



Pool and spa barriers

A guide to understanding your
responsibilities as a pool owner.

Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council

Me Heke Ki Pōneke

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Introduction to restricting access to your spa or swimming pool

Whether you own or rent a property with a pool, it's your responsibility to make sure it has a barrier that complies with the Building Act 2004 Section 162C.

All pools must have a physical barrier that restricts unsupervised young children from entering the pool or area around it.

Barriers must either surround the pool and part or all of the immediate area around it. There must be nothing on the outside of the barrier that a child could use to climb over it.

Gates must open away from the pool, not be able to be easily opened by children, and close automatically after use.

The purpose of the Building Act 2004 Subpart 7A – Special provisions for residential pools

The purpose of this subpart is to prevent drowning of, and injury to, young children by restricting unsupervised access to residential pools by children under 5 years of age. It does this by requiring a barrier around pools.

Under the Act, pool barriers must be inspected every 3 years by territorial authorities or independently qualified pool inspectors (IQPIs).

Who is responsible under the Act?

Councils

Territorial authorities (councils) are obliged to take all reasonable steps to make sure pools in their district comply with the Act.

They do this by:

- approving and inspecting building consents for new pools and pool fencing
- keeping a register of pools, spa pools and hot tubs in their area
- regular inspecting to make sure pool barriers continue to comply.

Is your pool on our register?

To check whether your pool is on our register, report a pool, or find out if a pool on the register has been removed, phone us on **04 499 4444** or email us on **bccpoolinspections@wcc.govt.nz**

Pool owners

Property and pool owners are obliged to:

- let the Council know about the existence of a pool, pop-up pool or hot tub, regardless of whether it was installed before the Act came into effect
- obtain a building consent before installing or constructing a pool or pool barrier, and to comply with any conditions imposed under the consent
- make sure the pool and immediate pool area has a barrier that complies with the Act (this includes making sure the components of the barrier and gates are maintained so they operate effectively).

Tenants

Tenants and anyone with control of a pool also have an obligation to make sure the pool barrier complies with the Act.

Definitions

Pool

Under the Act, a pool is defined as any excavation or structure of a kind normally used for swimming, paddling, or bathing; or any product (other than an ordinary home bath) that is designed or modified to be used for swimming, wading, paddling, or bathing. Pools include spa pools that don't meet the requirements of a small heated pool and pop-up or temporary pools.

Immediate pool area

This means the land in or on which the pool is situated and the surrounding area used for activities carried out in relation to or involving the pool.

Small heated pool

A small heated pool is a heated pool (such as a spa pool or a hot tub) with a water surface area of 5m² or less.

I'm building a new pool – what do I need to do?

Because installing a pool barrier is considered building work under the Building Act 2004, you will first need to obtain building consent.

Depending on the type of pool, the building consent may also cover the construction of the pool itself or other building work to ensure compliance with the building code.

Your building consent will list the stages when Council staff will need to inspect the barrier or pool work.

It is the owner's or building consent applicant's responsibility to notify the Council when the work is complete and to apply for a code compliance certificate (CCC) for the completed work.

It is important the pool is not filled until it has been confirmed that the barrier complies.

In some cases the construction of a pool will not require a building consent, but the barrier to prevent access to the pool will still require consent.

How and when will my pool barrier be checked?

Under the Act, Wellington City Council is obliged to make sure pool barriers continue to comply. We do this by carrying out periodic inspections of pool barrier. These inspections are carried out every 3 years – however, an inspection may be carried out sooner if we have reason to believe the pool barrier does not comply, or if an owner requests a visit (for example, a vendor or new owner may want to check the barrier complies).

What happens during a pool inspection?

Council staff will visit your property and inspect all aspects of the pool barrier, including:

- the barrier (making sure the barrier is clear of any climbable objects)
- any gates
- any doors or windows opening into the pool area
- boundary height if it is part of the barrier
- any balconies projecting into the pool area
- if the barrier is constructed in accordance with a building consent.

For routine inspections we notify the property owner before the inspection so arrangements can be made for them to be present for the visit.

How much does a pool inspection cost?

You will be charged for the time spent during the inspection, at the current hourly rate for inspections (visit [Pool inspections – Pool and spa barriers – Wellington City Council](#) for the current rates). Charges will include time for the Council officer to travel to the property, time on site, and any research or administration directly related to the inspection.

The fees of an independently qualified pool inspector (IQPI) vary. If an IQPI carries out the inspection, the Council will still charge for the actual time spent on updating the pool register. You will be billed based on the hourly rate applicable at the time (visit [Pool inspections – Pool and spa barriers – Wellington City Council](#) for the current rates).

What if my pool barrier doesn't pass the inspection?

If your pool barrier doesn't comply, we will talk with you about what needs to be done to achieve compliance and how long you will be given to carry out repairs or maintenance. You will also receive this information in writing.

Once the repairs or maintenance have been done, you will need to contact us to arrange a follow-up visit.

If a pool owner refuses to make their barrier comply or to empty a pool with a non-compliant barrier, the Council can take enforcement action, including issuing a fine of up to \$500, and on conviction a fine up to \$20,000.

Note: You will be required to fix any non-compliant items with the barrier and/or the pool may need to be emptied or you could choose to remove the pool. If the pool is drained it must remain empty until Council is satisfied that the barrier meets the requirements of the Building Act 2004.

For guidance on emptying a pool or spa responsibly please visit [Hazardous substances – Sewerage, wastewater and trade waste – Wellington City Council](#)

Do I need to put a barrier around my spa or hot tub?

While an initial inspection will be required, it does not need to be inspected every 3 years if it meets the requirements listed below:

- small heated pools with a water surface area of 5 m² or less
- has a safety cover that can support a vertical point load of 20kg when imposed over an area of 120mm diameter at the centre of the cover
- the top surface of the cover slopes from the centre to the outside edges (to prevent water ponding)
- the cover can easily be returned to the closed position
- signage with the following text in black letters at least 5mm high must be fixed on two opposite sides of the cover: "WARNING: This spa pool cover must be kept locked except when under adult supervision"
- the cover must be held in place with straps fitted with lockable snap fasteners at least 33mm wide on their main body (fastenings using metal padlocks may be used instead of lockable snap fasteners)
- hold-down straps and fasteners must be able to keep the cover in place so there is no opening that a 100mm sphere could pass through when a 100 N (10kg) force is applied to the cover in any direction and at any location
- has unclimbable walls that are at least 760mm high from the surrounding ground for the entire perimeter
- no external objects or projections within 760mm of the top edge that could assist climbing
- no projections or indentations on the pool wall itself greater than 10mm horizontally from the plane of the wall
- the pool wall is vertical or sloping outwards at not more than 15° from vertical.
- see Figure 16 and 17 for visuals and measurements.

How to make sure your pool barrier complies with the Act

Only the immediate pool area is to be included in the barriered area, not the whole of the outdoor living space. It should not be used as a thoroughfare to other parts of the property.

Activities that may be carried out in the immediate pool area are those that involve the pool or are in relation to it. For example, you could have a barbeque and outdoor furniture in the immediate pool area but not a clothes line or vegetable garden.

Barrier specifications, gates, doors, windows and buildings

Pool barriers

Height and angle

- Your pool barrier must be at least 1200mm high measured on the outside and at least 1200mm high measured from any permanent projection or object placed on the ground outside the barrier (see figure 1, 2, 6 and 7).
- It must not be angled more than 15° from vertical, and must slope away from the pool.

Openings and gaps

- Your pool barrier must not have any openings in it or under it that a 100mm diameter sphere could pass through.
- Steel wire mesh with square openings may be used as an alternative, as long as the openings do not have a side dimension greater than 13mm (see figure 3).
- Panels with steel wire mesh with openings measuring between 13mm and 35mm on a side must be at least 1800mm high but may have a gap at the base of not more than 100mm (see figure 4).

Features to stop a child climbing into the pool or pool area

- Any rails, rods or wires forming part of a pool barrier that aren't vertical must be at least 900mm apart vertically, to prevent a child using the barrier as a ladder (see figure 5).
- There must be no ground features or objects outside a pool barrier within 1200mm of the top of the barrier that a child could use to climb over the barrier (see figure 6 and 7).
- Any projections or indentations on the outside face of a pool barrier must not have a horizontal projection from the face of the pool barrier greater than 10mm unless they are at least 900mm apart vertically.

Pool barriers on a property boundary

Height, angle and placement

- Any pool barriers (including gates) on a property boundary must be at least 1800mm high, measured from the ground level on the pool side (see figure 8). Special attention should be given to any permanent objects placed against the boundary that reduce the height, eg planter boxes, decking or pizza ovens.
- The barrier must be located at least 1000mm horizontally from the water's edge.

Openings and gaps

- The barrier must have no openings that a 100mm diameter sphere could pass through.

A pool wall as a barrier

- The outside face of a pool wall is an acceptable barrier if it is at least 1200mm high and complies with the requirements of a pool barrier listed above.
- Any ladder or other means of providing access to the pool must either have a compliant enclosing barrier and gate or be removed when the pool is not in use.

Note: Planting on the boundary is not recommended as it can in time assist climbing

Balconies projecting into the immediate pool area

- When the floor of a balcony is more than 2400mm vertically above the immediate pool area, a barrier complying with clause F4 of the Building Code may be used as long as there are no projections within 1200mm below the top of it (such as a wall or landscaping feature) that could assist a child to climb down.

Gates in pool barriers

A gate in a pool barrier must:

- be hinged
- be at least 1200mm high, and comply with the requirements of a pool barrier listed above
- open away from the pool
- swing clear of any obstruction that might hold it open
- have a self-closing device that will return the gate to the closed and latched position from any position with a stationary start

- have hinges arranged so that when the gate is lifted up or pulled down:
 - the latching device will not release
 - the gate will not come off its hinges
 - the ground clearance under the gate will not allow the passage of a 100mm diameter sphere.

A latch on a gate in a pool barrier must:

- automatically operate when the gate closes so that manual operation is required to release it
- if positioned on the outside be at least 1500mm above ground level so it cannot be reached by a child from outside the pool area
- if positioned on the inside of the gate be at least 1200mm from ground level
- not be capable of being released from outside the pool area by the insertion of a thin implement through any gaps.

A building wall forming the pool barrier

Where there is a window that can open above and within 2400mm vertically of the immediate pool area, the window must have one of the following:

- the lower edge of the opening no less than 1000mm above the floor inside the building with no projections underneath of more than 10mm
- a restrictor limiting the size of the opening such that a 100mm diameter sphere cannot pass through
- a permanently fixed screen over the opening that a 100mm diameter sphere cannot pass through.

Doors in a building wall that provide access into the immediate pool area must be:

- single leaf doors that are not more than 1000mm wide
- side-hinged or sliding.

Doors in a building wall providing access into the immediate pool area must have:

- either a self-closing device or an audible alarm and
- a self-latching device that automatically operates when the door is closed and must be released manually, with a release located at least 1500mm above the inside floor

Signs on pool doors are not required in detached dwellings or in household units in multi-unit dwellings (such as apartment units). However, homeowners may choose to fit signs to their pool access doors as a reminder for visitors.

Doors will usually require two-handed operation – one to release the high level latch and the other to operate the door handle lock set.

Doors enable the barrier to the pool to remain effective except when the doors are briefly used for access.

For hinged doors that open towards the pool, a self-closing device must return the door to the closed and latched position from any position when the door is stationary. For all other doors, a self-closing device must return the door to the closed and latched position when the door is stationary and 150mm or further from the closed and latched position.

A door alarm must:

- produce an alarm tone of 75dBAL10 when measured at a distance of 3000mm that starts 7 seconds after the door's self-latching device is released
- automatically return to a state of readiness when the door is closed and latched
- have a low battery charge warning that is visual or audible.

Door alarms may be provided with a deactivation switch placed not less than 1500mm above floor level that silences the alarm for not more than 15 seconds.

Keep your pool and pool area safe

Even when your pool has a barrier that complies with the Act, you need to make sure:

- gates or doors are not propped open or kept from latching
- there is nothing close to the pool barrier that could be used by children for climbing, for example bikes, trikes, flowerpots, deck chairs, firewood, boxes, planters, or wheelbarrows.

For more information, visit:

[F9 Restricting access to residential pools | Building Performance](#) or [Pool and spa barriers - Wellington City Council](#)

To book an inspection or to check that your pool is registered with the Council phone: **04 499 4444**

email: **bccpoolinspections@wcc.govt.nz**

Figure 1: Method for determining clearance height of pool barrier

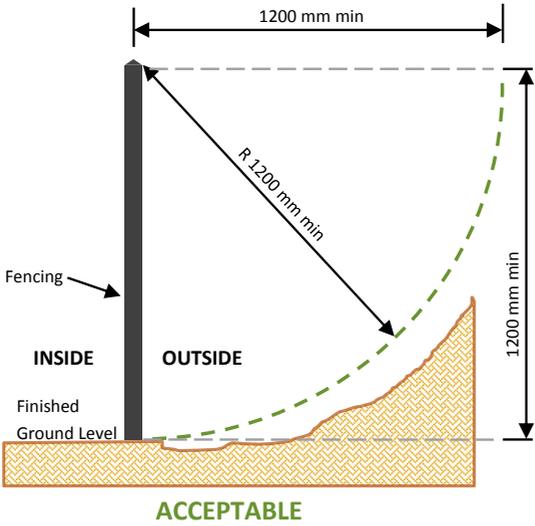


Figure 2: Non-compliant pool barrier

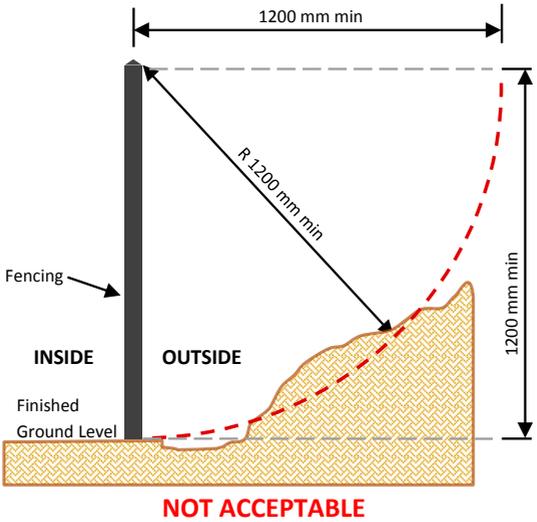


Figure 3: Wire mesh barrier with a maximum opening of 13mm

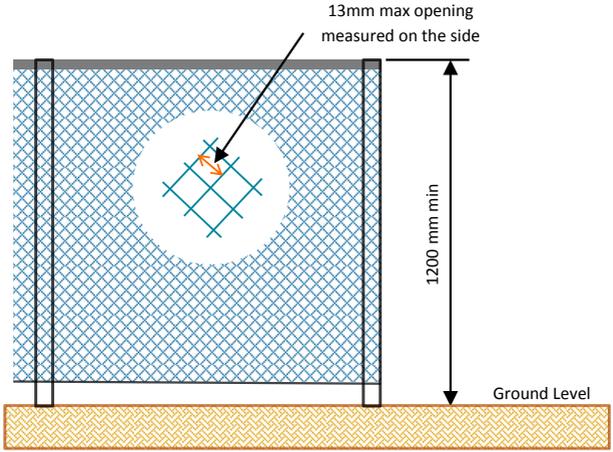


Figure 4: Wire mesh barrier with an opening between 13mm - 35mm

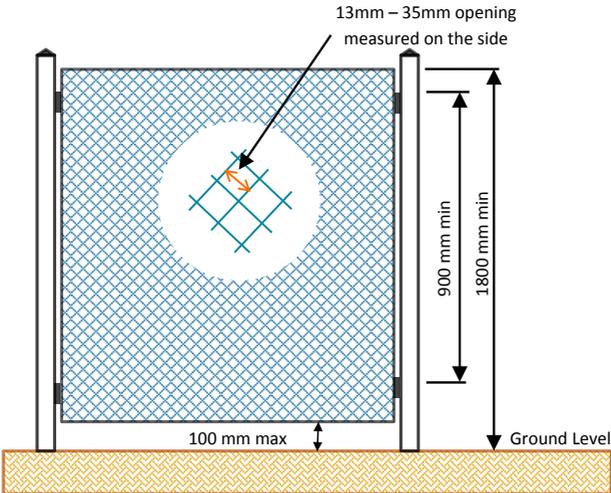


Figure 5 : Distance of horizontal structures on a pool barrier

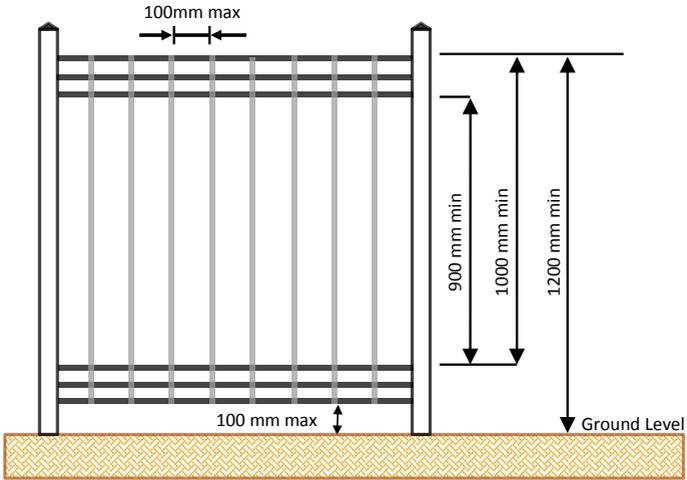


Figure 6: Method for determining distance of objects from the pool barrier

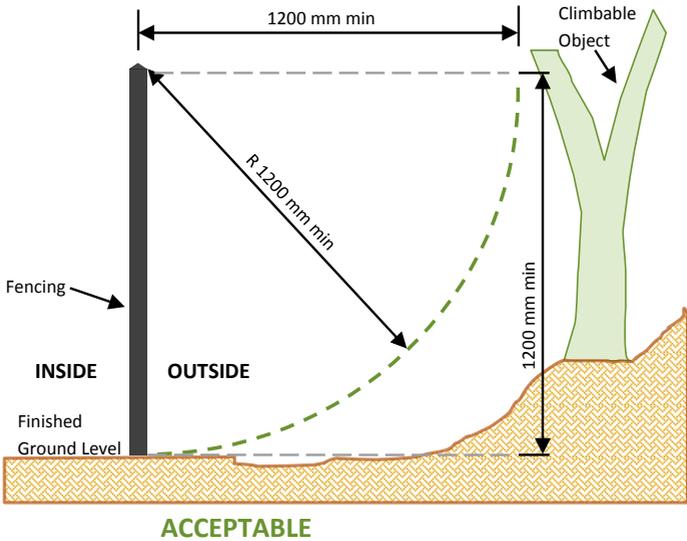


Figure 7: Non-compliant pool barrier

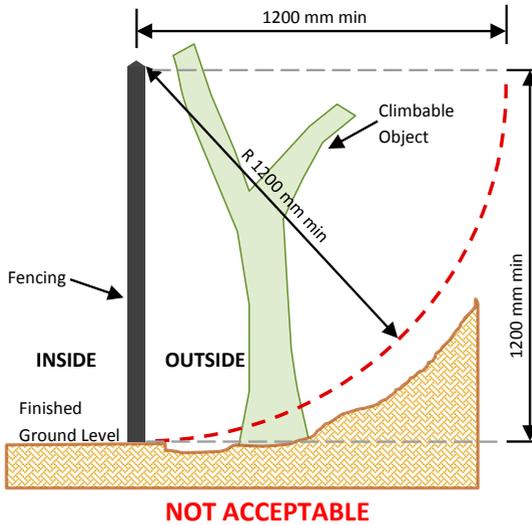


Figure 8: Pool barriers on a property boundary

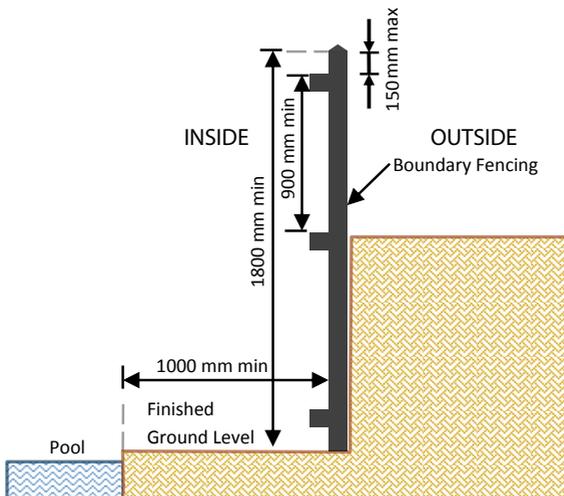


Figure 9: Horizontal barrier with spacing of not more than 10mm

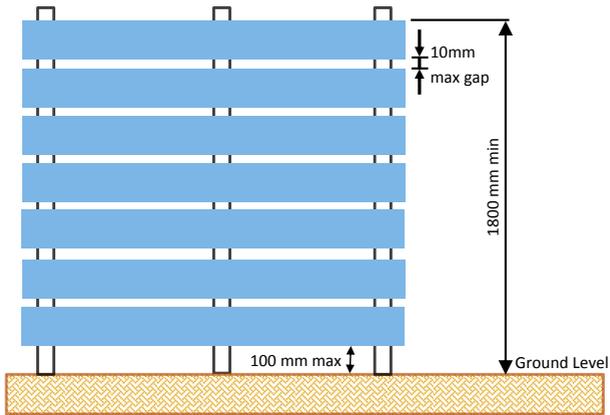


Figure 10: Solid panel type barrier with rails on the inside

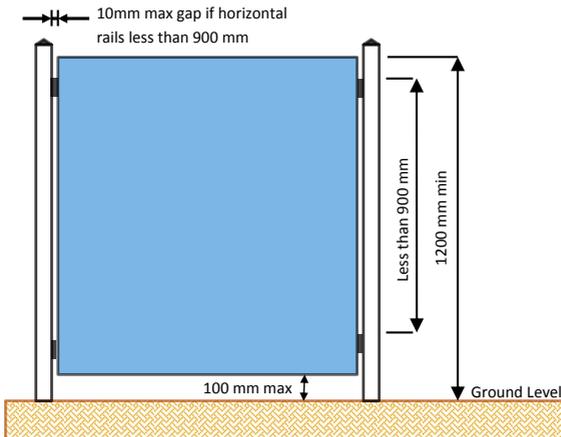


Figure 11: Solid panel type barrier with rails on the outside

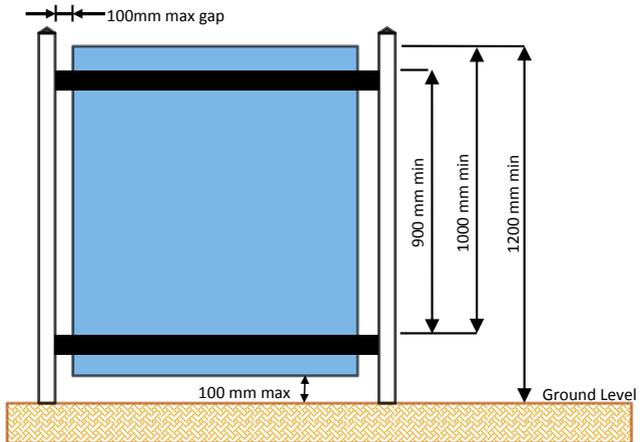


Figure 12: Gate latches for barriers at least 1500mm high

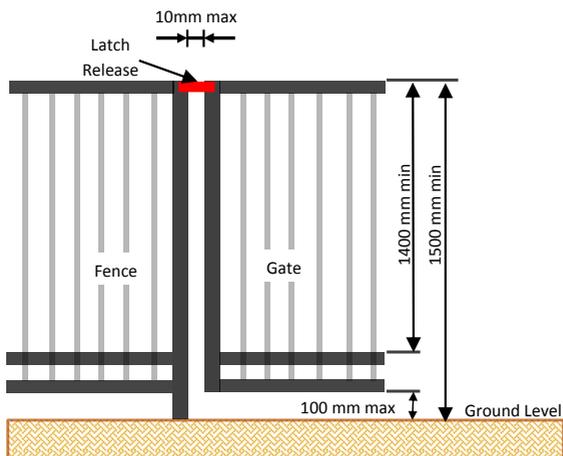


Figure 13: Gate latches for barriers less than 1500mm high

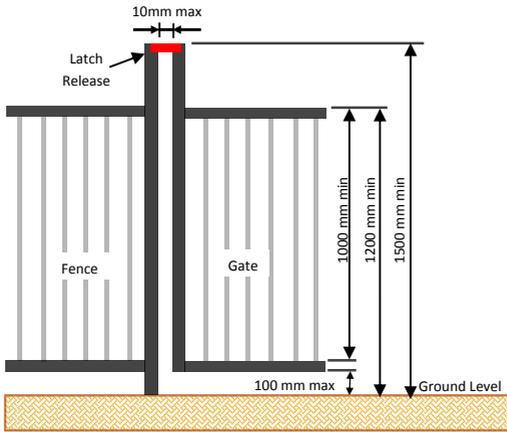


Figure 14: Gate latches less than 1500mm high with a latch shield

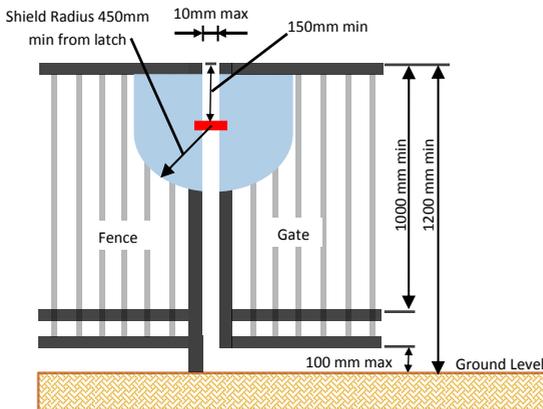


Figure 15: Gate latches less than 1500mm high with a latch shield and access hole

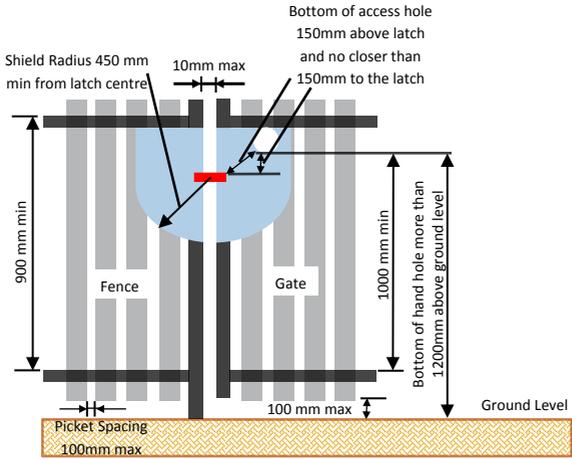


Figure 16: Spa pool

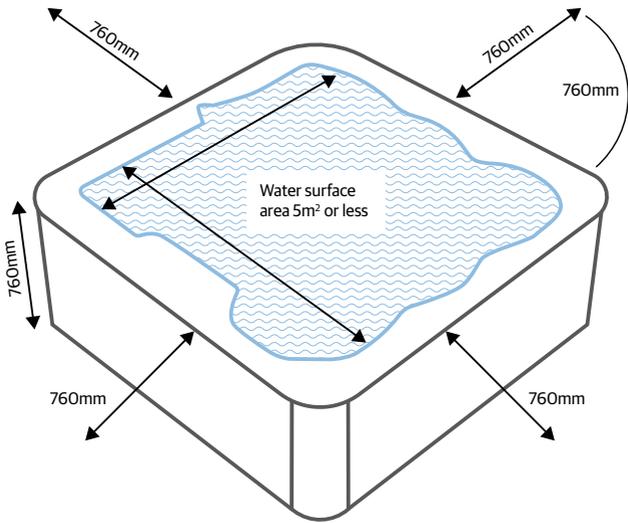


Figure 17: Method for determining clearance height of small heated pool barrier

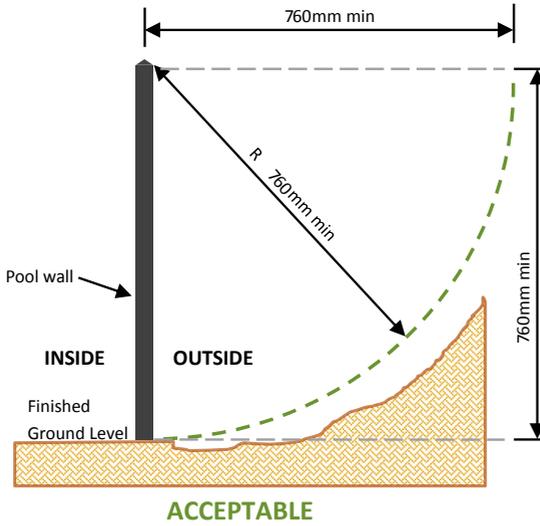
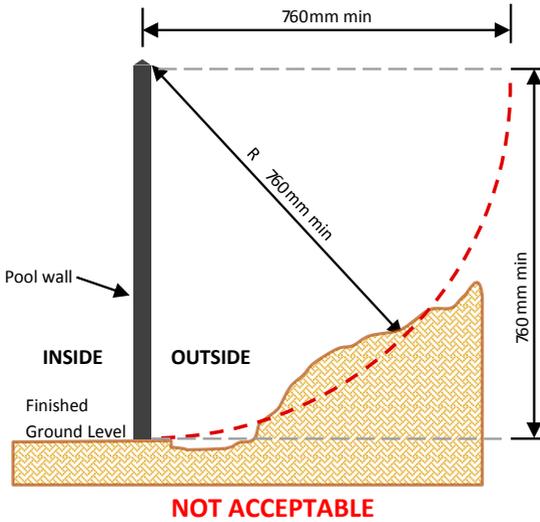


Figure 2: Non-compliant small heated pool barrier



Additional Information

The following are links to further information

- **[Safety guidance for pool owners | Building Performance](#)**
- **[Pool and spa barriers - Wellington City Council](#)**
- **[Pool inspections - Pool and spa barriers - Wellington City Council](#)**
- **[Find out if you need a building consent - Building and resource consents - Wellington City Council](#)**
- **[Hazardous substances - Sewerage, wastewater and trade waste - Wellington City Council](#)**

Notes



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