



7: Recreation Reserves

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7 Recreation Reserves

7.1 Service Description

The service area 'Recreation Reserves' encompasses the larger recreation reserves mainly located in or close to district townships. It also includes other large passive open space areas such as Coes Ford, Chamberlains Ford and Lakeside Domain.

In providing this service Council undertakes planning and management activities with maintenance, renewals and development generally being undertaken by reserve management committees who have been delegated responsibility from the Council for this work. Recreation Reserves provide open spaces for a wide range of active team sports such as rugby, football, netball, tennis, cricket, and bowls but also other sports including golf, softball, hockey, target shooting and athletics. The community benefit provided by these areas is to create places and opportunities for physical activity and social interaction. In the case of the large rural recreation reserves these provide for the protection of environmental values, give recreational access to rivers and lakes, and provide areas for passive recreation and freedom camping.

There are 31 larger recreation reserves included in this section of the plan with a total area of 609 hectares. These vary from 0.8 hectares in size up to over 90 hectares. In addition, there are five recreation reserves (Broadfield, Darfield, Greendale, Greenpark and Mead Reserves) totalling over 30 hectares which are included in the community centres and halls section of the plan. There are also some recreation reserves which are autonomously managed with no Council input. Further details of all these areas are included in Section 7.6.

This section of the plan also includes conservation areas. There are 24 conservation areas totalling 242 hectares, with Otahuna Bush at 122 hectares (managed as part of the Port Hills Reserves by Christchurch City Council) and Yarrs Lagoon (76 ha) accounting for a large portion of this area. Other sites are mainly esplanade reserves many of which are landlocked and therefore not currently accessible to the public. Most of the esplanade/conservation areas have been transferred to Council ownership as contributions following land development.

7.1.1 Rationale for Council's Involvement

The provision of recreation reserves by Council is considered to be necessary to meet the open space and recreational needs of the District. The Council is required to promote community wellbeing and, involvement in the provision of recreation reserves contributes to the achievement of community outcomes related to the development of a healthy community and providing a safe living environment. The Council has adopted strategies and policies aimed at creating a healthy living environment for the District's population. The provision of recreation reserves is viewed as a key element in attaining this goal.

Recreation reserves are an important element of both township and rural environments, and serve a number of functions that contribute to the social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing of the community. These include the following:

- Provide opportunities for outdoor recreation to improve physical wellbeing;
- Provide a focal point for local communities where they can meet and participate in a variety of leisure and recreation activities;
- Provide a balance between the urban built form and open green spaces;
- Create visual amenity such as gardens, trees, and a sense of spaciousness;
- Contribute to the overall landscape character of the district and help to define the unique identity of townships;
- Provide sports fields, play spaces and facilities for active forms of recreation;
- Provide passive areas of open space for quiet contemplation, walking and sitting;
- Provide natural resource recreation opportunities, consisting of relatively undisturbed nature that are easily accessible to residentially dense areas;

- To set aside areas for biodiversity protection and that help to enhance the biodiversity of the district;
- Provide venues that attract visitors to the district with resultant economic benefits;
- Enhance the image of the district as an attractive and pleasant place to live;
- Enable preservation of historic sites and features.

The Council has adopted the role of primary service provider as, although there is open space areas provided by other agencies such as Department of Conservation and schools, these do not fulfil the wider recreation and open space needs of communities. Council reserves which are focused on active recreation compliment the areas provided by other agencies.

Recreation reserves play an important role in the image of the District and the quality of life and wellbeing for its residents. As the District's population grows and changes the Council will need to plan for future open space to meet requirements and achieve strategic goals.

7.1.2 Strategic Direction

The Council provides a network of recreation reserves to meet the sports and recreation needs of communities and wider district requirements. Management and development are guided by the Open Spaces Strategy. Generally each settlement is served by a reserve, park or domain and the facilities provided generally reflect local needs and service expectations. The Council has adopted a "hands off" approach in terms of day to day management and, in the most part, has in the past delegated this to local management committees. These committees that operate on a voluntary basis have provided an excellent service in keeping the recreation reserves to a good standard despite financial limitations. In many cases there has been a strong reliance on voluntary input to undertake the day to day running of the reserve and basic maintenance activities.

The strategic direction for this activity is, to a large extent, guided by the Open Spaces Strategy (2015) and the implementation of this forms the basis of projects and programmes completed over the last 3 years and those going forward over the next 10 years. Key elements are:

- Acquisition of land to meet future sports and recreation demands;
- Staged development of outdoor sports and recreation facilities;
- Improving the quality and standards of recreation reserves to meet customer expectations;
- Ensuring asset renewal programmes are implemented and provide safe and serviceable environments for reserve users;
- Working with partners to protect and enhance biodiversity values and to provide opportunities for natural resource recreation;
- Integrating the concept of "community space" into future developments as outlined in the Eastern Selwyn Community Spaces Plan.

Key challenges

The key strategic challenges with this service are outlined below.

- **Keeping up with demand for sports and recreation space (traditional sports and other more niche recreation activities):** Population growth and the arrival of new activities is placing increasing pressure on space and means that provision of additional space at the right time is imperative.

There is growing interest in a change in some sports models, with several codes showing increased demand for modified forms of the game (e.g. shorter formats) and/or a movement away from a traditional playing 'season' to a more casual drop-in / drop-out arrangement. The main driver for this is to help retain or increase participation, with low cost and convenience, without the long-term time commitment being more attractive. This has resulted in requests for additional and improved facilities, specifically sports field lighting to a match play standard.

Council has invested in land purchase over the last six years to provide future space for sports and recreation activities as indicated in the Open Spaces Strategy. This includes land at Leeston, Prebbleton, Southbridge, Kirwee, West Melton and the 100 hectare block on the outskirts of Rolleston. The challenge going forward will be to develop this land as required to meet forecasted demand over the 10 year planning period. To assist with this a Sports and Recreation Allocation Plan is under development to apply a co-ordinated approach to the provision of sports and recreation facilities to ensure they are fully utilised but not over-used.

- **Changing service expectations:** The change in some parts of the district from rural to urban has contributed to changing expectations in terms of a generally higher level of service in all aspects of provision of sporting facilities including quality, cost, comfort, flexibility and availability. This has implications from both a capital and operational cost perspective. Relevant to this, the 10 year plan includes a continuation of scheduled reserve toilet upgrades and a programme for improved sports turf maintenance standards (for higher use reserves).
- **Transition of service delivery from volunteer resources to contractors and caretakers managed directly by Council:** Although a local management committee approach has worked well in the past, there is evidence of some committees struggling to provide the necessary resources or recruit new volunteer members. The need for committee involvement in aspects of reserve operations and grounds maintenance has also reduced, with contractors and reserve caretakers now reporting directly to Council (due to legislative changes and associated risks to Council needing to be effectively managed). In some cases, grounds maintenance has been absorbed into the reserves maintenance contract with SICON Ltd.
- **Affordability and cost of operations:** There has been an increase in requests to Council for financial support to maintain or operate existing 'club-owned' assets, due to increasing costs and a reducing ability of sports clubs to meet these costs. This will increase as facilities age and become more maintenance intensive. In some cases, maintenance and renewal works have been deferred. This is a complex issue, in part, due to the ad-hoc approach taken to fund other similar renewals in recent times.

There is also the impact of the recent reserves maintenance contract review and its implementation. With the maintenance of some recreation reserve grounds now under contract there are additional costs being incurred for some maintenance activities, especially with mowing and toilet servicing, and where this was previously undertaken on a more volunteer basis.

Other affordability issues include the increase in operating costs to deliver on planned reserve extensions and new developments, as well as the impact of improved service levels (e.g. automated irrigation systems, and increased sports turf maintenance standards and renovation programmes).

- **Funding approach:** Council have recently adopted the broader funding approach of a district wide rating system for recreation reserves. There was concern that the previous method of funding recreation reserves via a targeted rate on the local area created inequities in terms of who pays and who uses the service. A district rate approach more closely aligns costs with those who receive the benefit and will be used to fund operations as well as to create a funding pool for improvement and major renewal work across the network.
- **Funding capital programmes:** There is an extensive capital programme planned and to fully fund this will present a challenge to Council. As many of the projects are growth related there is funding streams via reserve development contributions available which helps to reduce the impact on other funding sources.
- **Reserves strategy and policy work:** The need to review or progress key strategy work to provide better direction and consistency, particularly around the allocation and provision of reserve facilities and defining priorities for future investment. This includes a fees and charging policy and a need to rectify existing anomalies and implement a standardised set of reserve use charges that are consistent, fair and equitable.
- **Climate change:** The implications of climate change on demand for recreation facilities generally involve adapting the design or approach to mitigate likely effects. As a result of climate change it

may become increasingly difficult to rely on the current supply of soil based playing fields to accommodate sports programmes, should a change in weather patterns mean they become less capable of recovery and unable to cope due to, for example, an increased potential for drought. This may mean there is a need for an increased reliance on, and investment in, infrastructure or facilities to offset the potential effects of climate change, such as improved irrigation systems, or artificial surfaces or indoor facilities. Further implications of climate change are discussed in Section 17 of this plan.

- **Freedom camping impacts:** An influx of visitors to the districts rural recreation reserves which allow for freedom camping has, over the past three years, placed pressure on assets, services and the environment. The impacts of the global pandemic and restrictions on international travel has placed some uncertainty on this activity within the short term and, although international visitation has diminished, it is likely that this will be substituted to some degree by an increase in domestic visitation as the population looks to more local options for holidaying and camping. It is expected that international travel and demand for freedom camping will at some point resume, and this creates additional costs to Council in terms of servicing, management and control.

7.1.3 Reserve Management Plans

Reserve Management Plans (RMPs) provide specific direction on the administration and development of Council's classified reserves. The Activity Management Plan will maintain consistency with the reserve management plans in terms of the assets to be installed on each reserve, and where changes in purpose of a reserve are forecast, the AcMP will reflect these intentions in the management of the assets. The status of RMPs for the district is tabulated in Section 19.

7.2 Levels of Service

This section defines the levels of service (LOS) for recreation reserves that are required to meet customer expectations. It also sets out the performance targets identified for each LOS to enable achievement to be measured.

7.2.1 Customers and Stakeholders

Customers and stakeholders with an interest in recreation reserves include the following:

- Selwyn District residents
- Reserve Management Committees
- Sports and recreation clubs
- Reserve visitors and users
- Sports codes
- Sport Canterbury
- Local Iwi/Ngai Tahu
- Environment Canterbury
- Department of Conservation
- Audit NZ
- Township Committees
- Local volunteer and service groups
- Local Businesses
- Environmental groups
- Property owners adjacent to recreation reserves
- Land developers
- Reserve lessees
- Council's Insurers

7.2.2 Contribution to Community Outcomes

The following table (Table 7-1) sets out the community outcomes that are relevant to recreation reserves and describes how the service contributes to outcomes.

Community Outcome	How Recreation Reserves Contribute
A Clean Environment - Air, land, water and general environment to be kept in a healthy condition	Open spaces and conservation areas provide environmental protection of riverbanks and lake margins
A Rural District - A living environment where the rural theme of Selwyn is maintained	Recreation Reserves contribute to the landscape character of the District and enhancement of rural township environments
A Healthy Community - Selwyn people have access to appropriate health, social and community services	Residents have opportunities to enjoy healthy, active lifestyles including provision of recreational open space and community facilities

Table 7-1: Recreation Reserves Contribution to Community Outcomes

7.2.3 Service Drivers

The key service drivers for recreation reserves primarily relate to meeting customer expectations and compliance with statutory requirements.

Objectives specific to this service include the following:

- Provide quality areas of open space that enhance the visual appearance of townships and rural environments;
- Provide a diversity of reserve types that meet the open space and recreational needs of communities;
- Ensure the distribution of recreation reserves and sports fields is sufficient to enable reasonable and convenient access for communities;
- Ensure the level of open space provided is sufficient to meet the demands of sports codes and the community;

- Preserve existing landscape features, halt decline of indigenous biodiversity, and maintain and restore remaining ecosystems;
- Facilitate opportunities for, and support inter-agency and agency/community partnerships that provide for community recreation and/or indigenous biodiversity benefits;
- Ensure the management, maintenance and development of recreation reserves meets community expectations;
- Provide for the sustainable management of recreation reserves assets;
- Ensure recreation reserves are designed and maintained to protect the health and safety of the community;
- Ensure the environment is protected and that any adverse impacts on the environment resulting from the management and maintenance of recreation reserves is minimised;
- Respond to customer issues in a timely and efficient manner;
- Ensure the communities' investment in recreation reserves assets is protected;
- Ensure the operation and maintenance of recreation reserves complies with all legal requirements, New Zealand Standards, Selwyn District Council policies and bylaws;
- Ensure services are affordable to communities.

Legislation, Standards and Policies

For detail on legislation, standards and planning documents relevant to recreation reserves, and implications for levels of service see Section 2.8 – Legislative and Planning Context.

7.2.4 Customer Expectations and Consultation

In general terms, Council's knowledge of customer expectations is based on:

- Public enquiries and complaints received via Service Request System;
- Feedback from the general public, elected members, community board and township committees;
- Consultation via the LTP/Annual Plan process;
- Information received from consultation on Council plans and strategies, in particular the Open Spaces Strategy;
- Satisfaction levels indicated in customer surveys (Annual Residents Survey);
- Focus group workshop held in April 2017 to determine customer expectations as an input to this plan;
- Consultation on reserve management plans as required under the Reserves Act 1977.

Focus Group Workshop 2017

Focus group exercises comprising community committee members are regularly undertaken to more accurately determine expectations. Note: Focus groups were not able to be held in 2020 due to Covid 19 restrictions. Feedback from the group informed on current levels of service; areas of deficiency; whether current expenditure was considered high, about right or too low; and improvement suggestions. Feedback was collated on "H Forms" (refer annex 7A) and the service was scored out of 10 (10 being the highest level of satisfaction). The Reserves, Parks and Streetscapes activities combined, scored 6.9, indicating a level of satisfaction with current service. In terms of willingness to pay for this service there was a 50:50 split between viewing expenditure levels as "about right" and agreeing to increased spending.

A summary of opinion from the focus group was:

- Reserves Committees and volunteers doing a good job with support from Council
- Provision of parks and reserves is good overall
- Spending level is about right

- There are challenges in some areas with sustaining volunteerism which is impacting service levels.

7.2.5 Customer Satisfaction Ratings

The Council has undertaken an annual satisfaction survey covering a number of service areas including parks and reserves (includes township reserves and larger recreation reserves). This provides a reasonable view of the level of satisfaction with parks and reserves by the district community.

The results of this survey over the period 2017 to 2020 are shown in Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2 below.

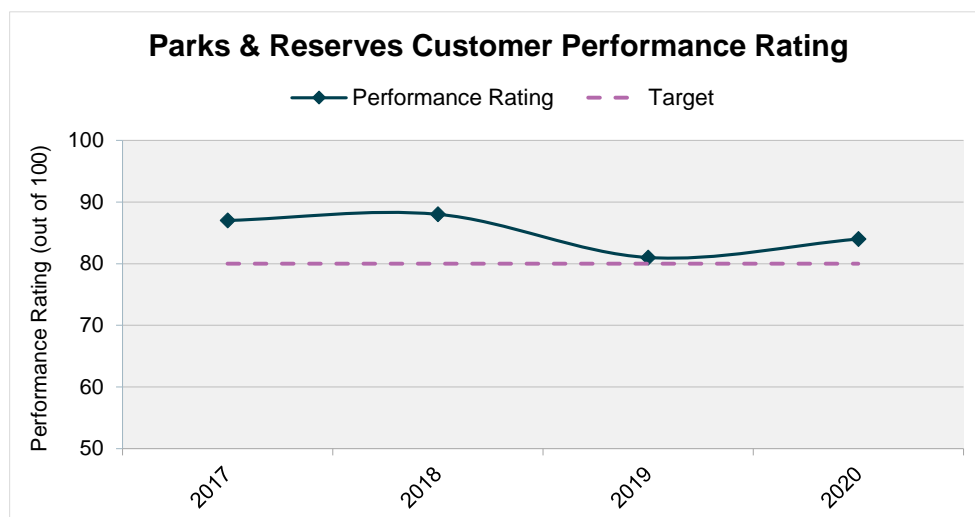


Figure 7-1 Parks & Reserves Historical Customer Satisfaction Ratings

This shows that, overall, a high level of satisfaction with parks and reserves has generally been maintained. The level of satisfaction of those who actually visited a reserve in the past 12 months ('users') is now measured separately (as opposed to 'all residents' previously), which gives a more accurate measure of actual performance. The performance rating of those that visited a reserve in the last 12 months was 84% (slightly higher than the 82% recorded by 'all residents').

The annual survey has also included performance ratings for children's playgrounds and, as there are a number of playgrounds located in recreation reserves, it is pertinent to include levels of satisfaction with these facilities in this section of the plan. Historical satisfaction levels for children's playgrounds are shown in Figure 7-2 below.

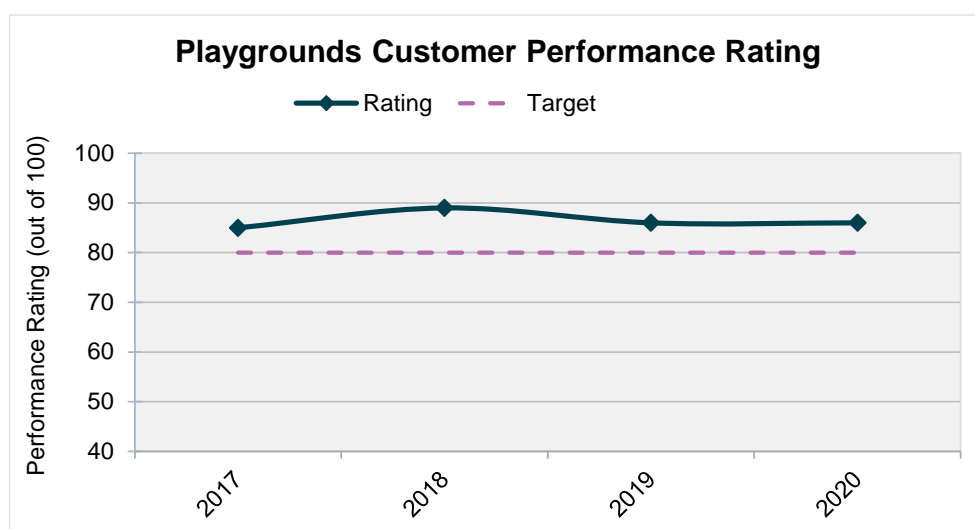


Figure 7-2: Children's Playgrounds Historical Customer Satisfaction Rating

Again results show a relatively high level of satisfaction with this service with scores trending above the target threshold over the past four surveys.

7.2.6 Present and Future Levels of Service

The Council has the responsibility of looking after the wellbeing of the district community and, in doing this, has identified community outcomes that it aims to achieve with the help of other agencies and organisations. Recreation reserves are needed to meet the district's open space requirements and are an important element in creating healthy, pleasant, safe and enjoyable living environments and areas for organised physical activity.

The level of provision, quality of spaces and facilities and public safety are key aspects in meeting the community's service expectations for recreation reserves. Present levels of service encapsulate these service values.

It is not intended to substantially change or increase levels of service for the future, especially as there is a reasonably high level of satisfaction with current performance. The main focus into the future will be on maintaining present levels of service and addressing identified gaps and issues.

Timeframe for Provision of Recreation Reserves

It is intended that recreation reserves will be provided for the district into the foreseeable future and it will be necessary to maintain and improve the asset network to continue to support service provision.

Objective	Planned LOS	Performance Measure	Core Value						Current Performance	Target Performance			Indicative Performance Yrs 4-10
			Quality	Customer Satisfaction	Availability	Quantity	Responsiveness	Affordability		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	

Recreation Reserves

Recreational open space provides opportunities for residents to enjoy healthy, active lifestyles as well as enhancing the district's landscape, environmental and ecological values	There are sufficient reserves provided to meet the organised recreation needs of the district	Hectares of sports park per 1000 population is above the average for similar sized district authorities			X				3.3 ha	≥3 ha	≥3 ha	≥3 ha	≥3 ha
	The quality of recreation reserves meets residents' service expectations	Customer satisfaction with sports grounds as measured by an annual survey of users		X					New Measure	≥80%	≥80%	≥80%	≥80%
	The quality of camping facilities meets residents' service expectations	Visitor satisfaction with the standard of campgrounds provided as measured by intercept surveys conducted over the camping season		X					New Measure	≥80%	≥80%	≥80%	≥80%
	The standard of maintenance is sufficient to meet safety, serviceability and landscape quality requirements	% compliance with maintenance contract specifications as measured by independent audit	X						New Measure	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%

Table 7-2: Recreation Reserves Present & Future



Denotes Primary LoS measures that are recorded in the LTP.

Recreation Reserve Service Performance Standards

The following table sets out more detailed information on the intended future levels of service defined for recreation reserve environments. This is used as a general guideline for the performance standards to be provided in the future but each individual site will be developed to reflect the character of the surrounding area and the requirements of the local community.

LOS Value	Recreation Reserves (Sports)	Recreation Reserves (Rural)	Natural Recreation & Conservation Areas
Quality	Essential facilities include: sports surfaces, access and parking, seating, rubbish receptacles, open grass area for casual use, public toilet, changing pavilion, playground, internal fences. Optional: picnic facilities, irrigation, community park play facilities for wider age range	Essential facilities include: access and parking, seating, rubbish receptacles, open grass area for picnics, public toilet, playground, internal fences. Optional: play equipment, designated camp sites	No essential features
Landscape Quality	Planted borders, trees for shade and shelter, open grass area, use of native species and sustainable plants	Trees for shade and shelter, open grass areas, remnants of native vegetation, planting for erosion control, native re-vegetation areas	Natural landforms, native or woodland vegetation, native vegetation remnants and waterway margins
	Sports field mowing standard dependant on level of use - **Sports Turf' Grade 1 or 2 for playing fields, with alternative grades for surrounds	Some areas may be fenced and grazed. Standard varies where mown, generally *Grades 2, 3 or 4, depending on type of use	Natural area with protective fencing, some areas could be grazed. Generally *Grade 4 if mown
Capacity	Generally minimum of 4 hectares	Variable	Variable
Accessibility	All weather paths to key facilities, formed car park – gravel or sealed	Formed drive/car park – gravel surface, formed paths for walking links	Varies from no paths to paths for walking depending on size, location
Information	Identification & control signage		No signage
Safety & Security	Meets CPTED principles		Not applicable
	Regular (weekly) safety inspection of play equipment		Not applicable
Distribution	To service all district townships and settlements with population greater than 200	No distribution criteria	Margins on waterways over 3.0m in width
Provision	Minimum of 3.0 hectares of recreation reserve per 1,000 population		As required to provide access to waterways
Standards & Legal Compliance	Full compliance with NZS 5828:2015 – Playground Equipment & Surfacing		Not specified
	Compliance with SDC Engineering Code of Practice		
	Compliance with District Plan & Reserves Act 1977 requirements		
Sustainability	Co-location with schools / other providers to optimise space	Low cost maintenance regimes	Minimal maintenance requirements, noxious weed control, enhance biodiversity
Health & Hygiene	Rubbish bins serviced as required depending on specific levels of use	Rubbish bins serviced twice per week (winter) and daily over summer	Rubbish bins not generally installed
	Toilets cleaning inspection every 24 hours	Toilets inspection every 24 hours (summer) and every seven days (winter)	Not applicable
*Grades for mowing are set out in Section 8.4.4			

Table 7-3: Recreation and Conservation Reserves Service Standards

Note: A number of conservation areas are not currently accessible as they are landlocked and will only become accessible following the subdivision of adjoining land. Therefore these areas are not publicly accessible and are maintained by the adjoining landowner.

7.2.7 Asset Performance

The service standard provided to users is determined, to a significant extent, by the quality and location of the assets employed. This section explains these aspects of asset performance. Reliability (frequency of faults) is also a performance factor, and is determined by the maintenance and renewal plans that are developed for each reserve (see section 7.4.4).

Historical Level of Service Performance

A review was undertaken on performance measures as part of developing the 2021-31 Long Term Plan. The review included a combined staff and Councillor working group and was especially focussed on ensuring performance measures and targets were meaningful and to reduce reliance on information derived from the Annual Residents' Survey. This resulted in some measures being replaced and a number of new measures being introduced that a); are more specifically targeted towards customer satisfaction relative to the service being provided, and b); measure the quality of the service being provided (via maintenance contract auditing). Where new measures have been introduced, there is an existing bench mark level for this new measure but no historical performance.

Specific performance related to level of service results and targets is disclosed in the following series of graphs. Previous customer satisfaction ratings for parks and reserves, and playgrounds are presented in 7.2.5 above.

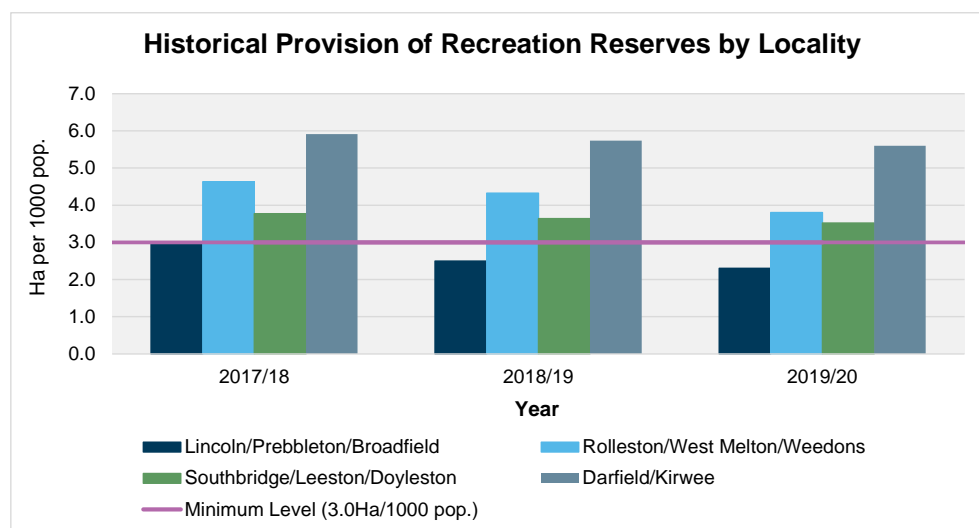


Figure 7-3: Historical provision of recreation reserves (Hectares) per 1,000 residents (Yardstick benchmark survey).

Information shown in the above graph indicates that, despite a growing population and a resulting gradual decrease in provision, reserve provision over the last three years has generally remained above the minimum standard of 3.0 hectares per 1000 residents, with the exception of the Lincoln/Prebbleton/Broadfield area. Planned reserve development in both Prebbleton and Lincoln will improve provision in this general area.

Contract 1419 performance audits are undertaken to measure compliance with maintenance contract specifications. Auditing of Recreation Reserves has only recently been undertaken (from 2019/20), following Council assuming maintenance responsibilities for some reserves. The results of these independent audits will be able to be provided in future reviews of this AcMP to provide a historical record of site 'compliance failures' per annum.

A high number (133) of service requests (as recorded in the Council's Service Request System) received in 2019/20 may be an indication of the difficulties some committees have in maintaining facilities to a satisfactory standard with limited resources available. Climatic factors may also have an influence.

Asset Performance Assessment

An overall asset performance assessment for recreation reserves has not been completed, although some critical asset groups have had a performance assessment done, including; playgrounds (2020) and sports fields/turf (2017), and these are discussed below. Any performance issues relating to individual recreation reserves are identified in the lifecycle management sections.

Playground Performance

The districts' playgrounds have been assessed for their asset condition (see Section 7.4.3) and safety to ensure the Council is complying with its obligations under the Local Government Act and the national playground safety standards. A third element of the Playground Network Quality Assessment (PNQA) process relates to play experience. It evaluates the quality of the user experience and assesses to what degree the district's playgrounds cater to the needs of the children and caregivers who use them. The elements of PNQA are shown in Figure 7-4 below.



Figure 7-4: Playground Network Quality Assessment Elements

The 'Selwyn District Council Play Assessment' was prepared by Park Central in 2019 and follows on from earlier assessments undertaken in 2018 and earlier.

The play experience assessment covers a number of areas as described below:

- Provision of base equipment;
- The range of skills & opportunities provided for;
- Additional play experiences;
- Ancillary or associated facilities;
- Sensory and aesthetic elements;
- Inclusion of a 'major attraction'.

A full description of play experience assessment criteria is covered under Section 8 – Township Reserves and Streetscapes.

A summary of the findings and recommendations from this report as applicable to recreation reserves are set out below. Overall performance scores out of a possible maximum score of 106 are shown in score ranges in the following graph (Figure 7-5) which covers the 28 recreation reserve playgrounds assessed. Note that the graphs also include playgrounds located at sites that are covered under the Halls and Community Centres service.

It should be noted that typically, playgrounds on local parks will be quite small and will have a lower score, while larger playgrounds on premier parks are likely to be larger and more diverse and are more likely to have a higher score. The following score range should be used as a general guide:

- A good 'Local' level or 'Neighbourhood' playground should score 30-40
- A good 'Community' playground should score 65-80
- A good 'Destination' playground should score 80-106

The District is very diverse with a large geographic spread. This provides a challenge in providing good access to high quality playspaces to all the residents and visitors, particularly for a number of playgrounds that are located within rural recreation reserves and that are the only playground servicing a large catchment. In this instances a playground should be provided at the 'community' level. The report findings highlighted that although most are within an adequate range for a 'local' level playspace, there are some low play experience scores in a number of locations that could be improved as the playground network is developed and renewed.

The report recommended the following improvements specific to recreation reserves:

- There is a notable difference in quality between the newer township playspaces and the rural community playspaces which are primarily located on recreation reserves.
- Focus on associated facilities to improve older rural playspaces
- Equipment is often poorly accommodated onsite (particularly older rural playspaces) with little thought given to integration into the reserve environment or how the different modules and activities are located within it.
- Utilise opportunities to use locally available materials (stone, wood) that fit with the landscape and climate, particularly in the older rural playspaces;
- Replace pea gravel sites with more user friendly surfaces;
- Install water fountains at all playgrounds on Community and District Parks.

The Play Assessment was inclusive of all district playgrounds and a full summary of recommendations to improve the play network based on assessment findings is covered under Section 8 – Township Reserves and Streetscapes.

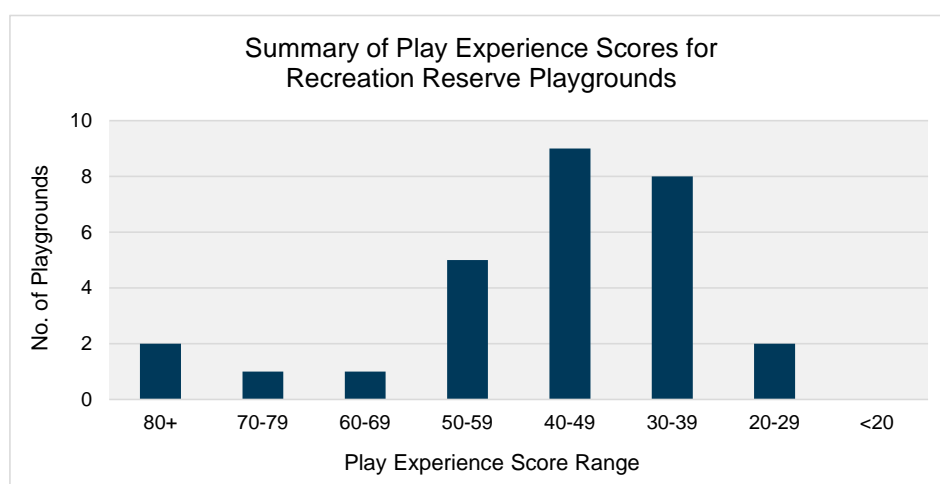


Figure 7-5: Recreation Reserve Playground Performance – Play Experience Scores

Playground age ranges

Figure 7-6 below, based on an assessment carried out in 2017 and updated for 2021, shows the age ranges catered for on recreation reserve playgrounds to ascertain whether the playgrounds being provided are meeting the needs of all children.

The information presented below indicates the need to focus on youth and pre-schooler provision as the playground network is developed and renewed. It is noted that it is difficult to cater to the extremes of the

age ranges within a 'local' level setting, and that these ages groups are more appropriately provided for at destination locations and or associated with other specific actives at a park.

The 'Selwyn District Council Play Assessment' noted that there was a good spread of age provision throughout the network. The provision of good community facilities such as clusters of tennis courts, basketball half courts, and fitness and play spaces provides well for a range of ages. There have been several new youth facilities (community parks) added to the network that have improved the level of provision for this age group. The assessment highlighted that if there is a need for a specific focus it would be to improve provision for tween/ teenage girls and pre-schoolers.

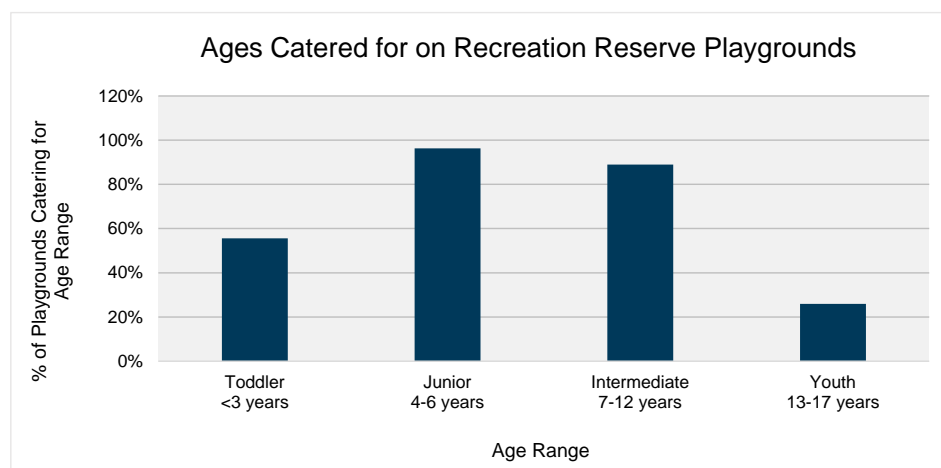


Figure 7-6: Ages Catered for on Recreation Reserve Playgrounds

Playground safety compliance

A performance assessment that considered safety aspects of all playgrounds in the district has been undertaken on an annual basis by an independent RoSPA 3 certified assessor. The playgrounds are measured against the standard NZ 5828:2015/2004. If installed prior to this date, as many of the playgrounds located on recreation reserves are, the playgrounds were measured against ASNZ 4486 & 4422. Equipment and surfacing installed after April 2005 was measured against NZS 5828:2004 or NZS5828:2015.

The findings of the surveys are shown in the table below (note the findings include both recreation reserve and township reserve playgrounds):

Playground Compliance Results	2018	2019
Items complying with ASNZ 4486	30	27
Items complying with NZS 5828	242	437
Total Compliant	272	464
Non-compliant	64	51
% Compliance	81%	90%

Table 7-4: Playground Compliance with NZ Standard (all district playgrounds)

In most cases the level of non-compliance was minor and does not pose an immediate safety risk to users. There were no high risk items identified that did not comply. Due to the relative age of playgrounds in recreation reserves, particularly in rural areas, a greater proportion of the compliance issues identified exist within the recreation reserve playspaces, and a number will predate the NZ 5828:2015/2004 standard. A significant improvement in safety compliance is noted which reflects the work undertaken since the initial 2018 audit.

The compliance audit was inclusive of all district playgrounds and a full summary of issues that can be drawn from the information provided is covered under Section 8 – Township Reserves and Streetscapes.

Sports Field Performance

A performance assessment of various sports fields was undertaken in early 2017 by the NZ Sports Turf Institute. The assessment was not able to cover all recreation reserves, but did attempt to cover a range of scenarios by ensuring reserves within each of the four Wards. The following recreation reserves were included in the assessment:

- Darfield Domain
- Leeston Park
- Kirwee Reserve
- West Melton Reserve
- Foster Park
- Lincoln Domain
- Prebbleton Domain

This report evaluated performance of sports fields via visual observations and by interviewing grounds staff and relevant management committee members. Performance was measured in a number of areas using a scale of 1-5 where 1 is poor and 5 is ideal. This included:

- Surface Performance
- Irrigation
- Groundcover
- Maintenance
- Drainage
- Surface Levels
- Closures

The results of the assessment are shown in Figure 7-6 below:

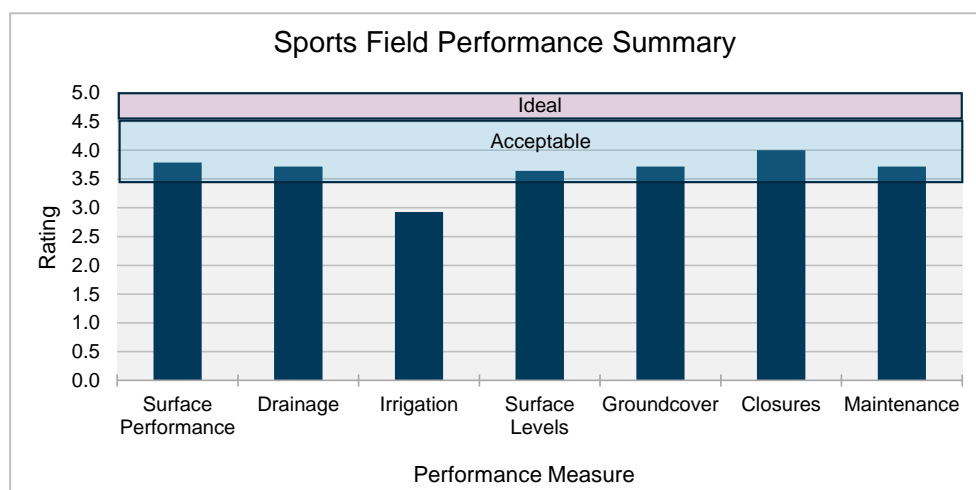


Figure 7-7: Sports Field Performance Assessment

The “ideal” scores are in the 4.5 - 5.0 range and “acceptable” in the 3.5 - 4.5 range. The results indicate that, generally most results are in the “acceptable” range apart from irrigation. The main issues that can be drawn from the information provided in the assessment/report are:

- A soil water deficit present at some reserves, meaning that irrigation systems could be lacking or not are not being managed correctly throughout the summer months to ensure the correct amount of water is being applied to maintain the sports field at the desired standard (assessment was undertaken mid-summer);
- At a number of sites it was observed that soil moisture levels varied significantly across a field due to inefficiencies with the irrigation system, i.e. there were areas that were close to being saturated vs. very low moisture levels;
- Increased demand and the period between playing seasons becoming shorter, meaning reduced timeframes to undertake renovations and the growing in of any new turf, making it more difficult to maintain quality playing surfaces through a season;
- Inconsistent renovation and maintenance programmes being employed with compaction and drainage issues noted at some sites (may also be related to high demand and the challenges associated with this to maintain quality playing surfaces).

Note: Further information relating to sports turf performance is able to be drawn from a more recent (2020) assessment of 'sports turf condition', which includes similar forms of testing to a 'performance assessment'. The condition assessment included testing of; volumetric water %, soil cross section, soil compaction, sward and weed %, turf height and surface infiltration. See Figure 7-17: Overall Condition Grade Summary for Grass Sports Turfs.

Addressing Performance Issues

Performance issues identified for recreation reserves are summarised in the following table and the Council's plan to address these issues is also indicated.

Asset Performance Issue	SDC Response	Timing/Location
Performance issues with some play equipment components and safety under-surface materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renew components that have on-going maintenance issues • Ensure safety under-surfacing is maintained and renewed on a regular basis • Consider synthetic safety matting as an alternative to loose fill to avoid need for regular renewal and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of renewal & planned maintenance programmes from 2021
Quality of playgrounds in some rural reserve areas is below expected standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelop as part of future renewal and upgrading programmes • Develop prioritised remedial programme based on hazard risk • Ensure new playgrounds provide a range of play experiences and activities, and consider the wider play environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of renewal programmes from 2021 • As part of new reserve development programmes from 2021
Under 3 and over 12 child age groups not well catered for within current playspace network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand age range coverage as part of renewal and upgrading • Check area demographics to ensure community needs are met when considering new installations or renewals • Programme in place to develop new facilities that provide play opportunities for all ages, especially over 12's (youth) at 'destination' locations (community parks) or that are associated with other specific park activities • Consider other providers (schools, pre-schools) in the decision-making process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of renewal programmes from 2021 • Development of youth facilities at Foster Park adjacent to existing destination level playspace (2023) • Re-development of the Rolleston youth space as part of the Rolleston Town Ctr development from 2021 • Development of youth facilities as part of new reserve development in Prebbleton (Birches Rd), Kirwee and West Melton from 2021
Performance issues with sports field irrigation systems at some reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install efficient, automated pop-up irrigation systems to all new sports field developments, and review existing systems and make upgrades where possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automated pop-up irrigation systems programmed for installation in new sports fields at Kirwee Reserve (2021), Birches Rd Park Prebbleton (2021), District Park (2024), Lincoln Domain (2025), • Upgraded irrigation systems within existing sports fields at Rhodes Park and Southbridge Park (from 2024)
Inconsistencies between sports field renovation and maintenance programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal resource (Sports Turf Specialist) employed by Council to assist Council/Committees in this area • Develop site specific renovation and/or maintenance programmes for sports fields where demand is high, to maximise optimal use/carrying capacity of these turfs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal specialist resource from 2021 • Funding for annual turf renovation programmes from 2021 for sports fields at Foster Park, Lincoln, Rhodes Park, Kirwee, Springston

Asset Performance Issue	SDC Response	Timing/Location
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide new sports fields to meet demand and relieve pressure on existing fields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmed development of new sports fields in Kirwee Reserve (2021), Birches Rd Park Prebbleton (2021), District Park (2024), Lincoln Domain (2025)
Inconsistencies in the provision and performance level of sports field lighting across reserve sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake an independent audit of all sports field lighting on Council reserve, including club owned assets, to determine current situation Take immediate action to remove poles and fixtures that were of structural or electrical safety concern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake further work as part of other strategic planning work on sports field allocation and reserve fees and charging policy, from 2021

Table 7-5: Recreation Reserves Asset Performance Issues

7.2.8 Level of Service Issues and Gaps

A number of levels of service issues are evident from surveys, focus group and other customer feedback initiatives. In some instances these signal that there are gaps in terms of current performance compared with customer expectations. The issues identified and Council's response to resolving issues or addressing gaps is described in Table 7-6.

LOS Issues / Gaps	SDC Response	Timing/Location
Development of reserves does not keep pace with community need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure funding is provided to acquire and develop new recreation reserves as required by demand Develop longer term plan for reserve provision and timing based on structure plans and Open Space Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding allocated for planned new reserve development in; Rolleston (District Park), Leeston, Prebbleton, Kirwee and West Melton (from 2021), and Lincoln and Southbridge (from 2024)
Provision of high amenity green space/reserve within larger population centres to cater to passive recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure funding is provided for the redevelopment of Rolleston Reserve in conjunction with the Rolleston Town Centre, from an active recreation focus to more passive use / civic greenspace with high amenity value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding from 2021
More & improved signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure regular audits are undertaken and signage improvements are programmed, especially those with control issues. A new signage guideline has been produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements planned at Hororata Reserve (2021/24) & Osborne Park (2021)
The quality of reserve toilet facilities is below standard in some areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake regular facility condition/performance inspections fund upgrading/replacement programmes. See also the public toilets programme (refer Public Toilets section of this plan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility upgrades (x5) programmed over the planning period include; Doyleston (Osborne Park), Leeston, Sheffield, Tai Tapu (Rhodes Park) & West Melton
More places for dogs to exercise off leash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of dog control bylaw (2012) now permits off-leash dog exercise in many larger Council reserves and domains. Consider opportunities for dog exercise off-leash within new reserve developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of designated dog exercise areas within the Kirwee and Birches Rd (Prebbleton) reserve developments (2021). Opportunity for dog exercise areas to be considered as part of the master

LOS Issues / Gaps	SDC Response	Timing/Location
		planning of the District Park (from 2021)
More amenity plantings, particularly specimen trees for shade and native species to improve local biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support reserve planting programmes as identified by Community/Committees • Actively support on-going native re-vegetation programmes across recreation reserves • Identify opportunities for amenity plantings through reserve management plan reviews, that improve aesthetics and functionality of reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding allocated to further indigenous restoration plantings at a number of natural/rural recreation reserves including; Yarrs Lagoon, Chamberlains and Coes Ford Reserves. • Funding allocated to enhance recreational reserves through further shelter/amenity planting including; Dunsandel, Hororata, Kirwee and Springston Reserves
The quality of facilities provided at some rural recreation reserves does not meet user expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake improvements as identified through performance auditing or visitor feedback, as well as other strategic planning work on the allocation of facilities to meet demand and the required LOS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various reserve improvement works planned at Coes and Chamberlains Fords, Whitecliffs Reserve and Lakeside Domain • Complete key strategic planning work to guide the allocation of resources
The health of sports field turf at some higher use grounds could be improved to increase capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an annual sports turf condition assessment at key reserve sites and develop fertilizer and renovation programmes • Continue a programme of improvements to irrigation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual funding allocated for fertilizer and renovation programmes (from 2021) at; Foster Park, Rhodes Park, and Lincoln, Kirwee, and Springston Reserves. • Funding to upgrade/improve irrigation systems at Kirwee Reserve, Rhodes Park and Southbridge Park
Quality of playgrounds in some rural reserve areas is below expected standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure regular playground performance audits are undertaken and redevelop as part of future renewal and upgrading programmes • Ensure regular playground safety audits are undertaken and develop prioritised remedial programme and resolve as part of renewal and upgrading programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going as part of renewals and upgrade programmes from 2021 • Funding for playground compliance from 2021
There is a demand for more public areas/open space to cater for informal recreation activities (e.g. biking, walking etc.), including natural settings within which to perform these activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council purchase of 100ha for the 'Selwyn District Park'. • SDC and ECan joint development of the 'Willows' recreational area. • Consider acquisition and development of further sites or opportunities for partnering with other providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing development of McHugh's Forest Park from 2021. • Planned development of the Selwyn District Park from 2022. • Restoration of Yarrs Lagoon from 2021, including improving public access.

Table 7-6: Recreation Reserves LOS Issues / Gaps

7.2.9 Changes in Levels of Service

There are generally no significant changes to levels of service planned except for those improvements signalled in Table 7-6 above. This includes:

- Ensure funding is provided for ongoing development of reserve facilities as required by demand;
- Improvement to facility standards (e.g. toilets) to meet the required level of service as part of renewal and upgrading programmes;

- Provision of high amenity green space (such as Rolleston Reserve) within larger townships to cater to passive recreation, providing an increased level of service in terms of the type of reserve environment provided and the landscaping / facilities needed to support a high level of public use;
- The development of further areas for more informal recreation activities such as walking, off-road cycling, off-leash dog exercise, and enjoying the natural environment will see an improved level of service for this type of activity.

The provision of a large scale recreation area (Selwyn District Park) on the periphery of Rolleston will provide enhanced levels of service for the district. This park is planned for initial development during the 10 year planning period and may provide for the following:

- Additional active sports space;
- An events area;
- A farm park and community gardens;
- Space for niche activities that require larger land areas (e.g. frisbee/disc golf, archery);
- Restoration of indigenous 'plains' ecosystems and naturalised areas;
- Walking and cycling tracks, and spaces that support physical fitness activity.

7.3 Growth and Demand

This section covers the growth and demand implications for the provision of recreation reserves in the district. This includes an assessment of the demand influences as well as impacts on future provision and an assessment of assets required to meet forecast growth.

7.3.1 Demand Influences and Impacts

The key factors influencing demand for provision of recreation reserves are:

- On-going population growth in the district;
- Changing demographics in the district;
- Increasing urbanisation of rural townships;
- Increasing public expectations for higher quality facilities;
- Changes in demand and preferences for recreation activities;
- Conservation and protection of biodiversity.
- Earthquake event impacts

These influences are described fully in Chapter 4, Managing Growth. Impact on recreational reserves is discussed below.

Population Growth

The population of the Selwyn District has grown rapidly over the past thirty five years, from 20,520 in 1986 to approximately 65,600 in 2019, an overall increase of 220%. The rate of growth has also increased each decade, although, predictions indicate that this will slow, being slightly lower than that experienced over the past ten years. The Selwyn Growth Model predicts that the District's population will increase by a further 18,125 people to 89,596 over the 2021-31 period. The population increase will generally be focused in the eastern growth towns, especially Rolleston, but with some higher growth also occurring in Darfield over this period. Some of the more remote communities will experience limited growth only.

This growth has created opportunities, but also placed stress on some recreation reserve facilities. The Council will need to continue to provide a network of recreation reserves to meet the needs of the expanding residential areas resulting from forecast growth. It is assumed that demand for, at least, a similar level of service will be expected in terms of access to open space and asset provision.

Changes in Demographics

The general ageing of the population will be one of the most significant demographic changes, represented by an increasing number and share in the older age groups. The population aged 65 years and over is likely to grow fastest in the future. Similarly the population in the older working ages (40–64 years) is also likely to increase in the short-term. Conversely, the number of children (0–14 years) and the younger working age population (15–39 years) are expected to remain stable or decline.

It is, however, likely that the populations in the higher growth areas especially Rolleston, Lincoln and Prebbleton will continue to have a generally younger population than the remainder of the district.

Recreation reserves provide settings for the physical activity needed for good health, and the predicted demographic change to a higher proportion of the district population in the older age groups may indicate a change in the type of reserves and assets provided, for example, an increase in facilities that appeal to older people, and that make participation easier and prevent and mitigate against injuries.

There has also been a slight change recorded in the ethnical diversity of the district population over the twelve years between the 2006 and 2018 Census. It is expected that there will continue to be a change in the ethnic composition of the district and this may impact on the types of public open space provided. At this stage the actual implications of this change on public space and recreational requirements has not

been quantified but the Council will need to be mindful of this issue in planning for the possibility of new sports or recreational activities.

Increasing Urbanisation

The split between district residents living in rural or urban locations has widened in recent years, with close to 90% of total population growth occurring in townships. This has led to the urban population of Selwyn growing to around 60%, compared to 43% ten years ago.

The people living in the expanding urban areas have expectations of a level of service commensurate with a typical urban environment. The desired level of service is often an improvement on what has been delivered previously. This demand for improved standards has implications for future provision, design and the quality of assets provided in recreation reserves.

Changes in Demand and Preferences for Recreation Activities

Participation in recreation and leisure pursuits can impact on asset requirements for recreation reserves. Changes in demand may be driven by demographic or societal variations that are predicted to occur (as described above), which may affect how people choose to participate in recreation activities. Recognised trends or changes include:

- An increased focus on the benefits of physical activity to counter obesity and associated illness, placing greater emphasis on the need to provide areas for a variety of active recreation activities;
- A move beyond the position of solely providing facilities for sport and recreation, to taking an active role in leading the promotion of health and wellbeing within the community. For example, through the organising of various events, running physical activity programmes, and building relationships with other agencies;
- An increase in participation in 'individual' forms of sport and recreation pursuits (e.g. running, walking) that are more flexible, compared with participation in team or organised sport, for example, activities that cater more to an individual's preferences;
- An increase in niche sport and recreation pursuits;
- A move towards 'pay for play' and a more casual drop-in / drop-out arrangement of participation rather than a traditional 'annual subscription' and the corresponding long-term time commitment;
- An increase in shortened versions or variations on traditional sport formats (e.g. Futsal, 20/20 Cricket, 3 on 3 Basketball, Rugby 7's, and Fast Five Netball), that might be more appealing and are flexible in terms of playing schedules (e.g. week night games).
- A preference for centralised facilities or 'sports hubbing', versus single-use facilities, where different sports come together to more efficiently share a location, services and other resources.
- Changes in technology and its potential to streamline, enhance and grow participants' sport and recreation experience;
- A generally higher expectation of level of service in all aspects of provision of sporting facilities including quality, cost, comfort, flexibility, availability and others.
- A reduction in people's availability or willingness to volunteer their time to support sport. People are becoming time poor and increasingly protective of their free time.

The identification of sport and recreation participation trends is key to ensure Council's facilities keep pace and continue to meet participant needs. The Active New Zealand Survey undertaken by Sport and Recreation New Zealand (SPARC) in 2019 continues to show that walking, swimming, cycling, play and running/jogging are the most popular recreation or physical activities. Weekly participation, time spent and average number of sports and activities participated in each week peak between ages 12 and 14 and then drop steeply between ages 15 and 17. Between ages 18 and 24 and throughout adult years, weekly participation plateaus, before declining from age 65-plus. Participation in competitive sports follow a similar pattern. The survey also indicated the following participation trends over time (between 2017-2019 surveys):

- Overall, participation is stable for children and young people;

- A downward trend in children aged between 8 and 14 belonging to a team or club inside or outside of school, particularly among boys;
- Between ages 18 and 24, weekly participation, time spent and inactivity are trending negatively;
- An upward trend in the proportion of adults spending less than 30 minutes in weekly participation, particularly between ages 18 and 34 and especially among females

These findings support indications that there is a gradual move away from organised sports to other forms of recreation or physical activity, in part driven by an increased focus on the benefits of either; play for children or, general health and wellbeing for adults. This may impact on reserve and club resources that are heavily reliant on volunteerism, should these trends continue.

Conservation and Biodiversity Protection

With the release of the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy in 2000 there has been increasing awareness of the fragile state of the nation's biodiversity and the need to take action to conserve and protect it from further degradation. Nevertheless, all evidence points to the continued decline in biodiversity 20 years on from the publication of this strategy, and maintaining biodiversity is now seen as a highly relevant, even critical, outcome for local authorities. Central government has also been signalling a more ambitious intent recently, through the 'Predator Free NZ' initiative, as well as to restart the process to develop a national policy statement on biodiversity.

Local government has responsibilities under the Resource Management Act 1991 for maintaining indigenous biological diversity – through the regulation of land use. There is no mandate under the RMA for territorial authorities to be involved in biodiversity management in a manner that relies on methods other than regulation of land use. Nevertheless, Selwyn District Council is committed to investing in operational biodiversity programmes, including to support projects led by community based groups or other agencies, and to demonstrate this through the LTP process to ensure there is support from the community for this. Council is in the process of developing a biodiversity strategy that will provide greater guidance for this in future.

Recreation reserves and conservation reserves, in particular, provide opportunities to preserve and enhance the district's biodiversity. When land is taken as a development contribution to create new reserves there may be opportunity to acquire and protect areas with natural values such as native vegetation or waterways. There is also the potential to undertake ecological restoration of a site – to intentionally establish a defined, indigenous ecosystem. Even on a small scale, and especially where "green corridors" can be achieved, this can promote protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

The protection and enhancement of biodiversity within reserve areas also has recreational benefits, particularly as there is growing demand for local recreation experiences within more natural settings that enable people to engage with and appreciate nature. The associated health and wellbeing benefits of conservation and being out in nature are well documented. Encouraging people to recreate in these settings and exposure to nature can lead to a greater awareness and willingness to become involved in biodiversity protection initiatives.

Earthquake Event Impacts

The earthquake events of 2010 and 2011 have had a minimal direct impact on the Council's recreation reserves. Any damage sustained has subsequently been repaired or replaced.

Severe damage occurred with assets and facilities in Christchurch City with many left unusable. In response to this, a joint plan titled '*Spaces, Place and People Plan for Sport and Recreation in Greater Christchurch*' (2013) was prepared by Sport Canterbury, Sport NZ, Christchurch City Council, Waimakariri District Council and Selwyn District Council to help to inform Councils and stakeholders about the long term recovery of sport and recreation and assisted in making decisions on priorities.

Following on from this plan a new document has recently (2017) been prepared: '*Canterbury Space and Places Plan – A Regional Approach to Sporting Facilities*'. The purpose of this plan is to provide a preliminary snap shot of the current and planned sporting facilities network for the area defined by the territorial boundaries of Ashburton District Council, Selwyn District Council, Christchurch City Council,

Waimakariri District Council and Hurunui District Council. The aim is to promote a collaborative approach to facility provision across the region and to prioritise projects on a regional basis.

7.3.2 Asset Capacity

Utilisation

Utilisation of recreation reserves with sports fields has been considered through consultation with reserve management committees, sports clubs, and an analysis of player numbers via sport code registrations or draw data. The sporting (active) use has been considered and is summarised in Figure 7-8 below.

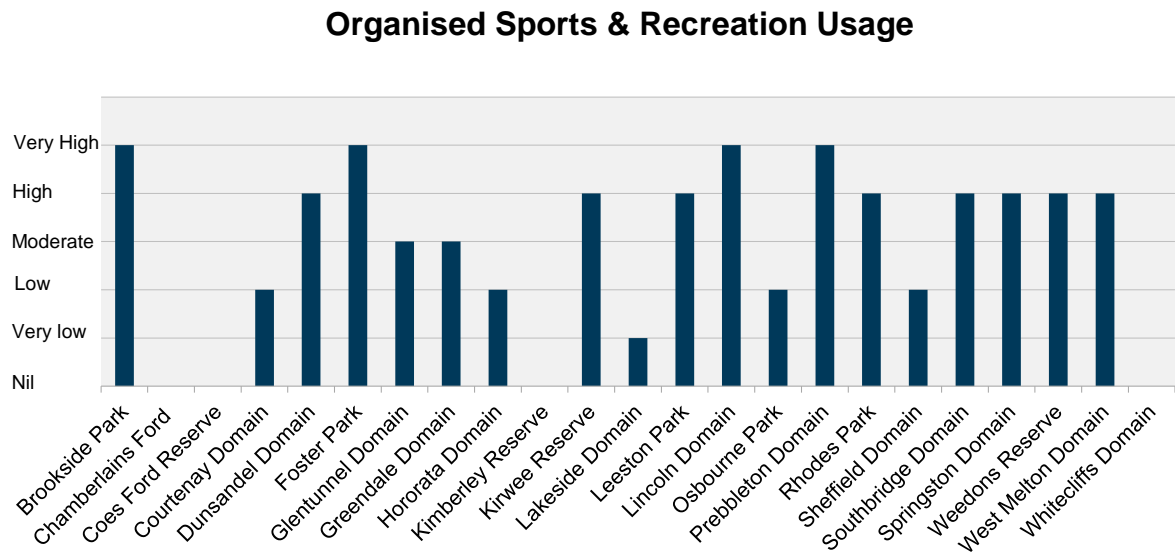


Figure 7-8: Recreation Reserves Active Sports Use

Figure 7-8 shows that the active sports use on average is moderate with very high levels of use especially evident in the growth towns of Lincoln, Prebbleton and Rolleston, but also in some of the smaller settlements such as Dunsandel, Springston and Tai Tapu (Rhodes Park) where use was recorded as being high.

Information retrieved from code registrations or draw data dating back to 2016 indicate that the majority of outdoor sports codes are experiencing an increase in participation within Selwyn. Changes in the level of participation (team numbers) in the major team sporting codes in Selwyn over the last five years are graphed in Figure 7-9 below.

Changes in the level of participation (percentage increase) across main outdoor sporting codes in Selwyn over the last five years are graphed in Figure 7-10 below. Note: Hockey is not included in this graph due to a recorded growth of over 300%, as a direct result of the formation of a new club in 2016 (Waikirikiri Sport), based at Foster Park.

Figure 7-10 shows that there has been a steady increase in participation in cricket, tennis and touch, while some codes that had previously shown a marked increase in participation (athletics, softball and archery), now recording a decline in popularity. Although recording a small decline over the past five years, rugby and football have remained relatively steady when considered over an extended period of time (since 2014). Rugby, netball and hockey all recorded a decline between their 2019 and 2020 seasons, and it is very likely that this is attributed to the global pandemic and lockdown restrictions that were in place throughout the winter code season.

A new rugby league club was formed in Rolleston in 2017, but has not been included in this assessment as membership numbers over the past three years were not available.

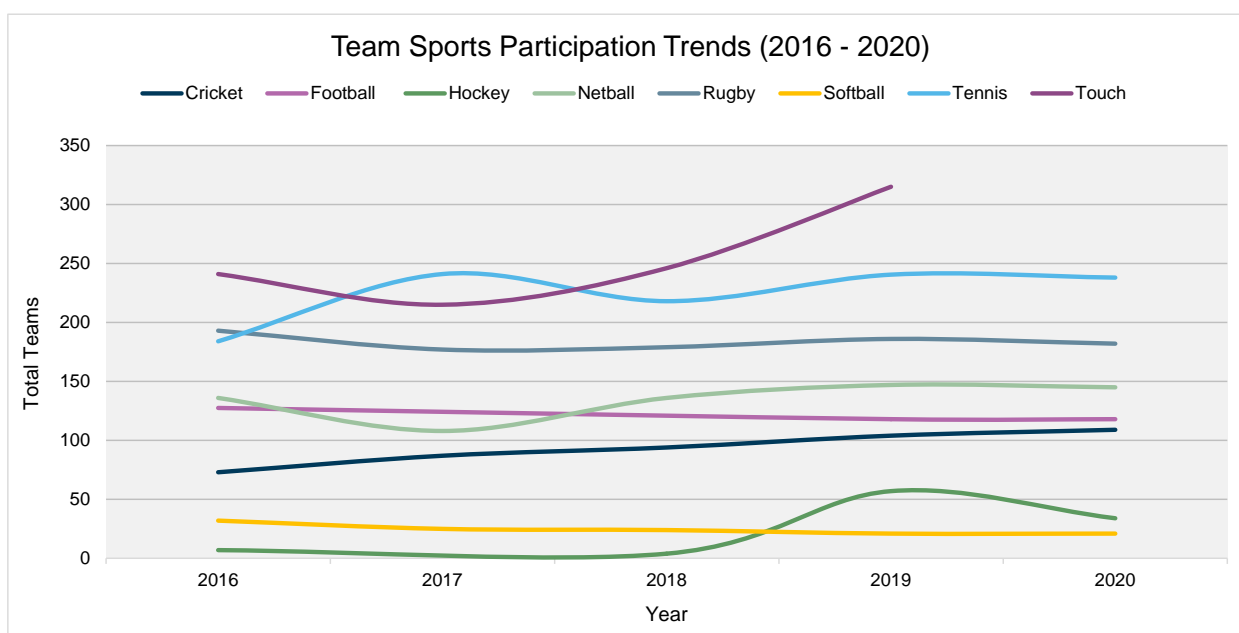


Figure 7-9: Recreation Reserves Changes in Team Sports Club Numbers

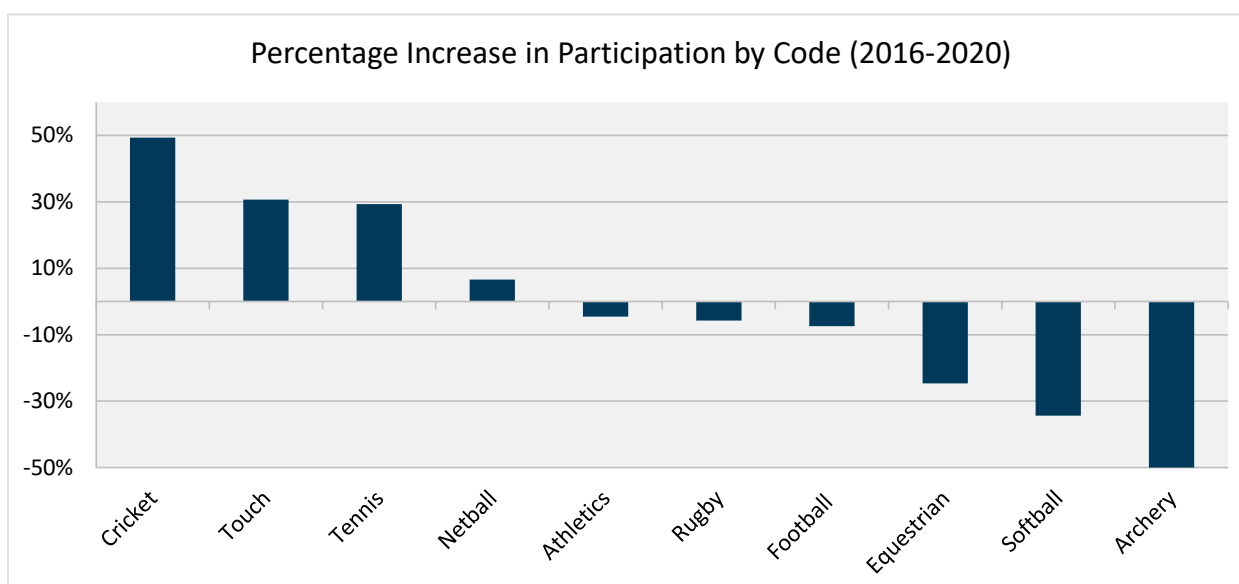


Figure 7-10: Recreation Reserves Changes in Sports Use

Capacity Issues identified

The following capacity issues have been identified from recent consultation undertaken with management committees to assess the level of use of recreation reserves, along with other information captured on demand e.g. through the analysis of code registrations or draw data:

Locality	Capacity Issue	Requirements
Leeston Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers steady – May need additional field (rugby) if numbers increase No further space for expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional land purchased (0.95 ha) to provide for future expansion, to be developed by 2021/22. Consider redevelopment of existing field layout to fit additional junior field

Locality	Capacity Issue	Requirements
Springston Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers increasing – May need additional ground (rugby), if numbers continue to increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent Council land could be used as future extension
Dunsandel Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers steady No further space for expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cricket training facilities required to meet demand
Prebbleton Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers increasing and future demand predicted from continued population growth Demand for competing uses with demand for football space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional land purchased (22 ha) to provide for future expansion Additional fields required – 12 ha developed by 2021/22 / 10 ha by 2026/27
Lincoln Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers increasing and future demand predicted from continued population growth Insufficient field capacity for rugby (training) Some sports uses not catered for currently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.7 ha for sports fields required by 2025/26 Demand supplemented in interim by new Prebbleton reserve.
Rolleston Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers increasing and future demand predicted from continued population growth Demand for competing uses, particularly for playing field space, including new codes not currently catered for Addition of rugby league and hockey as new codes in 2017 New codes traditionally see a rapid increase in members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional synthetic sports surface at Foster Park by 2021/22 Purchase of additional 0.8 ha (2020) adjacent to Foster Park to provide additional car parking (to be shared use, including a 'park and ride') Additional land purchased (99 ha) to provide for future expansion (District Park) Phased development of the District Park to meet growth in demand and accommodate other sports Additional fields required – 20 ha developed by 2025/26 & 10 ha by 2029/30
Rhodes Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers steady No further space for expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional cricket facilities required to meet demand Irrigation upgrade to improve turf carrying capacity Demand can be supplemented from additional sports park capacity to be provided at Lincoln and Prebbleton
Southbridge Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slight increase in numbers – Demand for additional rugby field if numbers continue to increase Provision for tennis to be relocated to the park site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional land purchased (1.2 ha) to provide for future expansion. To be developed by 2027/28 to enable future uses to be accommodated Irrigation and drainage upgrade to improve turf carrying capacity in interim
West Melton Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers increasing and future demand predicted from continued population growth Demand for competing uses with demand for football space increasing New demand for junior grade cricket 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional land recently purchased (1.2 ha) to provide for expansion. Planned redevelopment of existing tennis courts by 2023/24 to fit additional full sized field and car parking
Kirwee Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slight increase in numbers – Present demand for a second cricket oval and additional junior rugby field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional land purchased (6 ha) and developed 2020/21 to provide for future expansion Lighting upgrade to increase capacity for training Irrigation systems and water supply upgrade to improve turf carrying capacity

Locality	Capacity Issue	Requirements
Coes Ford, Chamberlains Ford, Lakeside Domain, Whitecliffs Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites are used for freedom camping and counts indicate number exceed the carrying capacity at some sites Creates capacity issues for toilet facilities, rubbish removal, and effect on other users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional toilets provided at Coes Ford in 2016/17 Extra resource to be employed from 2021 to manage sites

Table 7-7: Recreation Reserves Capacity Issues

Assessment of Current Recreation Reserve Provision

An assessment of the current provision of recreation reserves has been carried out at both a district and township level. The assessment provides analysis on a hectare per 1000 population basis and uses benchmark information derived from the national parks benchmarking programme, *Yardstick (2010)*, to determine appropriate levels of provision.

A summary of the analysis is described in Table 7-8 below. This is a broad analysis, and as identified by the Open Spaces Strategy, large tracts of bare land may be less desirable than a smaller space with numerous amenities (which will provide capacity more efficiently).

Benchmark of Recreation Reserve Provision (Ha/1000 population)	
Selwyn District Council Total	Median for all Local Authorities
3.7	2.6

Table 7-8: Benchmarking Recreation Reserves Provision (as at 2020)

The information indicates that a provision level of between 2 to 3 hectares per 1,000 population would be appropriate. This range is consistent with the suggested level of provision of 1.5 to 3.0 hectares per 1,000 population described in the *NZRA Parks Categories and Levels of Service (2011)*. The current provision in Selwyn District is above the benchmark standard for similar sized district councils but there are some distortions as not all of the identified area is currently in use as recreation reserves with some reserves having areas that are used for grazing or forestry.

If a level of around 3 hectares per 1,000 population is adopted as a minimum standard to be applied to the larger townships in the District the current level of provision can be defined and deficiencies identified. In formulating this ratio for each locality the reserve catchment areas for targeted rates for the reserves have been used to calculate the population. This presents a more accurate representation of provision for sports parks compared with using the township population.

Analysis of current recreation reserve provision within larger population centres, grouped by ward, is presented in Table 7-9.

Ward	Location / Reserves	Hectares Recreation Reserve per 1000 Population
Springs	Lincoln / Prebbleton / Broadfield	2.4
Selwyn Central	Rolleston / West Melton / Weedons	3.0
Ellesmere	Leeston / Doyleston / Southbridge	3.6
Malvern	Darfield / Kirwee	5.2

Table 7-9: Analysis for Recreation Reserves Provision by Ward

This suggests that there are existing deficiencies of reserve provision within the Springs Ward, particularly within the townships of Lincoln and Prebbleton (if the additional area of Broadfield Reserve is excluded).

When viewed on a township basis the following situation is noted in terms of provision deficit:

Township	2020 Ha/1,000 Popn.	2020 Shortfall in Provision (Ha)	Comment
Leeston	2.4	-1.4	Partly address by additional 0.95 ha
Lincoln	1.4	-12.0	Extra 4.7 ha of land being purchased & will rely on 22 ha in Prebbleton (5 mins drive away) & Broadfield reserve land to meet deficit going forward
Prebbleton	2.4	-2.9	Addressed by 22 ha new reserve as it is developed
Rolleston	2.8	-4.6	Addressed by District Park land (99 ha) as it is developed over time

Table 7-10: Recreation Reserves Provision Deficit by Township

Playground Provision and Accessibility

As part of the Selwyn District Play Assessment an evaluation of existing provision level and distribution within townships was undertaken. This also looked at the level of playground provision by SDC compared with the number of children and benchmarked against other similar local authorities. This information is fully canvassed in Section 8 - Township Reserves and Streetscapes section of the plan.

7.3.3 Forecast Recreation Reserves Requirements

Community demand for recreation reserves will continue into the future and will be influenced by the factors mentioned above. The critical aspects to consider in responding to growth and demand with this service type are as follows:

- Adequate open space to meet community needs into the future
- Ensuring it is equitably distributed to enable access by residents
- The ranges and type of open space provided reflects the needs of local communities in terms of recreation opportunities, connectivity, environmental values and amenity

The following process has been used to determine future capacity and provision requirements:

- Calculate current recreation reserve provision for each township
- Benchmark levels of provision against national standards to determine an appropriate target level of provision
- Calculate future reserve requirements for the 10 year planning period using suitable demand factors (e.g. population growth for townships, demographic changes)
- Consider other factors that might directly influence the type of reserves and assets required (e.g. provision by other agencies)
- Incorporate information on new recreation reserves already approved or planned

Recreation Reserves Future Requirements

The current levels of provision for recreation reserves (hectares/1,000 population) have already been determined as set out in Table 7-9. It is not intended to focus on levels of provision in small townships that are not expected to experience significant growth over the planning period.

A standard for a minimum level of provision in the district for sports parks has been proposed of 3.0 hectares per 1,000 population (based on current provision and benchmark indicators). This information has been analysed against forecast growth within each of the larger townships to identify future requirements for recreation reserves to maintain the adopted standard. The results of this analysis are presented in Figure 7-11 and Table 7-11 below.

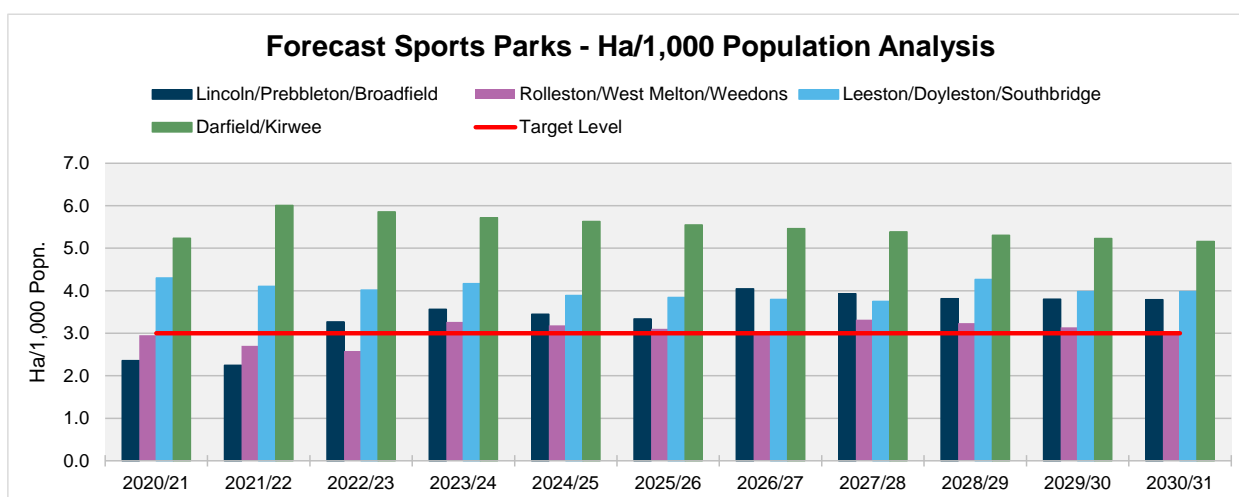


Figure 7-11: Forecast recreation reserve (sports parks) requirements to meet target ha/1,000 population

Location	2020 provision (ha/1,000 popn)	Additional Sports park area required 2021 -25 (ha)	Additional Sports park area required 2026 - 30 (ha)	Comment
Lincoln / Prebbleton / Broadfield	2.4	16.7	10.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phased development of land acquired at Birches Rd to service predicted growth in Lincoln & Prebbleton (22ha) Development of land (subject to purchase) as an extension to Lincoln Domain (4.7ha)
Rolleston / West Melton / Weedons	3.0	21.2	10.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phased development of land acquired for the District Park, to meet predicted growth in demand and accommodate other sports (30ha) Compensate for loss of 4ha at Rolleston Reserve as part of the town ctr development Development of planned extension to West Melton Reserve (1.2ha)
Leeston / Doyleston / Southbridge	4.3	0.95	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large rural catchment - some growth predicted Development of extension to Leeston Park (0.95ha) Development of extension to Southbridge Reserve (1.2ha), to relocate tennis courts
Darfield / Kirwee	5.2	4.4	0.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large rural catchment - some growth predicted Planned development of land acquired for an extension to Kirwee Reserve (4.4ha)

Table 7-11: Forecast Recreation Reserve Requirements by Ward

Areas for Passive Recreation and Biodiversity Protection

Besides providing land for active recreation and organised sport, the provision and management of general open space plays an important role in providing for visual amenity, children's play, passive use (such as areas for walking, running, cycling, and family activities), linkages and access to waterways, heritage sites and features, and the preservation of the natural environment. In particular, there is increasing demand for reserve areas that cater for informal or outdoor recreation and that contribute to people's appreciation and enjoyment of nature.

In 2013 Council acquired McHughs Forest Park near Darfield (43.827 ha), to provide a venue for such activities within the Malvern ward and to also preserve the outstanding forest environment.

During this LTP period, funding has been allocated to the restoration and enhancement of Tārerekautuku/Yarrs Lagoon, a 77ha wetland in the Ararira/LII catchment near Lincoln that has significant cultural and ecological value. Tārerekautuku, like other freshwater wetlands within the Te Waihora catchment, suffers from exotic willow encroachment, species and habitat loss, and changes to hydrology. The degraded state of Tārerekautuku has resulted in poor public access and limited community awareness of its existence or significance. There is potential to increase the level of recreational usage of Tārerekautuku, being within close proximity to the larger urban populations of Lincoln and Rolleston.

There are also plans to undertake a feasibility assessment of options to facilitate public access to both Omahu and Otahuna reserves on the Port Hills. Currently there is no public access to these reserves from within the district, being only accessible from the other side on Summit Road. These Reserves offer significant untapped potential for walking and cycling amongst mature podocarp forest and within easy commuting distance to local communities.

Assessment of Future Recreation Reserve Asset Requirements

The asset requirements for each individual site are determined through planning processes such as structure plans and reserve management plans. Reserve management committees play a lead role in the development of reserve management plans and the community have an opportunity to make submissions on requirements.

Open Spaces Strategy

The Open Spaces Strategy (2015) undertakes an analysis of open space by the following functional categories:

- Sport and Recreation
- Neighbourhood Reserve
- Public Gardens
- Civic
- Cultural Heritage
- Natural
- Outdoor Adventure
- Recreation and Ecological Linkages

The analysis, taken with growth projections, informs strategic direction. The strategy incorporates an implementation programme for each functional category, guiding decisions on future reserve acquisition and provision.

7.3.4 Demand Management

The Council needs to consider how it intends to manage the demand for recreation reserves by alternative means to asset provision. In particular, the Council must consider how it can deliver this activity in a manner that promotes sustainable long term management of assets. The Council has a number of options available to manage demand for recreation reserves in a sustainable and integrated way. This includes:

- The high-level direction of the Open Spaces Strategy;
- Looking to improve the utilisation of existing areas with appropriate additional infrastructure and promotion, rather than continue to add to the reserves network (especially in areas that are already well allocated with open space);
- Identifying opportunities where areas or facilities can be provided by other agencies such as education facilities;
- Work collaboratively with other agencies and Councils to reduce duplication of facilities;
- Manage the supply of open space by leading subdivision development via the District Plan and Township Structure Planning
- Apply rigorous process in assessing reserve contribution from subdivision to ensure the land and assets vested in Council are genuinely required to meet community needs and do not exceed stated levels of service
- Limiting use of areas where the effects are detrimental to the environment, facilities, public health and safety, user enjoyment and where costs are excessive.

7.3.5 Meeting Demand through Asset Growth

Demand for additional recreation reserve infrastructure will continue with urban expansion of townships especially in localities where high growth is forecast. As described in Section 7.3.3, it will be necessary to continue to expand the reserve network to meet open space provision standards and to provide large areas suitable for development for sports fields and associated uses. There will also be requirements to address outstanding deficiencies in terms of open space levels and facilities.

Details on new asset requirements resulting from growth and demand have been assessed and outlined in Section 7.5 - Financial Programmes Summary.

7.4 Managing Assets

This section explains how recreation reserves are managed and operational service delivered. It also covers the strategies employed for managing the assets and identifies maintenance, renewal, new asset and disposal programmes.

7.4.1 Management Strategy

The operation and management of recreation reserves has historically, and in the most part, been delegated to reserve management committees, with varying levels of service and costs. However, there has, in recent times, been a progressive shift away from voluntary management, due to factors such as a natural decline in volunteerism and increasing complexity of management responsibilities especially around matters such as health and safety.

Council is currently undertaking a review of the management committee model. A likely outcome of this review will be to rationalise and to progressively transition to a network management approach, with maintenance responsibilities being consolidated into a comprehensive maintenance contract.

Council will need to ensure it remains engaged with affected and interested communities on management decisions relating to their recreation reserves, particularly where this role was previously filled by local committees that represented the community of interest associated with each reserve and in the way in which it was managed, operated and maintained. The Council has adopted a Significance and Engagement Policy that sets out its intentions for consulting with the district community.

The Council will continue its role in providing strategic overview and technical support in areas such as asset management planning and management of reserve accounts.

Generally, the more recent sports park developments, including Foster Park (that services Rolleston), and the District Park and new reserve near Prebbleton once developed, are, or will be, managed and operated directly by Council. A community advisory group is usually setup that provides oversight during the development stages of the project.

Several rural recreation reserves namely, Coes Ford, Chamberlains Ford, Lake Lyndon Reserve, Rakaia Gorge Reserve, Waimakariri Gorge Reserve and Lakeside Domain have historically been managed directly by Council via its Property Unit. Service delivery functions including supervision of maintenance contracts and implementation of development programmes for these reserves is undertaken within this Unit by the Reserves Operations Team.

An advisory committee has been established for Lakeside Domain to provide guidance on development and management of the reserves and participate in improvement programmes such as native re-vegetation initiatives. In such cases the Committee does not directly manage the maintenance and operation of the reserve.

7.4.2 Reserves Asset Summary

See Section 5 – Asset Management Overview for a full description of assets relating to the Recreation Reserves service area.

Section 7.6 provides a summary of key information relating to recreation reserves managed by SDC. The following recreation reserves are described:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| • Brookside Park | • McHughes Forest Park |
| • Castle Hill Village Domain | • Old Courtenay School |
| • Chamberlains Ford Recreation Reserve | • Osborne Park |
| • Coalgate Reserve | • Prebbleton Domain |

- Coes Ford Recreation Reserve
- Courtenay Domain
- District Park
- Dunsandel Domain
- Hororata Recreation Reserve
- Foster Recreation Park
- Glentunnel Reserve
- Kimberley Recreation Reserve
- Kirwee Recreation Reserve
- Lakeside Domain
- Leeston Park
- Lincoln Domain
- New Prebbleton Reserve (Birches Road)
- Rakaia Huts Recreation Reserve
- Rhodes Park
- Rolleston Reserve
- Sheffield Domain
- Southbridge Park
- Springston Reserve
- Springston South Domain
- Weedons Domain
- West Melton Recreation Reserve
- Whitecliffs Domain

The plan also covers four smaller recreation reserves but specific details on these areas have not been included at this point. These are:

- Lake Lyndon Reserve
- Waimakariri Gorge
- Rakaia Gorge Reserve
- Edendale Reserve

In addition to the reserves listed above, there are five recreation reserves which are included for convenience in the community centres and halls section. Over time these will be moved to this section however at present the budget structure does not provide sufficient detail to isolate the halls costs from the reserve costs. The recreation reserves in this category are:

- Greendale Recreation Reserve
- Greenpark Recreation Reserve
- Broadfield Reserve
- Darfield Recreation Reserve
- Mead Reserve

There are also several recreation reserves which operate on an autonomous basis and receive limited Council input or support. The recreation reserves in this category are:

- Waihora Domain (Motukarara)
- Kowai Pass Recreation Reserve
- Sudeley Park, Irwell

The Ellesmere Reserves Board provides funding support for reserves in the Ellesmere Ward. Funds are mainly generated from a cropping lease of a large reserve area (Ellesmere Reserve) at Rakaia Huts (42 hectares) which was a bequest from the Gamble Estate. This body also looks after a reserve area south of Leeston which includes Ellesmere Golf Course, Ellesmere Speedway and an area used for grazing. Reserve or club committees can make an application for funds from the Ellesmere Reserves Board on an annual basis.

The sports facilities eligible for funding from the Ellesmere Reserves Board are:

- Osbourne Park
- Leeston Park
- Ellesmere Speedway
- Dunsandel Domain
- Southbridge Park
- Ellesmere Golf Club

A number of conservation areas are also included in this section of the plan (see section 7.6.2 - Conservation Areas), these are discussed as a group and include esplanade reserves, some of which are largely inaccessible as they are landlocked. Eventually these areas will become accessible as adjoining land is subdivided.

Leased Reserves

This service also includes management of a number of reserves that are leased generally for grazing purposes. An inventory of these areas is currently being collated.

Recreation Reserves Valuation

A revaluation of assets is undertaken every three years. The valuation information provided is extracted from the Asset Register as at 30 June 2019, plus adjustments for 2019/20 and 2020/21. Note, the valuation does not include land values and the valuation summary includes, in part, Township Reserves, Streetscapes and Gravel Reserves.

	Asset Replacement Value (\$)	Asset Depreciated Replacement Value (\$)
Reserves & Streetscapes	\$57,697,032	\$56,627,259

Table 7-12: Reserves & Streetscapes Asset Valuation

7.4.3 Asset Condition

A comprehensive condition assessment of recreation reserve assets has been undertaken by independent assessors. This has included the following:

- Reserve buildings (2020)
- Reserve toilets (2020)
- Reserve playgrounds, fitness equipment & safety surfacing (2019)
- Reserve roads, car parks and paths (2020)
- Sports turf (2020)
- Sports courts & synthetic surfaces (2020)
- Sports field lighting (2020)
- Bridges (2017)
- District war memorials & monuments (2020)
- General site assets over 5 years old – parks furniture, fences, structures, signage (2020)

Condition assessments of recreation reserve assets are carried out on a periodic basis depending on the asset group. The frequency and method of inspections, and data to be collected, are relative to the service being provided by the particular asset. Asset condition is generally an assessment of the structural integrity of the asset and when combined with its age, provides an indicator of its position within its lifecycle. When combined with performance information, as well as risk and economic factors, it provides the necessary information to produce a renewal and/or improvement programme.

It is Councils intention to ensure that assets are not replaced before the end of their useful life, and to ensure data is used to determine need and timing of preventative or remedial action to extend the remaining useful life of an asset, and to maintain the desired level of service.

An overview of the condition of various reserve assets (where condition data is collected and maintained by Council) is presented in the following sections/graphs.

Reserve Buildings

A formal condition assessment to component level is periodically done every three years for all Council owned buildings located on recreation reserves. Building components are given a condition grade based on NAMS criteria applied. The last assessment was undertaken in 2020 and the results of this, based on overall building condition, are shown in Figure 7-12 below.

The assessment shows that the majority of buildings are in an overall 'good' to 'average' condition. However, at the component level, there are a number of assets graded in 'poor' condition that will require rehabilitation work or renewal. Funding will be required to ensure an adequate maintenance and renewals programme is in place so that building condition is maintained and improved where necessary. Buildings that were identified as being in 'average' condition generally consisted of smaller club buildings, although, the pavilion at Sheffield and the Errol Tweedy Pavilion in Springston were given an overall rating of 'average', being the main building facilities at those reserves.

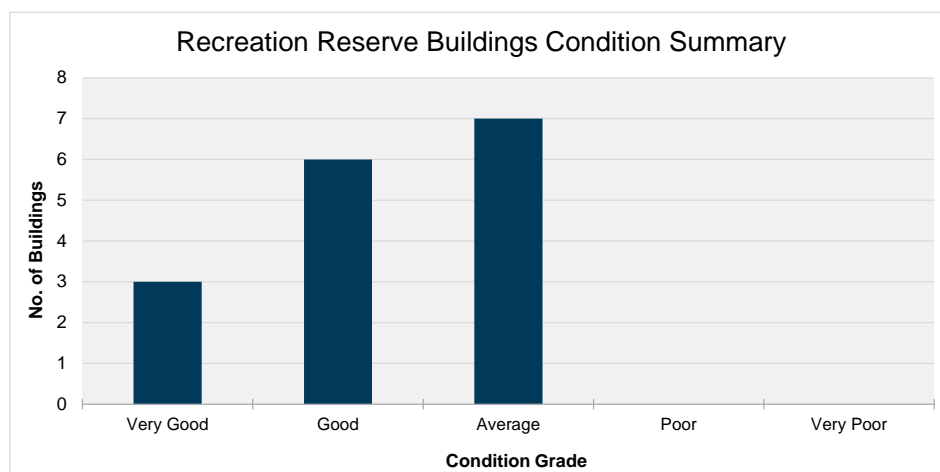


Figure 7-12: Recreation Reserve Buildings Condition Summary

Buildings located on recreation reserves and that are deemed in a higher category of risk (due to age, building materials etc.) have had a preliminary seismic assessment completed. Following on from this, a detailed seismic assessment will be carried out for all buildings that failed this initial assessment. This work is currently in progress. The following Table details Council owned reserve buildings that have undergone seismic assessment:

Reserve Building	Assessment Type	Date	Seismic Rating	Assessed %NBS Rating
Kirwee Pavilion	Initial Seismic Assessment	12/02/2021	'D' – High Risk	25% NBS
Sheffield Pavilion	Detailed Seismic Assessment	28/04/2020	'B' – low risk	75% NBS

Table 7-13: Results of recent seismic assessments on Council owned reserve buildings (2020/21)

Initial seismic assessments of Kirwee Pavilion identified that a further detailed Seismic Assessment (DSA) will be required on this building due to the potential risk of unreinforced/unfilled masonry walls and seismic strength result. This work is currently being progressed. The unreinforced walls apply to the older (pre 2012) part of the building, and the report identified that the newer, reinforced additions are likely to be at 75% NBS.

Reserve Toilets

A formal condition assessment is done every three years for all public toilets, including those facilities that are located on and service the needs of recreation reserves users. The overall condition grade for reserve toilets is presented in Figure 7-13 below.

The majority of reserve toilet facilities were assessed as either being in 'very good' or 'good' condition, despite a number of these facilities being of an older age (masonry block construction), and is reflective of recent refurbishment works to improve the quality of these amenities. The toilet block at the Courtenay Old School was identified as being in average condition, but due to current low utilisation, Council's strategy for this facility will be to maintain in a serviceable condition only.

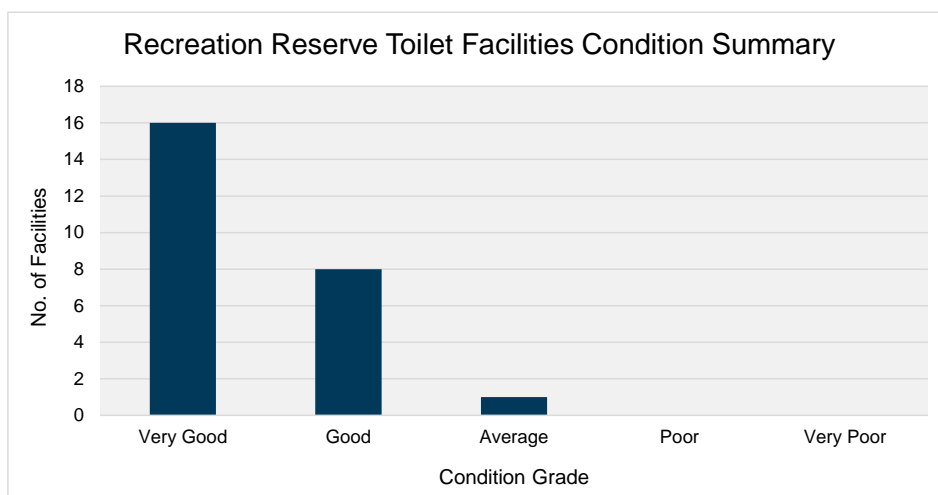


Figure 7-13: Recreation Reserve Toilet Facilities Condition Summary

Reserve Playgrounds, Fitness Equipment & Safety Surfacing

Play and fitness assets were assessed (2019) against current NZ playground safety standards and given a condition grade based on NAMS criteria applied.

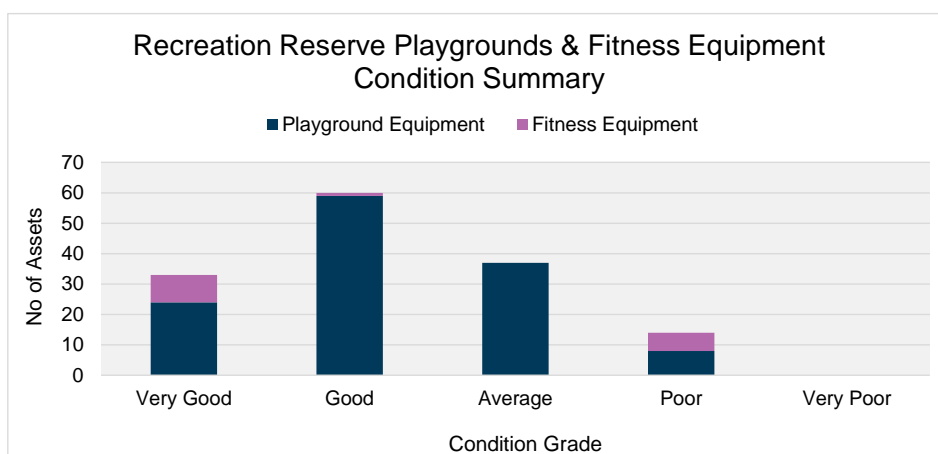


Figure 7-14: Playgrounds and Fitness Equipment Condition Summary - Recreation Reserves

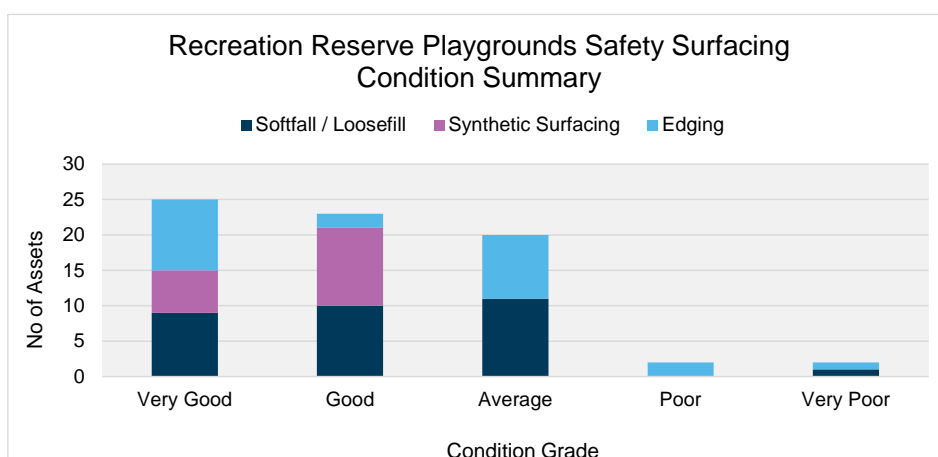


Figure 7-15: Playground Safety Surfacing Condition Summary - Recreation Reserves

Figure 7-14 and Figure 7-15 above show that, overall, reserve playgrounds and safety surfacing are in a relatively good condition, although it was identified that there were a number of playgrounds, particularly within rural areas, that are past their useful life and are due for replacement. A programme of works has been put in place to address issues identified and ensure renewals are undertaken before equipment reaches a point of failure. This includes addressing minor maintenance (e.g. wearing parts such as shackles and wear tubes) under day to day maintenance to maximise asset life. Additional budget is provided for soft-fall under-surface replacement on a rolling basis.

Reserve Roads, Car Parks and Paths

A condition assessment of all recreation reserve internal roads, accessways, car parks and paths, was carried out in 2020. Figure 7-16 shows that a large number of assets were assessed as being in either 'average' or 'poor' condition. The majority of these consist of unsealed / loose gravel surfaces where it has been identified that regular maintenance works such as grading and gravel top-ups are overdue, having been deferred previously.

Where required, a budget has been programmed to 'reform' shingled assets over and above what might be required as part of routine maintenance (e.g. grading). Any sealed surfaces that were in 'average' to 'very poor' condition had defects noted and have been prioritised for repair and/or replacement.

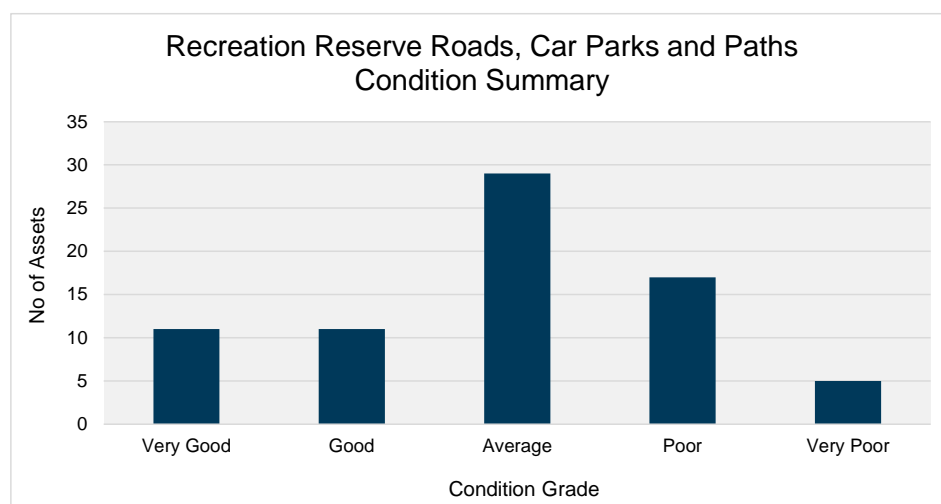


Figure 7-16: Recreation Reserve Roads, Car Parks and Paths Condition Summary

Sports Turf

A condition assessment of sports turf (grass) was carried out in 2020 for all reserves that have an active sports component. The overall turf condition grade for each reserve is presented in Figure 7-17 below (note Grades range from '1' = 'very good' to '5' = 'very poor').

While the condition assessment indicates that the majority of sports turfs are generally in either an average to good condition, the assessment did identify the following key issues:

- The various management and maintenance delivery models has resulted in an inconsistent level of service across the district;
- Osborne Park and Sheffield Domain were identified as having turf in 'poor' condition, although are considered to have a relatively low level of use;
- Turf surface compaction levels (hardness) are generally 'poor' across the district from years of moisture, foot traffic, events, sports use and mowing, contributing to reduced turf health and potential health and safety issues;
- Potassium and phosphorus levels are low district wide;
- Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) levels are low district wide;

- Sites with automatic irrigation were generally found to be being overwatered. As well as being an inefficient use of water this can contribute to reduced turf health (short roots) and inefficient mowing operations;
- Inconsistent method of line marking, causing damage to turf in some reserves.

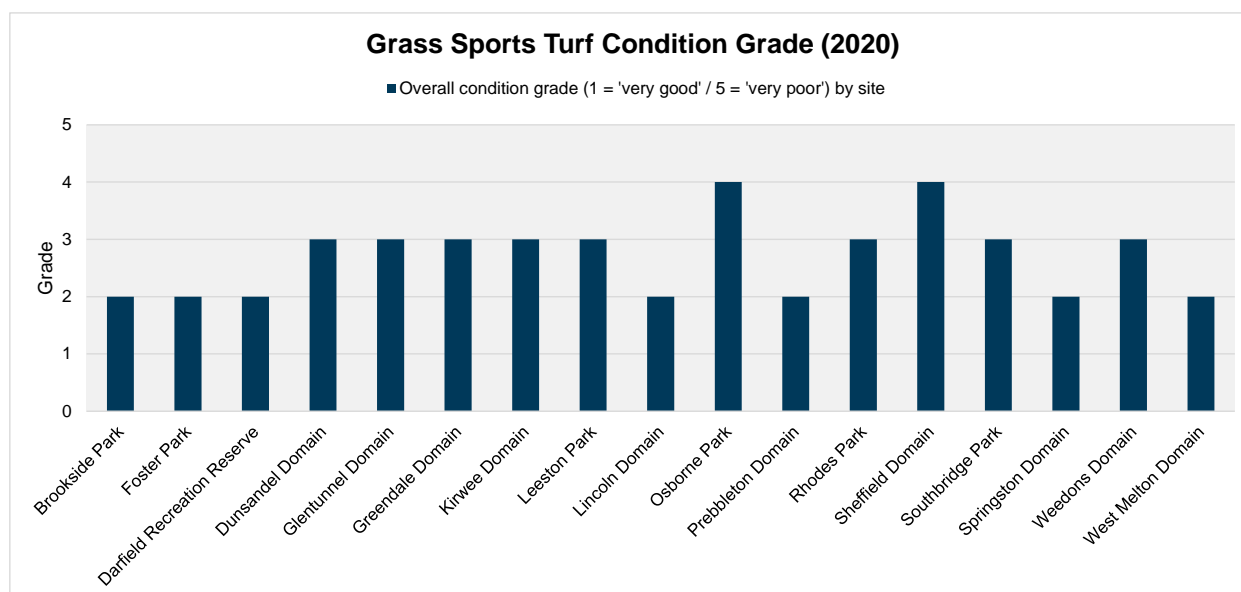


Figure 7-17: Overall Condition Grade Summary for Grass Sports Turfs

The assessment recommended an improved, district wide renovation programme be put in place to ensure sports turfs are maintained at a reasonable level in line with the desired level of service, and to ensure maintenance operations are able to be delivered as efficiently as possible. Programmes are needed to also ensure any health and safety issues are remedied.

Sports Courts & Synthetic Surfaces

A condition assessment of sports courts and synthetic turfs/surfaces (tennis and netball courts, cricket wickets and practice nets, basketball half courts and volley walls) was carried out in 2020. The overall condition grade for each asset is presented in Figure 7-18 below.

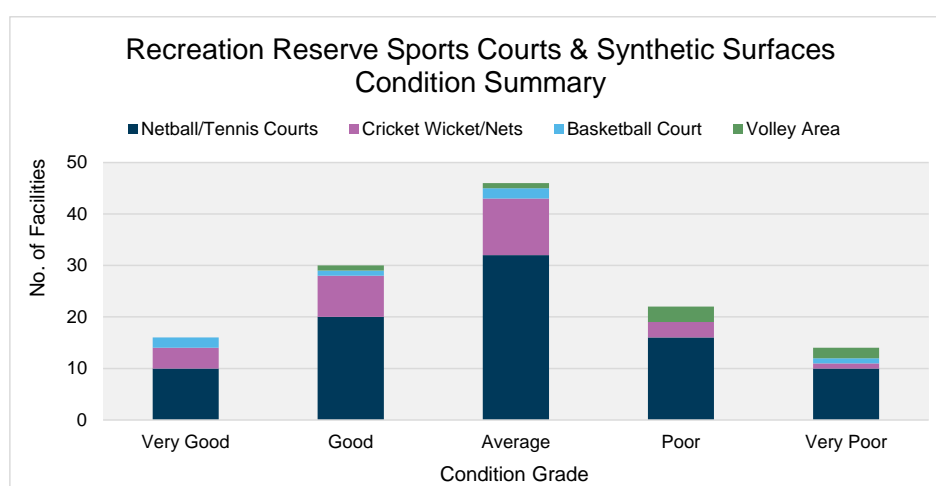


Figure 7-18: Overall Condition Grade Summary for Artificial Sports Surfaces

The condition assessment indicates that the majority of sports courts and synthetic surfaces are generally in an average to good condition. In particular, there are a number of tennis/netball courts that have been

assessed as being in average condition and that will require resurfacing during the planning period, including multiple courts at Lincoln (x11), Springston (x6) and West Melton (x6) that will all be due for renewal at a similar time.

A programme of works has been put in place to address issues identified and ensure renewals are undertaken before assets reach a point of failure, unless there has been a decision made to retire a facility, as is the case for some tennis courts within the district (Coalgate, Glentunnel, Halkett and Hororata) where further investment is not justified.

Sports Field Lighting

A condition assessment of all sports lighting systems (tennis/netball courts and playing fields) was carried out in 2020. The overall condition grade for each component group is presented in Figure 7-19 below.

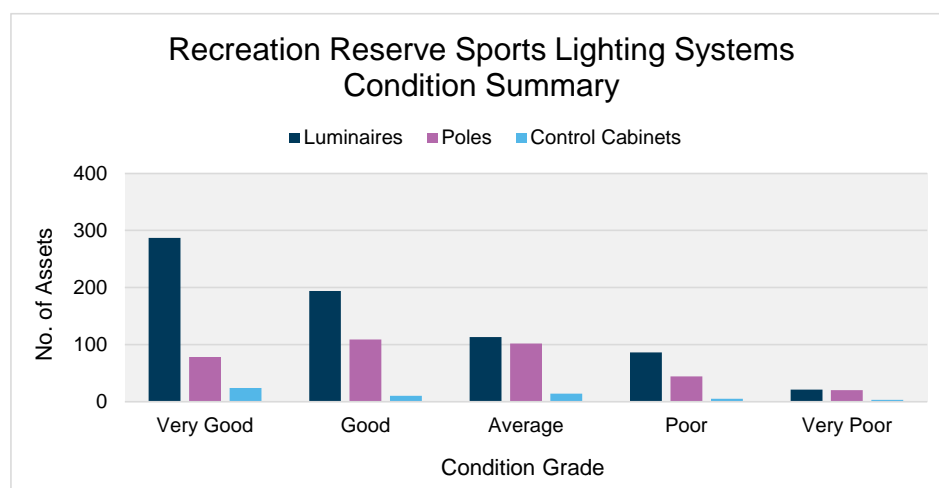


Figure 7-19: Overall Condition Grade Summary for Sports Lighting Systems

The condition assessment indicates that the majority of sports lighting systems are generally in a 'very good' to 'good' condition, with the exception of lighting poles, that are generally in an 'average' to 'good' condition. This is largely due to the existence of a number of older type wooden or concrete poles that are considered unsuitable for sports field lighting. It is difficult to accurately predict the remaining life of such poles and as such, it has been recommended that these be progressively phased out and replaced with steel section poles.

Bridges, Boardwalks, and Platforms

Bridges (pedestrian and vehicular), boardwalks and platforms are also an important asset type that needs to be regularly monitored to ensure they are maintained in a serviceable and safe condition. A condition assessment on a total of eight bridge assets located on recreation reserves was carried out in 2017 by a structural engineer and this indicated that the majority of structures are in either a "very good" or "good" condition. The vehicular bridge at Osborne Park was given an "average" rating but has since been replaced (2019) due to concerns with the integrity of this structure and not being fit for purpose (weight limits).

War Memorials

A condition assessment on a total of 20 war memorial/monument assets (including those located within township reserves and streetscapes) was carried out in 2020 by an experienced Monumental Mason. The assessment indicated that these assets were either in a "good" or "average" condition.

War memorials and monuments are considered a non-replaceable asset group. Although, generally due to their age, visual deterioration is present on most district memorials, this is considered part and parcel with their cultural and heritage value. Council's approach will be to undertake minor maintenance ('gentle' cleaning) on a routine basis to extend asset life and minimise natural damage (e.g. through moss/lichen growth). Any repairs deemed necessary to preserve the function and character of war

memorials/monuments are to be undertaken by experienced Monumental Masons only, due to the high potential for further damage.

General Site Assets

A condition assessment of all general site assets (drinking fountains, rubbish bins, picnic tables, seating etc.) located within Recreation Reserves was undertaken in 2020, updating previous condition data collected in 2017. Condition assessments were undertaken on assets that were greater than five years of age due to the low level of risk associated with these assets, should they fail, and to reduce the quantity of data being managed. The assessment (Figure 7-20) showed that the majority of these assets are either in 'good' to 'very good' condition.

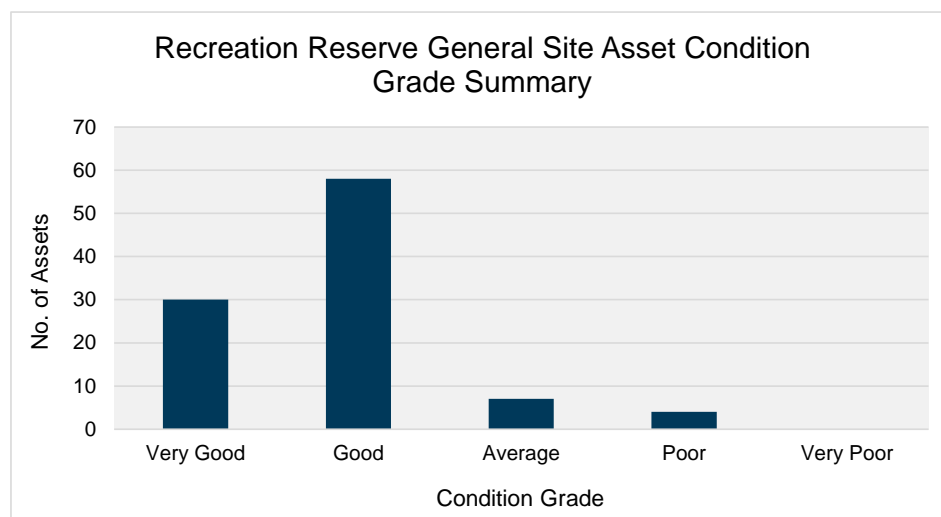


Figure 7-20: Overall Condition Grade Summary for General Site Assets

7.4.4 Operations and Maintenance

As outlined above, recreation reserves have, in the past, generally been managed by reserve management committees who are responsible for arranging or undertaking reserve maintenance and operational activities. This approach is currently under review by Council because of issues related to health and safety, financial transparency and consistency with levels of service. It is likely that consolidation of committees will continue to occur, with much of the work previously undertaken by volunteers being incorporated into contracts or being carried out by paid caretaking staff.

The recreation reserves that are not managed by committees are maintained under the Reserves Maintenance & Operations Contract with SICON Ltd (Contract No. 1419). Information on this contract and processes is included in Section 8 - Township Reserves & Streetscapes, of this plan.

Operations

Where applicable, committees are responsible for the operation of the reserve including management of lease and licence arrangements with clubs, groups or licensees and the collection of any fees levied. Committees are also responsible for management of any common areas of a reserve not covered under a lease agreement with a club or group.

Maintenance Strategies

Three categories of maintenance are performed on recreation reserves as outlined below.

Reactive Maintenance - Repair of assets required to correct faults identified by Council or reserve management committee inspections or upon notification from the public.

Routine Maintenance - Routine maintenance predominantly relates to mowing, marking of fields and other grassed areas, garden and tree maintenance, litter collection and toilet cleaning, as organised by the

reserve committee, or Council (under Contract No. 1419). In some cases the responsibility for mowing and marking of sports fields is organised and carried out by the sports club directly leaving only common areas to be managed by the reserve committee.

Planned Maintenance - Also defined as preventative or programmed maintenance. Typical work includes repainting of external surfaces, repainting and redecoration of interiors, minor repairs and replacement of asset components that are failing or will fail but do not require immediate repair.

The programme and priority for work is based on condition inspections and reporting to monitor asset condition, identify emerging risks, and identify the need for maintenance and repair work, both current and predicted future failure.

Undertaking the condition survey and developing a building maintenance plan for toilets and buildings is the responsibility of the Manager, Open Space & Property with input from the relevant Reserve Management Committee (where relevant). The planned maintenance programme will be regularly reviewed and updated at least every three years based on condition inspections, maintenance trends and risks.

Inspection and Reporting

An inspection and reporting programme is a critical aspect of ensuring that reserve management committees and Council managers are aware of the condition of building assets and services that are provided on a reliable basis.

Two general categories of inspection and reporting apply to Recreation Reserves:

1. Routine maintenance and service inspections – by Management Committee or Council maintenance contractor (for those reserves or assets managed under Contract No. 1419);
2. Formal periodic condition inspections and reporting – Council asset management staff.

Routine maintenance inspections are undertaken by the Reserve Management Committee to identify any immediate issues that require rectification. At some reserves the appropriate level of inspection is not being carried out because of the lack of technical expertise or resources available to Reserve Management Committees. Considering this, to further mitigate risks in managing playground compliance and safety, all play equipment located on recreation reserves are now subject to regular safety and operational testing to be undertaken as part of the Reserves Maintenance & Operations Contract (Contract No. 1419). The Council will, in the future, consider integrating further inspections of critical assets into the maintenance contract (e.g. outdoor fitness equipment, sports turf).

Recreation Reserve Inspection Programme			
Inspection Type	Frequency	Inspector	Checks
Routine maintenance	As required	Reserve Management Committee or maintenance contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage/breakage • Vandalism/Graffiti • Other failures/problems • Play equipment safety • Six-monthly asset inspections (for reserves under contract)
Formal periodic condition and long term maintenance plan	Three yearly	Structural and maintenance engineer/asset maintenance consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural issues • Quality standard • Asset condition • Paint surfaces • Defects/problems – current • Predictive failure/defects

Table 7-14: Recreation Reserves Inspection Programme

The formal periodic condition inspections should be undertaken every three years by qualified personnel.

Operations and Maintenance Issues Identified

Specific maintenance and operating issues that have been defined and the Council's management response is set out in the following table.

Issue	SDC Response	Timing
Maintaining reserve playgrounds in a safe and serviceable condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine visual inspections - Daily (destination sites) or weekly (other sites), by Council maintenance contractor as part of day to day reserve maintenance operations Operational inspections to be managed by Council technical staff via contracts Annual inspection by independent certified assessor (ROSPA 3) Follow up remedial programme to attend to any issues identified & address non-compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 2021 Contractor 'routine visual' and 'operational' inspections included within new Contract 1419 Delivery of play equipment compliance programme from 2021
Tree maintenance and management is undertaken in an ad hoc manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Policy to guide tree management Undertake risk assessment of trees on a priority basis and advise reserve management committees on tree issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree Policy reviewed 2020 Funding allocated for tree work in the following reserves; Castle Hill, Foster Park, Coes Ford, Courtenay, Dunsandel, Hororata, Lincoln and Southbridge
Large variation in service standards delivered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service standards often reflect local community needs Develop maintenance specifications for guidance in parks with higher levels of utilisation Undertake an annual condition assessment of sports turf and develop renovation and fertiliser programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports turf maintenance specifications included within new Contract 1419 From 2021 for parks/sports fields with high utilisation
Level of complexity and extent of assets becoming more and more difficult for voluntary committees to manage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing the current committee governance model and investigate different management models that can be applied depending on the situation Consider bringing some reserves into reserve maintenance contracts where this is feasible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 Consider as part of future contract review
Maintaining and managing district/hub parks to a higher service standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put in place professional management model and develop new contract specifications to cover a higher standard of maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifications for the ongoing maintenance of Foster Park included within new Contract 1419 To also encompass the 'District Park' once first stage developed from 2024
Control of noxious plants in conservation/natural reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide funding for ongoing control of noxious plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding from 2021 for willow control at Yarrs Lagoon Increased 'weed and pest' maintenance budget from 2021
Demand for freedom camping on rural recreation reserves leading to pressure on facilities and increased servicing and management costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report looking at usage, issues and profile of campers prepared in 2017 Set up Freedom Camping Working Party Maintain increased budgets for rubbish removal and toilet servicing Provide additional staff resources to manage issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed in 2017 From 2017 From 2021 From 2021

Issue	SDC Response	Timing
	• Develop a Camping on Reserves Policy	• Completed 2018 (Reviewed in 2020)

Table 7-15: Recreation Reserve Operations & Maintenance Issues

Deferred Maintenance

Condition inspections on various recreation reserve assets showed some evidence of deferred maintenance, however this primarily relates to assets that, historically, are club owned assets or facilities, such as club buildings or sports field lighting. There has been an increase in requests to Council for financial support to maintain or operate existing 'club-owned' assets, due to increasing costs and a reducing ability of sports clubs to meet these costs. This will increase as facilities age and become more maintenance intensive.

Where work is deferred, Reserve Management Committees will be encouraged to fully consider the long term impact on the assets, the increased level of risk and their on-going ability to provide the required levels of service. Particular regard will be given to work that is required to mitigate health and safety risks and ensure the longevity and serviceability of assets. Renewal and planned maintenance programmes have been developed for each of the reserves which will address some of the current deferred maintenance.

Historical Operations and Maintenance Costs

A summary of historical operations and maintenance costs for recreation reserves over the previous five years is presented in Figure 7-21. Note that the information represents actual expenditure. The general increase in expenditure since 2017/18 has resulted from development of the Foster Recreation Park and associated maintenance and support costs, as well as an increase in maintenance costs at some of the rural recreation reserves that support freedom camping (e.g. an increase in refuse disposal and toilet servicing to meet demand). In addition, accounting adjustments made as a result of loss of assets due to building demolitions (associated with the rebuild of the Rhodes Park and Weedons pavilions) has also contributed to this increase.

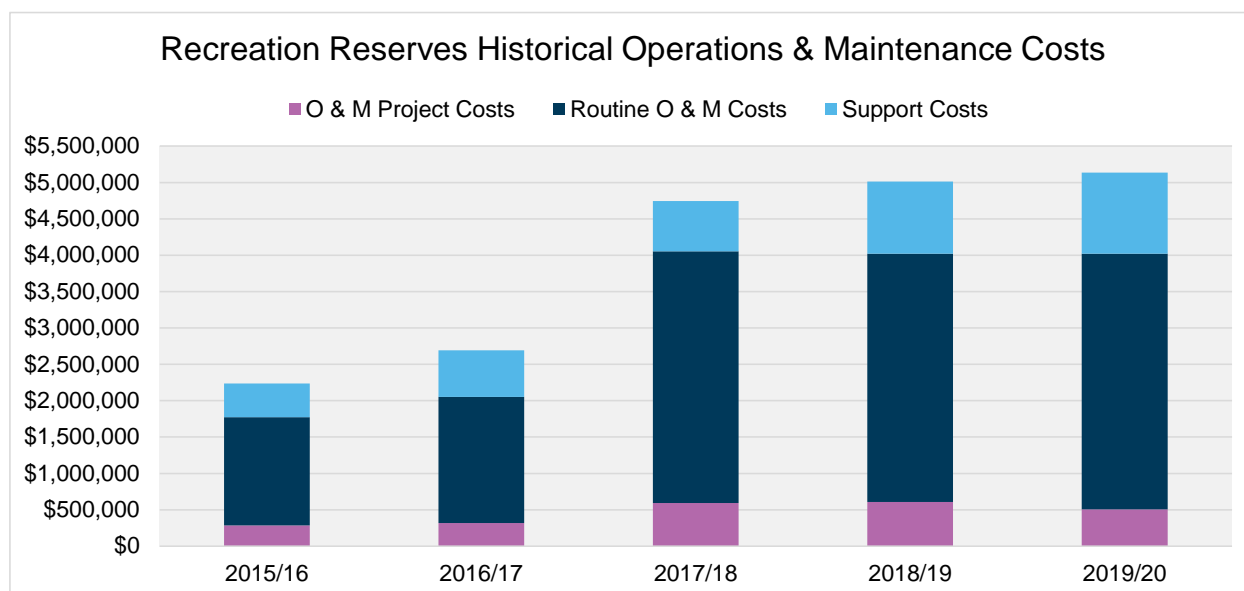


Figure 7-21: Recreation Reserve Historical O & M Costs

Forecast Operations and Maintenance Programme

Operations and maintenance cost projections are summarised in Table 7-15 below. The costs shown assume no change in the method of service delivery and take no account of inflation. They are based on an analysis of historical costs, current contract rates and estimated costs for maintaining new assets resulting from growth and future capital development programmes.

Forecast cost information has also been received from management committees and has been included where available.

The forecast also incorporates costs associated with addressing operations and maintenance issues identified in this plan.

Detailed cost estimates are prepared for each recreation reserve taking into consideration specific asset and operational requirements. Scheduled maintenance work is also included that provides for works necessary to extend the life and serviceability of assets and manage them in a sustainable manner.

Operations & Maintenance Expenditure	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Routine Operations & Maintenance										
Castle Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chamberlains Ford	66,500	66,500	66,500	66,500	66,500	66,500	66,500	66,500	66,500	66,500
Coalgate/ Glentunnel	36,414	36,414	36,414	36,414	36,414	36,414	36,414	36,414	36,414	36,414
Coes Ford	94,750	94,750	94,750	94,750	94,750	94,750	94,750	94,750	94,750	94,750
Courtenay	10,989	10,989	10,989	10,989	10,989	10,989	10,989	10,989	10,989	10,989
Dunsandel	21,619	21,619	21,619	21,619	21,619	21,619	21,619	21,619	21,619	21,619
Edendale	11,734	11,734	11,734	11,734	11,734	11,734	11,734	11,734	11,734	11,734
Ellesmere Reserve	3,960	3,960	3,960	3,960	3,960	3,960	3,960	3,960	3,960	3,960
Foster Recreation Park	295,650	295,650	295,650	295,650	295,650	295,650	295,650	295,650	295,650	295,650
Hororata	59,477	59,477	59,477	51,477	51,477	51,477	51,477	51,477	51,477	51,477
Kimberley	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,820
Kirwee	74,538	74,538	74,538	74,538	74,538	74,538	74,538	74,538	74,538	74,538
Lake Lyndon	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Lakeside	58,300	58,300	58,300	58,300	58,300	58,300	58,300	58,300	58,300	58,300
Leeston	19,176	19,176	21,176	21,176	21,176	21,176	21,176	21,176	21,176	21,176
Lincoln	68,484	68,484	68,484	68,484	87,834	110,384	110,384	113,184	116,184	116,184
McHughs Plantation	48,969	48,969	48,969	48,969	48,969	48,969	48,969	48,969	48,969	48,969
Osborne Park	10,037	10,037	10,037	10,037	10,037	10,037	10,037	10,037	10,037	10,037
Prebbleton	132,975	180,475	200,475	200,475	200,475	240,475	240,475	240,475	240,475	240,475
Rakaia Gorge	9,500	9,500	9,500	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Rakaia Huts	69,144	69,144	69,144	69,144	69,144	69,144	69,144	69,144	69,144	69,144
Rhodes Park	68,470	68,470	73,470	73,470	65,970	65,970	65,970	65,970	65,970	65,970
Rolleston	231,991	231,991	231,991	231,991	231,991	231,991	231,991	231,991	231,991	231,991
Selwyn District Park	36,300	69,563	67,163	124,400	187,563	184,650	181,663	178,600	241,163	237,950
Sheffield	47,625	47,625	47,625	47,625	47,625	47,625	47,625	47,625	47,625	47,625
Southbridge	14,091	14,091	14,091	14,091	14,091	14,091	14,091	20,091	20,091	20,091
Springston	36,645	36,645	36,645	36,645	36,645	36,645	36,645	36,645	36,645	36,645
Springston South	37,322	37,322	37,322	37,322	37,322	37,322	37,322	37,322	37,322	37,322
Weedons	35,563	35,563	35,563	35,563	35,563	35,563	35,563	35,563	35,563	35,563
West Melton	76,881	76,881	75,381	75,381	75,381	75,381	75,381	75,381	75,381	75,381
Whitecliffs	39,517	39,517	39,517	39,517	39,517	39,517	39,517	39,517	39,517	39,517
Total Routine O & M	1,728,441	1,809,204	1,832,304	1,884,041	1,959,054	2,018,691	2,015,704	2,021,441	2,087,004	2,083,791
District Wide O & M										
Support Costs	1,357,613	1,360,397	1,342,578	1,255,219	1,244,421	1,236,444	1,233,535	1,232,135	1,239,048	1,235,025
District Wide Costs	628,997	628,997	628,997	628,997	628,997	628,997	628,997	628,997	628,997	628,997
Asset Management Costs	155,500	122,500	80,500	100,500	122,500	105,500	100,500	122,500	80,500	100,500
Total District Wide O & M	2,142,110	2,111,894	2,052,075	1,984,716	1,995,918	1,970,941	1,963,032	1,983,632	1,948,545	1,964,522
Scheduled Operations & Maintenance										
All Facilities	307,500	347,300	385,700	329,450	245,900	376,050	427,150	345,150	328,150	215,000
Total Scheduled O & M	307,500	347,300	385,700	329,450	245,900	376,050	427,150	345,150	328,150	215,000
Total O & M	4,178,051	4,268,398	4,270,079	4,198,207	4,200,872	4,365,682	4,405,886	4,350,223	4,363,699	4,263,313

Table 7-16: Recreation Reserve Operations & Maintenance Cost Projections

7.4.5 Asset Renewal

Identification of Renewals

Identification of renewal works for recreation reserves is based on detailed condition assessments for various assets undertaken in 2020. This exercise also identified remaining useful life (RUL) to component level for all assets. RUL was based on applying standard industry useful lives to asset components and assessing the percentage of life used based on the current condition.

The following factors were used to determine renewal requirements and timing:

- Age profile of assets (where known)
- Condition
- Assessed remaining useful life
- On-going maintenance requirements and costs (economics)
- Maintaining serviceability
- Continued community need
- Safety risks and asset criticality
- Bundling like works for efficiency

The general approach for determining renewal or rehabilitation requirements for recreation reserve assets is to utilise “poor” condition as a trigger for action as well as considering the factors listed above. This enables assets to be renewed prior to imminent failure and reduces the likelihood of increasing maintenance costs and safety issues. Where safety is not a significant concern some renewal work will be deferred beyond the identified renewal timing to “smooth” expenditure peaks.

Reserve management committees have provided feedback on the renewal projections and have adjusted programmes to reflect realistic requirements.

Asset Coverage

The following assets are included in capital renewal programmes. These are:

- Sports courts & synthetic surfaces
- Reserve roads, car parks and paths
- Lighting
- Bridges & Structures
- Play facilities
- Paths
- Fences & gates
- Signs
- Park furniture
- Irrigation systems

Trees, gardens, lawn and litter drums renewal is carried out as part of annual maintenance programmes with the renewal/replacement cost expensed at that time.

Renewal Forecast

Renewal forecasting based on the approach outlined above for has been carried out for a 30 year horizon and is presented in Figure 7-22 below:

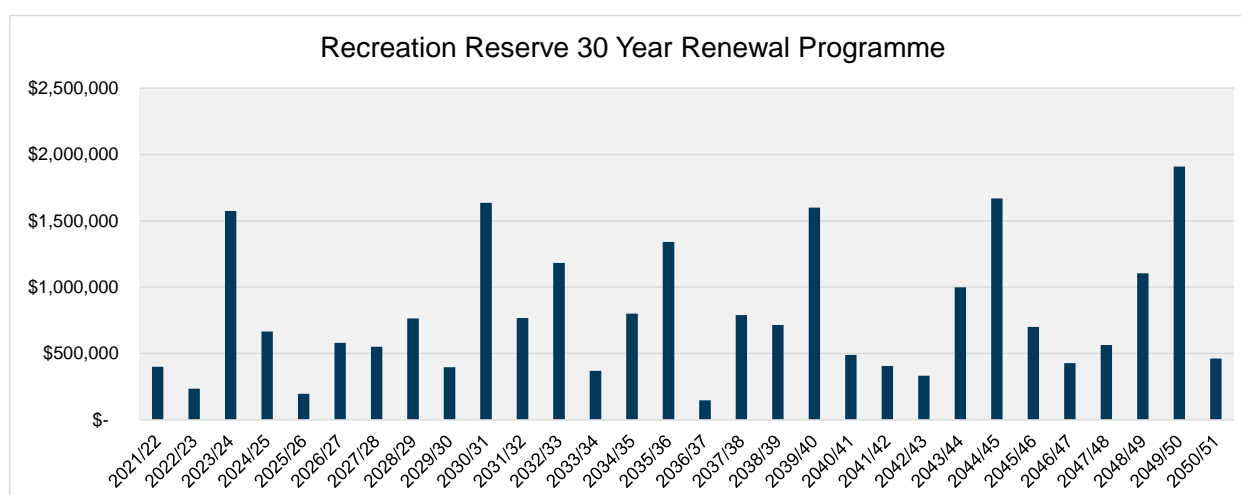


Figure 7-22: Recreation Reserve 30 Year Renewal Forecast

Renewal Cost Projections

Future likely renewals requirements for the planning period are scheduled in Table 7-16 below, which identifies the anticipated costs of specific projects for each reserve.

Projections beyond the 10 year planning horizon for this plan indicate that there will be increasing requirements for renewal work as assets reach the end of their useful lives. This especially relates to resurfacing car parks, courts and paths and work on reserve buildings such as roof replacement and renewal of internal fittings and fixtures.

Recreation Reserves Project Summary											
Township	Project Description	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
<i>Renewal Projects</i>		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
District Wide	Fencing Renewals	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Castle Hill	Tennis Court Fence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Castle Hill	Tennis Courts Resurface	32,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coalgate/ Glentunnel	Reseal Drive/Carpark	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-
Coalgate/ Glentunnel	Renew Fences	1,500	1,500	1,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coalgate/ Glentunnel	Resurface tennis court coalgate	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunsandel	Playground renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,000	-	-
Dunsandel	Reseal Drive Carpark	5,500	18,000	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	35,000	-
Dunsandel	Replace Astro Turf - Cricket	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Edendale	Playground Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-
Edendale	Tennis Court Resurface	-	-	-	63,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hororata	Upgrade/Renew Playground	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hororata	Building - Fitout Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,200	-
Kirwee	Reseal Drive carpark	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	9,500
Kirwee	Building - Envelope Renewal	-	12,000	-	-	-	7,800	-	-	1,500	-
Kirwee	Building - Fitout Renewal	-	1,400	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	48,750	-
Leeston	Play Equipment	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leeston	Reseal Entrance Drive	-	-	-	56,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leeston	Building - Envelope Renewal	650	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	28,000	-
Leeston	Building - Fitout Renewal	-	-	-	20,200	-	-	-	27,000	-	9,000
Leeston	New Toilet Block	-	-	800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	Netball Court Resurfacing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	631,500
Lincoln	Replace Astro Turf - Cricket	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	Outdoor Fitness Equipment	90,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-
Lincoln	Reseal Drive car park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000	-	66,000
Osborne Park	Fencing Renewal - Osbourne Park	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osborne Park	Park Furniture Renewal	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,400	-	-
Osborne Park	Reseal Drive/Carpark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000
Osborne Park	Playground Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
Osborne Park	new toilet facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,200	-	-

Table cont. over page

Recreation Reserves Project Summary											
Township	Project Description	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Renewal Projects		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prebbleton	Tennis Court Resurface	-	54,220	-	-	-	-	-	112,500	-	-
Prebbleton	Seating Renewal	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prebbleton	Car Park Resurface	-	-	-	-	-	238,000	-	-	-	-
Prebbleton	Renew Play Equipment	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	78,500	-	-
Prebbleton	Building - Envelope Renewal	250	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	8,500	-
Prebbleton	Building - Fitout Renewal	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Rakaia Huts	Building fitout renewal	-	2,500	-	-	7,500	-	-	27,300	-	28,750
Rakaia Huts	Renew Fences gates	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rakaia Huts	Reform Access Road	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	-	-	35,000	-
Rakaia Huts	Renew Play Equipment	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-
Rakaia Huts	Replace Signage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
Rhodes Park	Play Equipment Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-
Rhodes Park	Reseal Drive Car park	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,000	-	-	-
Rhodes Park	New Toilet Facility	-	-	-	-	-	270,000	-	-	-	-
Rhodes Park	Building - Fitout Renewal	-	-	-	-	2,100	-	12,000	-	-	-
Rhodes Park	Park Furniture Renewal	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolleston	Building - Fitout Renewal	-	565	-	-	-	-	-	4,600	-	-
Rolleston	Replace Signage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Rolleston	Renew Play Equipment	-	-	-	15,500	-	-	65,500	-	-	-
Rolleston	Athletics Surface Renewal	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-
Rolleston	Brookside Park Carpark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,000
Rolleston	Resurface Tennis Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	-	-
Rolleston	Reseal Dog Park Carpark	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foster Recreation Park	Replace Astro Turf - Cricket	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-
Foster Recreation Park	Building - Fitout Renewal	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	6,300
Foster Recreation Park	Renew Play Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,500	-	-	60,000
Sheffield	New Toilet facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,000
Sheffield	Renew Play Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	-
Sheffield	Building fitout renewal	-	5,250	-	-	46,500	-	-	-	-	66,000
Sheffield	Reform Carpark/Drive	-	18,500	-	-	-	-	18,500	-	-	-
Sheffield	Building - Envelope Renewal	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,000
Sheffield	Replace Astro Turf - Cricket	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheffield	Resurface Tennis Courts	-	-	88,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southbridge	Reseal Drive/Carpark	-	-	46,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southbridge	Fencing Renewal	5,500	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southbridge	Park Furniture Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-
Southbridge	Renew Play Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	-	-
Springston South	Tennis Court Renewal	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springston South	Renew Play Equipment	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,500	-
Springston	Tennis Court Fences	-	-	-	89,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springston	Reseal Car Park	35,000	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-
Springston	Renew Astro Turf	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,700	-	-	-
Springston	Building - Fitout Renewal	-	11,500	-	-	20,200	-	95,000	-	126,000	-
Springston	Building - Envelope Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-
Springston	Renew Play Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	8,800	-	-	-	-
Springston	Tennis Court Resurface	-	-	-	146,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weedons	Renew Play equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-
Weedons	Building fitout renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,300	-
Weedons	Reform Carpark/Drive	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Melton	Renew Water Pump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
West Melton	Reseal Carpark/Drive	-	-	-	190,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-
West Melton	Tennis Court Replacement	-	-	580,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Melton	New Toilet Block	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280,000
Total Renewal Projects		390,850	225,435	1,571,450	663,800	193,550	579,000	549,700	763,000	394,750	1,634,050

Table 7-17: Recreation Reserves Renewal Cost Projections

Depreciation

Recreation reserve assets are depreciated on a straight line basis. Horticultural features (trees, gardens, turf, and hedges), rubbish bins and signs are not depreciated and are renewed through annual maintenance programmes. Forecast depreciation requirements over the next 10 years are identified in Figure 7-23 below, based on the current valuation and asset additions from projected new capital programmes.

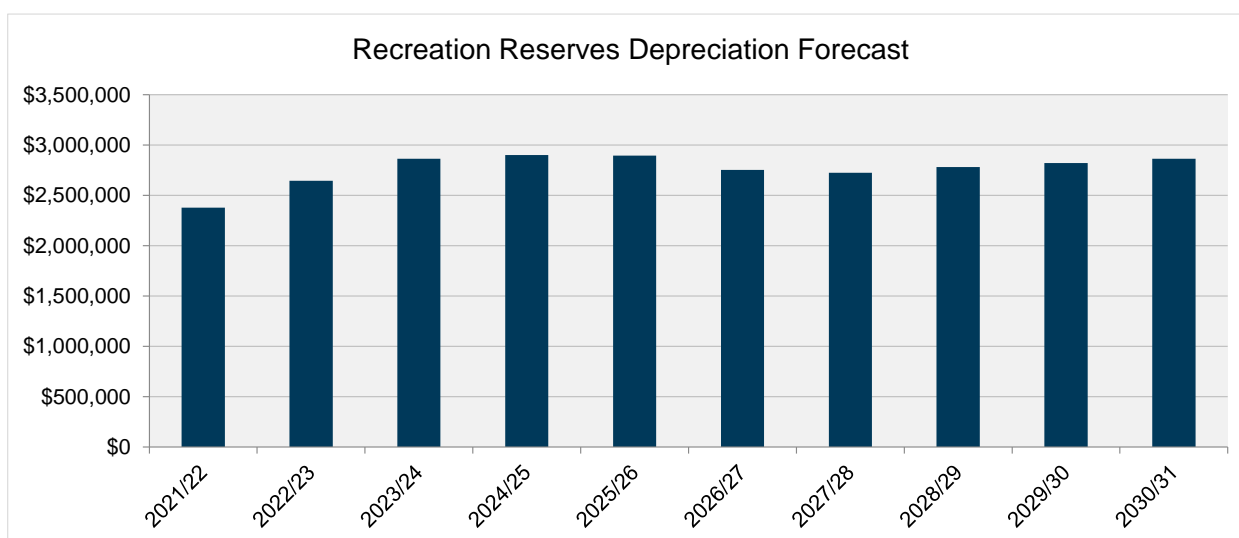


Figure 7-23: Recreation Reserves 10 Year Depreciation Forecast

7.4.6 New Asset Requirements

As the district expands, particularly in the identified high growth areas of Rolleston and the Eastern Selwyn area, there will be a necessity to continue to provide recreation reserve land to satisfy community needs. In addition, there will be an on-going requirement to respond to demand for new facilities that provide the standard of amenity and service expected by the local community.

The Open Spaces Strategy defines desired additions to, and re-configuring of infrastructure. As well as analysing overall open space needs, it indicates capacity and quality improvement by adding infrastructure to existing land.

New capital assets for recreation reserves may be required in response to the following:

- Addressing performance gaps in the current levels of service
- Acquiring and developing new recreation reserve areas to meet demand from growth
- Meeting increases in levels of service
- Providing new technologies or innovations to improve efficiency/sustainability

It is anticipated that, overall, a similar level of service will continue to be provided into the future and this will be reflected in designs and infrastructure provision. However there will be some adjustments required to respond to community aspirations and changing demographics. Key new capital requirements relating to recreation reserve assets are set out in Table 7-18.

New Assets Driver	SDC New Asset Requirements
Addressing LOS Performance Gaps	Improving the quality of toilet facilities x 5 (Osborne Park, Leeston, Sheffield, Rhodes Park & West Melton)
	Playground installation/upgrading x 3 (Kirwee, Hororata, Leeston)
	Community/youth park development (Foster Park)
	General improvements to park environments & facilities to acceptable standard (various sites)
Increased LOS	Provide improved or additional recreational facilities (various sites)
	Upgrade sports pavilion & amenity buildings (new change facility at Lincoln Domain)
	Improved car park facilities x 3 (Kirwee, Leeston & West Melton)
Growth and Demand	Development of new reserve areas for organised sports (80.5 ha total)

New Assets Driver	SDC New Asset Requirements
	New recreation facilities to meet demand, including; playground equipment, extended pavilions & amenity buildings, (new reserves at Lincoln, Prebbleton & District Park, plus redevelopment of Rolleston Reserve)
	New artificial turf (Foster Park)
	Additional car park facilities to meet demand x 3 (new reserves at Lincoln, Prebbleton & District Park, plus additional at Foster Park)
	Development of new areas for informal & adventure recreation (development of Yarrs Lagoon Reserve – 78 ha, Tai Tapu Walkway)
	New park furniture/structures (various sites)
Efficiency/Sustainability	New facilities to protect assets (various sites)
	Bio-diversity plantings (not capitalised/various sites)

Table 7-18: Recreation Reserve New Asset Requirements

Prioritisation and Timing

The timing of new capital works is, in part, dependent on the speed of residential subdivision development and the ensuing demand from new communities for recreation areas and facilities. It is somewhat difficult to predict how fast land will be developed and new communities established as this is influenced by property market, economic and population growth factors. Therefore in defining when new reserves and assets will be required, the population growth model alongside predictive modelling of land required for development (sports parks) to meet demand is undertaken to estimate timing.

There has also been a backlog of works in some areas where demand issues have not been addressed in a timely manner mainly as a result of funding availability.

A significant portion of the new asset requirements for this service are needed in response to growth. In considering demand created from population growth, projects have been identified over the planning period and the portion of the project related to meeting additional capacity from growth has been determined. From this process the development contribution requirements have been assessed and the HUE for each locality calculated. The cash received from reserve development contributions accumulates in ward based accounts to fund these growth related projects over the 10 year planning period.

A schedule of the projects for reserve contribution funding will be incorporated into the 2021-31 LTP.

Prioritisation of new capital items has involved consideration of the following criteria:

- Customer preferences identified through LOS Focus Groups and other feedback mechanisms
- Areas where significant deficiencies in LOS and provision exist
- Growth and demand information
- Technical assessments
- Action priorities listed in Reserve Management Plans
- Issues identified in planning documents (e.g. SDC Playground Assessment and Report)
- Priorities identified by Reserve Management Committees
- Funding availability
- Risk factors

Selection and Design

Service, functionality, price, availability, reliability, aesthetics, safety, sustainability and maintenance requirements are assessed when consideration is given to creating or acquiring new assets. SDC design standards (where applicable) are required to be followed with all new capital development work.

For new developments Council will use a professional Landscape Architect to develop suitable designs for consideration by staff and consultation with the community. For larger projects such as the District Park development a “Working Party” of stakeholders may be established to guide design preparation.

As a result of the management approach historically applied to this service (via Reserve Management Committees) there tends to be a range of design standards used depending on local resources. However it is expected that designs will generally comply with standards defined by Council.

The Council has adopted an Engineering Code of Practice, specifically prepared to aid design decisions with new development. **Part 10: Reserves, Streetscape and Open Spaces** contains a section on landscaping and reserves, based on NZS 4404 and modified to suit the Selwyn District context. It sets criteria for reserves, including layout, facilities, structures and furniture. The guidelines are intended to be used by land developers and Council to ensure good quality environments are created. This document was updated in 2017 to clearly define design and specification requirements. This includes specifying design standards and asset types that are acceptable to Council.

CPTED principles are also used as a basis for decision-making on design particularly in relation to safety requirements.

Integration of sustainability principles into designs for reserves is part of the design process. More sustainable approaches can also be demonstrated in practical examples such as the selection of plant species from local gene pools that are adapted to local conditions, and therefore theoretically need less maintenance attention to survive. Where irrigation is required, systems are designed and installed that ensure improved water management.

Forecast New Capital Assets Costs

A number of new capital works are planned over the 10 year planning period. These capital projects will allow Council to continue to provide recreation reserves to the desired service level standards and to meet the needs of additional growth and demand requirements that are forecast to occur. The following projects also form part of Council’s commitment to the Canterbury Spaces and Places Plan:

- Phased development of the District / Large Scale Park
- On-going development of Foster Recreation Park and redevelopment of Rolleston Reserve
- Development of new reserve at Prebbleton

Other works not specifically identified as projects under the Canterbury Spaces and Places Plan include the development of new reserve extensions at; Leeston, Lincoln, Kirwee, Southbridge and West Melton.

It is possible that a portion of the land required to meet growth for recreation reserves will be vested in Council as development contributions. It is difficult to ascertain the extent of land to be vested at this point in time. Because of the areas of land required for recreation reserves (4 hectares plus) it is more prudent for Council to secure sizable blocks prior to subdivision to ensure sufficient land is available for this reserve type.

New capital asset costs for recreation reserves are listed in Table 7-19 below.

Vested Assets

Land for recreation (sports) reserves is unlikely to be acquired as development contributions from subdivision over the planning period. At this point no allowance for vesting of land or improvements for recreation reserves (sports parks) has been made and it is assumed that land will generally be acquired by direct purchase and then developed by Council.

Recreation Reserves Project Summary											
Township	Project Description	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
New Capital - Growth		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kirwee	Develop Extension	70,450	47,000	8,600	57,600	115,000	70,000	332,500	-	132,000	-
Leeston	Develop extension	230,000	40,000	456,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	New Sports Park Development	-	-	57,500	517,500	1,357,000	793,500	1,408,750	28,750	-	-
Lincoln	Change Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625,000	-	-
McHughs Plantation	Car Parking Development	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
Prebbleton	Develop Extension	1,865,500	5,194,000	583,000	-	88,000	1,314,500	869,000	33,000	-	-
Foster Recreation Park	Foster Park Development	-	-	850,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foster Recreation Park	Car Park & Roadways	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foster Recreation Park	Hockey artificial surface	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolleston	Reserve Redevelopment	2,054,704	2,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selwyn District Park	District Park Development	250,000	-	-	3,639,750	4,968,000	1,311,000	1,173,000	2,029,750	2,213,750	391,000
Southbridge	Develop Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	420,000	-	-	-
Weedons	Fields Development	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weedons	Additional Practice Wicket	-	-	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Melton	Domain Extension - Development	88,000	-	110,000	154,000	-	82,500	-	-	-	-
West Melton	Perimeter Footpath	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	120,000	-	-	-	-
West Melton	Cricket Nets	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total New Capital - Growth		7,168,654	8,421,000	2,083,650	4,493,850	6,528,000	3,691,500	4,278,250	2,716,500	2,345,750	391,000
New Capital - Improved LOS		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
District Wide	Memorial Refurbishment	10,000	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
District Wide	Yarrrs Lagoon Development	20,000	30,000	30,000	-	15,000	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
Chamberlains Ford	Develop Picnic Area	-	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coes Ford	Develop Picnic & Reserve Area	-	-	-	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coes Ford	New Fencing	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coalgate/ Glentunnel	Post & Cable Fence - Glentunnel	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunsandel	Walking/Exercise Track	-	-	-	27,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunsandel	Boundary Planting	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunsandel	Sportsfield Fencing	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-
Hororata	Trotting Track Fencing	-	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hororata	Reserve Signage	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirwee	Playground Redevelopment	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirwee	Relocate Cricket Nets	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirwee	Irrigation System	25,000	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	120,000
Kirwee	Fire Alarm Installation	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakeside	Picnic area development	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakeside	Walkway Development	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osborne Park	Signage	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prebbleton	Lighting	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhodes Park	Tai Tapu Walkway	161,000	-	155,000	-	255,000	-	-	-	-	-
Rhodes Park	Sports Field Irrigation	-	-	-	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheffield	Picnic Tables	4,800	-	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southbridge	Irrigation and drainage	-	-	-	180,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springston South	Storage Shed Conversion	9,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springston	Perimeter Walkway	-	18,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springston	Shade Sail	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springston	Pavilion Card Access	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Weedons	Outdoor Seating/Shade Sail	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weedons	Upgrade Reserve Frontage	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Melton	Mains Sewer Connection	130,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitecliffs	Picnic Tables	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total New Capital - Improved LOS		498,450	103,600	226,500	480,900	354,500	32,000	47,000	2,000	2,000	122,000
TOTAL		7,667,104	8,524,600	2,310,150	4,974,750	6,882,500	3,723,500	4,325,250	2,718,500	2,347,750	513,000

Table 7-19: Recreation Reserves New Assets - Forecast Costs

7.4.7 Disposal Plan

There are few assets in recreation reserves identified for disposal with the exception being items that may be removed as part of the renewal programme. The Open Spaces Strategy defines where infrastructure may be surplus to needs and divestment or other disposal is desirable.

Forecast Income/Expenditure Arising from Asset Disposal

Any costs associated with asset disposals are minor and are met through the operational or capital renewal budgets. This generally involves the removal and disposal of items such as old play equipment or park furniture that is no longer serviceable.

Planned income from disposals (if any) is likely to be minimal as, the type of assets being disposed, have limited marketable value.

7.4.8 Sustainable Management

As described in Chapter 17, Council has made a decision to integrate more sustainable management approaches in to the way it works, manages assets and delivers services. It is intended to incrementally introduce sustainable practice where this can be readily achieved as well as incorporating sustainability into decision-making processes.

Approaches to be considered in relation to recreation reserves include the following:

Wellbeing	Sustainable Approach
Environmental	Maintenance practices that consider sustainability such as reduced reliance on methods using machinery
	Use and selection of materials and products where sustainability is given significant weight in decision-making
	Planting and landscape designs that provide more sustainable solutions in terms of species selection for environmental compatibility, plant survival and reduced watering requirements
	Take land for reserves to protect ecosystems and waterways from degradation (Conservation reserves)
	Planning for reserve systems that provide “green corridors” for flora and fauna (Conservation reserves)
Economic	Design reserves and use maintenance practices to avoid unnecessary maintenance costs
	Provide larger areas (e.g. hub park) to optimise land use and facility provision
	Investigate more efficient mowing practice (frequency, machinery types etc.) as part of contract reviews
	Co-locate new recreation reserves with schools to share facilities and reduce duplication
Social	Provide facilities and opportunities for people to engage in physical activities and social interaction to promote health and wellbeing and community connectivity
	Develop attractive and safe open space areas that encourage use and help to create liveable environments that support stable and strong communities
Cultural	Places for heritage features to be preserved to provide on-going representation of the social and cultural history of the district

Table 7-20: Recreation Reserves Sustainable Management

7.4.9 Risk Management

A risk assessment has been undertaken for recreation reserves and this process has identified a number of key risks. Mitigation and control measures to address risks have also been determined. Risk has been considered in the development and prioritisation of forward capital programmes. Risk mitigation measures have been built into maintenance practices and inspections as required.

Assets have been assessed in terms of criticality (assets which have a high consequence of failure). Play equipment and safety under-surfacing have been identified as a critical asset with this service area. Council intends to have annual inspection of playgrounds undertaken by a ROSPA 3 qualified person to ensure any issues are identified and remedial actions planned.

Council will continue to have all bridges, platforms and boardwalks assessed by a Structural Engineer on a 6 yearly cycle and to provide recommendations on work requirements.

Refer to the Section 6: Risk Management for additional information on how risk is managed and significant risks related to this service area. Risk mitigation measures are incorporated into forward programmes as appropriate. A comprehensive risk assessment is attached to this plan in Annex 7D.

7.5 Financial Programmes Summary

This section provides a summary of financial forecasts for the recreation reserves over the 10 year planning horizon. Additional information on financial forecasts is contained in Annex 7B.

7.5.1 Historical Financial Performance

Figure 7-24 below gives a historical summary of budget versus actual expenditure for recreation reserves from 2017/18 to 2019/20. Note vested assets have been excluded as a form of revenue in the below graph. Exceptions noted are:

2017/18

Opex	Overspend influenced by accounting adjustments made as a result of loss of assets due to building demolitions (associated with the rebuild of the Rhodes Park and Weedons pavilions).
Revenue	Above target as a result of unbudgeted grant funding received (Rhodes Park Pavilion project).
Capex	Significantly under budget as a result of a number of projects being delayed, including; Lincoln land purchase \$1.04M and development \$620k, Foster Park developments \$5.17M, and Weedons Pavilion build \$695K.

2018/19 - 2019/20

Opex	Underspend influenced by interest costs being lower than budget and scheduled operational projects not being completed.
Revenue	Close to target.
Capex	2018/19 - Significantly under budget as a result of a number of projects being delayed, including; Lincoln land purchase \$1.04M and development \$3.09M, Rolleston reserve redevelopment \$1.27M, and Foster Park development projects totalling \$7.29M 2019/20 - The large Capex budget in 2019/20 includes a budget for the Foster Park indoor courts of \$21.4M, subsequently delayed until 2020/21.

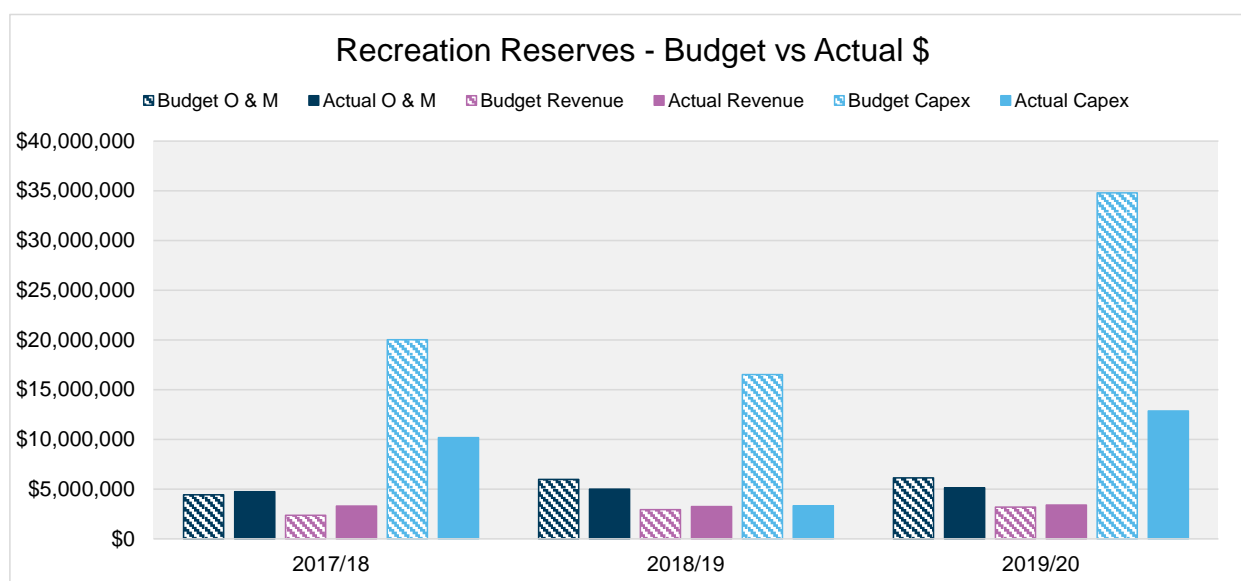


Figure 7-24: Historical Summary of Recreation Reserves Budget versus Actual Expenditure

7.5.2 Operations and Capital

The below table and graph sets out the summary forecast for total expenditure (operations and capital) for recreation reserves over the 10 year planning period and shows the current year's budget (2020/21).

Financial Summary	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Operating										
Total Operating Revenue	456,250	488,250	725,250	702,550	702,550	698,550	698,550	687,200	687,200	687,200
Total Opex	4,178,051	4,268,398	4,270,079	4,198,207	4,200,872	4,365,682	4,405,886	4,350,223	4,363,699	4,263,313
Depreciation	2,376,491	2,644,034	2,862,632	2,900,399	2,895,119	2,751,724	2,725,480	2,780,539	2,820,091	2,862,916
Operating Surplus/Deficit	-6,098,292	-6,424,182	-6,407,461	-6,396,056	-6,393,441	-6,418,856	-6,432,816	-6,443,562	-6,496,590	-6,439,029
Capital										
Capital Renewals	390,850	225,435	1,571,450	663,800	193,550	579,000	549,700	763,000	394,750	1,634,050
New Capital - Improved LOS	498,450	103,600	226,500	480,900	354,500	32,000	47,000	2,000	2,000	122,000
New Capital - Growth	7,168,654	8,421,000	2,083,650	4,493,850	6,528,000	3,691,500	4,278,250	2,716,500	2,345,750	391,000
Total Capex	8,057,954	8,750,035	3,881,600	5,638,550	7,076,050	4,302,500	4,874,950	3,481,500	2,742,500	2,147,050

Table 7-21: Recreation Reserves Financial Summary

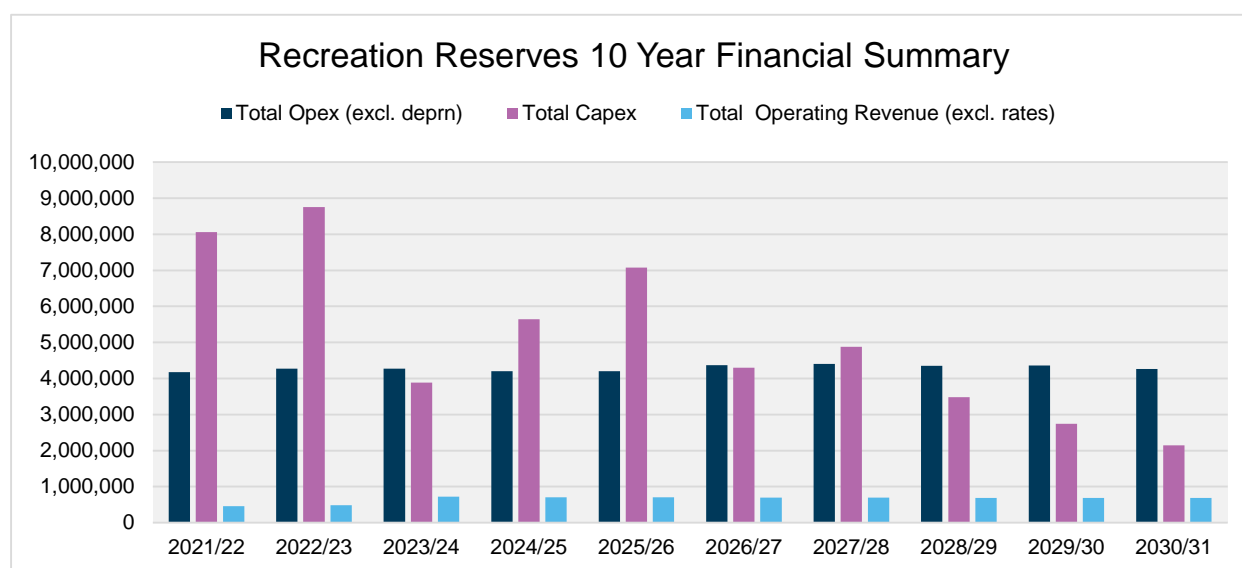


Figure 7-25: Recreation Reserves 10 Year Expenditure Summary

The large capital expenditure forecast for the first two years of the planning period is a result of significant new capital works planned, including the continued development at Foster Park (hockey turf, car parking and youth facility), the phased development of the new park near Prebbleton, the redevelopment of Rolleston Reserve and reserve extensions at Leeston. The increase in capital expenditure in years 2024/25 and 2025/26 is largely due to the initial staged development of the 'District Park' and development of an extension to the Lincoln Domain.

Recreation Reserves - Key Projects/Programmes

The following Table 7-22 sets out the key financial programmes for Recreation Reserves over the 10 year planning period:

Location / Reserve	Project Description	Timing	\$	DC %	Comment
District Wide	Playground Compliance	From 2021	572k total	0	To enable safety inspections of reserve playgrounds
District Park (Rolleston)	Large Scale Park development	From 2021	15.7m	90	Staged development of 30ha to meet projected demands for recreation space
Various Reserves	New Reserve toilet facilities	2020 - 2030	1.04m	0 - 37	Improved facilities (x4) at Doyleston (Osborne Park), Sheffield, Tai Tapu (Rhodes Park) & West Melton
Kirwee	Reserve development	2021 - 2030	1.06m	72 - 80	Automated irrigation systems and development of reserve to meet demand for recreation
Leeston	Develop reserve extension	2021 - 2023	727k	87	Remediate contamination and develop 0.8 ha new reserve
Leeston	New toilet/change facility	2023	800k	70	To replace toilet and provide new change facility
Lincoln	New reserve / sports field development	2022 - 2027	4.16m	95	Develop 4.7ha site
Lincoln	Contribution to new change facility	2028	625k	86	Improved capacity for sports users
Lincoln	Netball/tennis Court resurfacing	2030	632k	0	Resurface of 11 existing courts
Prebbleton (Birches Rd)	New reserve / sports field development	2021 - 2028	9.95m	93	Development of full 22ha site to meet demand in 2 stages
West Melton	Reserve development	2021 - 2026	435k	88	Continue development of extension area
West Melton	Tennis Courts renewal and development	2023-24	580k	22	To replace and relocate courts
Rolleston	Redevelopment of reserve with Town Centre	2021 - 2022	4.15m	72	Development of high amenity / civic greenspace
Rolleston (Foster Park)	Artificial hockey turf	2021	2.5m	63	Additional (full sized) turf
Rolleston (Foster Park)	Additional car parking	2022	1.0m	95	Form current gravel vehicle access way and car parking along NE boundary
Rolleston (Foster Park)	Further development – youth park	2023	850k	95	Youth Park adjoining playground area
Southbridge	Reserve development	2024 - 2027	600k	23.5 - 81	Automated irrigation systems, drainage and development of extension to meet demand for recreation
Tai Tapu (Rhodes Park)	Tai Tapu walkway	2021 - 2025	570k	24	Planned walkway around reserve linking to township

Table 7-22: Recreation Reserves Key Financial Projects/Programmes

7.5.3 Funding

It shall be noted that from 2018/19 Council adopted a broader funding approach of a district wide rating system for recreation reserves. This approach more closely aligns costs with those who receive the benefit and alleviates concerns that previous funding policies were not sustainable in the long term, particularly in smaller rural communities where the cost of provision was distributed over a small number of households.

The Finance and Revenue Policy relating to Recreation Reserves states that costs will be funded as follows:

Specific Area Reserves Operating Costs – The annual costs of operating recreation reserves are funded by setting a district wide targeted rate at a level that funds the upkeep and maintenance of the reserves.

In terms of user revenue, Council is in the process of implementing a standardised, fair and equitable set of charges that can be applied across the network of Council reserves. Proposed charges are to be tailored to the activity or occupation types. A reserves charging policy and draft schedule of fees is to be included and consulted on as part of the draft 2021-31 Long Term Plan.

This will replace a system whereby historically, each local reserve committee had implemented their own charging regime based on the individual needs of each site and the level of service provided. This had led to a variety of different approaches that is now confusing, inconsistent and, in some cases unfair.

The public good element of the activity is recognised by funding Council support services to this activity from the general rate.

Specific Area Reserves Capital Costs – The capital costs of upgrading and enhancing recreation reserves are funded by levying a district wide targeted rate at a level that funds the capital deemed appropriate. Cash reserves accumulated over time from this source are used to fund capital projects. Development contributions are used to fund capital projects where these are required as a direct consequence of growth. Grants will be used when available and borrowing may be used.

District Reserves Operating Costs – Operating costs are 100% funded from general rates or general reserves. The benefits of this function apply to all District residents and it provides a general public good.

District Reserves Capital Costs – Funded from a combination of general rates (low <20%) and development contributions from subdivision (high >80%). Development contributions are used to fund capital projects where these are required as a direct consequence of growth. Grants will be used when available and borrowing may be used. General reserves may be used for this activity.

7.6 Service Level, Demand and Asset Management – Individual Reserves

This section provides a summary of key information relating to each recreation reserve.

Site / Location	Land Area (ha)	Reserve Category	Acquisition	Land Valuation	Improvements Value	Management	Key Activities	Key Stakeholders	Maintenance Operations	LOS Description
Malvern Ward										
Castle Hill	4.6398	Neighbourhood (Local & Amenity)	Subdivision	\$619,500	\$228,000	Castle Hill Community Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennis • Petanque • BMX • Play Equipment • Basketball • Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castle Hill Residents • Castle Hill Community Association • Visitors and Tourists 	Contract 1419	There is adequate provision of recreation space to cater for any population increase. It is noted that besides recreation, village reserve areas serve other important functions e.g. to provide sufficient green space to alleviate the dominance of building profiles and retain an alpine village character.
Coalgate Recreation Reserve	11.607	Local Sport & Recreation (Rural)		\$310,000	\$10,000	Coalgate / Glentunnel Reserve Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry • grazing, • Conservation • Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalgate / Glentunnel residents • Coalgate / Glentunnel Reserve Management Committee • Te ara Kakariki • Grazing Lessees 	Contract 1419	Adequate provision of recreation space to cater for any population increase
Courtenay Domain & Old Courtenay School	Domain: 8.0937 School: 0.8093	Local Sport & Recreation (Rural)	Crown	\$360,000	\$125,000	Courtenay Reserve Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennis • Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courtenay residents • Courtenay Reserve Management Committee • Tennis Club • Grazing Lessees • Caravan Club 	Committee / Caretaker	Adequate capacity to meet any growth requirements within the forecast period and adequate area to cater for additional facilities should they be required in the future
Glentunnel Domain	77.6	Local Sport & Recreation		\$1,357,000	\$369,000	Coalgate / Glentunnel Reserve Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rugby • Golf • Cricket • Holiday Park • Forestry • Conservation • Informal Recreation • Picnicking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalgate / Glentunnel Residents • Coalgate / Glentunnel Reserve Management Committee • Te ara Kakariki • Grazing Lessees 	Contract 1419	Adequate capacity to cater for current growth within the forecast period

Site / Location	Land Area (ha)	Reserve Category	Acquisition	Land Valuation	Improvements Value	Management	Key Activities	Key Stakeholders	Maintenance Operations	LOS Description
Hororata Reserve	92.0	Local Sport & Recreation (Rural)	Crown	\$1,925,000	\$80,000	Hororata Reserve Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tennis Netball Small-bore rifle shooting Trotting Equestrian Scouts Events Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hororata Residents Hororata Reserve Management Committee Lessees (grazing) Hororata Tennis Club Hororata Rifle Club Various organisations and clubs that are regular users Hororata Trust Go Hororata 	Committee / Caretaker	The existing provision level based on the reserve catchment far exceeds the adopted standards and the size of the reserve provides for opportunity for expansion/new activities. The reserve has potential to cater to equestrian activities due to its large size and rural location
Kimberley Recreation Reserve	5.6656	Local Sport & Recreation (Rural)	Crown	\$127,000	\$58,000	Kimberley Reserve Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal Recreation Grazing Lease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kimberley residents Kimberley Reserve Management Committee Grazing Lessees 	Committee / Caretaker	Reserve use is generally very low, with the majority of the reserve disused and leased for grazing, but which could be made available in the future should recreation demand increase.
Kirwee Recreation Reserve	11.1574	Local Sport & Recreation		\$655,000	\$772,000	Kirwee Reserve Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rugby Cricket Tennis Netball Bowls Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kirwee residents Kirwee Reserve Management Committee A & P Association Kirwee Rugby Football Club Kirwee Cricket Club Kirwee Tennis Club Kirwee Bowling Club Kirwee Netball Club Kirwee School 	Contract 1419 / Caretaker	Recent land acquisition and development to improve facilities provided and extend the reserve to cater to projected demand in the Kirwee area
McHughs Forest Park (Darfield)	43.8270	Natural Recreation		\$570,000	Not Valued	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking Mountain Biking Natural Resource Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Darfield residents and wider Selwyn Community McHughs Forest Park 'Friends of the Forest' Malvern Community Board 	Contract 1419	The forest park is a well-used recreational asset that helps to address a deficiency in provision of larger tracts of public land for conservation/natural resource recreation purposes in this

Site / Location	Land Area (ha)	Reserve Category	Acquisition	Land Valuation	Improvements Value	Management	Key Activities	Key Stakeholders	Maintenance Operations	LOS Description
										locality. It is envisaged that recreational use of this park will continue to increase.
Sheffield Domain	8.085	Local Sport & Recreation	Crown	\$330,000	\$40,000	Sheffield / Waddington Reserve Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A & P Show • Cricket • Rugby • Tennis • Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheffield and Waddington residents • Sheffield/Waddington Reserve Management Committee • A & P Committee • Sheffield Cricket Club • Sheffield Rugby Football Club • Sheffield Tennis Club 	Committee / Caretaker	There is currently a ratio of 8.9 ha per 1,000 residents of recreation reserves in the locality which exceeds the target level. Low population growth ensures that provision standards will not be exceeded in the foreseeable future.
Whitecliffs Domain	1.821	Natural Recreation (Freedom Camping)	Crown	\$85,000	\$40,000	Whitecliffs Domain Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camping • Picnicking • Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whitecliffs residents • Whitecliffs Domain Management Committee • Reserve visitors • Campers 	Contract 1419	Usage of the Domain tends to be seasonal with peak use during the summer holiday period (camping). This reserve enjoys use from the wider district population and beyond. As the district population expands there may be increasing pressure on reserves such as Whitecliffs Domain to cater for demand for such recreational activities.
Ellesmere Ward										
Chamberlains Ford Recreation Reserve	8.7284	Natural Recreation (Freedom Camping)	Crown	\$250,000	\$151,500	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camping • Fishing • Picnicking • Natural Resource Recreation • Conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selwyn District and Christchurch City residents • Local Iwi/Ngai Tahu • Environment Canterbury • Te Waihora Trust • Campers, visitors and tourists 	Contract 1419	Considerable work undertaken to improve the service level and the quality of facilities provided, and the general reserve environment. These improvements have contributed to the popularity of the reserve for camping.
Coes Ford Recreation Reserve	19.918	Natural Recreation	Crown	\$325,000	\$136,000	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camping • Fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selwyn District and Christchurch City residents 	Contract 1419	Recent improvements have contributed to the popularity of the reserve for camping.

Site / Location	Land Area (ha)	Reserve Category	Acquisition	Land Valuation	Improvements Value	Management	Key Activities	Key Stakeholders	Maintenance Operations	LOS Description
		(Freedom Camping)					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnicking • Natural Resource Recreation • Conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Iwi/Ngai Tahu • Environment Canterbury • Te Waihora Trust • Campers, visitors and tourists 		Potential exists to extend reserve for conservation purposes and to help establish a walking linkage between Coes and Chamberlains Ford Reserves
Dunsandel Domain	4.0469	Local Sport & Recreation	Crown	\$275,000	\$42,500	Dunsandel Domain Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bowls • Rugby • Cricket • Tennis • Netball • Small-bore Rifle Shooting • Touch • Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dunsandel residents • Dunsandel Domain Management Committee • Ellesmere Reserve Board • Dunsandel Bowls Club • Dunsandel Rugby Football Club • Dunsandel Tennis Club • Dunsandel Netball Club • Dunsandel Small-bore Rifle Club • Dunsandel Cricket Club 	Committee / Caretaker	Adequate capacity to cater for current growth within the forecast period (current ratio of 8.5 ha per 1,000 residents), and is also supplemented by land adjacent to the reserve owned by the Dunsandel Rugby Club.
Lakeside Domain	12.34	Natural Recreation (Freedom Camping)		\$280,000	\$30,000	Lakeside Reserve Management Committee / Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camping • Fishing • Picnicking • Water Skiing • Boating • Natural Resource Recreation • Conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lakeside residents • Local Iwi/Ngai Tahu • Wider district residents and Christchurch City residents • Lakeside Reserve Management Committee • Campers and visitors • Ellesmere Aquatic Club • Fish and Game NZ • Department of Conservation 	Committee / Caretaker	This reserve has a district and wider regional catchment for usage, particularly for freedom camping and is highly seasonal. It is expected demand for use will increase commensurate with wider population growth, and an increase in tourism and freedom camping.

Site / Location	Land Area (ha)	Reserve Category	Acquisition	Land Valuation	Improvements Value	Management	Key Activities	Key Stakeholders	Maintenance Operations	LOS Description
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Canterbury 		
Leeston Park	6.77	Local Sport & Recreation		\$660,000	\$140,000	Leeston Park Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rugby Cricket Tennis Netball Touch Small-bore Rifle Shooting Scouts/guides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leeston residents Leeston Park Management Committee Ellesmere Reserves Board Leeston Rugby Football Club Leeston Cricket Club Leeston Tennis Club Leeston Scout/Guide Group Leeston Netball Club 	Committee / Caretaker	It is projected that the local population will experience moderate growth. A further 0.95ha of land adjacent to the reserve has been purchased to improve provision and it is planned to also review the existing field layout and service levels to help improve capacity and maximise allocated space.
Osborne Park (Doyleston)	4.0469	Local Sport & Recreation (Rural)	Crown	\$245,000	\$145,000	Doyleston Community Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tennis Archery BMX Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doyleston residents Doyleston Community Committee Ellesmere Tennis Ellesmere Reserves Board Ellesmere Archery Club 	Committee / Caretaker	It is projected that the local population will experience minor growth. Current recreation use is moderate, but for a small portion of the Domain only, with the wider playing fields having minimal utilisation (archery). The full area could be made available in the future should recreation demand increase.
Rakaia Huts Recreation Reserve	2.077	Natural Recreation (Camping)		\$230,000	\$211,000	Council / Little Rakaia Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camping Informal Recreation Picnicking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rakaia Huts residents Little Rakaia Advisory Committee Ngai Tahu/Taumutu Runanga Campground operator Campground visitors Heritage NZ 	Contract 1419	Sufficient provision to ensure demand (primarily for camping) continues to be met.
Springston South Reserve (Selwyn Huts)	8.0735	Local Sport & Recreation (Rural)	Crown	Not Valued	Not Valued	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal Recreation Community Events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selwyn Huts residents Department of Conservation Reserve visitors 	Contract 1419	Population forecasts for this area show that the population is static and unlikely to experience growth. There is sufficient provision of

Site / Location	Land Area (ha)	Reserve Category	Acquisition	Land Valuation	Improvements Value	Management	Key Activities	Key Stakeholders	Maintenance Operations	LOS Description
										recreation reserves in the locality to ensure standards continue to be met.
Southbridge Park	5.896	Local Sport & Recreation		\$675,000	\$67,000	Southbridge Park Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rugby • Touch • Cricket • Archery • Guides • Fire Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southbridge Residents • Southbridge Park Management Committee • Ellesmere Reserves Board • Southbridge Cricket Club • Southbridge Rugby Football Club • Archery Club • Southbridge Guides • Southbridge Fire Brigade 	Committee / Caretaker	It is projected that the local population will experience moderate growth. There has been a recognised increase in demand for recreational space within Southbridge and Council has purchased an additional 1.2 ha to be developed in 2027/28 to enable future uses to be accommodated.
Springs Ward										
Lincoln Domain	8.452	Local Sport & Recreation		\$2,700,000	\$280,000	Council / Lincoln Events Centre Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bowls • Rugby • Touch • Cricket • Tennis • Netball • Scouts/Guides • Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lincoln residents • Lincoln Events Centre Management Committee • Lincoln Bowling Club • Selwyn Netball Centre • Lincoln Tennis Club • Lincoln Netball Club • Lincoln Cricket Club • Lincoln Rugby Football Club • Lincoln Scouts 	Caretaker / Contract 1419	It is projected that the local population will experience rapid growth. Within Lincoln there is currently a ratio of only 1.4 ha per 1,000 residents of recreation reserves. It is planned to develop a further 4.7 ha of reserve adjoining the Lincoln Domain in 2025/26 (subject to successful acquisition), and will be supplemented by development of further land nearby in Prebbleton and Broadfield to ensure provision continues to meet the required standard.
Prebbleton Domain	11.3818	Local Sport & Recreation		\$2,500,000	\$346,000	Prebbleton Domain Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rugby • Touch • Football • Cricket 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prebbleton Domain Management Committee • Prebbleton residents 	Committee / Caretaker	Population forecasts for this area show that the population is expected to steadily increase. Current reserve is fully developed and highly

Site / Location	Land Area (ha)	Reserve Category	Acquisition	Land Valuation	Improvements Value	Management	Key Activities	Key Stakeholders	Maintenance Operations	LOS Description
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tennis Netball Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prebbleton Tennis and Netball Club Prebbleton Cricket Club Prebbleton Rugby Football Club Prebbleton Association Football Club 		utilised, with evidence of pressure for playing field space for both football and rugby. New reserve land (22 ha) purchased for development to maintain provision in this area.
New Prebbleton Reserve (Birchs Rd)	22.0022	Local Sport & Recreation	Fee Simple			Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing Lease (to be developed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prebbleton Domain Management Committee Prebbleton residents Lincoln residents Lessee (grazing) 	-	Population forecasts for this area show that the population is expected to steadily increase. There will be a need to progressively develop the additional 22 ha of recreation reserve land over the planning period to maintain provision and meet the future sports and recreation demand requirements for Prebbleton, as well as the neighbouring settlements of Lincoln and Broadfield.
Rhodes Park	29.4662	Local Sport & Recreation		\$2,000,000	\$396,000	Rhodes Park Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bowls Golf Rugby Cricket Tennis Netball Camping Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tai Tapu residents Rhodes Park Management Committee Environment Canterbury Tai Tapu Tennis and Netball Club Tai Tapu Cricket Club Waihora Rugby Football Club Tai Tapu Bowls Club Tai Tapu Golf Club 	Caretaker / Contract 1419	It is projected that the local population will experience modest growth. There is currently a ratio of 21.3 ha per 1,000 residents of recreation reserves in the locality, although much of this allocation is committed to the golf course. Utilisation surveys show that there is a high level of both sporting and passive use with usage likely to increase over time. There has been an identified need to review the existing field layout and service levels to help improve capacity and maximise allocated space.

Site / Location	Land Area (ha)	Reserve Category	Acquisition	Land Valuation	Improvements Value	Management	Key Activities	Key Stakeholders	Maintenance Operations	LOS Description
Springston Recreation Reserve	4.4237	Local Sport & Recreation	Crown	\$310,000	\$1,056,000	Springston Reserve Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rugby • Cricket • Tennis • Netball • Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Springston residents • Springston Reserve Management Committee • Springston Cricket Club • Springston Rugby Football Club • Springston Tennis Club • Springston Netball Club • Springston School 	Contract 1419	There is currently a ratio of 9.2 ha per 1,000 residents of recreation reserves in the locality which meets the adopted standard. Minimal projected population growth means that provision standards will continue to be met in the foreseeable future.
Selwyn Central Ward										
Brookside Park (Rolleston)	9.778	Local Sport & Recreation		\$2,750,000	\$237,000	Rolleston Reserve Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rugby • Rugby League • Cricket • Football • Athletics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolleston Residents • Rolleston Reserve Management Committee • Rolleston Rugby League Club • Selwyn Football Club • Weedons Cricket Club • Rolleston Athletics Club • Local Schools 	Committee / Caretaker	Rolleston has fast become the main population centre for Selwyn, having experienced rapid growth. Reserve facilities have had to expand significantly to keep pace and there is continued demand to provide assets and facilities for a range of sports and recreational activities, including a number of new codes / clubs that have formed within Rolleston that will continue to grow in popularity such as athletics, softball, rugby league and hockey. It is anticipated that demand for increased levels of service for these reserves will continue as the township grows and urban expectation become more prevalent. In terms of available
Foster Park (Rolleston)	34.784	District Sport & Recreation		\$8,900,000	Not valued	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Football • Hockey • Softball • Rugby • Cricket • Indoor Court Sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolleston Residents • Wider residents of Selwyn • Rolleston Rugby Football Club • Selwyn Football Club • Weedons Cricket Club • Waikiriri Sport 	Contract 1419	

Site / Location	Land Area (ha)	Reserve Category	Acquisition	Land Valuation	Improvements Value	Management	Key Activities	Key Stakeholders	Maintenance Operations	LOS Description
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal Recreation • Community Events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolleston Softball Club • Rolleston Mens Shed • District Schools 		<p>sports field area, Foster Park is now fully developed, and there has been a subsequent rationalisation in the number of playing fields as a result of Rolleston Reserve being redeveloped as a civic space as a part of the Town Centre development. An analysis of current population projections indicates that an additional 30 ha of reserve will need to be progressively developed over the 10 year planning period to maintain the required provision within Rolleston. Council has purchased an additional 99 ha on the east side of Rolleston for the creation of a 'District Park', as identified through the Open Spaces Strategy. It is envisaged that the Park will provide for the future recreation needs for the wider Selwyn, as well as provide additional land to meet demand for sports and recreation space in Rolleston.</p>
Rolleston Reserve	8.7157	Civic / Amenity Open Space		\$4,500,000	\$2,710,000	Council / Rolleston Reserve Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netball • Tennis • Scouts • Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolleston Residents • Rolleston Reserve Management Committee • Rolleston Tennis Club • Rolleston Netball Club • Rolleston Scout Group • Local Schools & Childcare Providers 	Caretaker / Contract 1419	
District Park (Rolleston)	99.0851	District Sport & Recreation	Fee Simple	Not Valued	Not Valued	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leased Grazing (until developed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selwyn District residents • District Schools 		
Foster Dog Exercise Park (Rolleston)	1.917	Local Sport & Recreation		\$550,000	\$135,000	Rolleston Reserve Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off-leash dog exercise • Dog Club training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolleston Residents • Rolleston Reserve Management Committee • Selwyn Dog Training Club 	Committee / Caretaker	<p>The size of the dog park is now considered insufficient to meet demands of a growing population. Alternative options for the provision of sufficient open space for off-leash dog exercise have been considered, including changes to by-laws to permit dogs within recreation reserves and the provision of other purpose built facilities in the nearby townships of Lincoln and Prebbleton.</p>

Site / Location	Land Area (ha)	Reserve Category	Acquisition	Land Valuation	Improvements Value	Management	Key Activities	Key Stakeholders	Maintenance Operations	LOS Description
Weedons Reserve	37.4467	Local Sport & Recreation		\$1,110,000	\$150,000	Weedons Reserve Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cricket Golf Tennis Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weedons residents Weedons Reserve Management Committee Weedons Cricket Club Weedons Country Club Weedons Tennis Club Weedons School 	Committee / Caretaker	The provision level for recreation reserves is adequate given future requirements will be met in the larger towns in the ward (West Melton and Rolleston). The Weedons Cricket Club is large (also includes Rolleston) and is currently using grounds at Rolleston and West Melton.
West Melton Recreation Reserve	8.5842	Local Sport & Recreation		\$1,087,500	\$172,000	West Melton Reserve Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bowls Rugby Touch Cricket Tennis Netball Scouts/Guides Informal Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Melton residents West Melton Reserve Management Committee West Melton Rugby Club West Melton Scout Group West Melton Tennis Club West Melton Netball Club West Melton Bowling Club Weedons Cricket Club West Melton School 		The local population has grown rapidly over the last 15 years, and is projected to continue to increase, albeit at a slower rate. As the population increases the provision level will reduce over time, but with recent additions to the reserve is considered sufficient to meet provision standards in the foreseeable future. It has been identified however, that there is a need to undertake a master plan for the reserve to review the existing layout of facilities to see where capacity might be improved or available space maximised.

7.6.1 Miscellaneous Recreation Reserves

There are a number of other recreation reserves that do not have a significant number of assets and have relatively low cost requirements. These have been grouped together for the purposes of this plan. Asset inventory and condition data has not generally been captured for these sites and historical information has been largely used to determine future financial forecasts. These reserves are listed in the table below:

Reserve	Location	Area (Ha)
Lake Lyndon Reserve	West Coast Rd/Lyndon Rd – Malvern Ward	7.5846
Rakaia Gorge Reserve	Rakaia Gorge Rd – Malvern Ward	0.4095
Edendale Reserve	Genesis Drive, Edendale – Selwyn Central Ward	1.3571
Waimakariri Gorge Reserve	Waimakariri Gorge Rd – Malvern Ward	0.1000

Table 7-23: Miscellaneous Recreation Reserves

There are no significant growth and demand, utilisation or operations and maintenance issues with these sites. There is no planned maintenance or capital projects identified for these reserves during the 10 year planning period. Note that some costs for Waimakariri Gorge Reserve are allocated to the Public Toilets budget (See Public Toilets - Section 10 of this plan).

7.6.2 Conservation Areas

Key Details

A summary of the conservation areas and their size and location is provided in Table 7-24 below:

Site / Location	Land Area (ha)	Ward	Description
Corbetts	6.7785	Springs	River protection
Malvern Hills Rd	0.3746	Malvern	On Waianiwanawa River (near Klondyke Rd)
Hawkins Rd	2.7000	Malvern	Esplanade Reserve on Selwyn River
Leeston Rd	0.1416	Ellesmere	Esplanade Reserve on Irwell Stream
High Peak Rd	0.5380	Malvern	Esplanade Reserve – Lake Coleridge
Hororata River Reserve	0.0636	Malvern	Esplanade Reserve
Old Bridge Rd	0.5050	Ellesmere	Esplanade Reserve – Upstream of Chamberlains Ford
Beattys Rd	2.5587	Malvern	Esplanade Reserve
Timberyard Rd	2.1246	Ellesmere	Landing reserve on Lake Ellesmere (DoC)
Timberyard Rd	0.4199	Ellesmere	Esplanade reserve – next to Te Waihora Trust land
Creamery Rd	0.5390	Ellesmere	Esplanade reserve
Clausen Ave (Leeston)	0.1945	Ellesmere	Esplanade reserve
Collins Rd	1.3400	Springs	Esplanade reserve
West Coast Rd (Arthurs Pass)	0.1700	Malvern	Alongside river
Snowdon Reserve	15.5815	Malvern	Coleridge Rd
Rakaia River Plantation	4.0469	Ellesmere	Adjacent to the Rakaia River
Wairiri Rd	0.5590	Malvern	Esplanade along Wairiri Stream
Pannet Rd 1	0.5365	Springs	Esplanade along the Selwyn River
Pannet Rd 2	1.0810	Springs	Esplanade along the Selwyn River
Powells Rd	0.3430	Ellesmere	Esplanade reserve
Wolfs Rd	1.7400	Springs	Esplanade reserve
Otahuna Bush Reserve	122.3000	Springs	On Port Hills – managed as part of Summit Rd Reserves by CCC
Windwhistle Rd	0.9690	Malvern	Valuation No. 2423000200 (Plantation Reserve)
Tārekeautuku/Yarrrs Lagoon	76.8902	Ellesmere	Local Work (subject to the Public Works Act 1981)
TOTAL	242.495		

Table 7-24: Conservation Areas

Growth and Demand

Conservation areas are generally margins of streams, rivers or lakes which are vested in the Council under the provisions of the Resource Management Act. As previously outlined they are often landlocked and inaccessible and this will only be rectified as other adjoining areas are vested. Therefore the rate at which land will be transferred to Council is difficult to determine.

Asset Description

These areas generally have no assets except in some cases fencing and as such there is little operational or maintenance liability.

A capital Lifecycle costs identified for conservation reserves over the 10 year plan period are minimal as most are either leased or left in a natural state.

Funding has been allocated over the planning period for the restoration and enhancement of Tārerekautuku/Yarrs Lagoon, which like other freshwater wetlands within the Te Waihora catchment, suffers from exotic willow encroachment, species and habitat loss, and changes to hydrology. Funding will be used towards removal of invasive willow, enhanced biodiversity values and in-stream habitat, and greater community awareness, utilisation and enjoyment of the site for recreation.

Maintenance costs such as weed spraying or fencing repairs are included in District Wide budgets. An on-going budget of \$35,000 has been provided for basic maintenance activities on conservation reserves, particularly Yarrs Lagoon.

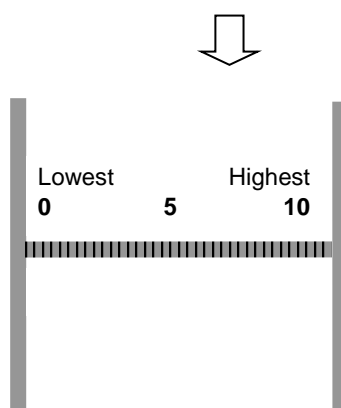
Annex 7A

Focus Group “H Form” – Recreational Reserves

POSITIVES AVERAGE SATISFACTION SCORE NEGATIVES
 (why you score service high) (how do you rate this service on a scale of 1 to 10?) (why you score service low)

Lowest: 5 Average: 6.9 Highest: 10

- Parks/Reserves look great and people care for them
- Improvement in general over the past years
- SDC have provided excellent support to the new community facility at Rhodes Park
- Volunteers in parks
- Well-maintained



Please indicate:

- ☐ I would support increased spending on this service to achieve a higher service level **4**
- ☐ I think the expenditure is about right **4**
- ☐ I think the service levels could be reduced to save on costs **0**

- Uneven spread of Council support
- Loss of volunteers (x2)
- Ratio of SDC/Volunteers is incorrect
- Inequality in rating approach
- Should pay for rubbish removal
- The public use Sheffield Res. public toilets and rubbish facilities – high cost
- Lacking maintenance of walkways and bridges
- More consultation with community needed

Step 4: Your Suggestions for Improvement (*Group Discussion*)

- Roadside mowing to increase
- Council staff to do more site visits to communities
- Advise changes to local community groups not only the nearest house
- Suggest to move to district-wide provision and rating (x2)
- Important to listen to communities and not only consultants
- Requested clarity about genuine health and safety issues for community (should we be 'less passive' around the H&SE Act)
- Hard to compare reserves because some are maintained by Council and some by volunteers
- Concern that across the board rating will leave some reserves less serviced
- Desire to increased camping capability for generate public in Sheffield Reserve.
- Increase rates to cater for mowing and maintenance (now that some caretakers have moved on)
- Council should nurture their volunteers, not 'knock it on the head'
- Country areas to have increased repairs maintenance where required
- Suggest more signage
- More consultation with community associations and wider community for resource consents
- Suggest increased spending on reserves / facilities in Springston (only) – would reduce the need for so much voluntary contribution from Springston Residents. With this said, the current rates seem appropriate.

Annex 7B

Recreation Reserves 10 Year Financial Forecast Summary

Recreation Reserves 10 Year Financial Forecast

	Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	10 Yr Total
Operating Revenue												
Operating Revenue	524,355	503,441	516,941	502,441	497,941	502,441	497,941	502,441	479,441	480,441	475,941	4,959,410
Net Gain on Asset Sales	0	0	0	2,325,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,325,000
Total Operating Revenue	524,355	503,441	516,941	2,827,441	497,941	502,441	497,941	502,441	479,441	480,441	475,941	4,959,410
Opex												
Staff Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Operating Expenditure												
Routine Maintenance & Operations	1,578,402	2,054,750	2,182,580	2,185,541	2,204,497	2,302,515	2,286,363	2,273,364	2,246,369	2,281,426	2,315,982	22,333,387
District Wide Operating Costs	468,633	566,889	580,092	591,714	598,137	604,930	612,116	619,717	627,757	636,266	645,269	6,082,887
Interest Costs on Loans	441,673	593,162	700,356	681,583	661,870	637,773	615,864	592,859	568,705	543,348	516,733	6,112,253
Total Other Operating Expenditure	2,488,707	3,214,801	3,463,029	3,458,839	3,464,504	3,545,218	3,514,344	3,485,940	3,442,830	3,461,039	3,477,983	34,528,527
Support Costs	483,416	991,820	1,016,222	1,067,515	1,095,337	1,112,226	1,141,285	1,173,685	1,204,563	1,236,030	1,270,516	11,309,199
Operating Projects												
Scheduled Maintenance Projects	658,613	643,819	302,700	228,750	243,150	227,250	254,750	304,500	172,300	200,050	370,250	2,947,519
Asset Management Projects	92,515	38,000	62,250	42,500	38,000	63,000	42,500	38,000	63,000	42,500	38,000	467,750
Total Operating Projects	751,128	681,819	364,950	271,250	281,150	290,250	297,250	342,500	235,300	242,550	408,250	3,415,269
Total Opex	3,723,251	4,888,440	4,844,201	4,797,604	4,840,991	4,947,694	4,952,879	5,002,125	4,882,693	4,939,619	5,156,749	49,252,995
Operating Surplus/Deficit (excl. deprn)	3,198,896	4,384,999	4,327,260	1,970,163	4,343,050	4,445,253	4,454,938	4,499,684	4,403,252	4,459,178	4,680,808	41,968,585
Depreciation												
Depreciation	1,100,000	1,725,478	1,856,820	2,037,626	2,259,456	2,213,591	2,258,548	2,239,556	2,213,686	2,282,529	2,297,286	22,484,576
Operating Surplus/Deficit (incl. deprn)	4,298,896	6,110,477	6,184,080	4,007,789	6,602,506	6,658,844	6,713,486	6,739,240	6,616,938	6,741,707	6,978,094	63,353,161
Capex												
Capital Renewals	719,203	557,240	463,150	143,650	111,450	78,800	110,100	173,800	148,500	499,550	69,600	2,355,840
New Capital - Improved LOS	4,740,104	828,512	221,252	32,500	58,000	5,000	259,500	5,000	0	0	0	1,409,764
New Capital - Growth	14,584,039	14,655,438	3,419,200	7,289,500	6,868,325	5,140,000	2,134,250	2,086,750	773,250	4,685,000	2,195,000	49,246,713
Total Capex	20,043,346	16,041,190	4,103,602	7,465,650	7,037,775	5,223,800	2,503,850	2,265,550	921,750	5,184,550	2,264,600	53,012,317
Capital Revenue												
Development Contributions (cash)	4,325,036	6,239,285	5,711,312	6,337,625	5,807,366	6,896,642	1,074,229	2,012,824	3,801,162	3,250,812	3,038,534	44,169,788
Vested Assets	5,397,499	4,356,558	4,884,531	4,258,218	4,788,477	3,699,201	4,372,329	3,433,734	1,645,396	2,195,746	2,408,024	36,042,213
Other - Land Sales (Gross)	0	0	0	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000
Total Capital Revenue	9,722,535	10,595,843	10,595,843	10,595,843	10,595,843	10,595,843	5,446,558	5,446,558	5,446,558	5,446,558	5,446,558	80,212,001
Growth Opex	0	75,636	32,446	22,555	24,806	133,616	2,000	0	2,000	64,007	47,507	404,573