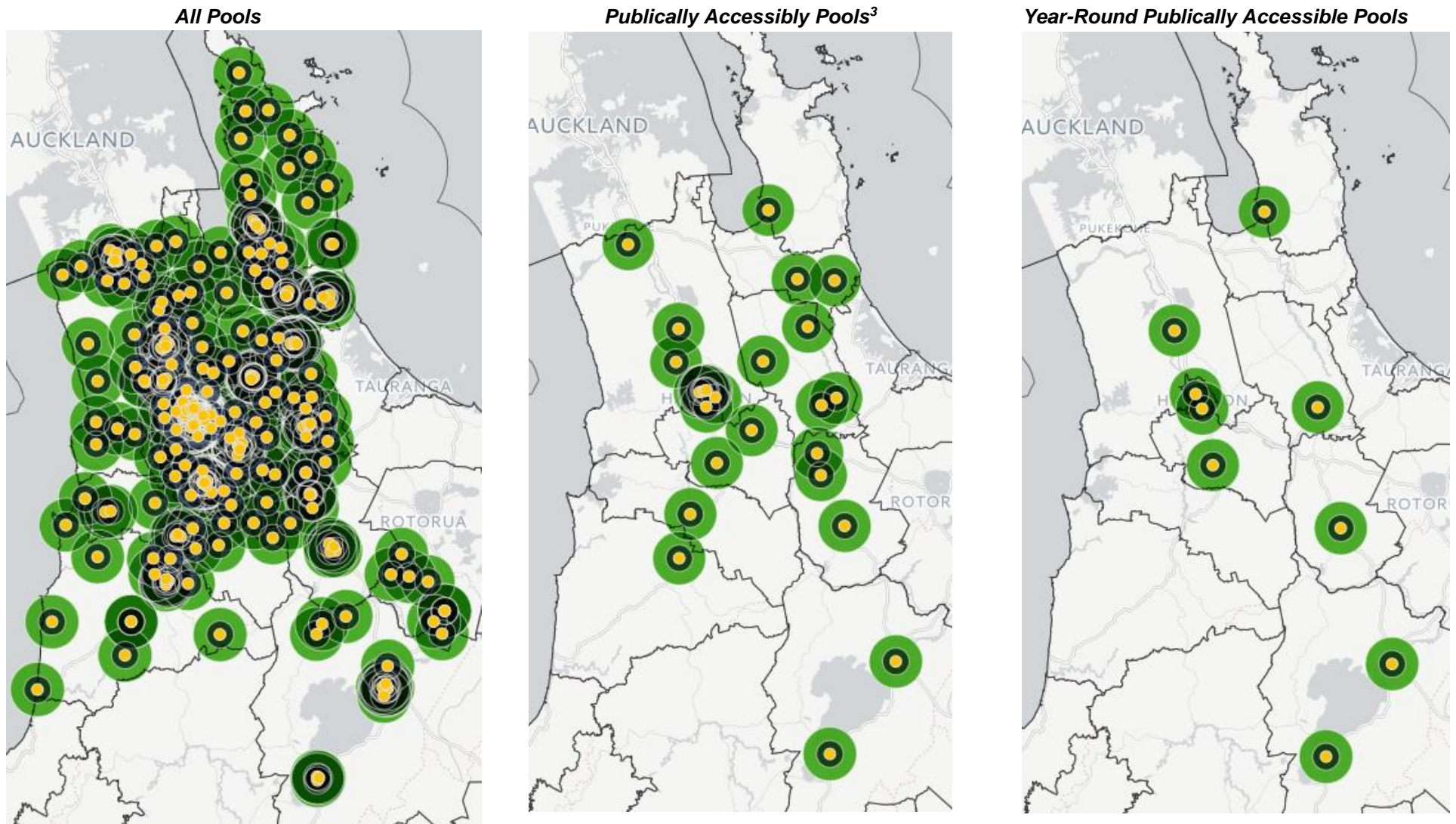
While the population is growing it is also changing. All areas are aging with the 65+ age group increasing from 70,892 (18% of the total population) in 2017 to a projected 173,809 (34% of the total population) by 2043. Over the same period both the 0 to 14 years old and 15 to 39 year old age groups are projected to decline.

Aquatic Trends

The motivations for participating in the various aquatic activities vary significantly within different sections of the community. With the National Strategy for Aquatic Facilities identifying that the competition demand is in the range of 10-20% of total demand for facilities, with 80%-90% of demand for facilities being community-based non-competitive recreation.

Participation in swimming has declined nationally in the majority of age groups with the only increase in the 50 to 64 year age group. While participation has declined nationally, Swimming Waikato's total regional membership has increased over recent years however the number of competitive swimmers has declined.

Figure 1.1 Current Aquatic Network



³ A publically accessible pool is defined as providing open affordable access, wider range of programmed activities for a number of different user groups on a casual basis.

While it can be seen that there are a significant number of pools in the region, when accessible facilities providing year-round, indoor provision are considered there are gaps in provision. It is considered that the current network is not suitable to meet changing trends as it is not flexible and adaptable to meet the needs of an aging population and as wide a cross section of motivations (e.g. flexible spaces, warmer water, warmer changing facilities, fully accessible).

National Aquatic Benchmarks.

The National Strategy for Aquatic Facilities identified a recommended carrying capacity of aquatic facilities in terms of people per square metre which provides a useful assessment of the current and future provision requirements.

Based on the national averages in provision of water space, only Taupo meets the recommended indoor pool water space indicating a current gap in access across the region.




It could be argued that the Region has a supplementary capacity of pool water space with community pools opening during the summer months. However, this additional supply of pool space is only available for a short period of the summer and will not meet the growing and changing needs of residents for most of the year.

When all water area is included the gap is reduced however South Waikato, Thames Coromandel, Waikato, Waipa⁴ and Waitomo do not meet the recommended level.

Table 1.1 Aquatic Water Space Ratios (2017)

	Current Population	Total Pool Area (sqm)	People per sqm (All pools)	Year Round Publically Accessible Pools (sqm)	People per sqm (Year Round Publically Accessible Pools)
Hamilton	150,200	5,542	27.1	2,161	69.5
Hauraki	18,600	1,407	13.2	0	N/A
Matamata - Piako	32,900	2,099	15.7	300	109.7
Otorohanga	9,590	660	14.5	140	68.5
South Waikato	23,200	560	41.4	560	41.4
Taupo	34,800	1,801	19.3	1,470	23.7
Thames Coromandel ⁵	27,300	440	62.0	325	84.0
Waikato	66,500	1,099	60.5	427	155.7
Waipa	48,700	1,334	36.5	634	76.8
Waitomo	9,340	212	44.1	0	N/A
Waikato Region	421,130	15,154	28.0	6,017	70.6
New Zealand			46.9		N/A

Key

	Meets National Baseline ⁶		At / close to National Provision Baseline		Does not meet National Provision Baseline
---	--------------------------------------	---	---	--	---

⁴ Water space ratios are based on existing pool provision. Waipa DC has made a commitment to extend the Cambridge Pool which will address identified shortfalls.

⁵ Thames Centennial Pool is covered to provide year-round access. It is noted that this pool will require replacing by 2027.

When the projected future population is considered it can be seen that the potential gaps in provision increase future.

Table 1.2 Aquatic Water Space Ratios (2038)

	Population 2038	Total Pool Area (sqm)	People per sqm (All pools)	Year Round Publically Accessible Pools (sqm)	People per sqm (Year Round Publically Accessible Pools)
Hamilton	217,775	5,542	38.7	2,161	99.4
Hauraki	19,451	1,407	14.7	0	N/A
Matamata - Piako	37,938	2,099	17.7	300	123.7
Otorohanga	10,187	660	16.6	140	78.2
South Waikato	22,172	560	40.4	560	40.4
Taupo	39,370	1,801	21.7	1,470	26.6
Thames Coromandel	29,159	440	65.9	325	89.2
Waikato	96,859	1,099	88.4	427	227.6
Waipa	69,780	1,334	48.2	634	101.4
Waitomo	8,157	212	43.0	0	N/A
Waikato Region	554,825	15,154	37.4	6,017	90.5
New Zealand			46.9		N/A

Table 1.3 Future Water Space Requirements to Meet Aquatic Ratios

	Total Pool Area (sqm)	Additional Indoor Pool Area (sqm) 2017	Additional Indoor Pool Area (sqm) 2038
Hamilton	5,542	1,177	2,610
Hauraki	1,407	532	592
Matamata - Piako	2,099	940	760
Otorohanga	520	134	173
South Waikato	560	103	86
Taupo	1,639	0	0
Thames Coromandel	440	455	504
Waikato	1,099	1,473	2,350
Waipa ⁷	1,334	757	1,203
Waitomo	212	267	267
Waikato Region	14,550	5,062	8,191

⁶ Based on 35 people per square metre of "indoor pool water space" for provincial centres and 45 people per urban centres (Hamilton).

⁷ Water space ratios are based on existing pool provision. Waipa DC has made a commitment to extend the Cambridge Pool which will address identified shortfalls.

Summary

The Plan identifies the key challenges as:

- Changing aquatic trends. Participation is changing with an increase in casual and informal recreation.
- A growing and aging population requiring flexible pool areas and access to warmer, year-round water.

In considering these challenges the current network:

- There is limited access to year-round indoor water area at a local level with a lack of flexible, warm water and learn to swim provision.
- The current network is aging and has limited flexibility to meet changing demand. The overall quantity of water space is very high, however the challenge is ensuring that this provision is of a high quality and is adaptable to meet changing needs.

Key gaps in the current network are:

- Hamilton City Council / Waikato District Council - to meet population growth and changing demands.
- Thames Coromandel District Council / Hauraki District Council – provision of year-round facilities, replacement of aging assets and meet the needs of an aging population.
- Waipa District Council⁸ / Matamata Piako District Council – provision of year-round facilities and to meet growing and changing demand.

Recommendations and Actions

The Plan identified 14 key recommendations which have been divided into the following key themes including:

Network Development

- A regional focus on delivery of facilities that meet the Aquatic Provision Standards and the recommended local Accessibility Provision Standards.

Facility Design

- Future design should be focussed on flexible opportunities for use (future proofing facilities) and changing demographics (aging population)
- Balancing the regional wide network

Facility Management and Operations.

- The establishment of an operational benchmarking network
- Development of standardised processes and procedures across all community accessible pools
- Development of KPI's and agreed levels of service
- Minimum opening times at key strategic locations

⁸ Waipa DC has made a commitment to extend the Cambridge Pool which will address identified shortfalls.

Priority aquatic facility actions have been identified. These include:

	Hamilton CC	Hauraki DC	Matamata-Piako DC	Otorohanga DC	South Waikato DC	Taupo DC	Thames Coromandel DC	Waikato DC	Waipa	Waitomo DC
Develop additional year-round aquatic provision to meet population growth	✓ (1,177m ²) ⁹							✓ (1,473m ²)	✓ (757m ²) Support Cambridge Pool	
Develop additional year-round aquatic provision to improve quality of experience and meet needs of aging population		✓ (532m ²)	✓ (940m ²)	✓ (134m ²)	(103m ²)		✓ (455m ²)			✓ (267m ²)
Ensure existing facilities are maintained to a high standard and ensure access and programming meets the needs of aging population and changing aquatic trends.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provide flexibility of spaces and needs of aging population and changing aquatic trends	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Partnership opportunities with neighbouring local authorities	✓ (Waikato DC)	✓ (Thames Coromandel DC)		✓ (Waitomo DC)			✓ (Hauraki DC)			✓ (Otorohanga DC)
Regional / sub regional requirements	Maintain Waterworld as regional aquatic facility	Develop sub-regional facility					Develop sub-regional facility			
Explore opportunities to maintain seasonal access or rationalise old facilities should be considered once indoor aquatic accessibility standards met.		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓

Note. The priority projects have been colour coded the highest priority projects identified by red columns through to the relatively lower priority with green.

⁹ Figures in brackets provide additional indoor water area required to meet aquatic provision standard 2016

2. Introduction

Sport Waikato and Technical Managers representing Local Authority as part of the Regional Sports Facilities Plan commissioned Global Leisure Group Limited (GLG) to develop a Regional Aquatics Facility Plan.

The plan will inform the Region and key stakeholders decision-making processes in outlining a best-practice aquatic facilities network for the Region to meet the current and future needs of its communities.

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. Over the longer term aquatic facilities (as aging long term assets) will require increased maintenance, renewal and in some cases possibly retirement or replacement at more appropriate locations.

In order to respond to the changing needs of their communities' key stakeholders require the best information available to make informed decisions. Accordingly, the plan objectives focus on:

1. Review current aquatic asset provision and its capacity to meet future needs and influencing factors including quality, performance, utilisation, distribution and catchment.
2. Identify changing demands for aquatics and aquatic participation trends
3. Provide gap analysis or over supply taking into account existing facilities
4. Determine the "right mix" of facilities that is required to meet the needs of the region
5. Identify priority projects for the region.
6. Provide design insights to aid future planning.

2.1 Methodology

A three-stage process was used to identify and meet the objectives outlined in section two. This included:

- Audit and review of current facilities
- Identifying current and future needs
- Developing a Regional Hierarchy
- Gap analysis
- Identifying the priority projects.

To assist in this process two workshop were held with Sport Waikato and Technical Managers representing Local Authority in March and June 2017.

2.2 Rationale for Provision by Councils

There are several key reasons why Councils provides aquatic facilities, especially indoor facilities delivering year-round service for residents:

- Aquatic facilities contribute to achieving desired community outcomes and the strategic directions of Council. There are clear linkages between service delivery through aquatic facilities and community outcomes.
- Safety of residents, especially children, has historically been a major reason for Local Government provision of swimming pools, and is still valid today. Drowning is a significant cause of unintentional death in New Zealand and although the number of fatalities has decreased over the past 15 years, New Zealand still has a high proportion of drownings per head of population. More capacity is needed in the District for water safety and swim education for both children and adults.

- The nature of water as a supportive environment for active recreation means that aquatic facilities are highly inclusive catering for residents with a wide range of abilities and of all ages.
- They provide a safe and inclusive place in which to recreate. Public aquatic facilities are required to have lifeguards on duty during public sessions. Aquatic facilities (and libraries) are usually the only fully supervised leisure facilities provided by Local Government in New Zealand. They are particularly attractive to school age residents.

3. Key Facility and Aquatic Development Principles

3.1 Facility Development Principals

The Regional Sports Facility Plan identified a number of key principles which underpin all facility development. These are summarised as:

Sustainability

Our network of facilities and the individual facilities themselves need to be sustainable in order to maximise community benefits.

Partnerships

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

Holistic Lifecycle Modelling

Our existing and planned sports facilities need to be appropriately maintained throughout their lifespan to ensure they deliver benefit to the community. All new facilities should have lifecycle maintenance models established prior to any development to inform operational plans and building material selection.

Adaptability / Functionality

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

Multi Use

Currently many sports facilities are underutilised for large periods of time. Facilities should be designed to enable multi uses where ever possible.

Optimisation of Existing Assets

Where a proven need exists and a cost benefits analysis (which includes consideration of operational costs) dictates it is warranted, then existing assets should be optimised / refurbished.

Return on Investment

The return on investment needs to be considered carefully as each investment comes with an opportunity cost. As capital funding is limited an investment in one project will likely mean others do not proceed. It is important that the sporting return on the funded project delivers as much or more than any project it displaces.

Play to Our Strength and Work with Our Neighbours

The Waikato must play to its strengths and not seek to duplicate facilities that can be satisfactorily delivered in neighbouring areas.

Be Flexible with National and International Projects

From time to time unexpected national or international projects (or sub projects which support national or international projects) may arise. These projects should be evaluated thoroughly to determine if they are of benefit to the optimisation of the wider sports facility network.

3.2 Key Aquatic Development Principles

In support of the overarching facility development principles identified in the Regional Sports Facility Plan, the following key principles should guide investment discussions in aquatic provision:

Accessibility

The network provides accessible opportunities to acquire education and water survival skills, contribute to healthy lifestyles by providing opportunities for participation leading to increased physical activity levels.

The network should be accessible to provide opportunities for residents to train locally and compete in aquatic sports at strategic sub-regional locations.

Quality of Experience

The network provides residents and visitors with a supervised and safe environment to have fun and to enjoy social interaction with friends and family.

Partnerships

Investment partners including local authorities, private providers, education providers and funding partners will seek opportunities to work together and share both capital and operational costs to improve levels of service for the benefit of their communities.

Enabling community access to existing facilities via partner pool approaches (specifically with schools) should be considered a starting point for all new facility developments. This should include general community access and developing a low cost, club based partnership with limited public access.

Consideration should be given to developing public private partnerships with other aquatic providers to provide activities such as aqua classes and learn to swim.

Flexible approaches should be developed to maximise access to facilities. These approaches should consider:

- Operational subsidies to other providers to enable affordable access in areas where there is a gap in provision.
- Providing targeted access through subsidised transport during winter months for areas of the region without access to local year-round pool.

Flexibility / Adaptability / Creativity

The network of aquatic provision will be flexible and adaptable to meet the changing demographic profile and aquatic needs of a wide cross section of the population.

For all potential projects, a traditional 25m pool should not be the starting assumption unless the facility is of sub-regional significance or above. Projects need to prove 'why' as opposed to 'why not'.

Quality Planning

The first stage of any potential aquatic facility development project (new or refurbishment) is to develop a clear rationale of for the project, consideration of the position in the hierarchy and clear identification how the proposed investment meets the changing community needs.

Network Approach

Provision should focus on the development of a regional network that complements current and planned provision by neighbouring partners and provides a composition and balance that is coordinated and reflects evident current and foreseeable demand at National, Regional and Local level.

When investment in aquatic facilities is required, consideration should be given to opportunities to rationalise provision based on meeting local provision and access standards with the aim of providing fewer facilities of a higher quality.

4. Key Regional Challenges

The Waikato Regional Sports Facility Plan identified that the sports facility network faces a number of challenges. These challenges include:

Population Distribution and Changing Demographics:

The Waikato Region is a large area with an unevenly distributed population of around 418,500 (2013 estimate). Looking forward, approximately 90% of the regional population growth is projected to occur within the Hamilton, Waikato and Waipa districts, with other territorial authorities projected to be largely static or declining. The population will also be aging in all districts, with the highest growth age-group across the Waikato being among those aged over 65 years. The location and types of sport and recreation facilities and services offered will therefore need to adapt over time so they are not mismatched with community needs.

Maintaining Assets, Facility Sustainability and Service Levels:

Community sport and recreational assets are provided by a range of entities including, territorial authorities, charitable trusts, the Ministry of Education (via schools), and community groups and clubs. Maintaining aging assets, current service levels and facility sustainability is likely to become increasingly difficult in some geographic locations, especially for areas with decreasing and / or aging populations. Duplication and underutilisation of sports and recreational facilities will become increasingly unaffordable over time.

Changing Sport Participation Preferences:

Sports participation preferences are constantly changing. As community needs change future sports facilities will need to be more adaptable and resilient to allow for new and changing demands, and have less of a reliance on single-activities. This is especially the case for facilities at the more local and sub-regional levels.

Improving Collaborative Approaches:

Historical decision making in respect of new or replacement facilities has often been undertaken on an ad-hoc basis. Population growth in certain areas and the desire to replace or refurbish existing aging facilities (particularly in areas with an aging and/or decreasing population) will place demands on capital funding budgets. It will become increasingly important for all stakeholders to work collaboratively in order to improve delivery of sport and recreational facilities.

5. Waikato Region Overview

The Waikato Region has a range of 'drivers' of demand (including population growth) that are considered in relation to how they could affect the utilisation levels of aquatic facilities.

5.1 Population and Demographics¹⁰

In recent years the Waikato Region has shown a high level of growth however this has not been consistent across the region. Population growth is expected to continue, with the Waikato Region projected to increase by 29% to 572,213 by 2043.

Figure 5.1 Projected Population for the Waikato Region (2013-2043)

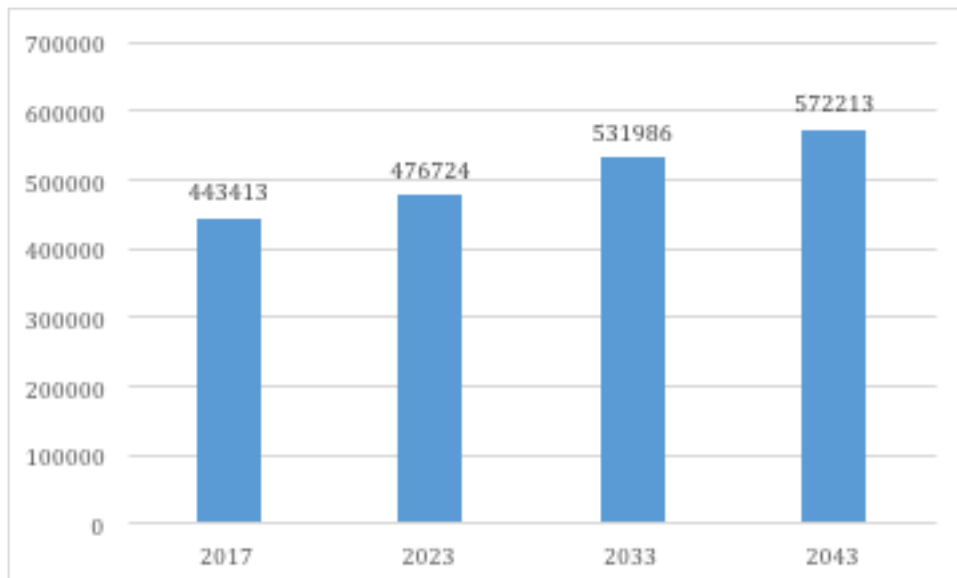
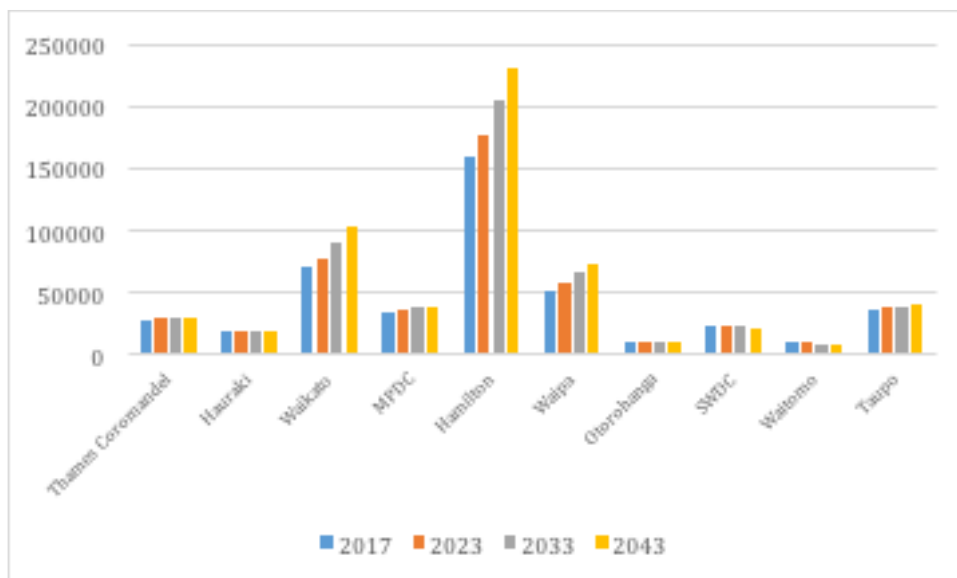


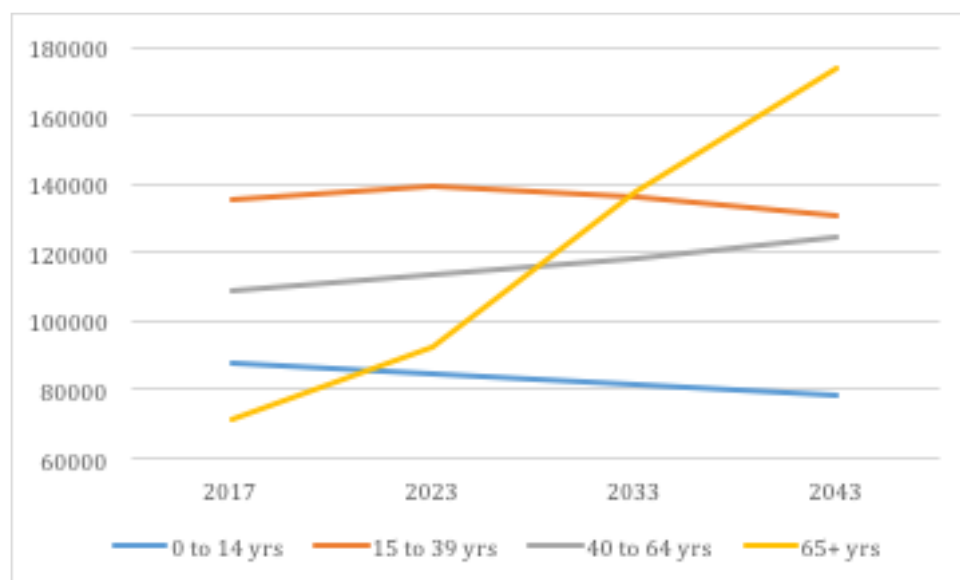
Figure 5.2 Projected Population by District for the Waikato Region (2013-2043)



¹⁰ All population projections are based on NIDEA 2016 Medium Population Projections

These changes do not impact evenly across the region. Some Council areas are increasing while others are static or declining.

Figure 5.3 Projected Changes to Waikato Region Age Profile (2013-2043)



While the population is growing it is also changing. All areas are aging with the 65+ age group increasing from 70,892 (18% of the total population) in 2017 to a projected 173,809 (34% of the total population) by 2043. Over the same period both the 0 to 14 years old and 15 to 39 year old age groups are projected to decline.

5.2 Waikato Region Health Statistics¹¹

It is widely recognised that there is a strong link between participation in active recreation and sport, and improved health. The Waikato region is not alone in facing a wide range of health related challenges including:

- For Waikato adults, between 2007 and 2013:
 - Obesity increased from 29% to 36%
 - Medicated high blood pressure increased from 13% to 19%
 - Medicated high blood cholesterol increased from 8% to 13%
- By 2026, hospital admissions for:
 - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (45+) projected to increase 22.7%
 - Type 2 diabetes (45+) projected to increase 19.3%
 - Heart failure (45+) projected to increase 26.1%
- Maori Aged 45+ have 4 times higher rate of Type 2 diabetes and COPD
- Maori aged 45-64 have 7 times higher rates for heart failure than non-Maori

Aquatic environments can be an ideal way to assist individuals that are experiencing lifestyle related health issues to take that first step to being physically active. In addition, there is a strong linkage to community cohesion and social well-being from participation in sport.

It is identified that increasing participation in active recreation and sport is an effective and affordable way to improve the long-term health and social integration of the region.

¹¹ Waikato DHB Health Profile 2015

6. Aquatic Participation and Trends

6.1 Aquatic Trends¹²

There are many trends affecting sport, recreation and open space provision that have meaning in the context of this project. Those of particular importance are summarised as follows:

Society

- Increasing popularity of abridged pay-to-play and casual activities especially for young adult participants examples – hydroslides, inflatables
- Sport and cultural events popularity increasing rather than through traditional clubs.

Sport and Recreation

- Quality of facilities and open space provision more closely linked to quality of experiences
- Requirement for diversity of packaging of programmes, (multi-sport packages) (sport specific packages with greater range of services)
- Willingness to travel to participate
- Emphasis on facility and space activation for sport and recreation, as opposed to a build it and they will come approach. An evidence based approach.

Swimming participation is at the highest level by younger people, and a drop off in participation occurs with age. The Sport New Zealand Youth Survey (2012) found that swimming was usually ranked first among the top 20 activities undertaken by youth (of all age groups) over the previous 12 months. It was also highest for all ethnicities among youth, with the exception of Pacific boys.

The participation levels were highest for the youngest age groups, including 88% of those aged 5-10, 81% aged 11-14, and 72% aged 15-18. Among older adult age groups surveyed in the Active New Zealand Survey (2007-08) the participation level declined more significantly, with only 34% of all-aged adults (over 15 years) indicating they had participated in swimming once over the last 12 months.

The decline in participation was notably more apparent among older age groups. In the Active New Zealand Survey, the proportion declined from around 48% of those aged 15-24, through to around 20% of those aged 50+. While there is a clear decline in participation, it is worth emphasising that with the exception of walking, swimming is the next most significant active physical pursuit sustained into older age.

In the recently published NZRA guidelines for aquatic facility development the following points related to learn to swim provision were identified:

- Wave and Fun Pools have not lived up to the promise of being able to provide good teaching facilities due to water temperatures and depth thus reducing income potential.
- Learn to Swim is an area which continues to grow, especially as schools have moved away from providing these opportunities. Providing purpose designed and built facilities for learn to swim may be more financially astute than opting for multi-purpose design, which does not meet any needs adequately.

Given the projections for aging populations and the health benefits of physical activity, it may be anticipated that swimming may become an even more significant physical activity in the future.

¹² For further details see Sport Waikato profiles for Youth, Women & Girls, Maori and Rural Populations at: http://www.sportwaikato.org.nz/getmedia/b9198068-1633-4c36-9518-9f124b4cf3bb/ParticipationSummary_Women-Girls_web.pdf.aspx?ext=.pdf

6.2 Motivations and Outcomes for Aquatic Participation

The motivations for participating in the various aquatic activities vary significantly within different sections of the community. The National Facility Strategy for Aquatic Sports identifies two major categories of demand. These are:

- **Community Demand:** Recreational activity which includes swimming, school activity programmes, learn to swim and a range of facility based activities such as hydro-slides and wave pools (Health and Fitness, Physical Literacy and Leisure and Play outcomes)
- **Competitive Demand:** Sport and competition based activity including training and competitive events (Sport Development outcome).

To provide additional clarity, the strategy identifies Competitive Demand to include:

- National Sports Organisations (NSO), Regional Sports Organisations (RSO) and club-based organised activities
- Training for the above groups
- Competitions for the above groups.

This group specifically excludes aquatic users who participate on a casual basis (e.g. lap swimmers) who have no affiliations with the organised activities.

Community demand includes:

- Casual users and participants in all facility organised activities / programmes.

The strategy further identifies the motivations of participation in aquatic activity and identifies that a key feature is that the combination of 'youth' (commonly learn to swim), 'relaxation' and 'social' equates with 74% of the motivation for participation in aquatic activity.

The remaining major component of fitness, which represents 23% of the total motivation drivers are, associated with healthy lifestyle choices as much as sport training. Therefore, assuming half the participation for 'fitness' is a part of training for competitive sports, the competition demand is in the range of 10-20% of total demand for facilities, with 80%-90% of demand for facilities being community-based non-competitive recreation.

A review of aquatic participation within the Waikato Region identifies the potential number of users based on their motivations.

Figure 6.1 Aquatic Participation

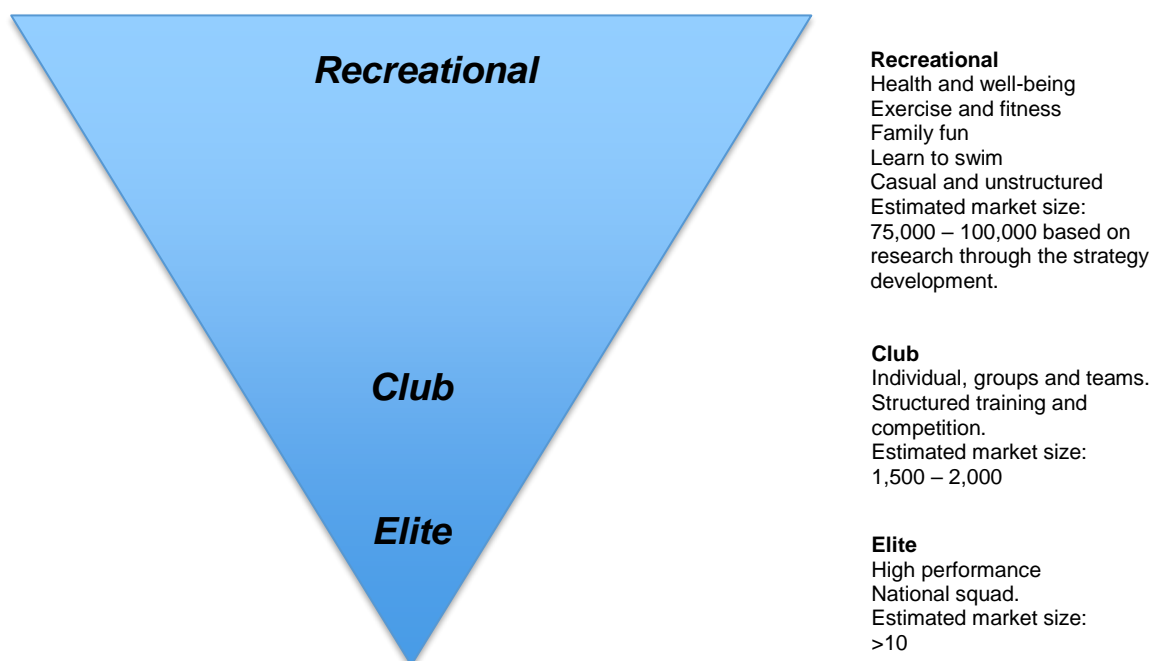
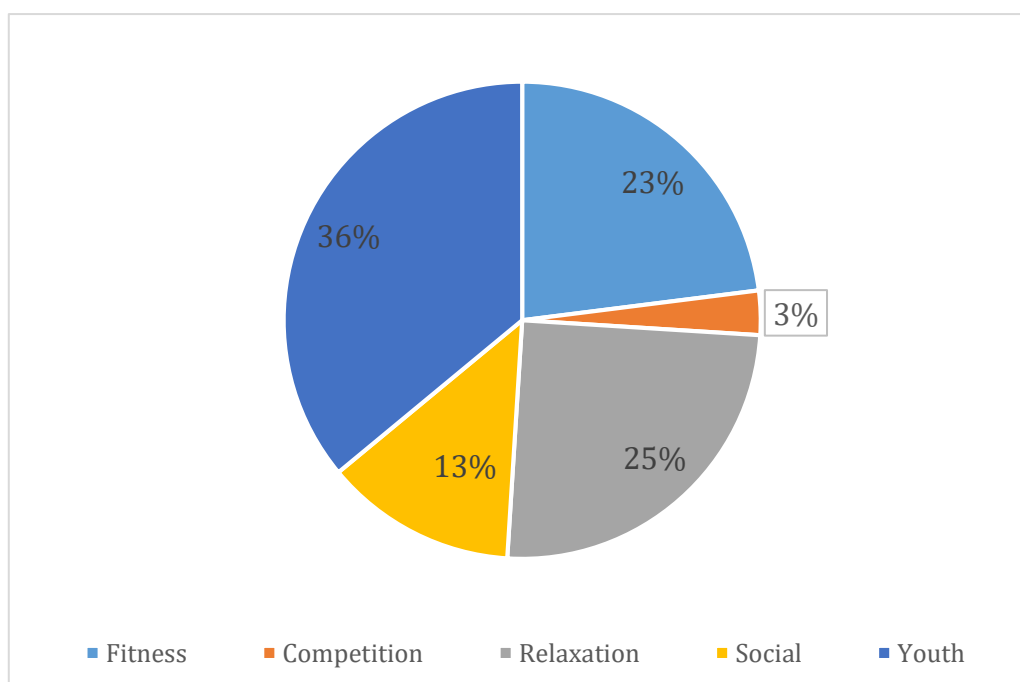


Figure 6.2 Motivations for Participating in Aquatic Activity¹³



6.3 Aquatic Participation

A review of the Active NZ Survey for the Waikato Region identifies the following key sport and recreation participation characteristics:

- Almost all participants (95%) took part in their chosen sport/activity casually, either on their own or with others, followed by 24% that took part in regular club competition.
- Almost nine out of 10 participants (87%) each say that fitness and health is the key reason for taking part in activities. A similar proportion of participants (84%) say they take part in activities for enjoyment.
- Swimming is identified as the second most popular sport and recreation activity participated in over 12 months in the Waikato with 76,700 individuals participating.
- 11.7% of adults in Waikato used an indoor pool or aquatics centre in the last 12 months compared to 18.3% nationally.
- 10.8% of adults in Waikato used an outdoor pool or aquatics centre in the last 12 months compared to 9.8% nationally.

Most adults in Waikato (50%) are interested in either trying a new sport /activity or doing more of an existing one.

When a number of individual aquatic activities are considered in terms of those people would like to try or do more of, at a national level it can be seen that swimming is the highest activity of the aquatic codes. While Sport NZ recognise that these statistics are based on a small sample size, they provide an indication of the potential level of demand for each activity within the community.

¹³ National Facility Strategy for Aquatic Codes, Sport NZ

Table 6.1 Potential Aquatic Activities for People in Waikato¹⁴

Activity	Activities that people would like to try:	Activities that people would like to do more of:
Canoe polo	<1%	0%
Diving	<1%	0%
Swimming	6.6%	7.6%
Underwater hockey	<1%	0%
Water polo	<1%	<1%

6.4 Swimming NZ Membership Trends

Membership of Swimming NZ has shown a slight increase in participation over the last 2 years however this is set within a longer term downwards trend. National membership has decreased by 10% (2,116) from 2010/11 to 2015/16. Over the same period, the population of New Zealand has increased by 5.4%.

However, over the same period membership of the Waikato Region has increased by 21% (464) against the long-term national trend.

Table 6.2 Swimming New Zealand Membership 2010 to 2016¹⁵

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Waikato Region	2,131	2,226	2,225	2,704	2,349	2,595
Swimming NZ	21,144	21,879	18,200	17,350	18,029	19,028

It is important to consider the makeup of the regional participation. While the overall membership of the Waikato Region has increased since 2010/11, the figures show that the number of competitive swimmers have decreased by 8.4% (52).

Table 6.3 Waikato Region Membership 2013 to 2016¹⁶

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Competitive Swimmers	613	663	561
Club Swimmers	837	613	778
Learn to swim	1,141	860	1,026
Other (officials)	202	213	230

It is important to recognise that competitive swimming is an important activity however there is 1 competitive swimmer for every 756 residents which represents a participation rate of 0.1% of the total regional population.

6.5 National Swimming Participation Trends – NZ Adults

The recently released sport profile findings¹⁷ from the 2013/14 Active New Zealand Survey have been collated in the table below. The sample of the survey is approximately 6,500 adults over 16 years of age completed over a 12-month period. The trends assessed in this section cover the three surveys undertaken between (1997/98, 2007/08, 2013/14).

¹⁴ Aquatic activities identified in Sport New Zealand Active NZ surveys.

¹⁵ Swimming NZ Annual Reports 2010 to 2016

¹⁶ Swimming NZ Annual Reports 2010 to 2016

¹⁷ Active New Zealand Survey Series: Swimming October 2016

Key Findings of Participation Levels for the Year 2013/14

The findings and table below have been extrapolated from the latest Active New Zealand survey 2013/14 to provide the most relevant and current information on participation and motivation to take part.

Swimming is the second highest participated sport and recreation activity among NZ adults (16+ years) with 3 out of 10 (30.2%), approximately 1 million people participating.

Swimmers most commonly participate during the months of December (76.1%), January (86.8%) to February (81.6%). The lowest months are May to September.

Seasonal participation and motivations to participate are reported.

Key findings of swimming participation 1997/98 to 2013/14 shows there has been a significant decrease in participation¹⁸:

- Swimming among all adults, down 4.7 % to 30.5%, between 1997/98 and 2013/14. This downward trend has occurred among both women (down 5.2 %) and men (down 4.2 %).
- Participation rates have decreased between 1997/98 and 2013/14 across the younger and middle age groups, with young adults aged 18 to 24 years having the largest decrease (down 16.2 %). Among adults aged 65 years or over, participation in swimming is also lower in 2013/14 than in 1997/98, although it is higher than in 2007/08.
- The only increase in participation has been adults aged 50 to 64 years (up 1.8 %).
- Participation rates have decreased between 1997/98 and 2013/14 for each ethnic group, with the largest decrease (by 12.2 percentage points) being among those of 'Other Ethnicity', followed by 'Pacific People' (by 6.0 percentage points).
- Swimming participation rates across all household income groups are also consistently lower in 2013/14 than in 1997/98, although participation is higher for those in the Quartile 2 group than in 2007/08. The largest decrease (by 6.8 percentage points) has been among those in the Quartile 3 household income group.

¹⁸ Participation figures have been adjusted to account for population change.

Table 6.4 Trends in Swimming Participation: 1997/98 to 2013/14¹⁹

Category		1997/98 (%)	2007/08 (%)	2013/14 (%)	Change + or - (%)
All adults	Swimming	35.2	33.7	30.5	-4.7
Gender	Men	31.6	31.8	27.4	-4.2
	Women	38.6	35.6	33.4	-5.2
Age group	18-24 years	53.8	45.0	37.6	-16.2
	25-34 years	45.2	43.9	36.7	-8.5
	35-49 years	39.3	40.5	34.9	-4.4
	50-64 years	24.0	24.0	25.8	1.8
	65+ years	17.7	15.9	17.0	-0.7
Ethnicity	NZ European	35.9	35.2	32.8	-3.1
	Maori	32.5	32.7	27.1	-5.4
	Other Ethnicity	37.6	32.4	25.4	-12.2
Household income	Quartile 1 (Lowest)	29.8	30.8	23.9	-5.9
	Quartile 2	33.0	29.7	31.3	-1.7
	Quartile 3	36.3	34.2	29.5	-6.8
	Quartile 4 (Highest)	42.4	39.2	36.7	-5.7

Note: The percentage change have been adjusted to account for changes in population over the time period.

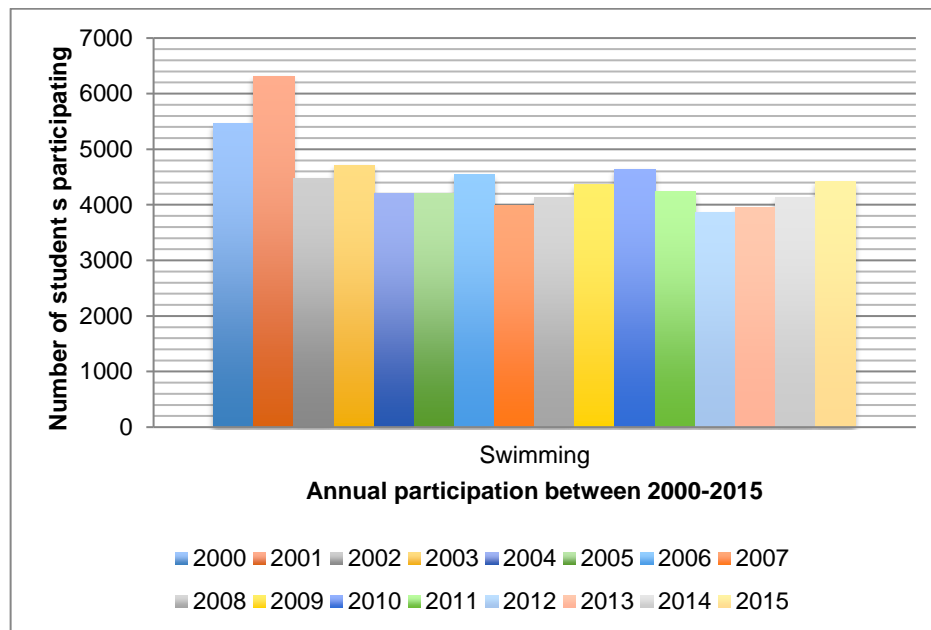
6.6 Secondary School Sport – National Participation Trends

The NZSSC census data identifies that there has been a decline in swimming participation from 2002 onwards. Nationally, the main reasons for this are related to the treatment and reduction in use/availability of school pools. This point was identified in the National Aquatic Facilities report produced by Sport NZ, which identified that school pools tended to be small and shallow, and “not of a depth or size that would be of interest to teenager or older demographics”

It could also be argued that secondary school students have many more sporting options available to them than previously. This is evident in the number of sports that young people have to choose from, for example in the NZSSC 2015 report there were over 80 sporting and recreational opportunities available for secondary school pupils.

¹⁹ Active NZ 2013/14 Swimming Profile, Sport NZ

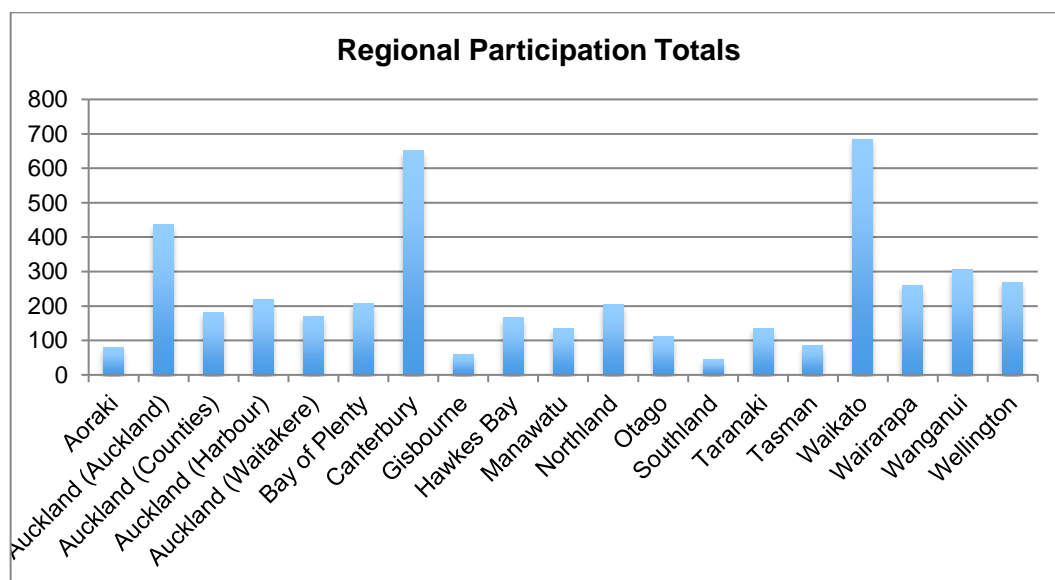
Figure 5.3 New Zealand Secondary School Swimming Participation 2000-2015²⁰



The Secondary School Sport – Regional Participation

Sport NZ Insights Tool was used to determine the levels of participation at secondary schools at the regional level. The data presented in the table below includes all students that had a meaningful engagement in swimming, which could include representing the school, or ‘took part in a swimming programme provided in school for over 6 weeks or more’²¹. Interpretation of the data indicates that the Waikato region provides 15% of the total number of national school swimmers. This compares favourably with other regions indicating that Waikato has a significantly higher level of participation in comparison and is supported through schools have access to seasonal aquatic facilities during the summer months.

Figure 5.4 NZSSC Regional Participation Totals 2015 – Representing School at Swimming²²



²⁰ NZ Secondary Schools Participation Data, Sport NZ Insights Tool

²¹ This does not include “one off” school events such as swimming sports or short-term inter-form events.

²² NZ Secondary Schools Participation Data, Sport NZ Insights Tool

6.7 Potential Impact of Population Growth and Age Demographics

When considering the implications of 'Age Structuring'²³ this factors in how this growth ripples across different age-groups within the community as outlined in the table below.

It is important to consider how the age profile is projected to change within each local authority and facility catchment area and ensure future facility development takes account of these changes with facility design considerations to ensure that facilities meet the needs of the changing population.

Table 6.5 Implications of Structural Aging on Regional Aquatic Facility Provision²⁴

What's happening to this age group over time (2016-2038)	The very young	Teenagers	Early to mid 20's	Late 20's early 30's	Mid 30's to late 40's	50' to retirement	65 plus
	0-9	10-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
WAIKATO REGION	Net migration as young families continue to move into the areas of growth within the region.	Bubble of very young moving through maintain higher numbers in areas of high population growth.	Weaker numbers	Weaker numbers initially	Continued growth	Continued growth	Significant growth
Waikato District	↑ 10%	↓ 3%	↓ 10%	↑ 18%	↑ 37%	↑ 25%	↑ 160%
Haraui District	↓ 42%	↓ 40%	↓ 52%	↓ 42%	↑ 2%	↑ 1%	↑ 81%
Hamilton District	↓ 4%	↑ 4%	↓ 2%	↑ 7%	↑ 25%	↑ 58%	↑ 166%
Matamata-Piako District	Stable	↓ 3%	↓ 17%	↓ 3%	↑ 23%	↓ 9%	↑ 67%
Waipa District	↓ 8%	↓ 11%	↓ 21%	↑ 4%	↑ 19%	↑ 11%	↑ 179%
Otorohanga District	↓ 35%	↓ 43%	↓ 52%	↓ 10%	↑ 50%	↑ 17%	↑ 55%
Thames Coromandel District	↓ 45%	↓ 48%	↓ 52%	↓ 42%	↓ 18%	↑ 3%	↑ 69%
South Waikato District	↓ 33%	↓ 27%	↓ 44%	↓ 31%	↑ 8%	↓ 7%	↑ 64%
Waitomo District	↓ 38%	↓ 38%	↓ 43%	↓ 28%	↑ 12%	↓ 1%	↑ 28%
Taupo District	↓ 23%	↓ 23%	↓ 23%	↓ 10%	↓ 6%	↑ 8%	↑ 98%

²³ Structural aging refers to the changing proportions of age cohorts at each age grouping

²⁴ Population changes based on NIDEA 2016 Medium Population Projections

Implications for this Study:

- **The very young:** Provision for children essential for learn to swim, survival skills and aquatic play facilities
- **Teenagers:** Innovative provision of aquatic space for teens is a consistent need over time, challenge to orient pool environment for teens and high energy physical recreation and challenge based recreation
- **Early to mid 20's:** Fewer provision opportunities needed.
- **Late 20's early 30's:** Fewer and focused elsewhere so less of a target for aquatic space
- **Mid 30's to late 40's:** Family oriented community space at aquatic facilities
- **50' to retirement:** Empty nesters likely increase users of aquatic space for health benefits
- **65 plus:** Increasing users of warm water aquatic space, particularly for health and maintaining physical mobility

In summary, there is a need to consider structural aging of the Waikato Population and to continually match facility and programming provision to the needs of age-cohorts. For the foreseeable future, the young (0-15 years) and older adults (50+ years) cohorts will be primary targets for aquatic services. Adaptable space and space that can cater to pre-schoolers, primary age, teens and older residents will be essential.

Summary of Aquatic Trends

- The motivations for participating in the various aquatic activities vary significantly within different sections of the community. With the National Strategy for Aquatic Facilities identifying that the competition demand is in the range of 10-20% of total demand for facilities, with 80%-90% of demand for facilities being community-based non-competitive recreation.
- Participation in swimming has declined nationally in the majority of age groups with the only increase in the 50 to 64 year age group.
- Swimming Waikato total regional membership has increased over recent years however the number of competitive swimmers has declined.
- The highest regional participation at school swimming indicating a high participation rate in school age population. However limited access to suitable year-round community aquatic provision contributing towards a decline in participation.

Key Implications of Aquatic Trends

- Given the projections for aging populations and the health benefits of physical activity, it may be anticipated that swimming may become an even more significant physical activity in the future.
- Facilities must be flexible and adaptable to meet the needs of an aging population and as wide a cross section of motivations (e.g. flexible spaces, warmer water, warmer changing facilities, fully accessible).
- Aquatic facilities need to provide year-round access to support on-going participation and programmed activities.

7. Current Aquatic Supply

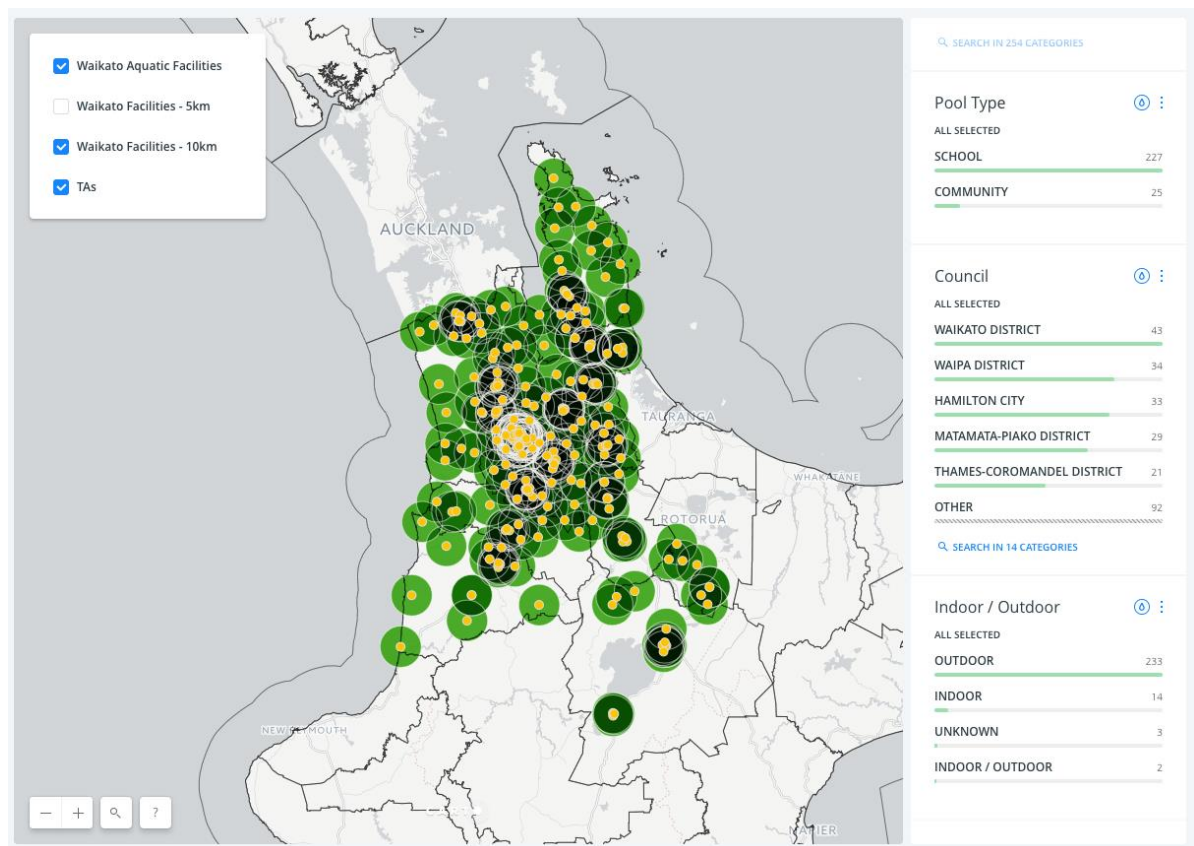
In considering the current aquatic supply it is important to consider the quantity, quality and accessibility of facilities.

7.1 Quantity

The current network of pools is dispersed across the Region as shown in the maps below. It has been identified that there are currently:

- 251 Pools in the region with over 36,000 sqm of water area (24 community, 227 school).
- There are 24 community pools with 14,550 sqm of publically accessible water. Of these 6 community pools are indoor providing 5,221 sqm of year-round accessible pools.

Figure 7.1 Current Network of Waikato Pools



Note: A 5km and 10km indicative local catchment areas has been used for illustrative purposes to demonstrate the potential overlapping catchment areas.

When the quality of the pool network is considered there are a number of factors to consider including the age of the facility, range of facilities and suitability of the water areas to meet demand.

Overall the current network of pools is old with the average age of a community pool identified as 40 years old. The network of school pools is older with an average age of 54 years. The National Facility Strategy for Aquatic Sports identified that pools over 45 years old are considered a high risk to the overall network. The age of the regional network therefore raises a significant concern over the long term security of the network due to the aging infrastructure.

When other quality factors are considered, with the exception of a number of relatively recent additions the current network can be described as providing a limited range of provision where the majority of facilities are:

- Traditional rectangular lane ‘tank’
- Outdoor
- Unheated
- Providing seasonal access only
- Few dedicated learn to swim tanks.

7.2 Accessibility

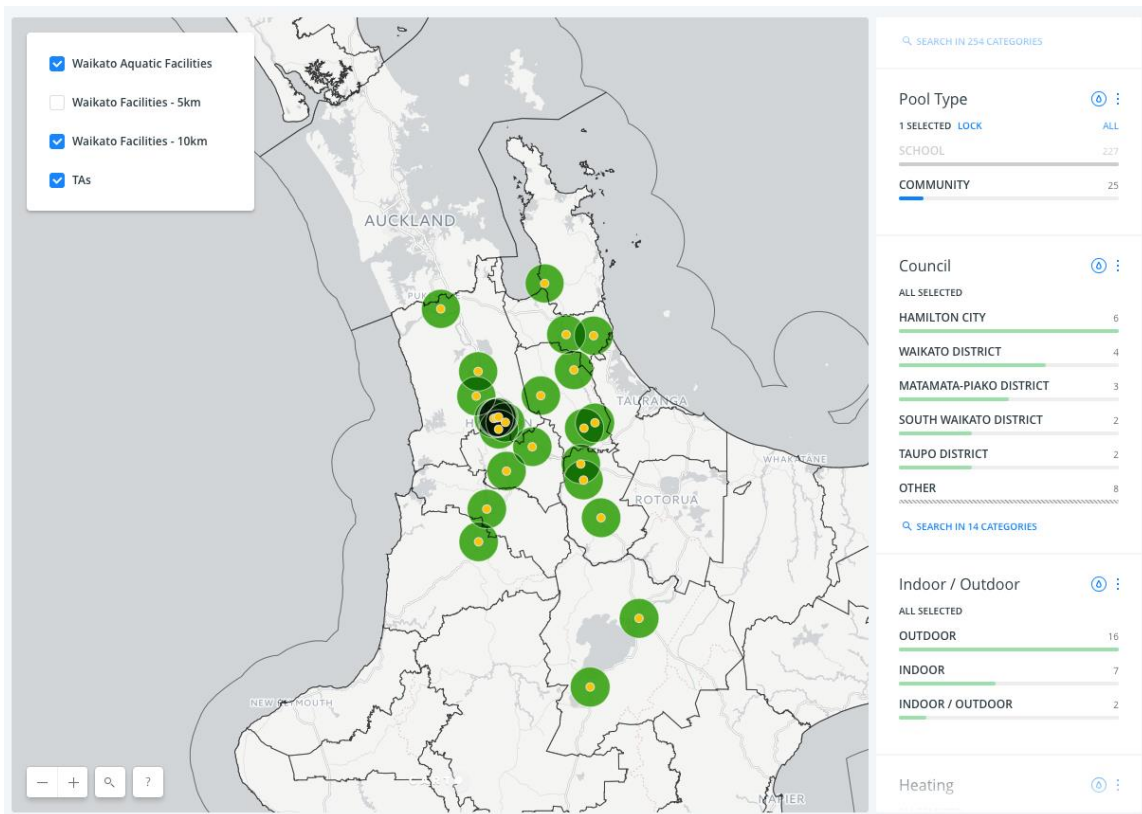
In addition to the quantity and quality of provision it is important to consider the accessibility of aquatic facilities. Accessibility can be considered in a number of ways including:

- Distance / travel time
- Year-round availability
- Range of suitable facilities (water temperature and depth)
- Building design and physical accessibility
- Aquatic water space ratios.

7.2.1 Distance / Travel Time

When only the community pools are considered it can be seen that the potential accessibility is reduced. While the majority of main population centres have access to a pool it can be seen that there are areas of the region outside of a 10km catchment of a community facility.

Figure 7.2 Accessible Community Pools²⁵

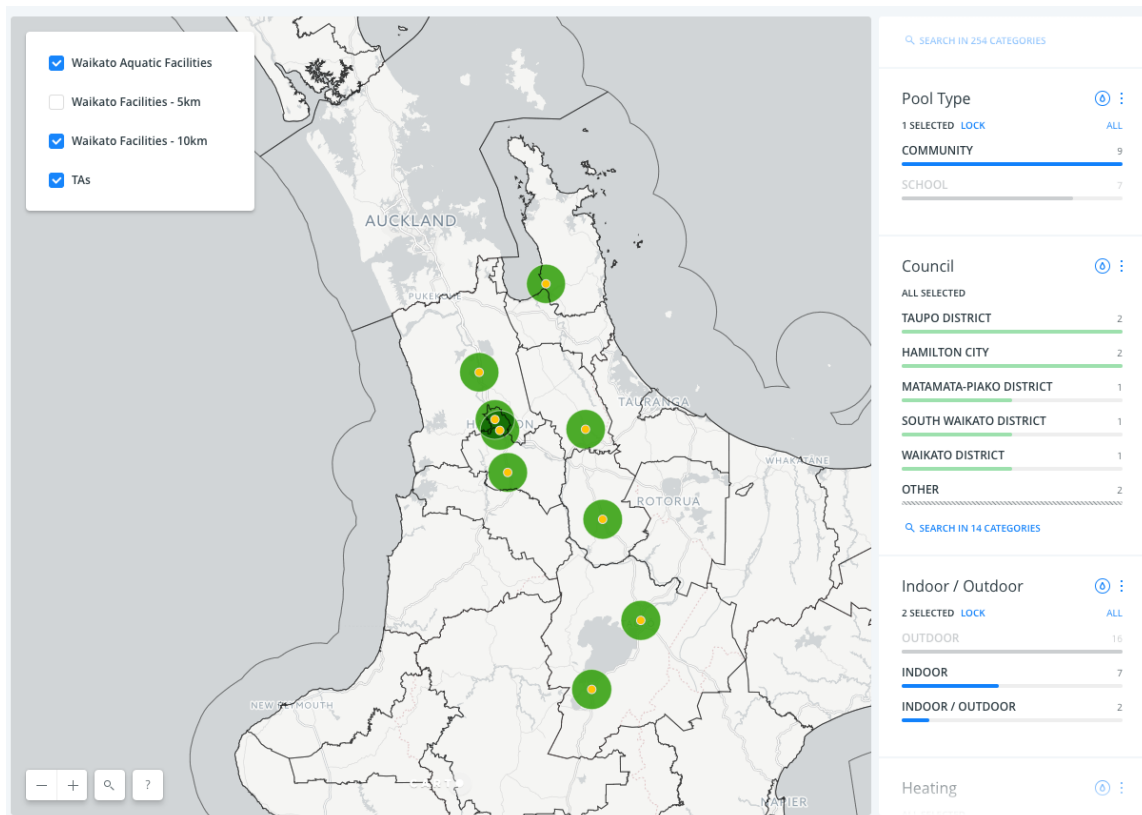


²⁵ A publicly accessible pool is defined as providing open affordable access, wider range of programmed activities for a number of different user groups on a casual basis.

7.2.2 Year-Round Availability

When only those facilities that can provide year-round access are considered it can be seen access to year-round pools is limited in large parts of the region.

Figure 7.3 Year Round Publically Accessible Pools



7.2.3 Range of Suitable Facilities (water temperature, depth and suitability)

It has already been identified that the majority of the pool network are traditional 'tank' facilities, un-heated and with shallow water. When this is combined with the number of seasonal outdoor pools it is considered that the current range of aquatic facilities are limited and not fully appropriate to meet the changing aquatic needs.

The majority of the network was designed for lane swimming and club based activities. Significant parts of the network are older and are not fully accessible for all potential users.

7.2.4 Access to Suitable Facilities Impacting on Participation

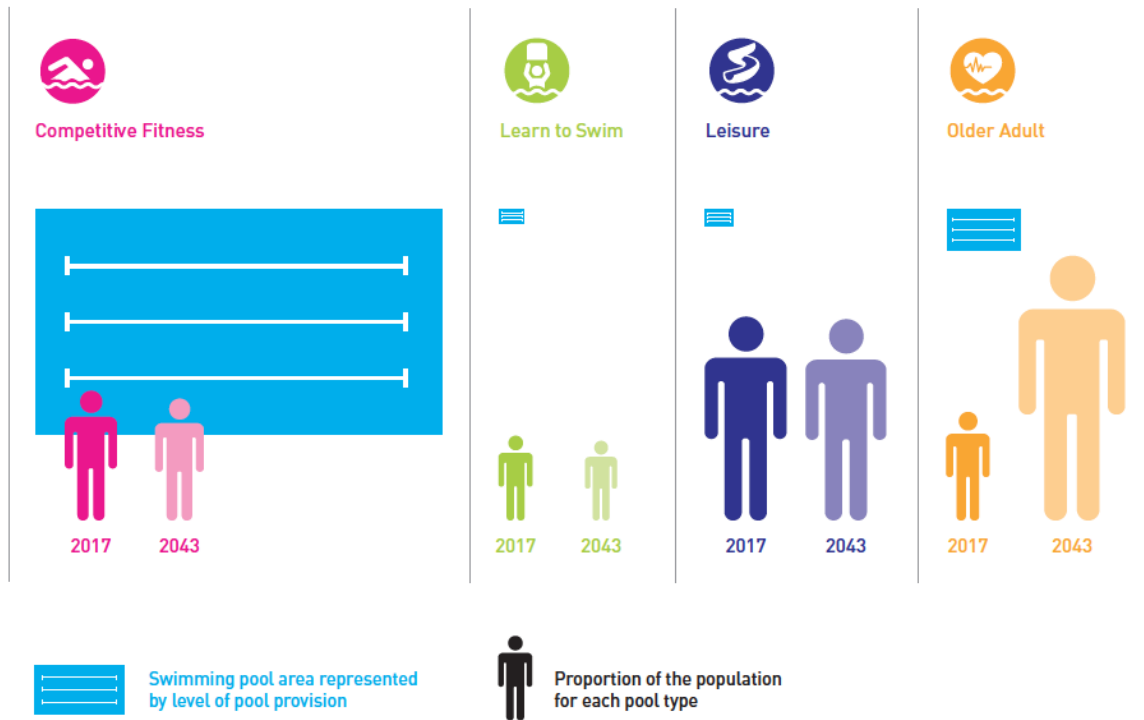
In developing the Plan, a number of challenges were identified by some of the key user groups.

The swimming clubs identified that the limited opportunities to year-round water acted as a barrier to maintaining and increasing participation. Access to suitable water are impacts on the overall levels of participation. For example, the swimming clubs identified that they have an average of 15.8 hours of pool time a week and during this time the pools are used by an average of 8.5 members per hour of use.

A number of aquafit programmes identified that they only have access to an average of 3.3 hours of pool time a week however during these times were used by an average of 12.5 people. Some organisers of aqua fitness programmes identified that securing access to both pool time and suitable facilities (indoor, warmer water) currently restricts the ability to meet increasing demand.

Given the impacts of population change access to suitable facilities is a significant barrier to increasing both participation and utilisation of facilities.

Figure 7.4 Suitability of Current Provision



7.2.5 Aquatic Water Space Ratios.

The National Strategy for Aquatic Facilities identified a recommended carrying capacity of aquatic facilities to be 35 people per square metre of “indoor pool water space” for provincial centres and 60 people per urban centres²⁶. This is identified as a baseline standard for comparison and the starting point for any analysis of the local community needs. It does however provide a useful assessment of the current and future provision requirements.

Hamilton City Council has undertaken further detailed analysis of aquatic provision in the region and from other comparable Local Authority. In addition, it is noted that Waterworld has a very large water area which includes the 50m indoor pool and the dive pool. While Waterworld provide a large water area they are inflexible spaces which are not suitable to meet all needs of the community.

As such, Hamilton City Council consider that a more appropriate local carrying capacity of indoor pool water space should be 45 people per square meter.

Given the current population and future projections for the region and the local council areas the following table outlines the future surface water space that will be required to achieve 45 people in Hamilton City Council and the national average of 35 people elsewhere in the region.

Assumptions used are:

- Projections have been based on the current supply of pool water space remaining unchanged over the next 20 years.

²⁶ Sport NZ National Facilities Strategy for Aquatic Sports 2013

- The current water space predictions have been calculated on total water area and “all year-round” indoor supply.

Based on the assumptions and national averages in provision of water space, only Taupo meets the recommended indoor pool water space indicating a current gap in access across the region.




It could be argued that the Region has a supplementary capacity of pool water space with community pools opening during the summer months. However, this additional supply of pool space is only available for a short period of the summer and will not meet the growing and changing needs of residents for most of the year.

When all water area is included the gap is reduced however South Waikato, Thames Coromandel, Waikato, Waipa and Waitomo do not meet the recommended level.

Table 7.1 Aquatic Water Space Ratios (2017)

	Current Population	Total Pool Area (sqm)	People per sqm (All pools)	Year Round Publically Accessible Pools (sqm)	People per sqm (Year Round Publically Accessible Pools)
Hamilton	150,200	5,542	27.1	2,161	69.5
Hauraki	18,600	1,407	13.2	0	N/A
Matamata - Piako	32,900	2,099	15.7	300	109.7
Otorohanga	9,590	660	14.5	140	68.5
South Waikato	23,200	560	41.4	560	41.4
Taupo	34,800	1,801	19.3	1,470	23.7
Thames Coromandel ²⁷	27,300	440	62.0	325	84.0
Waikato	66,500	1,099	60.5	427	155.7
Waipa	48,700	1,334	36.5	634	76.8
Waitomo	9,340	212	44.1	0	N/A
Waikato Region	421,130	15,154	28.0	6,017	70.6
New Zealand			46.9		N/A

Key

	Meets National Provision Baseline		At / close to National Provision Baseline		Does not meet National Provision Baseline
--	-----------------------------------	--	---	---	---

When the projected future population is considered it can be seen that the potential gaps in provision increase future.

Table 7.2 Aquatic Water Space Ratios (2038)

	Population 2038	Total Pool Area (sqm)	People per sqm (All pools)	Year Round Publically Accessible Pools (sqm)	People per sqm (Year Round Publically Accessible Pools)
Hamilton	217,775	5,542	38.7	2,161	99.4
Hauraki	19,451	1,407	14.7	0	N/A
Matamata - Piako	37,938	2,099	17.7	300	123.7
Otorohanga	10,187	660	16.6	140	78.2
South Waikato	22,172	560	40.4	560	40.4
Taupo	39,370	1,801	21.7	1,470	26.6
Thames Coromandel	29,159	440	65.9	325	89.2
Waikato	96,859	1,099	88.4	427	227.6
Waipa	69,780	1,334	48.2	634	101.4
Waitomo	8,157	212	43.0	0	N/A
Waikato Region	554,825	15,154	37.4	6,017	90.5
New Zealand			46.9		N/A

²⁷ Thames Centennial Pool is covered to provide year-round access. It is noted that this pool will require replacing by 2027.

Implications of Aquatic Water Space Ratios

The water space ratios provide one measure for considering the supply of aquatic water area. It has been shown that once all water area, including seasonal pools, it is considered that many areas throughout the region can meet this ratio. While this meets the ratio, the overall quality of the provision is low. Should indoor water area only be considered, it is projected that an additional 5,062 sqm of indoor water area would be required across the region based on the current population. This is projected to increase to an additional 8,191 sqm over the current indoor provision by 2038.

Table 7.3 Future Water Space Requirements to Meet Aquatic Ratios

	Total Pool Area (sqm)	Additional Indoor Pool Area (sqm) 2017	Additional Indoor Pool Area (sqm) 2038
Hamilton	5,542	1,177	2,610
Hauraki	1,407	532	592
Matamata - Piako	2,099	940	760
Otorohanga	520	134	173
South Waikato	560	103	86
Taupo	1,639	0	0
Thames Coromandel	440	455	504
Waikato	1,099	1,473	2,350
Waipa ²⁸	1,334	757	1,203
Waitomo	212	267	267
Waikato Region	14,550	5,062	8,191

²⁸ Water space ratios are based on existing pool provision. Waipa DC has made a commitment to extend the Cambridge Pool which will address identified shortfalls.

8. Regional Facility Hierarchy

8.1 Regional Facility Hierarchy

A hierarchy approach can be a useful tool in analysing current and future provision and clarifying the future options regarding aquatic facilities within the Region and in neighbouring local authority areas. The table below shows that aquatic facilities have differing catchments largely based on their component mix and the specifications to attract regional, national and even international events and competitions.

Table 8.1 Regional Facility Hierarchy

Catchment	Core features	Location
International / National / Regional	<p>International: A facility with the ability to host international competitions/events (i.e. between nations).</p> <p>National: A facility with the ability to host regional representative competitions (including professional and semi-professional franchise competitions involving teams from outside New Zealand) and/or to serve as a national high performance training hub for one or more sports codes.</p> <p>And / or</p> <p>Major destination leisure pools and features for example wave pool, lazy River, aquaslides.</p>	<p>Year-round indoor heated pool, all sub regional level activities PLUS Aquatic sports competition and training, diving</p>
Regional (Has significant cross boundary usage)	<p>A facility with the ability to host inter-regional and internal regional competitions and/or serves as a regional high performance training hub for one or more sports codes.</p> <p>And /or</p> <p>Major destination leisure pools and features for example wave pool, lazy River, aquaslides.</p>	<p>Year-round indoor heated pool with Learn to swim, Lane swimming, Therapy/rehabilitation, Relaxation spa, lower level aquatic competition, Aquatic sports training.</p>
Sub Regional (Has some cross boundary usage)	<p>A facility with the ability to draw significant numbers of teams/competitors from across adjacent territorial authority boundaries for either competition or training purposes.</p> <p>Leisure features including limited leisure/ play apparatus.</p>	<p>Year-round indoor heated pools Learn to swim, Lane swimming, Therapy/rehabilitation, Relaxation spa, Some aquatic sports training.</p>
Local	<p>A facility with the ability to serve a local catchment's basic sporting needs. This catchment will predominantly be drawn from within a single territorial authority.</p> <p>Limited leisure features e.g. splash pad</p>	<p>Indoor or outdoor pool Learn to swim, Lane swimming, Casual access, some aquatic sports training</p>

8.2 Facility Provision Standards

In considering current and future provision it is essential to recognise that it is not possible, nor desirable, for every community to have access to the same level of facilities. When considering the hierarchy of facilities it is important to consider the quality, quantity and accessibility, standards for future provision.

8.2.1 Quality

- All facilities should be well maintained, fit for purpose and operate in accordance with industry guidelines and operating standards.

8.2.2 Quantity

Adopt National Facility Strategy for Aquatic Sports benchmark as the local provision standard (catchment areas):

- Urban Centre: 45 people per m2, Provincial: 35 people per m2

8.2.3 Accessibility

- Drive-time catchments (for 80% of the resident population):
 - National / Regional Facility 90 mins
 - Sub-regional facility 30 mins
 - Local facility 20 mins
 - Learn to swim 15 mins

Improve access to key local facilities and extend minimum opening times to term 1 and term 4.

9. Supply and Demand Summary

The commentary and analysis identified below is to provide a “point in time” picture of the trends and influences that should be considered during the decision making process for future developments or improvements.

Overall, evidence indicates that nationally swimming participation in adults is declining and this is regardless of ethnicity or household income. Swimming as a participation has seen a slight increase within New Zealand schools and proportionally the sport is very popular in the Waikato. The key points are listed below:

- Nationally participation in structured swimming is declining
- Only increase in participation nationally is in the 50-64 years age group
- All ethnic groups and household income groups are declining in participation
- Swimming is still popular and is the second highest activity in adult participation (18+)
- Highest months for participation are between December-February that has an average of 81.5% participation by adults.
- Lowest months of participation levels are the six ‘winter’ months of May-October averaging 41% participation.
- The NZSSC data on swimming between 2000-2015 shows that since 2002 participation has decreased.
- Regionally, Waikato Schools have a significantly higher level of participation in comparison to other regions.

Supply to meet projected demand:

- As a Region, the seasonal community pools and indoor community pools a total combined supply of 5,221m² of water space which equates to 28.9 residents per square metre. This compares favourably with the provincial average of 35 residents per square metre.
- Comparison using the “year-round” indoor pool supply offers a differing perspective of 80.7 residents per square metre significantly higher than the provincial and urban average; this indicates there is currently a significant under-supply of quality indoor water space.
- The Regions population was 424,600 in 2013 and projected to increase to 544,770 in 2038. If in the next 20 years due to the projected population growth occurs and the supply of pool space is kept at current levels would lead to an extremely high ratio of over 104.3 residents per square metre of “year-round” indoor facilities in the district.

9.1 Teenagers and Aquatic Facilities

The aquatic facilities in the Region do not cater well for teenagers. They have little to offer this age group in terms of excitement and social settings for those teens who are active socially (which is most of them). Many teenagers are not necessarily wishing to express this through traditional aquatic sports. This is a difficult age group to provide for but nevertheless there are many aquatic facilities that target them and many additions and programming opportunities that cater to their specific needs.

Research suggests certain types of provision for various cohorts as listed in the table below
29:

Age 8-11 years	Water Walks, Larger Play Structures, Water Slides, Open Water
Age 12-16 years	Water Slides, Open Water, Diving, Lazy River, Gathering Places, Beach Volleyball, Mat Racer
Age 17-22 years	Action Island, Water Slides, Flow Rider, Mat Racer, Climbing Wall, Beach Volleyball, Place to be Seen

9.2 Aging Population

The aquatic facilities in the Region do not cater well for the needs of an aging population. This age group require accessible indoor warmer water. This age group age group is growing significantly from 70,892 (18% of the total population) in 2017 to a projected 173,809 (34% of the total population) by 2043.

Understanding the needs of the aging population and implications on aquatic facilities is the key strategic challenge facing aquatic provision. Flexible facilities with warmer water will be required activities and programmes developed designed to cater to their specific needs.

²⁹ USA. Raleigh Aquatic Facility Study, p 84, 2008

10. Conclusions and Recommendations

The Plan provides a blueprint for the next 10 years to 2027 and beyond to enable residents and visitors to have reasonable access to aquatic facilities that are affordable for the Region and individual District's. The Plan is a long-term framework to guide and inform Council's decision-making processes over time. Decisions on specific priority projects/action will be based on a detailed business case developed at the time, not automatically as a result of adopting this plan.

Research for the Plan has highlighted two key challenges:

- Changing aquatic trends. Participation is changing with an increase in casual and informal recreation.
- A growing and aging population requiring flexible pool areas and access to warmer, year-round water.

In considering these challenges in the context of the current network there is:

- Limited access to year-round indoor water area at a local level.
- A lack of flexible, warm water and level to swim provision, noting that the plan does not include private learn to swim provision.
- An aging network that has limited flexibility to meet changing demand.

Key gaps in the current network are:

- Hamilton City Council / Waikato District Council - to meet population growth and changing demands.
- Thames Coromandel District Council / Hauraki District Council – provision of year-round facilities, replacement of aging assets and meet the needs of an aging population.
- Waipa District Council³⁰ / Matamata Piako District Council – provision of year-round facilities and to meet growing and changing demand.

10.1 Recommendations

The key recommendations have been divided into the following key themes that are

- Network Development
- Facility Design
- Facility Management and Operations

³⁰ Waipa DC has made a commitment to extend the Cambridge Pool which will address identified shortfalls.

Network Development

1. To adopt the Regional Aquatic Provision Standards:

Quality

- All facilities should be well maintained, fit for purpose and operate in accordance with industry guidelines and operating standards.

Quantity

- Adopt National Facility Strategy for Aquatic Sports benchmark as the aspirational local provision standard (catchment areas):
 - Urban Centre: 45 people per m2, Provincial: 35 people per m2

Accessibility

- Drive-time catchments (for 80% of the resident population):
 - National / Regional Facility 90 mins
 - Sub-regional facility 30 mins
 - Local facility 20 mins
 - Learn to swim 15 mins
- Improve access to key seasonal facilities and extend minimum opening times where possible to term 1 and term 4.

2. In areas of the region where access to indoor water area is significantly below the identified ratio, detailed assessment should be undertaken of all TA funded pools to identify key facilities to improve the year-round access.

Careful consideration should be given to the age and condition of the existing asset to maximise value for money. Optimisation of existing assets may not be possible to meet adaptability, flexibility, sustainability, multi-use and lifecycle modelling principles.

Facility Design

3. All new or refurbished facilities should:
 - Prioritise flexible spaces to future proof facilities to meet the needs of an aging population.
 - Include learn to swim, warmer programme water and other income generating activities e.g. fitness and activity rooms
 - Use the Sport NZ 2016 Community Facilities Guide to inform planning & facility design.
4. Options should be considered to cover strategically located outdoor pools. In considering options to cover outdoor pools:
 - Where covering is considered, heating options should be explored to maximise the available use with any invest to consider covering and heating (water and space heating) as a package to create a quality environment to maximise available use.
 - Covering a pool should be considered a low priority unless provides future flexibility, long term use, meets a wider range of activities and improves operational efficiency and sustainability.
 - Is it the best use of limited resources to cover an old, cold, inflexible, in-efficient pool to provide an old, cold, inflexible, in-efficient pools that can be used for a longer season.

5. Facility designs should be focused on meeting the areas of need and the changing demographics. Priorities include:
 - Meeting the needs of an aging population.
 - Careful consideration of the balance between competition / training and other aquatic users. While a 25m pool may be required for competition requirements, a flexible pool with an 18 / 20m lane area is sufficient to meet all local training and fitness swimming needs and may be more suitable towards a wider range of user groups.

Facility Management and Operations

6. Establish a region wide operational performance benchmarking group to facilitate information sharing and continuous improvement.
7. Ensure all facilities participate in the Sport NZ National Facilities Benchmarking Tool on an annual basis.
8. Explore options to develop standardised 'contracts / operating specifications' for all TA supported community pools. These should consider:
 - Specified levels of service and site specific KPIs,
 - Reporting and monitoring processes to improve the performance of the aquatic facility network against nationally recognised key performance indicators (and national performance benchmarks)
9. Adopt an aspirational target that all community supported facilities will operate in top quartile benchmarking performance.
10. Advocate for a consistent approach to learn to swim and ensuring that income generated through learn to swim enables the operating costs to be reduced.
11. Explore opportunities to enable minimum opening for term 1 and term 4 at key strategic locations in the region in the areas with the highest current indoor provision ratios.
12. Develop standardised processes and procedures across all pools with community access to include:
 - Achieve Poolsafe accreditation for 'core network' of pools with paid lifeguarding for all public sessions.
 - Provide Pool Operating Procedures, Health & Safety Plan, Pool Risk Management Plan and Pool Alone Policy documented & in place for ALL financially supported pools.
 - Ensure filtration, water circulation, water quality and pool temperatures meet industry standards
 - Provide fully compliant 'core network' with NZS 4121:2001 access and mobility standard
 - Develop a pre-season training programme for volunteers and for users.

10.2 Priority Aquatic Facility Actions

	Hamilton CC	Hauraki DC	Matamata-Piako DC	Otorohanga DC	South Waikato DC	Taupo DC	Thames Coromandel DC	Waikato DC	Waipa	Waitomo DC
Develop additional year-round aquatic provision to meet population growth	✓ (1,177m ²) ³¹							✓ (1,473m ²)	✓ (757m ²) Support Cambridge Pool	
Develop additional year-round aquatic provision to improve quality of experience and meet needs of aging population		✓ (532m ²)	✓ (940m ²)	✓ (134m ²)	(103m ²)		✓ (455m ²)			✓ (267m ²)
Ensure existing facilities are maintained to a high standard and ensure access and programming meets the needs of aging population and changing aquatic trends.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provide flexibility of spaces and needs of aging population and changing aquatic trends	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Partnership opportunities with neighbouring local authorities	✓ (Waikato DC)	✓ (Thames Coromandel DC)		✓ (Waitomo DC)			✓ (Hauraki DC)			✓ (Otorohanga DC)
Regional / sub regional requirements	Maintain Waterworld as regional aquatic facility	Develop sub-regional facility					Develop sub-regional facility			
Explore opportunities to maintain seasonal access or rationalise old facilities should be considered once indoor aquatic accessibility standards met.		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓

Note. The priority projects have been colour coded the highest priority projects identified by red columns through to the relatively lower priority with green.

³¹ Figures in brackets provide additional indoor water area required to meet aquatic provision standard 2016

Priority Aquatic Facility Projects

13. At a National / Regional level, Waterworld is identified as the National / Regional facility.
 - Priority is to maintain and maximise the utilisation of the existing asset ensuring a balance required between technical specification and adaptability to meet multiple user group needs.
 - Limited additional needs have identified to support an increased in competition technical specification.
14. At a sub–regional provision, key drivers for facility development should be multi-purpose water areas meeting a wider range of user groups. Emphasis should be placed on meeting needs of ageing population.
 - Partnership opportunities should be explored to developed additional sub-regional facilities. Gaps in provision identified including:
 - In the next 10 years an additional 1,177m² of pool area is required to meet population growth in the northern part of Hamilton City Council. Opportunities should be considered to develop in partnership with Waikato District Council. The focus of the facility should be on meeting the key target markets identified. Due to the regional significance of Waterworld, limited additional competitive provision should be provided.
 - In the next 10 years an additional 987m² of pool area is required to meet population the identified shortfall in the Thames Coromandel District Council / Hauraki District Council areas. A partnership approach should be consider with a focus on meeting the needs of the aging population.
 - The development of the Cambridge Pool is supported to meet the identified shortfall in the Waipa District Council.
 - In the next 10 years opportunity to provide indoor pool capacity in an additional 940m² of water area is required to meet the identified shortfall in Matamata-Piako District. This should be considered as a replacement/ refurbishment of an existing facility to meet the needs of an aging population. Potential developments should consider the impact of the new Cambridge Pool to ensure accessibility provision standards are achieved.

10.3 Review of Plan

Five-yearly reviews of the Plan will include reviewing needs and revise projections to ensure the Plan accommodates any changes in participation trends or growth patterns.

Appendix 1 Legislation, Standards and Policies

To operate pools Councils must ensure specific legislation and standards are complied with. The tables identify the legislation / standard required and the impact on levels of service.

Legislation and Standards applying to pool operation and management

Legislation/Standard	LOS Implications
NZS 5826: 2010 Pool water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This standard covers the essential aspects of the operation and maintenance of pools in regard to pool water quality criteria including reference to methods of water treatment. • Safe handling of swimming pool chemicals is also covered.
NZS 4441:2008 Swimming pool design standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This standard covers only the essentials of design and construction of swimming pool and the provision of water treatment facilities. • The standard applies to public, institutional, and private swimming pools.
NZS 9201.16:1972 Model general bylaws: public swimming pools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains provisions in the form of model bylaws for adoption with or without amendment by territorial local authorities.
NZRA Poolsafe Accreditation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Centre facilities maintains this accreditation, ensuring good Health and Safety, water quality, pool supervision and risk management practises are adhered to at all times.

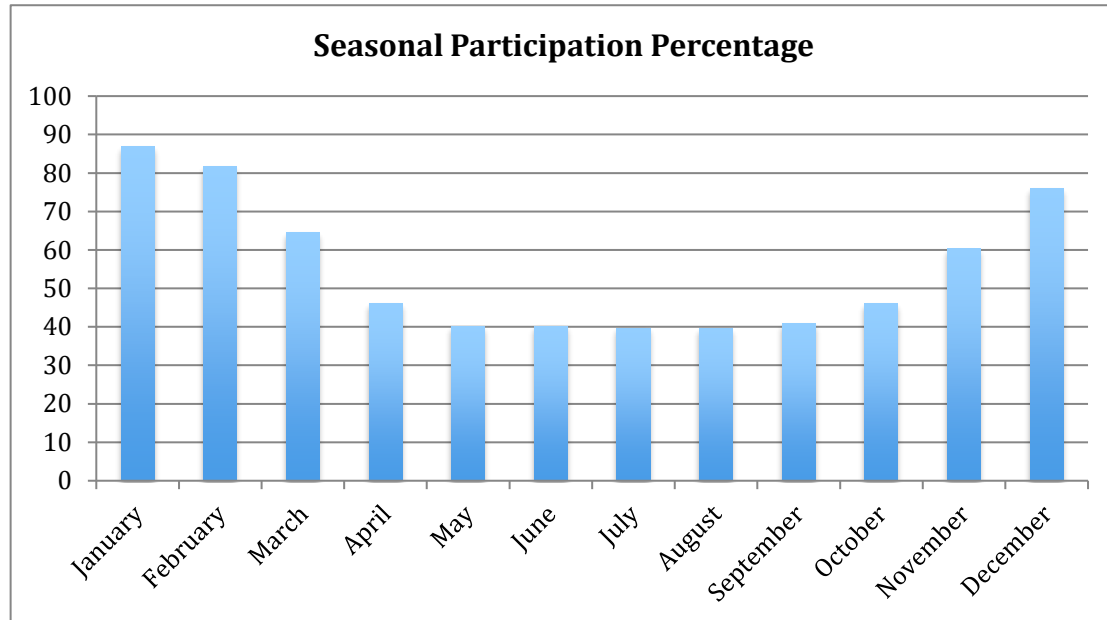
Additional compliance consideration to support pool development

Legislation/Standard	LOS Implications
ASINZS 1838:1994 Swimming pools pre-moulded fibre reinforced plastics design and fabrication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out requirements for pre-moulded plastic swimming pools exceeding 7500 L in volume and 750mm in depth.
ASINZS 1839:1994 Swimming pools pre-moulded fibre reinforced plastics installation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the procedures for the installation of pre-moulded fibre reinforced plastic swimming pools.
NZS 8690: 2003 Water safety signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This standard provides a consistent basis for the development and use of water safety signage within New Zealand that aims to reduce the risk of drowning and injuries.
NZS 4121:2001 Design for access and mobility: Buildings and associated facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives requirements for making buildings and facilities accessible to and useable by people with physical disabilities. Provides a means of compliance with the New Zealand Building Code.
NZS 8500:2006 Safety barriers and fences around swimming pools, spas and hot tubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Options for the location of effective safety barriers that will restrict the access of young children to swimming pools are provided, and requirements for the design, construction and performance of fences, gates, retaining walls and door sets intended to form a barrier to restrict access of young children to swimming pools are specified
Building Act 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Building Act and the Building Code provide or the regulation of building work and setting of performance standards for buildings.
Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act outlines the requirements for fencing of certain pools under the Building Act 2004.
Health & Safety in Employment Act 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key areas of the Act include the duties of employers in relation to: hazard management; training and supervision; recording and notification of accidents and serious harm; and duties to people who are not employees.

There is significant legislation underpinning the provision of aquatic services and swimming pools in public and private situations. The legislation is beginning to have an effect on choices of swimming pool rebuilds, choices of providers of swimming programmes and in particular decisions regarding the ongoing sustainability of school pools.

Appendix 2. Seasonal Participation Trends and Motivations to Participate

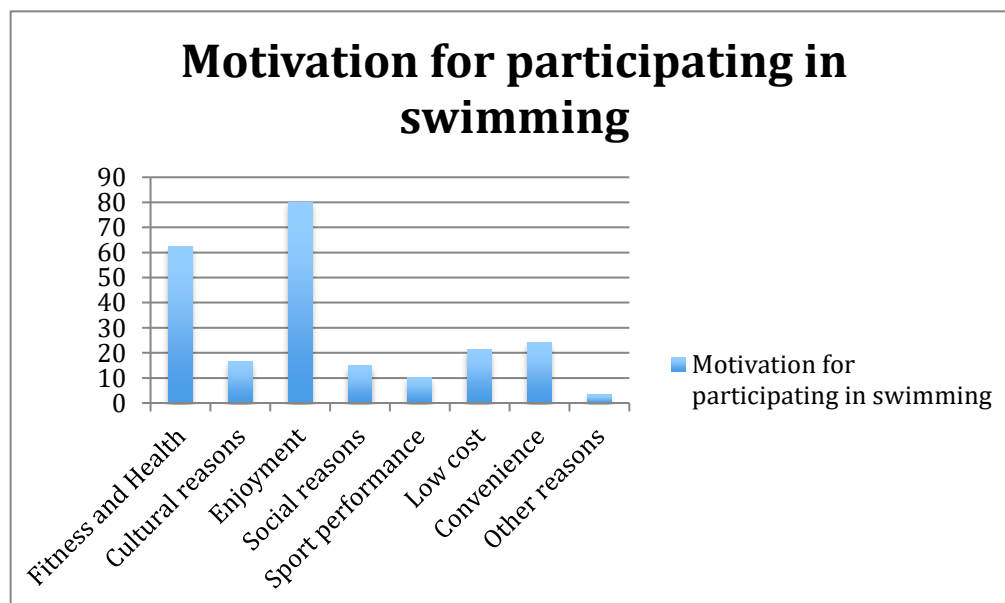
Seasonal Participation in Swimming



Motivation to Participate (Adults)

The chart indicates around 8 out of 10 swimmers (80.1%) participated in the sport for the enjoyment and two thirds of participants or approximately 62.5% for health and fitness. Similar proportions of swimmers identified that they participated in swimming for convenience and the low cost of participating. One of the lowest motivators for participation was sport performance with approximately 10% of respondents citing this type of activity.

Reasons for participating in swimming



2013/14 Active NZ Survey

Appendix 3 Current Pool Audit

Facility Name	Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	Owner	Year built	Owner	Management	Indoor / Outdoor	Length	Width	Area	Depth	Heating
Waterworld Te Rapa	Garnett Avenue	Te Rapa	Hamilton	HCC			In house						
Main pool	Garnett Avenue	Te Rapa	Hamilton	HCC	1981		In house	Indoors	50	21	1050		27
25m pool	Garnett Avenue	Te Rapa	Hamilton	HCC	1981		In house	Indoors	25	11	275		32
Dive pool	Garnett Avenue	Te Rapa	Hamilton	HCC	1981		In house	Indoors	24	15	360		27
Outside pool	Garnett Avenue	Te Rapa	Hamilton	HCC	1981		In house	Outdoors	50	21	1050		Unheated
Hydrotherapy	Garnett Avenue	Te Rapa	Hamilton	HCC	2011		In house	Indoors	17	13	221	0-1.5	34.7
Hydroslide	Garnett Avenue	Te Rapa	Hamilton	HCC			In house				0		27
Splash Pad	Garnett Avenue	Te Rapa	Hamilton	HCC	2015		In house	Outdoors			0		unknown
Gallagher Aquatic Centre	Collins Road	Melville	Hamilton	TA	1997	TA	In House	Indoors	25	16	400		
Main pool					1997			Indoors	16	4.8	76.8		
learners pool											0		
Waikato University Pool	Hillcrest Road	Hillcrest	Hamilton		1965	Waikato University	In House	Outdoors	50	11	550	0.9-1.4	No
Main pool					1965			Outdoors	Circle				
Dive pool											0		
Fairfield College	Bankwood Road	Chartwell	Hamilton	School	1963	School		Outdoors	34	13	442		No
											0		
Waikato Diocesan	River Road	Chartwell	Hamilton	School	1969	School		UNKN	25	20	500		
											0		
Municipal Pools CLOSED UFN	Victoria Street	Central	Hamilton	TA		TA	In house	Outdoors	N/A	N/A			
					N/A			Outdoors	N/A	N/A			

Hillcrest Normal School	218 Cambridge Road		Hamilton	School	1971			Outdoors	22	10	220		Yes
											0		
											0		
Te Rapa Primary School	Ashhurt Avenue	Te Rapa	Hamilton	School	UNKN	School		Outdoors	25	10	250		No
					UNKN			Outdoors	8	6	48		No
											0		
St Pauls College	Hukanui Road	Chartwell	Hamilton	School	UNKN	School		Outdoors	25	10	250		
											0		
Ngaruawahia Swimming Pool	Market Street	Ngaruawahia	Ngaruawahia	TA	UNKN	TA	Total Leisure Concepts Ltd	Outdoors	20	12	240		
											0		
Genesis Energy Huntly Aquatic Centre	Wright Street	Huntly	Huntly	TA	UNKN	TA	Total Leisure Concepts Ltd	Indoors	25	15	375		
Main pool					UNKN			Indoors	2	6	12		
Leisure pool					UNKN			Indoors	8	5	40		
learners pool											0		
Centennial Pool	Escotts Road	Tuakau	Tuakau	TA	UNKN	TA	CLM Ltd	Outdoor	33	13	432.9		
											0		
Matamata Sportscentre	Meura Street	Matamata	Te Aroha	TA	1942	TA	In House	Indoors			0		
Main indoors					1976			Indoors	25	12	300	0.9	30 - 33o C
Main outdoors					1942			Outdoors	25	21	525	1.1	27-28o C
Toddlers pool					1942			Outdoors	16	8	128	0.3	27-28o C
Plunge pool					1942			Indoors	15	10	2.74		
Dive pool					1942			Outdoors	12	12	144	2.1	27-28o C
Morrinsville Heated Pools	Cureton Street	Morrinsville	Te Aroha	TA									
Main pool					1950	TA	In House	Outdoors	50	17.5	875	1.2	28oC
Learners pool					1950			Outdoors	15	7	105	0.71	28oC
Paddling pool					1950			Outdoors	5	Triangl e	20	0.135	28oC

Ngatea Pool Complex	Orchard Road	Ngatea	Ngatea	TA	1961	TA	In House	Outdoors	30	14			
Main pool					1961			Outdoors	7.25	4.5			
Toddlers Pool													
Putaruru War Memorial Pools	Reservoir Street	Putaruru	Putaruru	TA	1958	TA	In house						
Main pool								Outdoors	25	15	375m2	1.05 - 1.5m	
Leisure/Toddlers pool								Outdoors	14	8	112m2	0.9	
Te Aroha Leisure Pools	Boundary Street	Te Aroha	Te Aroha	TA									
Main pool					1999	TA	In house	Outdoors	20	7	140	0.855	31-33oC
Toddlers pool					1999			Outdoors	10	3	30	0.3	31-33oC
Spa pool					1999			Outdoors	5	2	10	0.7	38oC
Thames Centennial Pools	Mackay Street	Thames	Thames	TCDC	1976	TA	In House	Indoors	25	15	375	1.0m to 1.3m	28.4c
					1986			Indoors	13	5	65	0.0m to 0.3m	none
Otorohanga Memorial Pool Complex	Corner Domain & Kakamutu Roads	Otorohanga	Otorohanga	TA	1985	TA	In House	Outdoors	20	7	140		
Indoor pool					1958			Outdoors	33	14	475.2		
Outdoor pool					1958			Outdoors	9	5	45		
Toddlers pool											0		
Cambridge Swimming Pool	Williamson Street	Cambridge	Cambridge	TA	1970	TA	Waipa Community Facilities Trust	Outdoors	50	14	700	1.1 - 1.5m	25-28°c
Livingstone Aquatic Centre	Mahoe Street	Te Awamutu	Te Awamutu	TA	2001	TA	Waipa Community Facilities Trust	Indoors	25	18	450	1.2 - 1.8	25-28°c
									13.5	7	94.5	0.3 - 0.5	30-34°c
									11.5	4.7	54.05	0.75	31-33°c
									8.8	4.1	35.728	1.2	31-33°c
									Irregular	Irregular		0.9	38-40°c
The South Waikato Indoor Pools	Roslyn Street	Tokoroa	Tokoroa	TA	1996	TA	In House	Indoors			0		

Main Pool					1996			Indoors	25	15	375	1.05 - 2.2m	28
Learners pool					1996			Indoors	15	10	150	0.9m	32
Toddlers pool					1996			Indoors	5	7	35	0.2 - .45m	32
Spa pools					1996			Indoors			0		39
Spa											0		
Tirau Summer Pools	11 Goodwin St	Tirau	Tirau	TA	1980	TA	In House	Outdoors	25	12	300	1	
Opal Hot Springs	Okauia Springs Road	Matamata	Matamata	Company owned		Company owned		Outdoors	25	12	300		
Main pool											0		
AC Baths	26 A C Baths Avenue	Tauhara	Taupo	TA	2003	TA	In House	Indoor	25	17.2	430	2m	geothermal
Indoor competition pool					1989			Outdoor	25	13.5	337	1.2m	geothermal
Outdoor training pool					2003			LTS	14.6	5.86	85	.9m	geothermal
Learn to Swim					2003			Leisure	22	22	484	.9-1.6	geothermal
Leisure pool (round)											0		
Turtle Pool	Ohuanga Road	Taurangi	Taupo	TA	UNKN	TA	In house	Indoor	25	15	375	1.1m	Yes
Indoor Pool								Indoor	12	8	96	0.9m	Yes
Learn to swim								Indoor				1.8m	Yes
Bomb pool								Indoor					
Tony Richards Toyota Paeroa Public Swimming Pool	Princes Street	Paeroa	Paeroa	TA	UNKN	TA	In House	Outdoors	25	13	325		
Waihi Swimming Pool	Kensington Road	Waihi	Waihi	TA	UNKN	TA	In House	Outdoors	33	13	429		
Main pool											0		
Te Kuiti Swimming Pool	11 Hinerangi Street	Te Kuiti	Te Kuiti	Community	UNKN	Community Charitable Trust		Outdoor	25	9	212.5		

Current Pool Audit – School Pools (National Strategy for Aquatic Facilities 2015)

School	Address 1	Address 2	Council	Year pool constructed	Length	Width	Indoor / Outdoor	Heating
Aberdeen School	Aberdeen Drive	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1987	15	5	Outdoor	Unheated
Aka Aka School	809 Aka Aka Main Road	Waiuku	Franklin District	1983	9	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Amisfield School	2 Moffat Road	Tokoroa	South Waikato District	1964	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Aria School	Barclay Road	Aria	Waitomo District	1940	18	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Arohena School	40 Pukewhau Road, RD 7	Te Awamutu	Otorohanga District	1939	12	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Bankwood School	152 Bankwood Road	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1974	25	7	Outdoor	Unheated
				1974	25	7	Outdoor	Unheated
Benneydale School	Mine Road	Benneydale	Waitomo District	1959	13	4	UNKN	Unheated
Broadlands School	2986 Broadlands Road	Reporoa	Rotorua District	1968	13	4	Outdoor	Heated
Buckland School	72 George Crescent	Pukekohe	Franklin District	1973	18	4	Outdoor	Heated
Cambridge East School	Williams Street	Cambridge	Waipa District	1964	15	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Cambridge High School	25 Swayne Road	Cambridge	Waipa District	1973	25	12	Outdoor	Unheated
Centennial Park School	50 Te Kuiti Road	Te Kuiti	Waitomo District	1961	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Colville School	2391 Colville Road	Coromandel	Thames-Coromandel District	1970	10	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Coroglen School	Rangihau Road	Whitianga	Thames-Coromandel District	1965	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Coromandel Area School	Woolams Avenue	Coromandel	Thames-Coromandel District	1971	18	6	Outdoor	Unheated
David Street School	45 David Street	Morrinsville	Matamata-Piako District	1960	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Deanwell School	Deanwell Avenue	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1958	18	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Elstow-Waihou Combined School	355 Bowler Road	Te Aroha	Matamata-Piako District	1957	6	3	Outdoor	Unheated
				1964	20	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Fairfield Primary School	260 Clarkin Road	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1963	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Firth School	Station Road	Matamata	Matamata-Piako District	1965	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Frankton School	Massey Street	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1961	18	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Glen Massey School	897 Waingarua Road	Ngaruawahia	Waikato District	1947	13	7	Outdoor	Unheated
Glenview School (Hamilton)	68 Bruce Avenue	Glenview	Hamilton City	1983	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Goldfields School (Paeroa)	55 Norwood Road	Paeroa	Hauraki District	1975	9	4	Indoor	Heated
Goodwood School	517 Fencourt Road	Cambridge	Waipa District	1969	13	5	Outdoor	Unheated
Gordonton School	Woodlands Road	Hamilton	Waikato District	1970	18	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Hamilton Boys' High School	Peachgrove Road	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1965	30	12	Outdoor	Unheated
Hamilton East School	Dawson Street	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1952	15	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Hamilton Girls' High School	Ward Street	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1976	30	12	Outdoor	Unheated
Hamilton West School	36 Hammond Street	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1960	22	9	Outdoor	Unheated
Hangatiki Primary School	591 Hangatiki Road	Te Kuiti	Waitomo District	1938	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Harrisville School	202 Harrisville Road	Tuakau	Franklin District	1977	18	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Hautapu School	Hautapu Road	Cambridge	Waipa District	1955	15	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Hauturu School	614 Harbour Road	Oparau	Otorohanga District	1943	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated

Hikuai School	School Road	Hikuai	Thames-Coromandel District	1941	12	5	Outdoor	Unheated
Hikutaia School	Main Road State Highway 26	Paeroa	Thames-Coromandel District	1950	22	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Hillcrest Normal School	218 Cambridge Road	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1971	22	10	Outdoor	Heated
Hilltop School	Rokino Road	Taupo	Taupo District	1978	15	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Hinuera School	Hinuera Road West	Matamata	Matamata-Piako District	1961	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Horahora School (Cambridge)	1798 Maungatautari Road	Cambridge	Waipa District	1947	11	4	Indoor	Heated
Horohoro School	Apirana Road	Rotorua	Rotorua District	1939	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Horotiu School	Bridge Road	Hamilton	Waikato District	1973	15	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Horsham Downs School	4 Martin Lane	Hamilton	Waikato District	1972	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Hukanui School	Pickering Crescent	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1977	25	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Huntly School (Waikato)	25 Onslow Street	Huntly	Waikato District	1960	7	7	Outdoor	Unheated
				1960	15	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Huntly West School	Paki Street	Huntly	Waikato District	1966	18	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Insoll Avenue School	95 Insoll Avenue	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1974	13	4	Indoor	Unheated
Kaihere School	1115 B State Highway 27	Morrinsville	Hauraki District	1947	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Karangahake School	School Road	Paeroa	Hauraki District	1916	8	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Karapiro School	State Highway 1	Cambridge	Waipa District	1952	10	3	Outdoor	Unheated
Kawhia School	318 Rosamond Terrace	Kawhia	Otorohanga District	1950	18	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Kereone School	Hutchinson Road	Morrinsville	Matamata-Piako District	1949	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Kerepehi School	11 McGowan Avenue	Paeroa	Hauraki District	1940	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
				1940	25	9	Outdoor	Unheated
Kihikihi School	71 Whitmore Street	Te Awamutu	Waipa District	1966	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Kimihia School	Tamihana Avenue	Huntly	Waikato District	1978	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Kinohaku School	22 Harbour Road	Te Kuiti	Waitomo District	1966	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Kio Kio School	1701 State Highway 3	Otorohanga	Otorohanga District	1963	10	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Kiwitahi School	2 Chepmell Road	Morrinsville	Matamata-Piako District	1966	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Knighton Normal School	Knighton Road	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1966	13	5	Outdoor	Unheated
Kopuarahi School	Bush Road	Thames	Hauraki District	1966	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Korakonui School	734 Wharepungu Road	Te Awamutu	Otorohanga District	1961	14	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Koromatua School	355 Koromatua Road	Hamilton	Waipa District	1966	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Kuranui Primary School	66 Waiomou Road	Tirau	South Waikato District	1920	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Kuratau School	State Highway 41	Turangi	Taupo District	1959	12	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Leamington School	Lamb Street	Cambridge	Waipa District	1965	22	7	Outdoor	Unheated
Lichfield School	Lichfield Road	Putaruru	South Waikato District	1966	11	5	Outdoor	Unheated
Maeroa Intermediate	57 Churchill Avenue	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1966	30	11	Outdoor	Unheated
Maihihi School	775 Maihihi Road	Otorohanga	Otorohanga District	1971	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Manaia School (Thames)	22 Goldfields Road	Coromandel	Thames-Coromandel District	1977	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Manawaru School	Manawaru Road	Te Aroha	Matamata-Piako District	1977	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Mangatangi School	2047 Miranda Road	Pokeno	Franklin District	1964	16	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Mangatawhiri School	15 McKenzie Road	Pokeno	Franklin District	1977	18	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Mapiu School	State Highway 4	Te Kuiti	Waitomo District	1960	13	4	Indoor	Unheated
Maramarua School	State Highway 2	Pokeno	Waikato District	1955	30	9	Outdoor	Unheated

Marian Catholic School (Hamilton)	30 Beale Street	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1961	18	6	Indoor	Unheated
Marotiri School	Tihoi Road	Mangakino	Taupo District	1971	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Matamata College	Firth Street	Matamata	Matamata-Piako District	1960	29	12	Outdoor	Unheated
Matamata Intermediate	Smith Street	Matamata	Matamata-Piako District	1963	20	10	Outdoor	Unheated
Matangi School	599 Matangi Road	Matangi	Waikato District	1971	21	7	Outdoor	Unheated
Matatoki School	State Highway 26	Thames	Thames-Coromandel District	1974	18	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Maungatautari School	1121 Maungatautari Road	Cambridge	Waipa District	1963	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Melville Primary School	101 Ohaupo Road	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1953	22	7	Outdoor	Unheated
Mercer School	15 Glass Road	Mercer	Franklin District	1963	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Mercury Bay Area School	South Highway	Whitianga	Thames-Coromandel District	1977	25	12	Outdoor	Unheated
Meremere School	Meremere Lane	South Auckland	Waikato District	1964	18	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Mihi School	76 Springs Road	Reporoa	Rotorua District	1963	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
				1963	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Miller Avenue School	Miller Avenue	Paeroa	Hauraki District	1973	15	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Moanataiari School	101 Kuranui Street	Thames	Thames-Coromandel District	1972	15	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Mokau School	Rangi Street	Mokau	Waitomo District	1971	13	5	Outdoor	Unheated
Morrinsville College	Alexandra Avenue	Morrinsville	Matamata-Piako District	1957	30	12	Outdoor	Unheated
Morrinsville School	Lincoln Street	Morrinsville	Matamata-Piako District	2005	24	12	Outdoor	Unheated
Motumaoho School	2085 Hamilton Road, RD 2	Morrinsville	Matamata-Piako District	1961	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Nawton School	58 Livingstone Avenue	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1972	18	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Netherton School	School Road	Paeroa	Hauraki District	1955	18	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Newstead Model School	Morrinsville Road	Waikato	Waikato District	1966	9	3	Outdoor	Unheated
Ngahinapouri School	1185 Kakaramea Road	Ohaupo	Waipa District	1966	13	4	Indoor	Unheated
Ngakuru School	913 Whirinaki Valley Road	Rotorua	Rotorua District	1960	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Ngaruawahia Primary School	Galileo Street	Ngaruawahia	Waikato District	1974	11	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Ngutunui School	400 Ngutunui Road	Te Awamutu	Otorohanga District	1968	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Ohaupo School	Great South Road	Ohaupo	Waipa District	1959	18	5	Outdoor	Unheated
Ohinewai School	39 Ohinewai South Road	Huntly	Waikato District	1951	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Onewhero Area School	29 Hall Road	Onewhero	Franklin District	1971	15	4	Outdoor	Unheated
				1971	15	4	Outdoor	Unheated
				1971	25	9	Outdoor	Unheated
Oputere School	State Highway 25	Whangamata	Thames-Coromandel District	1979	9	3	Outdoor	Unheated
Orini Combined School	1389 Orini Road	Taupiri	Waikato District	1966	10	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Otaua School	Maioro Road	Waiuku	Franklin District	1965	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Otewa School	916 Otewa Road, RD 5	Otorohanga	Otorohanga District	1939	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Otorohanga School	95 Phillips Avenue	Otorohanga	Otorohanga District	1959	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Otorohanga South School	Rangipare Street	Otorohanga	Otorohanga District	1966	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Paeroa Central School	Wood Street	Paeroa	Hauraki District	1955	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Parawai School	106 Lowe Avenue	Thames	Thames-Coromandel District	1959	15	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Parawera School	Mellsop Road	Te Awamutu	Waipa District	1975	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Paterangi School	1326 Paterangi Road	Ohaupo	Waipa District	1975	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Patricia Avenue School	20 Patricia Avenue	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1975	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated

Peachgrove Intermediate	Peachgrove Road	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1975	25	12	Outdoor	Unheated
Pekerau School	742 Te Rahu Road	Te Awamutu	Waipa District	1962	13	6	UNKN	Unheated
Piopio College	18 Aria Road	Piopio	Waitomo District	1975	25	12	Outdoor	Unheated
Piopio Primary School	14 Aria Road	Piopio	Waitomo District	1947	22	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Piri Piri School	2703 Te Anga Road	Te Kuiti	Waitomo District	1975	12	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Pirongia School	100 Beechey Street	Pirongia	Waipa District	1973	25	10	Outdoor	Unheated
Pokeno School	54 Pokeno Road	Pokeno	Franklin District	1965	18	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Pokuru School	Pokuru Road	Te Awamutu	Waipa District	1958	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Puahue School	573 Puahue Road	Te Awamutu	Waipa District	1954	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Pukeatua School	Arapuni Road	Pukeatua	Waipa District	1954	20	7	Outdoor	Unheated
Pukekawa School	803 Highway 22	Tuakau	Franklin District	1969	15	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Pukemiro School	John Street	Huntly	Waikato District	1960	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Pukenui School (Te Kuiti)	King Street	Te Kuiti	Waitomo District	1972	18	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Puketaha School	Puketaha Road	Hamilton	Waikato District	1957	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Pukete School	Pukete Road	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1957	14	5	Outdoor	Unheated
Puriri School	Puriri Valley Road	Thames	Thames-Coromandel District	1966	22	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Raglan Area School	42 Norrie Avenue	Raglan	Waikato District	1966	4	3	Outdoor	Unheated
				1966	22	7	Outdoor	Unheated
Rangiriri School	39 Rangiriri Road	Te Kauwhata	Waikato District	1934	12	6	Indoor	Unheated
Rangitoto School	949 Rangitoto Road	Te Kuiti	Waitomo District	1916	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Reporoa College	Massey Road	Reporoa	Rotorua District	1970	25	12	Outdoor	Heated
Reporoa School	Massey Road	Reporoa	Rotorua District	1955	15	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Rotokauri School	462 Rotokauri Road, RD 9	Hamilton	Waikato District	1955	11	3	Outdoor	Unheated
Roto-O-Rangi School	5 Kairangi Road	Cambridge	Waipa District	1961	11	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Ruawaro Combined School	Bain Road	Huntly	Waikato District	1958	12	5	Outdoor	Unheated
Rukuhia School	58 Rukuhia Road	Ohaupo	Waipa District	1969	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Silverdale Normal School	62 Silverdale Road	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1970	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
South City Christian School	137 Collins Road	Hamilton	Waipa District	2001	12	5	Outdoor	Unheated
Springdale School	985 No 1 Road	Waitoa	Matamata-Piako District	1928	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
St Anthony's Catholic School (Huntly)	102 Bailey Street	Huntly	Waikato District	1988	11	4	Outdoor	Unheated
St Joseph's Catholic Sch (Morrinsville)	11 Linden Street	Morrinsville	Matamata-Piako District	1962	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
St Joseph's Catholic School (Te Aroha)	41 Koromiko Street	Te Aroha	Matamata-Piako District	1978	15	4	Outdoor	Unheated
St Mary's Catholic School (Putaruru)	5 Mckenzie Street	Putaruru	South Waikato District	1964	15	6	Outdoor	Unheated
St Patrick's Catholic Sch (Te Awamutu)	625 Alexandra Street	Te Awamutu	Waipa District	1948	12	6	Outdoor	Unheated
St Peter Chanel Catholic Sch (Te Rapa)	5 Vardon Street	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1973	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
St Peter's Catholic School (Cambridge)	22 Anzac Street	Cambridge	Waipa District	1950	17	7	Outdoor	Unheated
Stanley Avenue School	Stanley Avenue	Te Aroha	Matamata-Piako District	1975	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Tahuna School	43 Tahuna-Ohinewai Road	Morrinsville	Matamata-Piako District	1962	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Tairua School	110 Main Road	Tairua	Thames-Coromandel District	1955	12	6	Outdoor	Unheated
				1955	12	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Tamahere Model Country School	37 Devine Road	Hamilton	Waikato District	1970	18	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Tapu School	Thames Coast Road	Thames	Thames-Coromandel District	1947	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated

Tatuanui School	State Highway 27	Morrinsville	Matamata-Piako District	1961	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Tauhara School	90 Crown Road	Taupo	Taupo District	1961	22	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Tauhei Combined School	860 Tauhei Road	Morrinsville	Matamata-Piako District	1948	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Taupiri School	Green Lane	Taupiri	Waikato District	1956	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Taupo Intermediate	Kotare Street	Taupo	Taupo District	1972	24	15	Outdoor	Unheated
Taupo School	Tamamutu Street	Taupo	Taupo District	1966	12	4	UNKN	Unheated
Tauwhare School	26 Scotsman Valley Road	Hamilton	Waikato District	1957	10	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Akau School	953 Te Akau Road	Ngaruawahia	Waikato District	1958	15	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Aroha College	106 Stanley Avenue	Te Aroha	Matamata-Piako District	1962	33	13	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Aroha Primary School	Jubilee Avenue	Te Aroha	Matamata-Piako District	1970	22	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Awamutu College	938 Alexandra Street	Te Awamutu	Waipa District	1963	33	12	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Awamutu Intermediate	646 Hazelmere Crescent	Te Awamutu	Waipa District	1960	24	12	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Awamutu Primary School	401 Teasdale Street	Te Awamutu	Waipa District	1986	20	10	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Kauwhata College	Waerenga Road	Te Kauwhata	Waikato District	1966	25	12	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Kauwhata Primary School	Wira Street	Te Kauwhata	Waikato District	1970	14	7	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Kohanga School	Port Waikato Main Road	Tuakau	Franklin District	1967	18	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Kowhai School	Horotiu Road	Hamilton	Waikato District	1967	13	5	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Kura o Hirangi	29 Mawake Place	Turangi	Taupo District	1971	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Kura o Tahaaroa	Tahaaroa Road RD 8	Te Kuiti	Waitomo District	1960	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Kura o Waharoa	Ward Street	Waharoa	Matamata-Piako District	1953	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Mata School (Raglan)	778 Te Mata Road	Raglan	Waikato District	1943	18	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Miro School	443 Te Miro Road	Cambridge	Waipa District	1960	14	3	Outdoor	Unheated
				1960	14	14	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Pahu School	671 Te Pahu Road	Hamilton	Waipa District	1960	13	5	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Poi School	3 Stopford Road	Te Poi	Matamata-Piako District	1955	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Puru School	507 Thames Coast Road	Thames	Thames-Coromandel District	1966	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Rapa School	61 Ashurst Avenue	Hamilton	Hamilton City	2001	8	6	Outdoor	Unheated
				2001	25	10	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Rerenga School	1229 Whangapoua Road	Coromandel	Thames-Coromandel District	1967	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Uku School	3436 State Highway 23	Te Uku	Waikato District	1962	16	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Waotu School	1274 Waotu Road	Putaruru	South Waikato District	1982	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Wharekura o Oparure	308 Oparure Road, RD 5	Te Kuiti	Waitomo District	1971	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Wharekura o Rakaumangamanga	26 Mcdiarmid Crescent	Huntly	Waikato District	1985	18	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Te Wharekura o Te Kaokaoroa o Patetere	117 Buckland Street	Putaruru	South Waikato District	1956	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Thames High School	300 Sealey Street	Thames	Thames-Coromandel District	1961	31	9	Outdoor	Unheated
Thames South School	Grey Street	Thames	Thames-Coromandel District	1922	18	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Tirau Primary School	69 Main Road	Tirau	South Waikato District	1939	10	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Tirohanga School	Tirohanga Road	Atiamuri	Taupo District	1965	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Tirohia School	State Highway 26	Paeroa	Hauraki District	1971	11	4	Outdoor	Unheated
TKKM o Bernard Fergusson	Duke Street	Taupiri	Waikato District	1973	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
TKKM o Te Ara Rima	Fifth Avenue	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1978	18	5	Outdoor	Unheated
TKKM o Te Hiringa	12-24 Tainui Street	Tokoroa	South Waikato District	1974	15	5	Outdoor	Unheated

TKKM o Whakawatea	132 Saxbys Road	Hamilton	Waipa District	2000	15	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Tokoroa North School	29 Paraonui Road	Tokoroa	South Waikato District	1973	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Tuakau School	School Road	Tuakau	Franklin District	1957	22	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Turua Primary School	Hauraki Road	Thames	Hauraki District	1971	22	7	Outdoor	Unheated
Upper Atiamuri School	State Highway 30	Atiamuri	Rotorua District	1971	12	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Vardon School	36 Cunningham Road	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1967	18	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Waerenga School	1066 Taniwha Road	Te Kauwhata	Waikato District	1937	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Waihi Central School	Moresby Avenue	Waihi	Hauraki District	1952	25	12	Outdoor	Unheated
Waihi College	Kensington Road	Waihi	Hauraki District	1967	34	13	Outdoor	Unheated
Waihi East School	10 Donnelee Street	Waihi	Hauraki District	1979	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Waikaretu School	1448 Waikaretu Valley Road	Tuakau	Franklin District	1934	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Waikino School	R.D. 2 Abbots Road	Waihi	Hauraki District	1982	9	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Waikite Valley School	Waikite Valley Road	Rotorua	Rotorua District	1970	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Waimata School	9780 Tauranga Road (SH2)	Waihi	Hauraki District	1966	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Waingaro School	5844 Waingaro Road	Ngaruawahia	Waikato District	1975	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Waipa School	Kia Toa Road	Ngaruawahia	Waikato District	1974	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Waipahihi School	20 Parata Street	Taupo	Taupo District	1979	20	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Wairakei School	2 Kauri Drive	Wairakei	Taupo District	1961	13	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Wairere School	413 Wardville Road	Waharoa	Matamata-Piako District	1928	22	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Waitakaruru School	Canal West Road, RD 6	Thames	Hauraki District	1927	15	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Waiterimu School	166 Waiu Road	Ohinewai	Waikato District	1937	13	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Waitetuna School	129 Waitetuna Valley Road, RD 1	Raglan	Waikato District	1974	14	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Waitoa School	State Highway 26	Waitoa	Matamata-Piako District	1956	15	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Waitomo Caves School	Hotel Access Road	Waikato	Waitomo District	1956	11	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Walton School	Walton Road	Walton	Matamata-Piako District	1946	9	3	Outdoor	Unheated
Whakamaru School	Kaahu Road	Mangakino	Taupo District	1978	15	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Whangamata Area School	Port Road	Whangamata	Thames-Coromandel District	1973	25	15	Outdoor	Unheated
Whareorino School	7 Waikawau Beach Road	Mokau	Waitomo District	1938	12	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Wharepapa South School	14 Wharepapa Road	Te Awamutu	Waipa District	1978	12	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Whatawhata School	9 Kura Street	Hamilton	Waikato District	1975	18	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Whenuakite School	1055 State Highway 25	Whitianga	Thames-Coromandel District	1971	12	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Whitehall School	Brunskill Road	Cambridge	Waipa District	1974	9	4	Outdoor	Unheated
Whitikahu School	Whitikahu Road	Taupiri	Waikato District	1962	14	6	Outdoor	Unheated
Woodstock School	Fairfield Road	Hamilton	Hamilton City	1970	15	5	Outdoor	Unheated