INVESTIGATING THE FEASIBILITY OF AN INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRE
FOR THE NELSON MANDELA BAY METROPOLE

BY

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Dissertation presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree: Magister in Business Administration
at the
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
Business School

PROMOTER: Dr. M Cullen

November 2007
DECLARATION

“I, Philippus Jacobus Janse van Rensburg, hereby declare that:

- the work in this research paper is my own original work;
- all sources used or referred to have been documented and recognised;
  and
- the research paper has not been previously submitted in full or partial
  fulfillment of the requirements for an equivalent or higher qualification
  at any other recognised educational institution.”

________________________________    _____________
Philippus Jacobus Janse van Rensburg     Date
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- My wife, children, family and friends for their encouragement, assistance and patience during the study;
- To the Lord Jesus Christ for the strength He gave me during the study.
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Degree: Magister in Business Administration
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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the feasibility of an Indoor Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole. The main problem was to establish the minimum aquatic facilities an Indoor Aquatic Centre must have, to be able to host National and International aquatic events. The sub problems identified to address the main problem were as follows:

- Should accommodation be available at the Indoor Aquatic Centre?
- Should medical facilities be available at the Indoor Aquatic Centre?
- Should there be a gymnasium at the Indoor Aquatic Centre?
- Should there be food malls available at the Indoor Aquatic Centre?
- Will sports tourism in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole benefit from an Indoor Aquatic Centre?
In this study the researcher discusses current tourism opportunities, possible sports tourism opportunities and the current aquatic facilities the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole has to offer. From the discussion regarding these issues it was found that the metropole do offer many attraction opportunities including the following:

- Adventure and Sport;
- Agriculture;
- Arts and Culture;
- Business and Conferencing;
- Coastal and Beaches;
- Entertainment and Shopping;
- Historical;
- Wild Life and Nature.

Adventure and Sport attractions contribute to sports tourism in the metropole and an Indoor Aquatic Centre could enable the metropole to improve sports tourism figures to the metropole.

Sports tourism is defined as any tourism that is linked with a sports event. The conclusion can be made that the main initiative for sports tourism is to host a major sporting event to attract tourists. Adding other tourist attractions makes the destination more attractive. It is also important that the community is educated and informed about sports tourism so that the tourist and the community benefits from the event.

Indoor Aquatic Centres found in countries like Australia, Canada, Europe, Russia, The Far East, United Kingdom and the United States of America, were discussed to identify the minimum requirements for an Indoor Aquatic Centre. The literature study has shown that the Indoor Aquatic Centre should be a multi purpose centre with a minimum of two heated pools and leisure facilities included. This will enable the
centre to generate different streams of income to enhance sustainability. The aquatic centre should also be designed to host National and International events, but not necessarily for Olympic Games events.

An empirical study was done to see if the respondents agree on the minimum requirements for an Indoor Aquatic Centre, identified by the literature study and if they agree that sports tourism within the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole will benefit from an Indoor Aquatic Centre. The conclusion of the empirical study is that the respondents’ view correlate with the information found during the literature study regarding the minimum requirements for an Indoor Aquatic Centre listed as follows:

- The minimum number of heated pools are two consisting of a fifty metre ten lane pool and a twenty five metre ten lane pool;
- A food mall that consists of a restaurant, fast food stalls and a food store;
- Medical facilities, conference facilities, gymnasium and other leisure facilities must also be available;
- Accommodation facilities must be available and consists of two and three bedroom fully serviced apartments;
- The Indoor Aquatic centre must be able to have seating for 2000 people and parking for 1000 vehicles.

The study has addressed the main problem and the sub problems, but further research needs to be conducted regarding the funding of the Indoor Aquatic Centre as this issue was not successfully addressed. More information is needed regarding the different ways of funding and who the stakeholders should be in this process.
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CHAPTER 1

1. PLANNING AND INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to identify sports tourism opportunities for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole and to investigate whether the existing municipal swimming pools are suitable to host National and International events regarding swimming, water polo matches, diving and synchronized swimming.

This information will then be used to indicate if an Indoor Aquatic Centre will be beneficial to the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole by enabling the metropole to host National and International aquatic events. These possible aquatic events, in turn, can improve the sports tourism capability of the metropole.

The researcher will define sports tourism, to identify initiatives that can be taken to attract sports tourism to a destination and to identify a strategy that can be taken to increase sports tourism at a destination.

The research paper will attempt to identify the feasibility of an aquatic centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole, what facilities such an aquatic centre must offer and how the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole must go about hosting National and International aquatic events at the facility.
With sports tourism properly defined and with the correct initiatives and strategies in place, it should stimulate sports tourism to the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole. The other tourism attractions in the Eastern Cape, for instance the Addo Elephant Park, Shamwari and other game reserves, to name a few, can be used as an added attraction to enhance the sports tourism experience of the tourist to the Eastern Cape.

The study will further focus on Aquatic Centres with two or more indoor pools. This information will be used to motivate such an Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole. An Aquatic Centre with two or more indoor pools would enable the metropole to bid for International and National swimming, water polo, synchronized swimming, diving and other indoor water sport events.

Indoor Aquatic Centres enable events not to be influenced by weather conditions. This will create an additional opportunity for sports tourism in the city, increasing the number of possible International and National athletes and spectators visiting the metropole.

1.2 MAIN PROBLEM STATEMENT

In order to establish a base from which the above issues can be addressed the following main problem is raised:

What minimum aquatic facilities must an Indoor Aquatic Centre have to be able to host International and National events for swimming, water polo, synchronised swimming and diving?
1.3 SUB PROBLEMS

The following sub problems have been identified to address the main problem and to identify what extra possible facilities will be needed at an Indoor Aquatic Centre:

- Should accommodation be available at the Indoor Aquatic Centre?
- Should medical facilities be available at the Indoor Aquatic Centre?
- Should there be a gymnasium at the Indoor Aquatic Centre?
- Should there be food malls available at the Indoor Aquatic Centre?
- Will sports tourism in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole benefit from an Indoor Aquatic Centre?

1.4 DEMARCATION OF THE RESEARCH

In order to ensure that the research is manageable, the researcher demarcated the research to the following:

- Proposal for an Indoor Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

1.4.1 DEMARCATION OF ORGANISATIONS TO BE RESEARCHED

The scope of the research is limited to the sports clubs within the aquatic fraternity affiliated with Eastern Cape Aquatics. These clubs are the following:

- Diving;
- Eastern Province Executive Committee;
- Swimming;
- Synchronised Swimming;
- Water Polo;
- Any other club related to aquatic sports.

1.4.2 GEOGRAPHIC DEMARCATION

The clubs researched fall within the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole and the Kouga Municipality.

1.4.3 ORGANISATIONAL LEVEL OF CLUB MEMBERS

The following members of clubs were used for the study to ensure that there was representation from all relevant parties:

- Club Administrator;
- Club President;
- Club Treasurer;
- Club Vice President;
- Coach;
- Convener;
- Development Officer;
- Member.

1.5 DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

The following key terms need to be defined, before going into the main research study:
- Indoor Aquatic Centre;
  o An Indoor Aquatic Centre is a centre that consists of one or more indoor pools that can be used for swimming, water polo, synchronized swimming, diving and for leisure activities;
- Sports Tourism;
  o Sports tourism can be defined as; “the use of sports as a vehicle for tourism endeavours” (Kurtzman, 2005; 15).

1.6 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH

There is currently no Indoor Aquatic Centre in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole that can be used to host International and National events. The existing outdoor facilities can be used but the weather conditions of the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole are not conducive for aquatic events.

During the December 2005 Aquabear Gala, which is a national event held at the Newton Park Swimming Pool, the weather had such a negative impact on the event that the following year’s events participation was halved. This had a directly negative impact on the sports tourism in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

The study will indicate what the minimum requirements for such a facility should be and how sports tourism can benefit from an Indoor Aquatic Centre in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

1.7 RESEARCH DESIGN

This section describes the methodology that will be followed in the study.
1.7.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The main and sub problems described previously will be addressed by using the procedure described below.

1.7.2 LITERATURE STUDY

The minimum requirements for an Indoor Aquatic Centre, as well as the impact of such a centre on sports tourism, will be identified through a literature study.

1.7.3 EMPIRICAL STUDY

This section of the study, which derives its results from the observation of the sample group, will consist of a mail survey conducted amongst members of sports clubs within the aquatic fraternity in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

This will be done using a questionnaire, as a measuring instrument, drawn up by the researcher. The result of the questionnaire will be compared with the result of the literature study. This will indicate what the minimum requirements of the Indoor Aquatic Centre should be and what further studies are needed if any.

The sample will consist of all the sports clubs within the swimming fraternity affiliated to Eastern Province Aquatics. Fifty questionnaires will be mailed to members of the sports clubs.
The statistical analysis of the data will be done by the researcher using a computer spreadsheet application called Microsoft Office Excel 2003, running on Microsoft Windows XP Professional Version 2002 Service Pack 2.

1.8 OUTLINE OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY

Chapter One has provided an introduction to the main and sub problems, the significance of the research and the research methodology.

Chapter Two discusses current tourism and possible sport tourism opportunities in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole. This chapter further discusses the current aquatic facilities within the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole and whether they are suitable to host International and National events.

Chapter Three define sports tourism, identifies initiatives that can be taken to encourage sports tourism to a destination and identifies a strategy that can be taken to increase sports tourism to a destination.

Chapter Four focuses on Aquatic Centres with two or more indoor pools. This information will be used to motivate such an Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole. An Aquatic Centre with two or more indoor pools would enable the metropole to bid for International and National swimming, water polo, synchronised swimming, diving and other indoor water sport events.

Chapter Five discusses the empirical study and the methodology used for the empirical study regarding an Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.
Chapter Six discusses the analysis of the research results of the empirical study regarding an Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

1.9 CONCLUSION

Chapter One explained the reason for the study, identified the main and sub problems, demarcated the research, discussed the significance of the research and discussed the research design.

Chapter Two discusses current tourism and possible sport tourism opportunities in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole and the current aquatic facilities within the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.
CHAPTER 2

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2. NELSON MANDELA BAY METROPOLE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter two focuses on the current tourism and possible sports tourism opportunities for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole as well as the current swimming pool facilities the metropole has to offer.

The purpose of the chapter is to identify sports tourism opportunities for the metropole and to investigate whether the existing municipal swimming pools are suitable to host National and International events regarding swimming, water polo matches, diving and synchronized swimming.

This information will then be used to indicate whether an Indoor Aquatic Centre will be beneficial to the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole by enabling the metropole to host National and International aquatic events. These possible aquatic events, in turn, can improve the sports tourism capability of the metropole.

2.2 NELSON MANDELA BAY METROPOLE TOURISM

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole offers the following possible tourism attractions (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007):

- Adventure and Sport;
Each of the above attraction categories will be discussed in more detail in this chapter.

### 2.2.1 ADVENTURE AND SPORT

Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole has many different sporting facilities and the metropole hosts numerous sports events all year round. The different sports clubs cater for a variety of all-year or seasonal sport activities such as (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007):

- Badminton;
- Bowls;
- Cricket;
- Golf;
- Hockey;
- Horse-Racing;
- Motor-Racing;
- Roller Hockey;
- Rugby;
- Soccer;
- Squash;
- Swimming;
- Tennis;
- Volleyball.

The metropole also hosts international sport events from time to time, especially cricket and rugby in the two internationally recognised stadiums, namely the Eastern Province Rugby Football Union Stadium and St George’s Sahara Park Cricket Oval. Horse-Racing at the Arlington Race Course and the Fairview Race Course provides entertainment and excitement for both locals and tourists (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

According to the www.nmbt.co.za, 2007 website, The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole is tagged as the "Water Sport Capital" of Africa. The metropole offers unrivalled conditions and many action packed activities throughout the year. Surf lifesaving, rubber ducking, jet-skiing, canoeing, surfing, paragliding, swimming and power-boating events are held on a regular basis. The best boardsailing conditions in South Africa and near perfect conditions for bay and river sailing can be found in the metropole, as well as quality wave-jumping. The Iron Man competition is also hosted in the metropole (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

The scuba diving sites in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole are of world-class quality, according to the website, and consist of beautiful reefs, shipwrecks, fish and colourful soft coral species. The protected warm waters of Algoa Bay provide scuba divers with a diverse and exciting range of dive sites. Reefs and pinnacles range from depths of ten to thirty metres and visibility of up to thirty metres has been recorded. The area also offers snorkeling and visitors are invited to experience the weightless, silent world beneath the turquoise waters of the sea. Courses are offered for the whole family ranging from a couple of hours to a whole week (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).
There are many fresh water, surf and deep-sea angling opportunities along the Algoa Bay coastline. A variety of other adventure activities can be explored by the adventurer in and around Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole. Activities include quad biking and horse riding over the dunes and along the beach in specific demarcated areas. For the cyclist there are safe tarred roads or the mountain biking option on good gravel roads through beautiful scenic nature areas and farmlands (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

### 2.2.2 AGRICULTURE

The area surrounding Nelson Mandela Bay Metro is the largest wool and mohair producer in South Africa, according to the www.nmbt.co.za, 2007 website. With ninety nine percent of all wool buyers, processors and exporters situated in the area, sixty five to seventy five percent of South African mohair is processed in Port Elizabeth before being exported. The region is also well known for its oranges, prickly pears, angora goats, abalone production farms and dairy farms (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

A relatively new product is the prawn, mussels and oysters that are cultivated on the Port Elizabeth coastline. An ostrich farm in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole consists of a tannery, a breeding farm and an export/import division exporting hides to Asia, Europe and America. The Hankey, Patensie and the Sundays River areas where the orchards blend beautifully with the majestic mountains as backdrop is a must visit for tourists especially in spring when the trees are fragrant and in bloom (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).
2.2.3 ARTS AND CULTURE

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole offers an ethnic mosaic of arts and crafts which are typical of the inhabitants of the region. The diverse cultures and traditions are captured in a creative way that makes the metropole a must stopover for all art lovers (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

There are many art and craft centres in the metropole that display a variety of locally produced pieces of art. Roadside hawkers are constantly changing and increasing their merchandise, which range from clothing garments to fresh fruit and vegetables and wooden African crafts (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

As a cultural venue, Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole has many art galleries and museums, providing an insight into the past and present. Theatre productions are staged at the Opera House, which is a fine example of a Victorian theatre and the only one still in use in South Africa, and at the Feather Market Centre. The latter has been refurbished and converted into a concert hall and conference centre (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

2.2.4 BUSINESS AND CONFERENCING

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole area prides itself on being a hub of regional, national and international business, providing modern conferencing facilities and venues. The metropole has a sound infrastructure, which includes communication systems, sophisticated services and health care. The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole is home to many financial institutions,
The Port of Ngqura, South Africa's newest deepwater port, is being developed on the Coega River, twenty kilometres east of Port Elizabeth in the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality. The Port will be a multi-user deepwater port with an initial depth of sixteen metres to accommodate vessels up to 80 000 tonnes deadweight. The Port of Ngqura has been designed to handle various bulk materials and containers, to take advantage of projected business opportunities as well as changes in world shipping and logistics operations (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole is capable of hosting corporate events, conferences and company functions in a number of venues in and around the Metro. Venues are situated in the city, surrounding game reserves, seaside resorts and luxury hotels. This allows for conferences with a difference fully supported by state-of-the-art technical equipment and related services to meet the needs of the conference industry (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).
2.2.5 COASTAL AND BEACHES

Algoa Bay, the coastal region of the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole, consists of forty kilometres of beaches. With its combination of warm water, calm sea and fair breezes. It is rated by the www.nmbt.co.za, 2007 website as one of the best sailing venues in the world and a popular venue for all beach and water sport enthusiasts. The sea water temperatures vary between eighteen and twenty one degrees Celsius during summer and fourteen to nineteen degrees Celsius during winter (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

Fully trained professional lifeguards patrol most beaches during the summer season. South Africa is the first country outside of Europe, according to the www.nmbt.co.za, 2007 website, to win Blue Flag accreditation for its beaches. Humewood Beach in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole was awarded "blue flag" status for the 2002/3 season. The Blue Flag is an international award given to those beaches that meet excellence in safety, amenities, cleanliness and environmental standards (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

King’s Beach is a 1.6 kilometre wide expanse of sand extending from the harbour wall to Humewood. The beach is ideal for safe swimming, sunbathing, body surfing and long beach walks. Facilities include a super tube water slide for the adventurous, a snack bar, parking area, change-rooms and a lifesavers’ centre. (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).
Hobie Beach, in the vicinity of Shark Rock Pier and the Boardwalk, is the popular venue for The Beach Volleyball and World Boardsailing Championships. Hobie Beach is also a favourite beach for swimming, sunbathing and body surfing; it also offers sheltered rock pools with interesting inter-tidal sea life. Pollock Beach, or the "Pipe" as it is known locally, is favoured by surfers because of its excellent waves and surfing opportunities (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

Traveling along Marine Drive to the seaside village of Schoenmakerskop, twenty four kilometres away, tourists will pass picnic spots, coves, rock pools and holiday resorts with safe bathing locations along the rocky section of the shore. Pods of dolphins have frequently been sighted in the area (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

Sardinia Bay has picnic and braai facilities and is regarded by the local community as one of the best walking beaches with miles of unspoiled coastline. Fishing at Sardinia Bay is not permitted as the coast has been declared a Marine Reserve, but snorkeling and scuba diving are allowed. Sardinia Bay is also the starting point of the very popular eight kilometre Sacramento hiking trail (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

The "Northern beaches" is the term used for a stretch of sand dunes and shores which provide opportunities for angling and swimming. The area includes New Brighton Beach, a large beach located just before Blue Water Bay. It has a promenade with a cafeteria and children's' playground, change rooms and lifesavers' tower (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).
Bluewater Bay has a stretch of beach including facilities such as a car park, children's' playground and ablution facilities as well as good swimming, fishing and surfing opportunities. St George's Strand and Wells Estate, which is the closest beach to Joorst Park Holiday Resort offer swimming opportunities and the area has some fine sand dunes, attractive picnic spots, a large children's' playground and a car park. Chalets and campsites are located at Joorst Park and St George's Strand Holiday Resorts (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

2.2.6 ENTERTAINMENT AND SHOPPING

Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole is a fun, entertainment and shopping holiday destination, offering various entertainment opportunities for the family, students, and adults alike. Fun filled and enjoyable evening entertainment include sundowner cruises, nightclubs, cocktail bars, late night music spots, fine art theatre performances, movies, restaurants and cultural performances (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

Tourism in the metropole was initially built on the local family market and offers a variety of children's activities. Holmeleigh Farmyard, which is located off Kragga Kamma Road, is an animal touch farm. This is a children's paradise where farm-life can be experienced firsthand by caring, feeding and learning about farm animals. Happy Valley, which is connected to Humewood Beach via a sub-way, is ideal for family strolls in pleasant surroundings. It offers a fairy-tale and nursery rhyme setting of colourful lights in the evening (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

McArthur's Bath Pool is situated along King's Beach Promenade and Humewood Beach, the complex comprises a freshwater pool, a tidal sea-
water pool, change rooms, a children's water chute and splash pool, as well as a restaurant and a snack bar. The restaurants, taverns and pubs in and around the metropole offer a wide range of cuisine which reflect the diverse cultures and peoples of the area. According to the www.nmbt.co.za, 2007 website, the highest capita ratio of restaurants per population in South Africa is in the metropole, and this selection of restaurants offers a range of cuisine that will satisfy any palate (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

The Boardwalk Casino and Entertainment World is an attraction with a full mix of family fun, entertainment, shopping, dining and gaming. It has added a whole new dimension to leisure in the metropole. Bay World offers the tourist a wonder world of the ocean and has popular dolphin and seal presentations daily. Exhibits within the Oceanarium include an underwater observation area in the aquarium, a dolphin research centre, various smaller tanks for forty different species of bony fish, as well as two larger tanks housing stingrays and sharks (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole is a shopper's paradise which caters for the entire spectrum of shoppers and tourists. Specialty and antique shops are scattered around the metropole. Original, traditional and attractive mementoes and souvenirs, for tourists, are available throughout the metropole and the more informal tourist shopper can visit the flea market and "Art-in-the-Park" every first Sunday of the month in St George's Park (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

Tourists who prefer to do shopping in air-conditioned shopping malls have different options to choose from for example; The Bridge Shopping and Entertainment Centre associated with the adjoining Greenacres Shopping Centre and the "Cosmopolitan Centre", Walmer Park Shopping and Entertainment Centre. These centres offers shoppers and tourists easy
access to all the amenities within the centres, including movie theatres, a variety of hardware, book and jewellery shops, restaurants, coffee shops and fast-food outlets as well as clothing boutiques and branches of large well-known chain stores (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

2.2.7 HISTORICAL

Famous people of Nelson Mandela Metro, to name a few include, Govan Mbeki, father of President Thabo Mbeki and political activist, Oliver Tambo, political activist and life-long friend of Nelson Mandela, Athol Fugard, actor, director and playwright, Olive Schreiner, well-known authoress and writer of "The story of an African Farm" and well-known tennis player Cliff Drysdale.

Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole, includes Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Despatch. It bears the rich legacy of an area which saw the first meetings of Khoisan, British, Dutch, German and Xhosa people. As the landing place of the British Settlers, that was discovered by Vasco da Gama and inhabited by the Khoisan, it has some of the finest architectural attractions in South Africa. Many historical and speciality tours are on offer to familiarise you with this fascinating history (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

Two groups of indigenous people are said to be amongst the first tribes to settle in Algoa Bay. Firstly the San hunters, also known as Bushmen, they lived in the inland valleys and gorges. The second group was the Khoisan or Inqua Hottentots, who lived at the coast and along the Gamtoos River. The Khoisan people no longer exist due to the diseases brought to the area by the Europeans and because of many tribal wars. The Xhosa people arrived after the San and Khoisan and settled along the Sundays River, the Xhosa
language was used in early days by the missionaries as the language of the
pulpit. It is now one of the eleven official languages of South Africa

Port Elizabeth had been guarded by Fort Frederick since 1799, but it was only
in 1815 that a formal city structure was laid out. 4 000 British Settlers became
the first permanent British residents of the area, when they arrived by sea in
1820 on 6 June 1820 Sir Rufane Donkin, Acting Governor of the Cape Colony
at the time, named the city in memory of his late wife, Elizabeth. Early Port
Elizabeth was characterised by the settlement of Cape Malay, European and
immigrant communities. The diverse community lived together according to
social and economic status, rather than an ethnic basis

The apartheid law, in 1962, forced relocation amongst the non-white
population and the so called townships came into being. South End was one
of the prime areas of the city because it was close to the beachfront, to the
centre of town and also because it was close to the harbour. The four major
cultural groups: Chinese, Indian, Coloured and Black people lived in the area
since the 1800’s. Many South End inhabitants were dependant on fishing to
support themselves and their families

In 1965 South End was flattened, because the government decided, under
the terms of the Group Areas Act, to enforce the removal of all these people
from the area. This was a disaster for the approximately 8000 families who
lost their homes and their businesses in South End
The Donkin Heritage Trail allows tourists to actively explore the rich heritage of a bygone era and to discover the history of the region. The trail links forty seven places of historical interest and includes some of the finest architectural attractions in South Africa, including the Campanile, erected to commemorate the landing of the 1820 Settlers, the City Hall, currently a national monument, which was built between 1858 and 1862, as well as the Donkin Reserve and Lighthouse building (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

Useful pedestrian signage on the pavements orientates tourists along the route. The popular "Ghost Trail" - after dark adds some excitement for tourists who are brave enough to go on the route. The history of the metropole and its people can be experienced in the many monuments and museums. The elegant lifestyle of the Victorian era is preserved at No 7 Castle Hill Museum, the oldest surviving Settler dwelling in Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

Due to her European heritage, Port Elizabeth could be considered to be the country's leading centre of Art Nouveau style architecture. Many buildings display the intricate stonework, stained glass and wrought iron of that era which are prominently visible in the Central Historical areas of the city. Cape Dutch style architecture as well as the Victorian and Edwardian styles can be seen in the Metropole. Although influenced by Dutch architecture, the Cape Dutch style is unique to South Africa (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

The neighbouring towns of Uitenhage and Despatch are also rich in history. The Despatch Chimney or Campanile, built in 1882, can still be viewed standing tall and serene in a field on the outskirts of the town while the Despatch Museum boasts a mini model of the Stegasaurus, which was
discovered in Despatch in 1903. The original Stegasaurus dinosaur is on display at Bayworld (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

There was a strong move to have Uitenhage declared as capital of the "Colony" during the 1820's. The Town Hall was built in 1882, and the Public Building between 1896 and 1898, now known as Victoria Tower. They were such imposing buildings for a small town like Uitenhage at the time, that the hope flared up again, but their ideals never materialised. The fig tree on the property is more than a hundred years old (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

2.2.8 WILD LIFE AND NATURE


Within less than an hour of Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole there are many varieties of game viewing experiences available. These untouched areas are developing into some of South Africa's main game viewing destinations. In 1931, the Addo Elephant National Park was proclaimed, to save the Eastern Cape Elephant and Cape Buffalo from extinction (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).
It is now home to over 356 elephant, and offers an opportunity to view these animals of the African bush. The Addo bush also offers sanctuary to 185 species of birds, the black rhino, numerous buck species as well as the unique flightless dung beetle (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

The park is situated seventy two kilometres north of Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole near the Zuurberg Mountain Range and offers guided or self-drive options and accommodation. The Addo Elephant National Park is the most visited game park in South Africa (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

There are private game lodges in the area that boast a variety of game viewing experiences including game drives in open vehicles and guided walks, thus offering a unique aspect of close-up game viewing as well as comfortable or luxurious five star accommodation facilities in a malaria free environment (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

Algoa Bay offers a diversity of marine life that can be viewed from January through to December. Every year the "gentle giants of the ocean", are familiar sights along the coastline and can easily be sighted from the shore in season. These sightings include the Southern Right whale, which mates and calves between July and October every year in the large, sheltered Algoa Bay (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

The calm conditions of Algoa Bay make it an ideal nursery for calving and feeding of young whales. Humpback whales pass by during June and July and again in November and December (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).
The sardine-eating Bryde whale is present throughout the year while Cape Fur seals, Bottlenose dolphins, cormorants and gannets are also common sights throughout the year (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole area is also well known for its prolific bird life. Favourite venues for bird-watching include Settler's Park, Cape Recife Nature Reserve with its unique bird-hide, as well as Zwartkops Estuary which boasts groups of flamingos wading in the salt-ponds. Other areas with a wide variety of bird species are, Happy Valley and Quarryman Park, Willow Dam and Groendal Wilderness Area in Uitenhage (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

The Algoa Bay and surrounding area is also home to the highest dunes south of the Namib Desert and the Alexandria Dune Fields. The Sundays River Mouth, the Maitland River mouth, located at the foot of the famous Maitland dune "mountain" and van Stadens River mouth, near the longest concrete arch bridge in Southern Africa are in close proximity to the Metropole (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

### 2.3 Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole Swimming Pool Facilities

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole offers the following municipality swimming pools (http://www.mandelametro.gov.za/frameset_residents.aspx,):

- Algoa Park;
- Chatty;
- Gelvandale;
- Joorst Park;
- Kwazakhele Pool;
- Malabar – Riviera;
- McArthur;
- Motherwell Pool;
- Newton Park;
- North End – Trafalgar;
- Rosedale Swimming Pool;
- Schauder;
- St Georges;
- Uitenhage Swimming Pool;
- Varsvlei;
- Wells Estate Pool;
- Wells Estate Resort;
- Westering – James Kleynhans.

All the above pools are outdoor pools, Newton Park, Uitenhage, Gelvandale, St Georges, Rosedale and Motherwell are the only pools used for swimming, synchronised swimming and diving events (Eastern Province Aquatics Red Book, 2005; 62).

The Aquabear Swim Club Gala is hosted at the Newton Park swimming pool in Port Elizabeth (Eastern Province Aquatics Red Book, 2005; 62). The Newton Park facility consists of an outdoor fifty metre, nine lane Olympic size pool, a diving pool and a toddler’s pool. The Aquabear Swim Club Gala is a national event and the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole benefits from the tourism opportunities created by this event.

The Uitenhage and Gelvandale facility consists of a fifty metre, nine lane swimming Olympic size pool, a diving pool and a toddler’s pool. These facilities host the Uitenhage Swimming Club gala and the Primary Schools
Summer Games respectively. These events are supported by all the swimming clubs in the metropole. The St Georges pool is used for synchronized swimming and diving events (Eastern Province Aquatics Red Book, 2005; 108).

Rosedale and Motherwell are used for swimmers just starting with competitive swimming. These Galas are called C Group Galas and are only held in twenty five metre pools (Eastern Province Aquatics Red Book, 2005; 60).

2.4 CONCLUSION

From the discussion above regarding tourism opportunities in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole, it is clear that there are many attraction opportunities including the following:

- Adventure and Sport;
- Agriculture;
- Arts and Culture;
- Business and Conferencing;
- Coastal and Beaches;
- Entertainment and Shopping;
- Historical;
- Wild Life and Nature.

The Adventure and Sport attraction contributes to sports tourism in particular and any one of the other attractions can be combined with any sport event. The combination of a sport event with any one of the attractions listed above is a possible sports tourism opportunity.
In a survey done by the Nelson Mandela Bay Tourism it was found that the metropole’s beaches are the main attraction for visitors. A total of 49.48 percent of the respondents were motivated to visit the metropole due to the Coastal and Beaches attraction (http://www.nmbt.co.za/images/Research_Reports/33_Reports.doc, 2007).

This was followed by Entertainment and Shopping at 16.16 percent, Wildlife and Nature at 8.65 percent, Arts and Culture at 6.77 percent, Adventure and Sport at 6.48 percent, Events at 5.09 percent, Historical at 4.45 percent, Business and Conferencing at 1.98 percent and Agriculture at 0.94 percent (http://www.nmbt.co.za/images/Research_Reports/33_Reports.doc, 2007).

The adventure and sport attraction with a percentage of 6.48 percent offers an opportunity for improvement. An indoor aquatic centre could enable the metropole to improve this figure for adventure and sport. The fact that the current aquatic facilities are all outdoor facilities further increases the need for an indoor facility to enhance the sports tourists’ experience.

This is especially true for national events as the Aquabear Swim Club Gala, as an example, which takes place during the first weekend in December every year. This was severely affected by bad weather during the 2005 season, so much so that the participation by swimmers halved in December 2006.

Chapter three will define and discuss sports tourism, identify initiatives that can be taken to encourage sports tourism to a destination and to identify a strategy that can be taken to increase sports tourism to a destination.
CHAPTER 3

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CHAPTER 3

3. SPORTS TOURISM

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to define sports tourism, to identify initiatives that can be taken to encourage sports tourism to a destination and to identify a strategy that can be taken to increase sports tourism to a destination.

The purpose of the research paper is to identify the feasibility of an aquatic centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole, what facilities such an aquatic centre must offer and how the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole must go about hosting national and international aquatic events at the facility, therefore the sports tourism chapter.

Clarity on the definition of sports tourism, the correct initiatives and strategies should, stimulate sports tourism to the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

The other tourism attractions in the Eastern Cape, for instance the Addo Elephant Park, Shamwari and other game reserves, to name a few, can be used as added value to enhance the sports tourism experience of the tourist to the Eastern Cape.

Sports tourism will be broadly discussed and it will not be only related to aquatic sports, the focus of this research. The purpose is to identify all the main drivers for sports tourism and then make suggestions as to how the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole can benefit from sports tourism in hosting
national and international aquatic events in particular. The main problem results in facilities must be available for such events to be supported by the tourists, for long term sustainability of such initiatives.

3.2 SPORTS TOURISM DEFINED

The father of the modern Olympic Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertaine, believed that sport brings people together and in doing so contributes to a better understanding between people and nations. This inspired the development of sports tourism and de Coubertaine’s concept gave sports tourism its vitality and foundation (Kurtzman, 2005; 15).

The result is that the profession of sports tourism became a reality. It gave impetus for the pursuit of business entrepreneurship, economic impact and profitability within the tourism industry. Sports tourism can be defined as; “the use of sports as a vehicle for tourism endeavours” (Kurtzman, 2005; 15).

This led to a broader definition for “sports” within sports tourism and was given in terms of the “physical” aspect of running, jumping, walking, racing, throwing, shooting, hitting, swimming and the like. It is important to note that a sports tourist may be an active participant or a passive spectator. Nevertheless, it is the “physical” aspect of sport that is the “polarizer” for tourism (Kurtzman, 2005; 15).

Sports tourism can also be delineated along the lines of activity categories which directly relate to tourism. The following can be considered within each activity category (Kurtzman, 2005; 16):

- Destination;
- Economic impact;
Historical;
- Socio-impact elements (Kurtzman, 2005; 16).

Unique sports activities can be associated with sports tourism. For example horse racing attracts tourists and therefore the race itself can be considered as a sports tourism event. The Durban July, that takes place annually in Durban, is an example of this. In this case both the participants and the spectators are sports tourists. The primary determinant of sports tourism participants is the tourists at the event as well as the participants (Kurtzman, 2005; 16).

The following sports organisational factors must also be considered (Kurtzman, 2005; 16):

- The degree of dependency on tourism by the sport organisation for:
  o Government grants or subsidies;
  o Sponsors;
  o Tourism economic impact;
- The degree to which resources have been utilised to stage the activity within a positive sports environment:
  o Have infrastructure in place for non-regional residents;
  o Plan and market to attract persons from outside the region;
  o Provide services and amenities for tourists.

Sports tourism activities take place within a competitive or a recreational environment and the nature of the physical activity consists of either individuals competing against individuals or groups or teams competing against another. It can also be individuals competing against themselves in the case of climbing a mountain, rowing a river or running a marathon trying to perform at their personal best during the event (Kurtzman, 2005; 16).
Activities in sports tourism can either be participatory or spectatorship in nature. The Olympic Games has both and both groups are considered to be sports tourists and the Olympic Games as an activity is considered to be a sports tourism event.

The following activity categories have been determined and assigned to sports tourism (Kurtzman, 2005; 17):

- Sport Attractions;
- Sport Cruises;
- Sport Events;
- Sport Resorts;
- Sport Tours.

The five sports tourism categories are subdivided to show the scope of sports tourism and to delineate the boundaries of the profession. Each activity category offers great potential for investigation, research studies, and conference themes and published articles. This can be devoted to the concerns affecting and effecting sports tourists, host communities, entrepreneurs, governments, organisations, educational institutions and agencies. These activities per category are shown in Table 3.1 on page 35.
Table 3.1 Sports Tourism Attractions, Cruises, Events, Resorts and Tours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Tourism</th>
<th>Attractions</th>
<th>Cruises</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Resorts</th>
<th>Tours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bungee Jumping</td>
<td>Canoeing</td>
<td>Amateur League Games</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>Adventure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fantasy Camps</td>
<td>Deep Sea Fishing</td>
<td>Championships</td>
<td>Fitness</td>
<td>Caving</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Golf Courses</td>
<td>Fitness</td>
<td>Derbies</td>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>Climbing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halls of Fame</td>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>International Multiple Sport Games</td>
<td>Multiple Sport</td>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ski Facilities</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Invitational</td>
<td>Ranches</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport Conferences</td>
<td>Kayaking</td>
<td>Marathons</td>
<td>Scuba Diving</td>
<td>Facility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport Displays</td>
<td>Rowing</td>
<td>National Multiple Sport Games</td>
<td>Ski</td>
<td>Game Safaris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport Demonstrations</td>
<td>Sailing</td>
<td>Olympic Games</td>
<td>Snorkel</td>
<td>Out Door Expeditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport Museums</td>
<td>Scuba Diving</td>
<td>Professional League Games</td>
<td>Spa</td>
<td>Professional Sport Games</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport Shows</td>
<td>Snorkel</td>
<td>Races</td>
<td>Sport Hotels</td>
<td>Scuba Diving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport Theme Parks</td>
<td>Sport Attractions Visitations</td>
<td>Regattas</td>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>Site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Slides</td>
<td>Sport Celebrity</td>
<td>Regional Multiple Sport Games</td>
<td>Ski Excursions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave Tech Pools</td>
<td>Sport Conference</td>
<td>Sport Festivals</td>
<td>Sport Adventure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Water Rafting</td>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>Sport Specific World Cup Games</td>
<td>Sport Study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale Boating</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trekking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Walking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher’s adaptation of Kurtzman (2005; 17-19).
From the activities listed in Table 3.1 on page 35 it is clear that sports tourism is a wide subject and that any sport activity linked with an event, attraction or tour can be defined as a sports tourism activity. The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole aquatic centre can be linked to any such activity in the Eastern Cape. The Iron Man competition that takes place in Port Elizabeth, for instance can be linked to the aquatic centre as a training facility, possible accommodation and registration facility for the event.

It is also important to note that from the numerous activities, in Table 3.1 on page 35, it is clear that tourists want to remember an experience rather than a service. Tourists are increasingly searching for opportunities to engage in the sport, rather than just being a spectator. The product must now change in that the tourist must be able to take part in the sport and thereby experience the activity as well (Jonker, 2003; 41).

### 3.3 INITIATIVES FOR SPORTS TOURISM

To ensure appropriate and effective tourism marketing, planning and development, the understanding of consumption patterns, socio-economic characteristics and desirable activities relating to tourists are important. Targeting the right tourists, those whose aspirations match the products and/or the attractions a city has to offer and who will provide the greatest return on investment on the basis of current behavioral patterns is the key to stimulate economic development in a city (Turco, et al, 2003; 223).

The tourism industry’s fastest growing segment, sports tourism, is the new focus of destination planning. The hosting of major sport events in a city or region contributes largely to the city or region’s economic development due to the increase in tourists. As a result, bidding for and the hosting of events have
now become integral components of the overall tourism product of many cities and this has lead to the establishment of organisations, whose sole mandate is to develop and manage event strategies on behalf of the city (Turco, et al, 2003; 223).

The Sports Tourism initiative that was launched on 7 October 1997 in South Africa by the then Minister of Sport and Recreation, Mr. Steve Tshwete, is an initiative between the Ministry of Sport and Recreation and the Ministry of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, to enhance the image of South Africa internationally, and to use the many sporting opportunities available to the country to increase the tourism and take advantage of other gains (http://www.info.gov.za/speeches/1997/101753197.htm, 1997).

It is the Ministry of Sport and Recreation and the Ministry of Environmental Affairs and Tourism’s aim to capitalise on sporting events, through the Sports Tourism initiative, to promote South Africa as a leading tourism destination internationally. Recreational activities and Sport events are able to expose the remotest areas in South Africa which are full of various tourist attractions. This will go a long way to ensure that previously disadvantaged communities gain access to tourism revenue. It is also expected that the media play a more important role in helping South Africa to reposition itself as a world class tourist destination (http://www.info.gov.za/speeches/1997/101753197.htm, 1997).

South Africa’s Sports Tourism has been conceived to act as an umbrella enterprise supplying unified promotional support to existing events, additional sporting events and recreational activities. These activities must be developed to the greatest benefit of the tourism sector, and the country’s extensive recreational resources must be publicised to supply information to potential international and domestic tourists (Turco, et al, 2003; 224).
The KPMG (2000) report cites the following as the primary desires of tourists coming to South Africa (Turco, et al, 2003; 225):

- Culture;
- Eco-tourism (nature and wildlife);
- Shopping and entertainment;
- Sports and events;
- Trade and investments.

Sports tourism and sports events have gained prominence in the last five years in South Africa and in line with the national government’s focus on sports tourism, many leading South African cities are utilising sports events to attract tourism as a result of increasing competition among destinations (Turco, et al, 2003; 225).

Tourist satisfaction is critical to the success of any sporting event. As mentioned before the tourist wants to remember an experience rather a service. Due to the highly competitive nature of sports event production, more corporations demand that event organisers demonstrate the value or return on investment resulting from the sponsorship (Turco, et al, 2003; 226).

The following initiatives are important for the success of sports tourism. Firstly the integration of entertainment and cultural options or other attractions into sports tourism. Secondly the tourist operating environment and other line functional departments need to work together for the smooth running of the events. Thirdly the combating of crime is important as tourists need to feel safe at the destination. Fourthly the improving of marketing campaigns and developing target marketing campaigns needs to be done as well as creating a diversity of activities (Turco, et al, 2003; 235-237).
3.4 SPORTS TOURISM INITIATIVES TAKEN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia has setup initiatives since February 2007 so that they can maximise the hosting of sport events before and after 2010. They call this initiative program “2010 Legacies Now”. The first initiative is event hosting and evaluation and is called ‘Hosting BC’ which is designed to provide funding to organisations throughout British Columbia to stage national and international level single sport events. Eligible events range from the World Championship and World Cup level to National Championships and North American level events at both the senior and junior levels. It is part of the efforts of 2010 Legacies Now to maximize the number of events prior to and post 2010, as well as to build on British Columbia’s reputation as a premier sports event hosting destination, through funding from the Ministry of Sport, Tourism and the Arts, lasting sport, economic, social and community development benefit from playing host to such major events. Since August 2004, five rounds of funding have taken place and $1.3 billion Canadian dollars in funding, has been allocated to ninety six sport events in twenty nine communities throughout British Columbia (http://www.tourismbc.com/pdf/Sport_Tourism_Initiatives_Feb07.pdf, 2007).

The second initiative is education and training where they have community sports tourism workshops, community sports tourism development programs and a sports tourism guide. The community sports workshops typically help participants to understand how sport and tourism can work together for the event to be a success and that the entire community benefits (http://www.tourismbc.com/pdf/Sport_Tourism_Initiatives_Feb07.pdf, 2007).
Topics that are covered in the community workshops are (http://www.tourismbc.com/pdf/Sport_Tourism_Initiatives_Feb07.pdf, 2007):

- Available resources;
- Community and facility inventory;
- Overview of the tourism industry;
- Sharing of best practice;
- Sport System;
- Sports tourism internationally, nationally, locally.

Community sports tourism development programs build on the sports tourism workshops and the goal is to ensure sport system development, economic development and social and community values. The sports tourism guide is intended to help communities on key aspects on how to run a successful tourism business. Topics covered in the guide are (http://www.tourismbc.com/pdf/Sport_Tourism_Initiatives_Feb07.pdf, 2007):

- Event bidding and hosting;
- Industry trends;
- Sports tourism in your community;
- Tracking the economic impact;
- Understanding sports tourism.

The third initiative is marketing and promotions where British Columbia has drawn up a so called “Sports Tourism Benefit Piece”. This is a unique marketing piece outlining the many benefits attributed to sports tourism. By distributing the Sports Tourism Benefit Piece to key community stakeholders, government officials, and provincial sport organisations the community sports tourism representatives ensure that the correct decision makers are informed (http://www.tourismbc.com/pdf/Sport_Tourism_Initiatives_Feb07.pdf, 2007).
The fourth initiative is industry research and coordination. This initiative ensures that community sports tourism representatives and provincial sport organisations have the opportunity to meet one on one to explore sport hosting opportunities. The last initiative is community and social development (http://www.tourismbc.com/pdf/Sport_Tourism_Initiatives_Feb07.pdf, 2007).

From the information above the conclusion can be made that the main initiative for sports tourism is to host a major sporting event to attract tourists. Adding other tourist attractions makes the destination more attractive. It is also important that the community is educated and informed about sports tourism so that the tourist and the community benefits from the event.

3.5 STRATEGY FOR SPORTS TOURISM

Opportunities in sports tourism and especially the tourism benefits are sometimes lost or not maximised because the linkages between the tourism and sport sectors are not well established. Historically sporting activities, especially events, have been organised by sporting organisations (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).

These events were not organised for the maximisation of the tourism potential of the event and therefore represented a potential failure of the market. Many sporting organisations rely on volunteers that may not have the business or organisational skills or experience for such events. This can lead to lost tourism opportunities, therefore better linkages are to be established between sporting and tourism groups. These linkages are needed at regional and national level. (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).
The aim of a sports tourism strategy is to facilitate an internationally competitive and viable sports tourism industry so that the benefits of this market are maximised. A further objective is to identify opportunities for the development of sports tourism and addressing impediments to the sports tourism industry (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).

The following actions are key elements of the strategy to improve sports tourism (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000):

- Coordinate the implementation of the strategy;
- Identify and address education and training issues in sports tourism;
- Identify and address the infrastructure requirements for sports tourism;
- Identify and address the research and data collection requirements for sports tourism;
- Improve the coordination and competitiveness of sports tourism;
- Improve the means of evaluation of the economic benefits of sports tourism;
- Minimise the impact of regulatory issues on sports tourism.

Major sports events can play a significant role in generating tourism activity on an International and National scale. Events can have positive social and economic benefits and have in recent years been recognised as a legitimate focus for tourism and general economic development strategies. Provision of funding and the creation of infrastructure is one way of government supporting events. These investments in sports events require governments to justify their expenditure. By enhancing sporting events as tourism products, governments can maximise the return on their investment in the sporting events. To become world class in the provision of sport and leisure goods and

The sports tourism sector should identify itself as a discrete industry group and establish the necessary linkages to capture commercial opportunities. One of the biggest impediments is the lack of an identity and cohesiveness to the growth of the sports tourism sector. For the same reason government and the private sector have overlooked many opportunities in sports tourism. Linkages need to be established to enable the raising of awareness of the mutual benefits and advantages of the establishment of alliances, coordinating, planning and the sharing of resources and information as well as the identifying of opportunities and mechanisms for maximising the benefits of sports tourism (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).

Sporting bodies organise events with the main objective to be sporting events and with tourism as an optional extra. Sporting bodies have little incentive to pursue the tourism benefits which can flow from sporting activities as they themselves can not capture many of these benefits. These benefits accrue to tour operators, accommodation providers, transport operators, retail outlets and restaurants. It is thus important that linkages or networks are established between the mentioned operators, providers and sporting bodies to enhance sports tourism. At regional level these networks can play a number of roles to help coordinate activities, assist in the sharing of physical resources and encourage the sharing of information. Smaller sporting bodies may find the level of resources required to run an event a deterrent. The sharing of resources can assist in the planning and running of successful events with regional benefits for sporting and tourism groups (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).
Tourism benefits can be maximised in the following ways:

- Better coordination of sporting events with other tourism related activities to maximize visitor stay and yield;
- Improving the yield from existing events;
- Spreading the benefits of existing and new events to more regions;
- Staging more events;
- Targeting and supporting events that offer the biggest returns regarding tourism


The success in each of the above mentioned areas relies on the establishment of alliances between sport and tourism bodies at national and regional level. Cooperation in planning and coordination of the events is important


Simply bringing the sport and tourism sectors together is not sufficient to encourage the development of working alliances. Sport events should be seen as sports tourism opportunities and the organisers should give equal weight to the requirement to run a technically and administratively successful event and the opportunity to maximise the visitation and yield by producing appropriate tourism packages


A high level of business expertise and management skill is needed if the sports tourism sector is to successfully meet the needs of the increasingly discerning sports tourism consumer. Appropriate and accessible education and training, mainly in management, where many non profit sporting organisations rely on part time staff or volunteers, is needed. Tourism
organisations will also benefit from greater awareness of sports tourism opportunities and some education and training to enable them to maximise the tourism potential of sporting events and activities (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).

Sports tourism events and activities are impacted by requirements imposed by governments on all levels. Requirements such as international spectators and or competitors needing to obtain a visa or electronic travel authority to enter a country or the closure of roads for the hosting of a triathlon are examples (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).

Dealing with government departments and agencies can be a daunting project for event organisers. This can be an issue for organisers hosting an event for the first time, if they lack the experience of how to deal with regulatory requirements. Governments should provide event organisers with a mechanism to deal with complex regulatory requirements. This can help the organisers host a successful sporting event and maximise the sports tourism opportunities (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).

Adequate infrastructure enhances cities’ or regions’ ability to host successful sports tourism activities and events. This infrastructure includes sporting facilities, accommodation, rail transport and road and air transport networks to and from the region. Other tourism related facilities include, retail outlets, restaurants and entertainment venues. The existence of adequate sporting facilities and the focus of sporting organisers on actual sporting infrastructure do not necessarily guarantee the hosting of an event at a facility or location. Inadequate accommodation and transport requirements can result in an event is not being held in a city or region (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).
Accordingly, a strategic approach, which considers the availability and adequacy of all relevant infrastructures, needs to be adopted when planning the hosting of sporting events and activities. The provision of sporting facilities is expensive. Governments therefore are mainly approached for funding of such facilities (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).

The over investment in sporting facilities in some areas, due to priorities that were influenced by factors other than the perceived benefits to a specific community has led to excess capacity in facilities. This excess provides an opportunity for sports tourism development, by utilising the facilities better without further investments. The relation between facilities and the hosting of sports events and activities is complex. Investment in such facilities cannot be justified on the basis of being used for major sporting events only and it can also not be assumed that the provision of a high quality sporting facility will guarantee a region or city of a high volume of sporting events and sports tourism opportunities (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).

The sustainability of sporting facilities is based on the ability of the city or region to attract funding through the hosting of “catalytic” events and also to rent those facilities effectively to event organisers for use. Recently there has been a trend towards the construction of multi-purpose facilities which can be utilised for a variety of entertainment and community functions as well as the hosting of a variety of sporting events and activities. Multi-purpose facilities can prove to be more cost effective than traditional facilities dedicated to a particular sport or range of sports (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).
Governments and private investors should consider the regional facilities' environment so as to avoid duplication of facilities and maximise the synergies with complementary facilities in nearby regions. The development of regional sporting “hubs” for particular sports can also help reduce the risk of constructing sports specific facilities which are economically unsustainable (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).

The availability of a range of accessible accommodation, covering the budget market to the luxury market helps to maximise sports tourism. The identification of the range of accommodation enables local organisers of sports tourism events, to target particular events by knowing that the specific type of accommodation is available for that event, relating to the participants and spectators of the specific event. The amount of bed numbers for each sector of the market must be available in an accommodation directory so that the organisers of the event can target the correct event, because the accommodation needs for a junior championship event are different to that of a master’s championship event (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).

The community must be made aware of the benefits of hosting a sports tourism event. Businesses that are directly involved in the provision of services should be aware of the importance of catering for the needs of the spectators and competitors. All these guests must have a good experience of the event in total (www.ausport.gov.au/fulltext/2000/feddep/SportTourismStrategy.pdf, 2000).
3.6 CONCLUSION

Sports tourism can be defined as any tourism that is associated with a sporting event and it includes the competitors and the spectators. Initiatives that must be taken to improve sports tourism are firstly to link cultural and entertainment options with the sporting event, secondly tourist operators and sport departments must work together to be able to host successful sport tourism events, thirdly crime must be addressed so that tourists feel safe to travel to the destination, fourthly the marketing of the events must be targeted correctly at the specific market for the event and lastly a diversity of sports tourism events must be offered. The following actions are key elements of a sports tourism strategy:

- Coordinate the implementation of the strategy;
- Identify and address education and training issues in sports tourism;
- Identify and address the infrastructure requirements for sports tourism;
- Identify and address the research and data collection requirements for sports tourism;
- Improve the coordination and competitiveness of sports tourism;
- Improve the means of evaluation of the economic benefits of sports tourism;
- Minimise the impact of regulatory issues on sports tourism.

Chapter four will discuss indoor Aquatic Centres to establish the minimum requirements needed for such a centre to be utilised as a sports tourism attraction.
CHAPTER 4

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4.10  CONCLUSION
CHAPTER 4

4. INDOOR AQUATIC FACILITIES IN THE WORLD

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter four focused on Aquatic Centres with two or more indoor pools. This information will be used to motivate such an Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

An Aquatic Centre with two or more indoor pools would enable the metropole to bid for international and national swimming, water polo, synchronized swimming, diving and other indoor water sport events. Indoor Aquatic Centres enable events not to be influenced by weather conditions.

This will create an extra opportunity for sports tourism to the city, increasing the number of possible international and national athletes and spectators visiting the metropole.

4.2 CURRENT INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRES IN THE WORLD

Indoor aquatic centers with two indoor swimming pools, consisting of a fifty metre pool and a twenty five metre pool, would be able to host swimming events and water polo matches.

The reason that both pools must be indoors is that the twenty five metre pool can be used as a warm up and cooling down pool for swimmers while the
actual event is being held in the fifty metre pool, during long course events, and vice versa when a short course event is hosted.

The twenty five metre pool and the fifty metre pool can be used for water polo matches. The fifty metre pool can be divided into two water polo pools by using the lane dividers. With both pools being indoors the swimmers or water polo players are protected against weather conditions.

Australia, Canada, Europe, Russia, The Far East, United Kingdom and the United States of America were chosen for the research to establish an international representation of aquatic facilities. These countries are:

- Australia;
- Canada;
- Europe;
  o France;
  o Germany;
  o Ireland;
  o Netherlands;
  o Portugal;
  o Spain;
- Russia;
- The Far East;
  o China;
  o Japan;
- United Kingdom;
- United States of America.
Table 4.1 shows all the aquatic centres researched.

### Table 4.1 Aquatic Centres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>City or Area</th>
<th>Pool Name</th>
<th>50 Metre Pool</th>
<th>25 Metre Pool</th>
<th>26 Metre Utility Pool</th>
<th>Heated 50 Metre Pool</th>
<th>Heated 25 Metre Pool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Adelaide Metropolitan</td>
<td>Adelaide Aquatic Centre Pool 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brisbane Metropolitan</td>
<td>Sleeman Sports Complex Pool 1, 2 &amp; 3</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canberra Metropolitan</td>
<td>Australia Institute of Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canberra International Sports &amp; Aquatic Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tuggeranong Lakeside Pool and Recreation Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hobart Metropolitan</td>
<td>Tattersall's Hobart Aquatic Centre 1, 2 &amp; 3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Melbourne Metropolitan</td>
<td>Dandenong Oasis Indoor Aquatic Leisure Centre</td>
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<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>Alpine Training Centre</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Peninsula Leisure Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perth Metropolitan</td>
<td>Arena Joondalup</td>
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<td>Belmont Oasis Leisure Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Perth Challenge Stadium</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Australia</td>
<td>The Peninsula Leisure Centre</td>
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### Table 4.1 Aquatic Centres Continued

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<td>Kingdom</td>
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<td>Atlanta Georgia Tech Aquatic Center</td>
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Australia has nineteen indoor facilities where both fifty metre and twenty five metre pools are indoors. Three of the nineteen aquatic centers have three indoor pools, a fifty metre, a twenty five metre and a utility pool. Sixteen of the indoor aquatic centres' pools are heated (www.swimmersguide.com, 2007).

Out of the twelve other countries and a total of twenty one aquatic centres there are only eight aquatic centres with three indoor pools. The countries are China with one aquatic centre in Beijing, Germany with one aquatic centre in Munich, Russia with three aquatic centres in Moscow, the USA with one aquatic centre in Atlanta, Japan with one aquatic centre in Tokyo and Spain with one aquatic centre in Barcelona. Out of the forty indoor Aquatic Centres in the thirteen countries researched there are eleven with three indoor pools (www.swimmersguide.com, 2007).
Specific aquatic centres will be discussed in this chapter starting with aquatic centres in Australia followed by aquatic centres in Canada, Europe, Russia, The Far East, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

4.3 AUSTRALIA

4.3.1 ADELAIDE AQUATIC CENTRE

The main pool is a heated fifty metre lap pool that is available for casual use, carnivals and competitions. A moveable boom changes the fifty metre pool into two twenty five metre pools that can be used during short course swimming events. The diving pool is available for lap swimming during times of high usage (http://www.cityofadelaide.com.au/scripts/nc.dll?ADCCBRAND:STANDARD::pc=PC_53, 2007).

The Adelaide Aquatic Centre also offers two free-form heated leisure pools with water slides and features. The babies and toddlers pool has a squirty hedgehog for the youth. Other pools include the Octopool with graded depths and the cascade pool which is also appropriate for those adults that are big kids at heart (http://www.cityofadelaide.com.au/scripts/nc.dll?ADCCBRAND:STANDARD::pc=PC_53, 2007).


- Creche;
- Disabled facilities;
- Dive pool;
- Fifty metre pool;
  o Dividable into two twenty five metre pools;
- Free Car Parking;
- Free Picnic Areas;
- Grand Stand Seating;
- Health Club;
- Kiosk;
- Leisure pools;
- Sauna;
- Swim Shop.

### 4.3.2 CANBERRA INTERNATIONAL SPORTS AND AQUATIC CENTRE

The Canberra International Sports and Aquatic Centre is the premier indoor sporting facility, in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) region of Australia, available to the public, according to www.cisac.com.au; 2007. The construction cost of the facility was over thirty million Australian dollars. This aquatic centre offers unmatched state of the art and world class facilities in the capital city of Australia (http://www.cisac.com.au/default.cfm?pageid=c_aboutus, 2007).

The construction of the facility started in 2002, and the sports and aquatic centre officially opened on 12 January 2004. It comprises over 12,000 square metres of health, fitness and leisure under the one roof. According to www.cisac.com.au; 2007, the Canberra International Sports and Aquatic Centre is the preferred destination of the local school swimming carnivals,


- Fifty metre, ten lane swimming pool;
- Indoor Water Slide (Fourty metre);
- Leisure Pool (with beach entry);
- Spa & Steam Room;
- Twenty five metre, five lane swimming pool;
- Whirlpool.

More than 700,000 people visit the Canberra International Sports and Aquatic Centre annually to use the facilities. This centre is privately owned by Sports Centres Australia Pty Limited (http://www.cisac.com.au/default.cfm?pageid=c_aboutus, 2007).

4.3.3 COOK AND PHILIP PARK CENTRE

This facility is mainly used for training and coaching purposes. The three pools use state of the art water treatment equipment. The fifty metre pool is used for training and coaching, the twenty five metre pool is used for leisure activities and the third smaller pool is used for hydrotherapy. The water temperature of the three pools is as follows (http://www.cookandphillip.com.au/Sydney/Aquatic_Centre.asp, 2007):

- Fifty metre pool twenty seven degrees Celsius;
- Hydrotherapy pool thirty five degrees Celcius;
- Twenty five metre pool thirty degrees Celsius.

### 4.3.4 DANDENONG OASIS INDOOR AQUATIC LEISURE CENTRE

This Aquatic centre is a leisure centre and not a facility that can be used for water sport competitions according to [www.greaterdandenong.com](http://www.greaterdandenong.com), 2007.

The Dandedong Oasis Indoor Aquatic Leisure Centre consist of the following facilities

- Café;
- Fifty metre pool;
- Four heated pools;
- Fun pool;
- Gymnasium;
- Hydrotherapy pool;
- Lap it Up Club;
- Sauna/spa;
- Squash;
- Swim/gym shop;
- Toddler pool;
- Water slide.

### 4.3.5 MELBOURNE SPORTS AND AQUATIC CENTRE

This new outdoor fifty metre ten lane pool is open all year round and increases lap lane availability for lap swimming. This pool was used for the

The indoor competition pool is a fifty metre ten lane pool heated to twenty seven degrees Celcius. This pool is available for the use of both the serious swimmer and the not so serious swimmer. There is also a fourteen board diving facility (http://www.msac.com.au/default.php?page_id=34, 2007).

The twenty five metre lap pool is used for lap swimming, swimming lessons, and aqua aerobics. This pool is a versatile pool that is used by people of all ages and abilities. The spas, sauna and steam room are used for leisure purposes (http://www.msac.com.au/default.php?page_id=34, 2007).

The multi-purpose pool is heated to thirty four degrees Celsius and is used for swimming lessons, hydrotherapy, gentle exercise and family play. The wave pool is used to create a beach like environment in the centre. The youngster’s pool is a pool for toddlers and children up to the age of six. Water features are run in this pool during peak times, on weekends, public holidays and government school holidays (http://www.msac.com.au/default.php?page_id=34, 2007).


- Indoor fifty metre ten lane pool;
- Leisure Pool;
- Multi purpose pool;
- The new outdoor Commonwealth Games fifty metre pool;
- Twenty five metre lap pool;
- Wave pool;
- Youngster’s pool.

4.3.6 PERTH CHALLENGE STADIUM

The Perth Challenge Stadium opened its doors in 1986. To date more than ten million patrons have utilised the world class facilities of the Challenge Stadium for a wide variety of sporting, recreational and commercial activities. The centre has played host to numerous outstanding national and international sporting events including the highly successful 6th and 8th FINA Swimming Championships in 2005 and 2006. Never before in the history of the event has a city hosted this prestigious event twice (http://www.challengestadium.wa.gov.au/, 2007).

The two million Australian dollar headquarters of the Western Australia Institute of Sport is located at Challenge Stadium, providing Australia’s elite athletes with state of the art training facilities and support staff. Events hosted at Challenge Stadium include international and national sporting events, exhibitions, concerts, functions and seminars. A wide variety of community programmes are on offer for toddlers and teens, adults and the elderly and the Challenge Fitness Centre gives members access to a dedicated gymnasium and circuit room, fitness and deep water fitness classes and the aquatic centre (http://www.challengestadium.wa.gov.au/, 2007).

4.3.7 SLEEMAN SPORTS COMPLEX

The Sleeman Sports complex consists of the Chandler Aquatic Centre also known as the Brisbane Aquatic centre. This sports complex has hosted many aquatic events including the XVII Commonwealth Games, the 2001 Goodwill

This aquatic centre offers four heated pools all under the one roof. The ten lane, fifty metre pool has the latest timing technology and is rated in the swimming fraternity as a “fast” pool. The centre also houses Queensland’s best diving pool, as well as a twenty five metre pool (http://www.sleemancentre.org.au/content/venue.asp?name=SleemanSports Complex, 2007).

The Aquatic Centre’s spaciousness and design offer great versatility to be able to host from world-class swimming and diving events to synchronised swimming and water polo matches. Facilities include (http://www.sleemancentre.org.au/content/venue.asp?name=SleemanSports Complex, 2007):

- Australian Institute of Sport;
- Café with indoor and outdoor seating;
- Chandler swim shop;
- Childcare;
- Daktronics Pro star Video Display Board;
- Diving Australia;
- Diving pool with ten, seven, five, three, one and half metre diving boards and platforms;
- Fifty metre, ten lane Olympic pool;
- Giant water slide;
- Grandstand seating for 4350 people plus corporate boxes;
- Learn to swim school;
- Meeting or seminar rooms/Gymnasium/aerobics;
- Omega electronics with Ares 21 timing gear system;
- Queensland Diving;
- Queensland Swimming;
- Sports Medicine Services;
- Twenty five metre pool.

The Aquatic Centre can be used for corporate dinners, award nights, product launches, team building sessions, trade shows and exhibitions. It is the only world-class aquatic venue in Queensland that provides the opportunity to create a unique aquatic themed event (http://www.msfa.qld.gov.au/files/pdf/12779_Chandler_Aquatic_v5.pdf, 2007).

4.4 CANADA

4.4.1 NEPEAN SPORTSPLEX OTTAWA

The Nepean Sportsplex is a multi-purpose facility which has served visitors to Ottawa and residents of Ottawa for over 30 years. Featuring both indoor and outdoor recreation amenities, the Nepean Sportsplex has become known as a top-notch location to hold tradeshows and special events, according to the Ottawa.ca website. The Nepean Sportsplex offers the following sports activities at the centre learn-to-swim, aquatic certification, aqua fitness, and fitness programs including aerobics, indoor cycling, personal training and squash. The Seniors’ Centre offers activities for senior citizens fifty five years old and older, while the Visual Arts Centre provides all levels of visual arts programs and general interest programs completing the options available at the centre (http://ottawa.ca/residents/parks_recreation/facilities/rec_centres/sportsplex/index_en.html, 2007).
4.5 EUROPE

4.5.1 PISCINE GEORGES-HERMANT PARIS FRANCE

The Piscine Georges-Hermant pool was the site of the Olympic swimming competition during the Paris Games of 1924 and it also hosted the diving, water polo and synchronized swimming events of the International Gay and Lesbian Aquatics 2000 World Championships (http://www.swimmersguide.com/query/Detail.cfm?PoolID=5951, 2007).

The aquatic centre consists of the following pools:

- Fifty metre by twenty metre eight lane pool;
- Twenty five meter by twenty five metre eight lane pool;
- Diving equipment of a one metre, a three metre board and a five metre platform (http://www.swimmersguide.com/query/Detail.cfm?PoolID=5951,2007).

The swimmers guide website and the http://www.paris.fr/portail/Sport/Portal do not have any more information about the aquatic centre. There are no other websites available with more information of this aquatic centre.

4.5.2 OLYMPIA-SCHWIMMHALLE MUNICH GERMANY

Olympic diving and swimming competitions and finals in water ball games were held in the Olympic swimming centre. In the “fasted water in the world” (as experts called it), according to the website, the American swimmer Mark
Spitz won his seven gold medals and became an unmatched Olympic legendary figure in this pool (http://www.olympiapark-muenchen.de/index.php?id=olympia-schwimmhalle&L=1, 2007).

German championships and Olympic qualification races are hosted at the centre and daily training for Munich swimming clubs takes place in the centre. This swimming centre with five pools is a successful combination of leisure-oriented utilisation and serious sports requirements. While families enjoy bathing and paddling, more athletic swimmers are also catered for in the fifty metre competition pool in the Olympic swimming centre. Visitors can dive from the ten metre diving board with its five platforms or from one of the seven springboards or if they simply want to relax, then visitors can enjoy the whirlpool, sauna and solarium. There are a variety of water activities to choose from: children's games, aqua games, aqua gymnastics, massage, snorkeling, aqua jogging and a gym (http://www.olympiapark-muenchen.de/index.php?id=olympia-schwimmhalle&L=1, 2007).

In summer, the leisure sports programme, which is free for visitors to the swimming centre, is extended to include the 13,500 square metres of sunbathing lawn. This is for stretching, endurance training, aerobics, fitness gymnastics or just simply sunbathing (http://www.swimmersguide.com/query/Detail.cfm?PoolID=5975, 2007).

The aquatic centre consists of the following pools (http://www.swimmersguide.com/query/Detail.cfm?PoolID=5975, 2007):

- A 16.66 metre by eight metre pool;
- Diving equipment consists of one three metre and three one metre boards as well as a three metre, five metre, seven and a half metre and the metre platforms.
- Fifty by twelve and a half metre five lane pool usually divided into two twenty five metre pools;
- Fifty by twenty one metre eight lane pool;
- Twenty metre by twenty one metre diving pool;


4.5.3 NATIONAL AQUATIC CENTRE DUBLIN IRELAND

The National Aquatic Centre offers a fifty metre ten lane pool that can be divided into a twenty five metre x twenty five metre pool and two eleven and a half metre x twenty five metre pools plus one diving pool measuring sixteen and a half metre by twenty five metre. The diving pool has a three, five, seven and a half and ten metre diving platforms as well as a one metre and three metre springboard (http://www.nationalaquaticcentre.ie/what/competition-pool.php, 2007).

The fifty metre pool can accommodate long and short course swimming events, high board diving events, water polo, synchronized swimming events and scuba diving events. The facility also offers leisure events for families that want to spend a day at the aquatic centre including raging water adventures. The facility claims that it has Europe's biggest and best rides and attractions (http://www.nationalaquaticcentre.ie/what/competition-pool.php, 2007).
4.5.4 PISCINES BERNAT PICORNELL BARCELONA SPAIN

The pools are in the Olympic Complex adjacent to the Olympic Stadium. There is a café overlooking the pools on the second floor. The indoor pool is in very good shape with wider than average lanes. The 1992 Olympic Games was hosted at this facility. The aquatic centre consists of the following pools (http://www.swimmersguide.com/query/Detail.cfm?PoolID=7863, 2007):

- Fifty metre by twenty five metre, indoor pool, 2.2m - 3.8m deep the pool is operated long or short course according to the season;
- Fifty metre by twenty five metre, outdoor pool, 2.2m - 3.8m deep;
- Twenty five metre diving pool, outdoors.

The Nepean Sportsplex hosts more than thirty regional, provincial, national and international sporting events as well as thirty five special events per year. The facility can seat 750 people and serves over 1.5 million clients annually, who enjoy any of the following amenities (http://ottawa.ca/residents/parks_recreation/facilities/rec_centres/sportsplex/index_en.html, 2007):

- Children’s wading pool;
- Diving boards and towers for the diving activities are not described;
- Fifty metre Olympic eight lane pool with a moveable bulkhead to create two twenty five metre eight lane pools for the short course season;
- Therapeutic swirl pool;
- Twenty five metre four lane family pool for lap swimming.
4.6 RUSSIA

4.6.1 MOSCOW OLYMPIC WATER SPORTS CENTRE

This is the largest listed facility on the swimmers guide website. The Moscow Olympic Water Sports Center with a total of ten all year-round pools, has twice as many as any other listed facility (http://www.swimmersguide.com/query/Detail.cfm?PoolID=6780, 2007).

The following aquatic activities are offered at the facility: classes in swimming, water polo, diving and synchronic swimming. The facility has the following services on offer; swimming pools, saunas and rooms rental for companies. Other sports like tennis, hockey, diving, polo and fitness rooms and a gymnasium are also available (http://eng.moscowout.ru/sport/water/1047, 2007).

The aquatic centre consists of the following pools and other facilities (http://www.swimmersguide.com/query/Detail.cfm?PoolID=6780, 2007):

- A hotel and several restaurants;
- Five indoor utility pools;
- Four gymnasiums;
- One indoor and two outdoor tennis courts;
- Six Saunas;
- There are also fifty metre and twenty five metre, all year-round, outdoor pools;
- Twenty five metre indoor pool;
- Two fifty metre indoor pools;
4.7 THE FAR EAST

4.7.1 TOKYO TATSUMI INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING CENTRE JAPAN

This is an international class venue according to the swimmers guide website. The second fifty metre pool is shallow enough for water-walking, which can make for some tired legs.

The aquatic centre consists of the following pools (http://www.swimmersguide.com/query/Detail.cfm?PoolID=8108, 2007):

- Fifty metre by fifteen metre seven lane pool with a depth from 1.2m - 1.4m;
- Fifty metre by twenty five metre, ten lane pool with a moveable floor that can be set from 1.4m to three metre in depth;
- Twenty five metre by twenty five metre, five metre deep diving pool.

4.8 UNITED KINGDOM

4.8.1 CRYSTAL PALACE NATIONAL SPORT CENTRE LONDON

The London Development Agency and Greenwich Leisure Limited are working in partnership to ensure that the Crystal Palace National Sport Centre, an iconic sport and leisure facility, continues to provide a full range of activities for all levels and abilities. Since taking over the responsibility for the facility, the London Development Agency and Greenwich Leisure Limited
have invested significantly into the centre to sustain the full range of activities being offered (http://www.gll.org/borough/borough.asp?CategoryID=800, 2007).

Investment by the London Development Agency and Greenwich Leisure Limited includes:

- Access improvements for those with disabilities;
- Accommodation for those with disabilities;
- A new leisure college delivering vocational and academic courses;
- New main entrance and reception area;
- North balcony sports arena re-surfaced;
- Refurbished dance studio;
- Refurbished health and fitness zone;

The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games will be hosted in London and with this event only five years away, the National Sports Centre offers excellent facilities for all athletes, regardless of ability, to train and develop their talents.

These facilities include the following (http://www.gll.org/borough/borough.asp?CategoryID=800, 2007):

- Accommodation block;
- Diving pool;
- Fifty metre swimming pool;
- Fully equipped gym;
- Indoor athletics;
- Indoor sports hall;
- International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) accredited athletics stadium;
- Synthetic pitches;
- Trampoline hall;
- Weights training area.

4.9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

4.9.1 GEORGIA TECH AQUATIC CENTRE ATLANTA

The Georgia Tech Aquatic Centre was the venue that hosted all swimming, diving and synchronized swimming competitions as well as the swimming portion of the modern pentathlon during the Centennial Olympic Games in the summer of 1996. This facility also hosted the 2005 Men's and Women's Atlantic Coast Conference swimming and Diving Championships and the 2005 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Zone Diving Championships. The facility also hosted the 2006 Men's NCAA Swimming and Diving Championships (http://ramblinwreck.cstv.com/genrel/032102aae.html, 2007).

The Georgia Tech Aquatic Centre provides a world-class venue for aquatic sports and serves as an important element of the physical legacy of the Games. The 1,900-seat main stadium contains a competition pool and dive pool. The competition pool is a fifty metre by ten lane pool, with two movable bulkheads so that courses can be set up for twenty five yard, twenty five metre or thirty metre for water polo. It also features a movable floor which can be set from zero depth to seven feet, eight inches. The dive pool features one and three-metre springboards plus one, three, five, seven-and-a half and ten
metre platforms, as well as a Spargar system that sends a mass of bubbles from the bottom of the tank to ease entry into the water (http://ramblinwreck.cstv.com/genrel/032102aae.html, 2007).

The original twenty one million US dollar facility was funded entirely by the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG). Construction on the facility began in July 1994 and was completed in time to host the seventh Synchronized Swimming World Cup in August 1995. The newly-renovated enclosure of the Georgia Tech Aquatic Centre is part of an over forty five million US dollar expansion. Other test events hosted at the facility included the Nations Bank Pan Pacific Swimming Championships, the ninth Diving World Cup and the ninth Water Polo World Cup (http://ramblinwreck.cstv.com/genrel/032102aae.html, 2007).

4.10 CONCLUSION

Table 4.2 on page 72 is a summary of the aquatic centres discussed in more detail in chapter four. The purpose of Table 4.2 is to establish commonality amongst the different aquatic centres, regarding the amount of pools in the centre, if the centre is used for other activities than water sports, is it used for National, International, Olympic Games and for leisure activities?

This information will give an indication of what an aquatic centre must have to be seen as an international facility and what other facilities must be provided at the centre to be a multi purpose facility. This will enable the facility to not only rely on water sports events as a source of income, but also be able to hosts other events to supply revenue streams for the facility. The information was gathered from chapter four and the table was constructed by the researcher.
### Table 4.2 Aquatic Centres Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>City or Area</th>
<th>Aquatic Centre</th>
<th>Number of Pools</th>
<th>Multi Purpose Centre</th>
<th>National Events</th>
<th>Olympic Events</th>
<th>Leisure facilities</th>
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<td>Adelaide Aquatic Centre</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Sleeman Sports Complex</td>
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<td>Perth Challenge Stadium</td>
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<td>Cook and Phillip Park Centre</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Crystal Palace National Sports Centre</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>Georgia Tech Aquatic Center</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Only one aquatic centre, the Cook and Phillip Park Centre, is not used for National, International and Olympic Games events. According to the cookandphillip.com website, the centre is only used as a training facility and the centre has three pools (http://www.cookandphillip.com.au/Sydney/Aquatic_Centre.asp, 2007).

Four out of the sixteen aquatic centres have two pools, five of the aquatic centers that have three pools, five of the aquatic centres that have four pools and one with seven pools and one with ten pools.

Nine of the sixteen aquatic centres are multi purpose centres and fourteen have leisure facilities. Fifteen of the centres are used for national events, thirteen are used for international events and only five have been used for Olympic Games. The nine multi purpose aquatic centres with leisure facilities are used for national events and seven for international events not one of them was used for Olympic Games events.

The number of pools per aquatic centre does not give a specific indication of what the preferred number of pools should be as they are evenly spread amongst the aquatic centres. The number of pools will be decided by the budget available, but a minimum of two pools is recommended. It is however clear from the information in Table 4.2 on page 72 that the aquatic centre should be a multi purpose centre with leisure facilities included. This will enable the centre to generate different streams of income to enhance sustainability. The aquatic centre should also be designed to host National and International events, but not necessarily for Olympic Games events.

Chapter five will discuss the Empirical study and the research methodology.
CHAPTER 5

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CHAPTER 5

5. THE EMPIRICAL STUDY AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss the empirical study and the research methodology used for the empirical study regarding an Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole. The literature study for the feasibility of a Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole Aquatic Centre is done in chapters two through to chapter four. In chapter two the researcher discussed the possible benefit of such a facility for sports tourism in the metropole. In chapter three the researcher discussed sports tourism and what initiatives can be taken to encourage sports tourism to a destination like the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole. In chapter four the researcher discussed the minimum requirements for an Aquatic Centre and motivation for it.

5.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

According to Collis and Hussey (2003; 1) there is no consensus in the literature concerning the definition for research. Research however is central to both business and academic activities. There seems to be agreement that (Collis and Hussey, 2003; 1):

- It is systematic and methodical;
- Research increases knowledge;
- Research is a process of enquiry and investigation.
They continue that research allows one to apply theory to, and or analyse, a real problem, or to explore and analyse more general issues (Collis and Hussey, 2003; 2).

A determining factor in the design process is the degree of control that is deemed necessary for the project. Control and planning are important considerations that need to be taken by the researcher. The structure and the particular logic of a research design is determined by the formulation of the research problem (Mouton, 1996; 108).

It is seldom possible to plan a project in such detail that all error will be eliminated, but is possible to identify certain typical threats to validity and adjust the design of the research accordingly (Mouton, 1996; 108).

The main function of a research design is to enable the researcher to ensure the validity of the process and to anticipate the appropriate research decisions that must be made to ensure valid results (Mouton, 1996; 107).

With this in mind the research design for this project will focus on the feasibility of an Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole. The outcome of the study will confirm the feasibility, the minimum facilities required for National and International aquatic events and the effect of such a facility on sports tourism in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

5.3 PLANNING THE RESEARCH

In planning the research project, the researcher must choose a viable research problem and consider the nature of the data which the investigation
of such a problem will demand. The researcher must also consider the feasible collecting of the data and the interpreting there of (Leedy, 1980; 45). A researcher must understand why he or she is involved in research, because this will influence the researcher in how he or she will go about doing the research and what the findings will be (Blaxter, et al, 1996; 11).

To be successful in the research effort the researcher must plan the research process carefully. This emphasizes the importance of the planning phase in the execution of a research project (Leedy, 1980; 46).

The empirical study was conducted by means of a mail survey, using a questionnaire developed from the information gathered during the literature study done in chapters two through to chapter four. The questionnaire is available in Annexure A. The results of the questionnaire were then statistically analysed. The process followed by the researcher is discussed in the following paragraphs.

5.3.1 THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaires are associated with both phenomenological and positivistic methodologies. A questionnaire consists of a list of carefully structured questions which is chosen after considerable testing, with a view to eliciting reliable responses from a chosen sample. The aim here is to find out what a selected group of participants do, feel or think (Collis and Hussey, 2003; 173).

Collis and Hussey (2003; 173) further states that a positivistic approach requires the use of closed questions and that a phenomenological approach requires the use of open ended questions. Open ended questions can only be coded after they have been completed by the respondents while closed questions can be coded in the questionnaire.
The researcher must be sure that the respondents understands the questions in the same way as he or she and that all the questions are asked in the same way to every respondent. The following are the main decisions involved when using a questionnaire (Collis and Hussey, 2003; 174):

- The design of the questionnaire and any instructions;
- The methods for collating and analysing the data thus collected;
- The method of distribution and return of completed questionnaires;
- The possible action to be taken if questionnaires are not returned;
- The sample size;
- The tests for validity and reliability and when they should be applied;
- The type of questions;
- The wording of any accompanying letter;
- The wording of the questions and how to ensure that they are intelligible and unambiguous.

According to Leedy (1980; 99) a questionnaire is an impersonal probe and because of the impersonality associated with the questionnaire method of gathering data, it needs to be governed by practical guidelines. They are as follows:

- Inspect the assumptions underlying the questionnaire;
- The questionnaire should be designed to fulfill a specific research objective (Leedy, 1980; 100).

The following must be considered during the construction of the questionnaire (Leedy, 1980; 100 - 102):

- Be courteous;
- Check for consistency;
5.3.2 THE SAMPLE SIZE

A sample is a subset of a population and the main interest of the study should be represented by it. A precisely defined set of people under consideration makes up the population. The need to conduct statistical analysis in a positivistic approach dictates that a relative large sample must be used. Phenomenological approaches aims for depth and it is possible that a sample of one is sufficient (Collis and Hussey, 2003; 56).

For the purpose of this research the sample will be taken from the aquatic fraternity in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole. The sample will consist of between fifty and sixty respondents including club presidents, secretaries, coaches and members of the Eastern Province Aquatic Executive Committee.

Terre Blance and Dunheim (2002; 44) state that the main concern for sampling is that the sample must be representative of the population the researcher wants to draw conclusions from. A second concern according to them is that the sample must be large enough for the researcher to be able to make inferences from the population.

Mouton (1996; 110) states representativeness is the underlying epistemic criteria of a valid unbiased sample. The criteria applied in the process of
sampling are a clear definition of the population and a systematic drawing of the sample.

Collis and Hussey (2003; 179) state that questions maybe open-ended where each respondent can give a personal response or opinion, or closed questions where the respondent’s answer is selected from a number of predetermined alternatives. The researcher will make use of open-ended and closed questions in the questionnaire.

The researcher divided the questionnaire into two sections. Section A consisted of biographical questions that offered choices for the respondent to tick. Questions in this section surveyed the number of club members, geographical location of the club, gender and race distribution of the club members and the aquatic discipline the club is representing.

Section B consisted of closed questions. These questions required the respondents to indicate the degree to which they concurred with certain statements. Collis and Hussey (2003: 183) display a Likert Scale example where the respondent can choose a point on a scale that best represents his or her view. The researcher used the following scale in the questionnaire (Collis and Hussey, 2003: 183):

- 5 represents strong agreement or very important;
- 4 represents agreement or quite important;
- 3 represent uncertainty;
- 2 represents disagreement or of little importance;
- 1 represents strong disagreement or not important.

The wording of the questions must be intelligible and unambiguous and the same for the accompanying letter the following general rules can be followed when designing the questions (Collis and Hussey, 2003: 178):
- Avoid negative questions;
- Avoid offensive questions;
- Avoid vague descriptive words like ‘huge’ and ‘small’;
- Do not ask leading questions;
- Do not ask questions that require calculations;
- Do not ask questions that tests a respondent’s memory;
- Do not use jargon or specialist words;
- Explain the purpose of the questionnaire;
- Include questions that serve as cross checks to the answers of other questions;
- Keep the questionnaire as short as possible;
- Keep the questions as simple as possible;
- Only ask one question at a time;
- Only include relevant questions;
- Phrase each question so that only one meaning is possible.

5.3.3 MAIL SURVEY

According to Blaxter, et al (1996; 160) there are a number of ways that a questionnaire can be administered. The questionnaire can be posted to the respondents, who then are expected to send them back after completion. The questionnaire can be administered telephonically or face to face.

A mail survey was chosen by the researcher for this study. The reason for selecting a mail survey is that Kemp (1997; 181) states that a mail survey has the following advantages:

- A mailed questionnaire may be easily standardized;
- It is relatively cheap;
- One person can handle the administration;
- There is more anonymity than with other forms of communication.

5.3.4 ADMINISTERING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The addresses of the aquatic fraternity were obtained from the Eastern Province Aquatics 2006/2007 Season handbook. The questionnaire was delivered by hand or emailed, by the researcher, together with a covering letter (see Annexure B). The aim of the covering letter was to provide the following information:

- An offer to make a summary of the study available if so desired;
- Reference to the self-addressed envelope enclosed;
- The aim of the research;
- The cut off date for the completion of the questionnaire;
- The fact that the questionnaire would take less than twenty minutes to complete.

5.3.5 THE POPULATION

The Eastern Province Aquatic 2006/2007 handbook was used to obtain names and addresses of the swimming fraternity in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole. Due to the size of the population the researcher decided to utilise the total population for the sample. The population numbered eighty members of the aquatic fraternity consisting of:

- Club Administrators;
- Club Coaches;
- Club Presidents;
- Diving Board Members;
- Diving Selection Committee;
- Members of the executive committee;
- Swimming Selection Committee;
- Synchronized Selection Committee;
- Synchronized Swimming Board.

5.4 THE VALIDITY OF THE RESEARCH

Leedy (1980; 37) states that there are two types of validity namely internal validity and external validity. Leedy further mentions that internal validity is the basic minimum without which any experiment is uninterpretable and external validity refers to the generalisation of the experiment (Leedy, 1980; 170).

The extent to which the research findings accurately represent what is really happening in the situation indicates the validity of the research. The following research errors such as faulty research procedures, poor samples, and misleading and inaccurate measurements can undermine validity. There is a danger that a positivistic paradigm can have a low validity, because it focuses on the precision of measurement and the ability to be able to repeat the experiment reliably. A phenomenological paradigm, on the other hand, is aimed at capturing the essence of the phenomena and extracting data which is rich in its analysis and explanation. The researcher’s aim here is to gain full access to the knowledge and meaning of those involved in the phenomenon and consequently the validity is high under such a paradigm (Collis and Hussey, 2003: 59).

There are several ways in which the validity of research can be assessed. Face validity, the most common, requires the researcher to actually measure
or represent what he or she is supposed to measure or represent. Construct validity is another important form of validity for business research. This relates to the problem that there are a number of phenomena which are not directly observable such as satisfaction, motivation, anxiety and ambition. These are known as hypothetical constructs which are assumed to exist as factors which explain observable phenomena. The researcher must be able to demonstrate that the observations and the research findings can be explained by the construct (Collis and Hussey, 2003: 59).

Validity is a criterion that is applicable to the whole research process. This means that it is the quality of the following elements of knowledge that is important (Mouton, 1996; 109);

- Data;
- Hypothesis;
- Methods;
- Statements;
- Theories.

5.5 THE RELIABILITY OF THE RESEARCH

Another aspect of the research is reliability and it is concerned with the findings of the research. The researcher needs to be able to ask the question if the findings and conclusions of the research be able to withstand the closets scrutiny. If the findings can be repeated it is reliable. This process is known as replication and in positivistic studies reliability is high. In phenomenological studies, however reliability does not have such high status. It might even be interpreted in a different way. Qualitative measures in the positivistic sense must be able to produce the same observations and
interpretations on different occasions by different researchers and/or observers (Collis and Hussey, 2003: 58).

Blaxter, et al (1996; 200) mention that reliability has to do with how well the researcher has carried out the research process meaning that if another researcher looked into the same questions with the same setting, will that researcher essentially come up with the same results? If the answer is yes, then the research was reliable.

The reliability of the responses to the questionnaire is also an important issue. There are three ways of estimating the reliability of the responses to questionnaires. Firstly the test re-tests method where the questions are asked of the same people, but at different occasions. The different responses of the two occasions are correlated and the correlation coefficient of the two sets of data is computed to provide an index of reliability. The problem here is that it is difficult to persuade respondents to answer questions for a second time and they may also rethink the questions and give different answers (Collis and Hussey, 2003: 186).

Secondly the split-halves method where the responses are split into two halves by putting the responses of the odd numbered questions into one pile and the responses of the even numbered questions into another pile. The two piles are then correlated and a correlation coefficient calculated to provide an index of reliability (Collis and Hussey, 2003: 186.187).

Thirdly the internal consistency method where every item is correlated with every other item across the entire sample and the average inter-item correlation is taken as the index of reliability. This is a popular method but it requires substantial computing facilities (Collis and Hussey, 2003: 187).
The aim of this research was to ensure that all questions are understandable and relevant.

5.6 CONCLUSION

In chapter five the researcher discussed the empirical study and the research methodology. The discussion included discussions about the research design, planning the research, the design of the questionnaire, the sample size, how the questionnaire will be distributed and administered, the validity of the research and its reliability.

In chapter six the researcher will discuss the empirical study’s analysis and the findings.
### CHAPTER 6

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CHAPTER 6

6.0 THE EMPIRICAL STUDY ANALYSIS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss the analysis of the research results of the empirical study regarding an Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole. The literature study for the feasibility of a Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole Aquatic Centre is done in chapters two through to chapter four. In this chapter the researcher will discuss the analysis of the empirical study.

6.2 THE RESEARCH RESPONSE

The survey was emailed and delivered by hand to respondents during the week of 13\textsuperscript{th} August 2007. The respondents were requested to complete the questionnaire by 27 August 2007. An extension of the completion date was given by the researcher and a total of twenty five questionnaires were completed by respondents by 15 September 2007. The researcher emailed and delivered a total of fifty questionnaires to respondents. A response rate of fifty percent was achieved which indicates an acceptable response rate.
The Pie Chart in Figure 6.1 below shows the different respondents and the number of each that responded.

Figure 6.1 Respondents to the Questionnaire.

Source: Researcher’s own construction.

Figure 6.1 indicates that the different respondents were as follows:

- Five Club Presidents;
- Four Coaches;
- Seven Administrators;
- Seven Ordinary Club Members;
- Two Other.

This made up the twenty five respondents which is a sample that represents the aquatic fraternity in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.
6.3 THE RESULTS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA IN SECTION A OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Section A of the questionnaire included questions regarding general information about the respondents and the club they belong to in the swimming fraternity.

Figure 6.2 indicates the amount of male and female swimmers in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

Figure 6.2 Male and Female Swimmers

Source: Researcher’s own construction.
Figure 6.2 on page 90 indicates that 509 swimmers are female which represents 37.15 percent of all the swimmers represented by the twenty five respondents in the sample and 850 swimmers are male that represents 62.55 of all the swimmers represented by the twenty five respondents in the sample. Figure 6.3 indicates the amount of white, previously disadvantaged swimmers (non white) and disabled swimmers.

Figure 6.3 White, Previously Disadvantaged (non white) and Disabled Swimmers

![Swimmers Pie Chart]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Swimmers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Swimmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Disadvantaged Swimmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled Swimmers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher’s own construction.

Figure 6.3 indicates that 117 previous disadvantaged (non white) swimmers were represented by the twenty five respondents in the sample. 1237 white swimmers and 5 disabled swimmers were represented by the twenty five respondents in the sample.
6.4 ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF SECTION B OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

The questions in section B of the questionnaire were designed to determine if the findings of the literature study regarding the minimum requirements of an Indoor Aquatic Centre will be acceptable for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole aquatic fraternity. Will sport tourism be positively affected by an Indoor Aquatic Centre? The Likert scale was used in the questionnaire. This scale was discussed in on page 80.

The study was designed to determine the type of Indoor Aquatic Centre facility the respondents would like to be built in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

In order to determine the degree of support for the different statements made in the questionnaire the statistical indicators mean, mode, variance and standard deviation were calculated for each statement. The reasons why the above mentioned statistical indicators were used are as follows:

- The mean value returns the expected value of a random variable. For a data set the mean is the sum of the observations divided by the number of the observations (http://en.wikipedia.org, 2007). The mean value will then indicate what the result is for the entire respondent’s response to a specific question and or statement in the questionnaire;

- The mode of a data sample is the element or value that occurs most often in the collection (http://en.wikipedia.org, 2007). The value chosen by most of the respondents for a specific question or statement represents the mode;
In statistics the variance of a random variable is a measure of its statistical dispersion indicating how its possible values are spread around the expected value. While the expected value shows the location of the distribution, the variance indicates the variability of the values (http://en.wikipedia.org, 2007). The smaller the variance of a specific value the better the result;

The standard deviation is the square root of the variance (http://en.wikipedia.org, 2007). The smaller the value of the standard deviation the better is the result of the response.

The result was determined by using the Likert Scale (paragraph 5.3.2). The value of the result was determined by using the mean value, the mode value and the standard deviation. All three values were taken into consideration to decide on the final result.

The method used to calculate the statistics was a computer spreadsheet application called Microsoft Office Excel 2003, running on Microsoft Windows XP Professional Version 2002 Service Pack 2.

6.4.1 RESULTS OF THE MINIMUM POOL REQUIREMENTS FOR AN INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRE

The results of this section are available in Annexure C section one. Each statement of this section will be discussed in detail below.

Table 6.1 shows the result of statement 1.1 of the questionnaire.
Table 6.1 Results of responses to Statement 1.1 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 An Indoor Aquatic Centre with one 50m ten lane pool is sufficient.</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 2.72 and the mode of 2.00 indicates that the result of disagree is the correct value according to the Likert Scale where a value of two equals the result of disagree. If the standard deviation of 1.43 is added to the mean the value is more than four, where four would have a result of agree, The mode however is two which shows that the most respondents disagree with the statement and this supports the disagree result. One pool is therefore not sufficient.

Table 6.2 below shows the result of statement 1.2 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.2 Results of responses to Statement 1.2 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2 An Indoor Aquatic Centre with one 50m ten lane pool and one 25m ten lane pool is sufficient.</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although the mean is 3.60 for this statement the mode is five. A value of 3.6 is smaller than four so the Likert Scale’s result should be uncertain, but the mode is five which correlates to a result of strongly agree. If the standard deviation value of 1.35 is added to the mean value of 3.6 the value is 4.95. This value is smaller than five therefore a result of agree is correct according
to the Likert Scale. The majority of the respondents strongly agree that a minimum of two pools is sufficient as the mode equals five.

Table 6.3 below shows the result of statement 1.3 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.3 Results of responses to Statement 1.3 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3 An Indoor Aquatic Centre with one 50 m ten lane pool, one 25m ten lane pool and a diving pool is preferable.</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.36 and the mode of five supports the result of strongly agree. If the standard deviation value of 0.86 is added to the mean the result is 5.22 which supports the strongly agree result according to the Likert Scale. Most of the respondents also strongly agree with the statement as the mode is five. The respondents strongly agree that three pools as mentioned in statement 1.3 of the questionnaire are preferable.

Table 6.4 below shows the result of statement 1.4 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.4 Results of responses to Statement 1.4 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.4 All pools must be heated.</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.52 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of
more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree that the pools must be heated.

Table 6.5 below shows the result of statement 1.5 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.5 Results of responses to Statement 1.5 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5 The 50m and 25m pool must be designed to accommodate water polo matches.</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.20 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree that both pools must be suitable for water polo matches.

Table 6.6 below shows the result of statement 1.6 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.6 Results of responses to Statement 1.6 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.6 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must include a pool for warming up and cooling down.</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.28 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of
the respondents strongly agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode. The result of statement 1.6 supports statement 1.2 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.7 below shows the result of statement 1.7 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.7 Results of responses to Statement 1.7 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.7 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be able to host short course and long course swimming events.</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.56 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of five. The result of statement 1.7 supports statement 1.2 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.8 below shows the result of statement 1.8 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.8 Results of responses to Statement 1.8 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.8 The 25m pool can be a utility pool catering for water polo, short course galas and diving.</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The mean of 4.36 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of five. The result of statement 1.8 supports statement 1.2, statement 1.5 and statement 1.7 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.9 below shows the result of statement 1.9 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.9 Results of responses to Statement 1.9 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.9 An Indoor Aquatic Centre must have a minimum of two pools.</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.68 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of five. The result of statement 1.9 supports statement 1.2 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.10 below shows the result of statement 1.10 of the questionnaire.

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Table 6.10 Results of responses to Statement 1.10 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.10 One pool must be a 50m ten lane pool and the other a 25m ten lane pool.</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.52 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of just more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of five. The result of statement 1.10 supports statement 1.2 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.11 below shows the result of statement 1.11 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.11 Results of responses to Statement 1.11 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.11 The 25m pool must be a utility pool.</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.28 and the mode of four supports the Likert Scale result of agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of 4.89, this also supports the agree result. The majority of the respondents agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of four. The result of statement 1.11 supports statement 1.8 of the questionnaire.
Table 6.12 below shows the result of statement 1.12 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.12 Results of responses to Statement 1.12 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.12 The pools must have electronic timing devices.</td>
<td>4.84</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.84 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of five. Electronic timing devices are deemed to be very important as correct timing of swimmers is important for qualifying times for national and international events.

Table 6.13 below shows the result of statement 1.13 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.13 Results of responses to Statement 1.13 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.13 The pools must be suitable for learn to swim programmes.</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.32 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of five. Learn to swim programmes will benefit previously
disadvantaged (non-white) swimmers. The results from the demographic study in Figure 5.3 shows that previously disadvantaged swimmers are in the minority. This aspect must be addressed so that aquatic sports are more representative of all South Africans.

Table 6.14 below shows the result of statement 1.14 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.14 Results of responses to Statement 1.14 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.14 The 25m pool must cater for synchronized swimming.</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.08 and the mode of four supports the Likert Scale result of agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of 4.94, this also supports the agree result as it is less than five. The majority of the respondents agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of four. The result of statement 1.14 supports statement 1.8 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.15 below shows the result of statement 1.15 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.15 Results of responses to Statement 1.15 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.15 The 25m pool must cater for diving.</td>
<td>4.16</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.16 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of
more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of five. The result of this statement also supports statement 1.8 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.16 below shows the result of statement 1.16 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.16 Results of responses to Statement 1.16 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.16 All pools must be separate.</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.28 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of five. The result of this statement also supports statement 1.2 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.17 below shows the result of statement 1.17 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.17 Results of responses to Statement 1.17 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.17 The minimum amount of pools is three.</td>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.24 supports the Likert Scale result of uncertain, the mode indicates a Likert Scale result of disagree. Adding the standard deviation to
the mean has a result of 4.57, this also supports the agree result as it is less than five. The majority of the respondents disagree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of two. No definite decision can be made regarding agree or disagree so uncertain is the best choice for this statement.

Table 6.18 below shows the result of statement 1.18 of the questionnaire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.18 All aquatic disciplines must have own pool.</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.20 supports the Likert Scale result of uncertain, the mode indicates a Likert Scale result of disagree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of 4.51, this also supports the agree result as it is less than five. The majority of the respondents disagree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of two. No definite decision can be made regarding agree or disagree so uncertain is the best choice for statement 1.18.

Table 6.19 below shows the result of statement 1.19 of the questionnaire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.19 The minimum amount of pools is two.</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The mean of 4.12 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of five. The result of this statement also supports statement 1.2 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.20 below shows the result of statement 1.20 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.20 Results of responses to Statement 1.20 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.20 All pools must be fresh water pools.</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.40 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of five.

Table 6.21 below shows the result of statement 1.21 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.21 Results of responses to Statement 1.21 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.21 All pools must be accessible for disabled individuals.</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The mean of 4.36 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of five.

Table 6.22 below shows the result of statement 1.22 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.22 Results of responses to Statement 1.22 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.22 Disabled individuals must be able to compete in the pools provided.</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.52 and the mode of five supports the Likert Scale result of strongly agree. Adding the standard deviation to the mean has a result of more than five, this also supports the strongly agree result. The majority of the respondents strongly agree with this statement, as indicated by the mode value of five.

From the results it is clear that one fifty metre pool with ten lanes is not sufficient for an Indoor Aquatic Centre. There should be a minimum of two pools, a fifty metre ten lane pool and a twenty five metre ten lane pool. The respondents all agree that the twenty five metre pool must cater for other water sports like water polo, synchronized swimming and diving. They also agree that the pools must be heated and that disabled swimmers must be able to utilise the pools. Learn to swim programmes must be facilitated at the Aquatic Centre.
By having two separate pools the Aquatic centre will be able to cater for long and short course events. One pool can be used for warming up and cooling down, while the other pool is used for the actual event. The respondents also indicated that this is a minimum requirement.

6.4.2 MINIMUM FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS AT THE INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRE

The results of this section are available in Annexure C section two. Each statement of this section will be discussed in detail below. Table 6.23 shows the result of statement 2.1 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.23 Results of responses to Statement 2.1 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 A food mall must be available at the Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.88 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, but the mode is four which will return a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.09 to the mean of 3.88 a value of 4.97 is obtained that also returns a result of agree. The result then confirms that a food mall must be available at the Aquatic Centre.

Table 6.24 shows the result of statement 2.2 of the questionnaire.
Table 6.24 Results of responses to Statement 2.2 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2 The food mall must have a restaurant.</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.56 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, but the mode is four which will return a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.04 to the mean of 3.56 a value of 4.60 is obtained that also returns a result of agree. The result then confirms that the food mall must have a restaurant.

Table 6.25 shows the result of statement 2.3 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.25 Results of responses to Statement 2.3 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3 The food mall must have several fast food outlets.</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.52 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, but the mode is four which will return a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.19 to the mean of 3.52 a value of 4.71 is obtained that also returns a result of agree. The result then confirms that the food mall must have several fast food outlets.
Table 6.26 shows the result of statement 2.4 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.26 Results of responses to Statement 2.4 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.4 The food mall must have a food store.</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.76 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, but the mode is four which will return a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.01 to the mean of 3.76 a value of 4.77 is obtained that also returns a result of agree. The result then confirms that the food mall must have a food store.

Table 6.27 shows the result of statement 2.5 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.27 Results of responses to Statement 2.5 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Medical services must be available at the Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.44 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, but the mode is five which will return a result of strongly agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.92 to the mean of 4.44 a value of 5.36 is obtained that also returns a result of
strongly agree. The result then confirms that medical service must be available at the Aquatic Centre.

Table 6.28 shows the result of statement 2.6 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.28 Results of responses to Statement 2.6 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Accommodation must be available at the Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.32 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, but the mode is four which will return a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.31 to the mean of 3.32 a value of 4.63 is obtained that also returns a result of agree. The result then confirms that accommodation must be available at the Aquatic Centre.

Table 6.29 shows the result of statement 2.7 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.29 Results of responses to Statement 2.7 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.7 The accommodation must be fully serviced.</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.16 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, but the mode is four which will return a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.31 to the mean of 3.16
a value of 4.47 is obtained that also returns a result of agree. The result then confirms that accommodation must be fully serviced.

Table 6.30 shows the result of statement 2.8 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.30 Results of responses to Statement 2.8 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.8 Three bedroom apartments must be available.</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 2.88 indicates a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale, but the mode is four which will return a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.24 to the mean of 2.88 a value of 4.12 is obtained that also returns a result of agree. The result then confirms that three bedroom apartments must be available at the Aquatic Centre.

Table 6.31 shows the result of statement 2.9 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.31 Results of responses to Statement 2.9 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.9 Two bedroom apartments must be available.</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.20 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, but the mode is four which will return a result of agree according to the Likert
Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.15 to the mean of 3.20 a value of 4.35 is obtained that also returns a result of agree. The result then confirms that two bedroom apartments must be available at the Aquatic Centre.

Table 6.32 shows the result of statement 2.10 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.32 Results of responses to Statement 2.10 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.10 One bedroom apartments must be available.</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.28 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is three as well which also return a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents are uncertain with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.10 to the mean of 3.28 a value of 4.38 is obtained that returns a result of agree. The result of uncertain for the mean and the mode indicates that the respondents are uncertain about statement 2.10 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.33 shows the result of statement 2.11 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.33 Results of responses to Statement 2.11 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.11 A dormitory sleeping 50 people must be available.</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The mean of 2.96 indicates a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale, but the mode is three which return a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents are uncertain with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.98 to the mean of 2.96 a value of 3.94 is obtained that returns a result of uncertain. The result of disagree for the mean and uncertain for the mode indicates that the respondents are uncertain about statement 2.11 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.34 shows the result of statement 2.12 of the questionnaire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.12 A dormitory sleeping 100 people must be available.</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 2.44 indicates a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale, but the mode is three which return a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents are uncertain with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.92 to the mean of 2.44 a value of 3.36 is obtained that returns a result of uncertain. The result of disagree for the mean and uncertain for the mode indicates that the respondents are uncertain about statement 2.12 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.35 shows the result of statement 2.13 of the questionnaire.
Table 6.35 Results of responses to Statement 2.13 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.13 The Aquatic Centre does not need to cater for accommodation at all.</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 2.88 indicates a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is two which also returns a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents disagree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.30 to the mean of 2.88 a value of 3.36 is obtained that returns a result of uncertain. The result of disagree for the mean and for the mode indicates that the respondents disagree with statement 2.13 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.36 shows the result of statement 2.14 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.36 Results of responses to Statement 2.14 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.14 The Aquatic Centre must have conference facilities.</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.08 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which also returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.49 to the mean of 4.08 a value of 4.57 is obtained that returns a result of agree. The result of agree
for the mean and for the mode indicates that the respondents agree with statement 2.14 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.37 shows the result of statement 2.15 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.37 Results of responses to Statement 2.15 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.15 The Aquatic Centre must have sports shops.</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of four indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which also returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.58 to the mean of four a value of 4.58 is obtained that returns a result of agree. The result of agree for the mean and for the mode indicates that the respondents agree with statement 2.15 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.38 shows the result of statement 2.16 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.38 Results of responses to Statement 2.16 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.16 The Aquatic Centre must have leisure facilities.</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.56 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the
statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.92 to the mean of 3.56 a value of 4.48 is obtained that returns a result of agree. The result of uncertain for the mean and agree for the mode as well as the value of 4.48 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents agree with statement 2.16 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.39 shows the result of statement 2.17 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.39 Results of responses to Statement 2.17 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.17 The Aquatic Centre must have seating for 2000 people.</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.36 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.64 to the mean of 4.36 a value of five is obtained that returns a result of strongly agree. The result of agree for the mean and for the mode as well as the value of five by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents agree with statement 2.17 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.40 shows the result of statement 2.18 of the questionnaire.
Table 6.40 Results of responses to Statement 2.18 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.18 The Aquatic Centre must have parking facilities for a 1000 vehicles.</td>
<td>4.04</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.04 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.79 to the mean of 4.04 a value of 4.83 is obtained that returns a result of agree. The result of agree for the mean and for the mode as well as the value of 4.83 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents agree with statement 2.18 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.41 shows the result of statement 2.19 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.41 Results of responses to Statement 2.19 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.19 The Aquatic Centre must only consist of pools.</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 2.72 indicates a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is two which also returns a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents disagree with the statement. The result of disagree for the mean and for the mode indicates that the respondents disagree with statement 2.19 in the questionnaire.
Table 6.42 shows the result of statement 2.20 of the questionnaire.

**Table 6.42 Results of responses to Statement 2.20 of the questionnaire**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.20 The Aquatic Centre must have a gymnasium.</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.08 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which also returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. The result of agree for the mean and for the mode indicates that the respondents agree with statement 2.20 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.43 shows the result of statement 2.21 of the questionnaire.

**Table 6.43 Results of responses to Statement 2.21 of the questionnaire**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.21 The Aquatic Centre must be accessible for disabled individuals.</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.56 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is five which returns a result of strongly agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.51 to the mean of 4.56 a value of 5.07 is obtained that returns a result of strongly agree. The result of agree for the mean and strongly agree for the mode as
well as the value of 5.07 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents strongly agree with statement 2.21 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.44 shows the result of statement 2.22 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.44 Results of responses to Statement 2.22 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.22 Disabled individuals must be able to make use of all the facilities in the Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.44 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is five which returns a result of strongly agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.71 to the mean of 4.44 a value of 5.15 is obtained that returns a result of strongly agree. The result of agree for the mean and strongly agree for the mode as well as the value of 5.15 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents strongly agree with statement 2.22 in the questionnaire.

From the results obtained in this section it is clear that a food mall, accommodation facilities, a gymnasium, leisure facilities, sports shops, conference facilities and medical services are requirements at an Indoor Aquatic Centre. The respondents agreed or strongly agreed to the availability of such facilities at the Indoor Aquatic Centre. The facility must cater for a minimum of 2000 spectators and 1000 vehicles. All facilities at the Aquatic Centre must be accessible for disabled persons. The respondents were uncertain about a dormitory facility at the Indoor Aquatic Centre.
6.4.3 SPORTS TOURISM IMPACT ON THE INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRE

The results of this section are available in Annexure C section three. Each statement of this section will be discussed in detail below. Table 6.45 on page 135 shows the result of statement 3.1 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.45 Results of responses to Statement 3.1 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Tourism Impact</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 The Indoor Aquatic Centre will increase Sports Tourism to the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.60 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is five which returns a result of strongly agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.50 to the mean of 4.60 a value of 5.10 is obtained that returns a result of strongly agree. The result of agree for the mean and strongly agree for the mode as well as the value of 5.10 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents strongly agree with statement 3.1 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.46 shows the result of statement 3.2 of the questionnaire.
Table 6.46 Results of responses to Statement 3.2 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Tourism Impact</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2 The Indoor Aquatic Centre will attract International and National Events.</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.60 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is five which returns a result of strongly agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.58 to the mean of 4.60 a value of 5.18 is obtained that returns a result of strongly agree. The result of agree for the mean and strongly agree for the mode as well as the value of 5.18 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents strongly agree with statement 3.2 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.47 shows the result of statement 3.3 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.47 Results of responses to Statement 3.3 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Tourism Impact</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Other tourism attractions in the surrounding area of the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole will attract athletes to the Indoor Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.20 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is five which returns a result of strongly agree according to the Likert Scale.
Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.87 to the mean of 4.20 a value of 5.07 is obtained that returns a result of strongly agree. The result of agree for the mean and strongly agree for the mode as well as the value of 5.07 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents strongly agree with statement 3.3 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.48 shows the result of statement 3.4 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.48 Results of responses to Statement 3.4 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Tourism Impact</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.4 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be open to the public when not used for aquatic events.</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.88 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.83 to the mean of 3.88 a value of 4.71 is obtained that returns a result of agree. The result of agree for the mode as well as the value of 4.71 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents agree with statement 3.4 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.49 shows the result of statement 3.5 of the questionnaire.
Table 6.49 Results of responses to Statement 3.5 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Tourism Impact</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.5 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be open throughout the year.</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.72 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is five which returns a result of strongly agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.46 to the mean of 4.72 a value of 5.18 is obtained that returns a result of strongly agree. The result of agree for the mean and strongly agree for the mode as well as the value of 5.18 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents strongly agree with statement 3.5 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.50 shows the result of statement 3.6 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.50 Results of responses to Statement 3.6 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Tourism Impact</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.6 The Iron Man competition will benefit because of the Indoor Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>4.24</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.24 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.78 to the mean of 4.24 a value of
5.02 is obtained that returns a result of strongly agree. The result of agree for the mean and the mode as well as the value of 5.18 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents agree with statement 3.6 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.51 shows the result of statement 3.7 of the questionnaire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Tourism Impact</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.7 All Aquatic disciplines will benefit because of the Indoor Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.68 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is five which returns a result of strongly agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.48 to the mean of 4.68 a value of 5.16 is obtained that returns a result of strongly agree. The result of agree for the mean and strongly agree for the mode as well as the value of 5.18 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents strongly agree with statement 3.7 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.52 shows the result of statement 3.8 of the questionnaire.
Table 6.52 Results of responses to Statement 3.8 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Tourism Impact</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.8 More Aquatic events will be hosted in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.64 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is five which returns a result of strongly agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.57 to the mean of 4.64 a value of 5.21 is obtained that returns a result of strongly agree. The result of agree for the mean and strongly agree for the mode as well as the value of 5.21 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents strongly agree with statement 3.8 in the questionnaire.

The results for this section indicate that the Indoor Aquatic Centre will benefit from sports tourism and that the Indoor Aquatic Centre will cause an increase in sports tourism to the Nelson Mandela Bay metropole. The Indoor Aquatic Centre will draw International and National Aquatic events and all aquatic disciplines will benefit.

6.4.4 INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRE FOR NELSON MANDELA BAY METROPOLE

The results of this section are available in annexure C section four. Each statement of this section will be discussed in detail below. Table 6.53 shows the result of statement 4.1 of the questionnaire.
Table 6.53 Results of responses to Statement 4.1 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole will benefit from an Indoor Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 4.60 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is five which returns a result of strongly agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.58 to the mean of 4.60 a value of 5.18 is obtained that returns a result of strongly agree. The result of agree for the mean and strongly agree for the mode as well as the value of 5.18 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents strongly agree with statement 4.1 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.54 shows the result of statement 4.2 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.54 Results of responses to Statement 4.2 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.2 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be a new developed centre.</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.92 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 0.86 to the mean of 3.92
a value of 4.78 is obtained that returns a result of agree. The result of agree for the mode as well as the value of 4.78 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents agree with statement 4.2 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.55 shows the result of statement 4.3 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.55 Results of responses to Statement 4.3 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.3 An existing outdoor facility can be enclosed to become an indoor facility.</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.48 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of one to the mean of 3.48 a value of 4.48 is obtained that returns a result of agree. The result of agree for the mode as well as the value of 4.48 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents agree with statement 4.3 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.56 shows the result of statement 4.4 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.56 Results of responses to Statement 4.4 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.4 The existing Newton Park pool will be suitable if enclosed.</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The mean of 3.12 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is two which returns a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents disagree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.24 to the mean of 3.12 a value of 4.36 is obtained that returns a result of agree. The result of uncertain for the mean and disagree for the mode as well as the value of 4.36 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents are uncertain about statement 4.4 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.57 shows the result of statement 4.5 of the questionnaire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.5 The existing Gelvandale pool will be suitable if enclosed.</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 2.64 indicates a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is two which returns a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents disagree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.11 to the mean of 2.64 a value of 3.75 is obtained that returns a result of uncertain. The result of disagree for the mean and the mode as well as the value of 3.75 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents disagree with statement 4.5 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.58 shows the result of statement 4.6 of the questionnaire.
Table 6.58 Results of responses to Statement 4.6 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.6 The existing Uitenhage pool will be suitable if enclosed.</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 2.20 indicates a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is two which returns a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents disagree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.04 to the mean of 2.20 a value of 3.24 is obtained that returns a result of uncertain. The result of disagree for the mean and the mode as well as the value of 3.24 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents disagree with statement 4.6.

Table 6.59 shows the result of statement 4.7 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.59 Results of responses to Statement 4.7 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.7 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be on the beach front.</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.04 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is two which returns a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents disagree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of 1.17 to the mean of 3.04 a value of 4.21 is obtained that returns a result of agree. The result of uncertain for the mean and disagree for the mode as well as the value of 4.21
by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents are uncertain about statement 4.7 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.60 shows the result of statement 4.8 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.60 Results of responses to Statement 4.8 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.8 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be easily accessible from the airport.</td>
<td>3.64</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.64 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. By adding the standard deviation value of one to the mean of 3.64 a value of 4.83 is obtained that returns a result of agree. The result of agree for the mode as well as the value of 4.48 by adding the standard deviation to the mean indicates that the respondents agree with statement 4.8 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.61 shows the result of statement 4.9 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.61 Results of responses to Statement 4.9 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.9 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be easily accessible via road.</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The mean of 4.40 indicates a result of agree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. The result of agree for the mean and the mode indicates that the respondents agree with statement 4.9 in the questionnaire.

In this section the respondents agreed that the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole will benefit from an Indoor aquatic centre, that the centre must be a new development, but also agreed that an existing facility can be upgraded according to the result of statement 4.3 in the questionnaire.

The respondents were uncertain about the upgrading of the Newton Park pool but disagreed on the upgrading of the Uitenhage Pool and the Gelvandale Pool. The respondents also indicated that the Aquatic Centre must be close to the airport and easily accessible via road. The position of the centre at the beachfront was an uncertainty amongst the respondents.

6.4.5 FUNDING FOR THE INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRE FOR THE NELSON MANDELA BAY METROPOLE

The results of this section are available in annexure C section five. Each statement of this section will be discussed in detail below.

Table 6.62 shows the result of statement 5.1 of the questionnaire.
Table 6.62 Results of responses to Statement 5.1 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole must contribute fully to the funding of the Indoor Aquatic Centre</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.44 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is five which returns a result of strongly agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agree with the statement. The result of uncertain for the mean and strongly agree for the mode and the value obtained when the standard deviation is added to the mean, which equals 4.77, indicates that the respondents agree with statement 5.1 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.63 shows the result of statement 5.2 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.63 Results of responses to Statement 5.2 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded via sponsorships.</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.68 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. The result of uncertain for the mean and agree for the mode and the value obtained when the standard deviation is added to the mean, which
equals 4.58, indicates that the respondents agree with statement 5.2 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.64 shows the result of statement 5.3 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.64 Results of responses to Statement 5.3 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.3 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded via rental agreements with tenants in the centre.</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.12 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. The result of uncertain for the mean and agree for the mode and the value obtained when the standard deviation is added to the mean, which equals four, indicates that the respondents agree with statement 5.3 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.65 shows the result of statement 5.4 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.65 Results of responses to Statement 5.4 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.4 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be a joint venture between the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole and the Aquatic Fraternity.</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The mean of 3.56 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. The result of uncertain for the mean and agree for the mode and the value obtained when the standard deviation is added to the mean, which equals 4.64, indicates that the respondents agree with statement 5.4 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.66 shows the result of statement 5.5 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.66 Results of responses to Statement 5.5 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.5 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded via equity investments.</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.20 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is three which returns a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents are uncertain about the statement. The result of uncertain for the mean and the mode indicates that the respondents are uncertain about statement 5.5 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.67 shows the result of statement 5.6 of the questionnaire.
Table 6.67 Results of responses to Statement 5.6 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded by selling sectional title 1, 2 and 3 bedroom units that will form part of the centre.</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 2.72 indicates a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale, the mode is two which returns a result of disagree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents disagree with the statement. The result of disagree for the mean and the mode, indicates that the respondents are uncertain about statement 5.6 in the questionnaire.

Table 6.68 shows the result of statement 5.7 of the questionnaire.

Table 6.68 Results of responses to Statement 5.7 of the questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.7 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded by a combination of the above options.</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mean of 3.68 indicates a result of uncertain according to the Likert Scale, the mode is four which returns a result of agree according to the Likert Scale. The mode shows that the majority of the respondents agree with the statement. The result of uncertain for the mean and agree for the mode and the value obtained when the standard deviation is added to the mean, which
equals 4.71, indicates that the respondents agree with statement 5.6 in the questionnaire.

The respondents agree with five of the seven statements, they are uncertain about statement 5.5 and disagree with statement 5.6 about the funding of the Indoor Aquatic Centre. The funding requirements of the Indoor Aquatic centre should be further researched as there is no definite statement of this section that indicates in which way the funding should be approached. A thorough business plan will indeed show what the best way forward would be.

### 6.5 CONCLUSION

The aim of this chapter was to establish if there is correlation between the minimum requirements for an Indoor Aquatic Centre found during the literature study and the minimum requirements found with the empirical study. For this a questionnaire was designed and mailed to respondents with an accompanying cover letter explaining the reason for the research. The results from the empirical study have shown that an Indoor Aquatic Centre should have a minimum of two pools. The pools should be a fifty metre ten lane pool and a twenty five metre ten lane utility pool that can be used for swimming (short course events), water polo, synchronized swimming and diving.

The empirical study has also shown that sports tourism within the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole will benefit from an Indoor Aquatic Centre and that a food mall, accommodation facilities, a gymnasium, leisure facilities, sports shops, conference facilities and medical services are requirements at an Indoor Aquatic Centre. The respondents agreed or strongly agreed to the availability of such facilities at the Indoor Aquatic Centre. The facility must cater for a minimum of 2000 spectators and 1000 vehicles. All facilities at the Aquatic Centre must be accessible for disabled persons. The respondents
disagree with the statement that a dormitory facility at the Indoor Aquatic Centre will be needed for accommodation.

The respondents agreed that the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole will benefit from an Indoor Aquatic Centre, that the centre must be a new development, but also agreed that an existing facility can be upgraded according to the result of statement 4.3 in the questionnaire. The funding requirements of the Indoor Aquatic Centre should be further researched as there is no definite statement of this section that indicates in which way the funding should be approached. A thorough business plan will indeed show what the best way forward would be.

6.6 FINDINGS

The purpose of this study was to identify sports tourism opportunities for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole and to investigate whether the existing municipal swimming pools will be suitable to host National and International events regarding swimming, water polo matches, diving and synchronized swimming or if a new Indoor Aquatic Centre must be built in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

The following problems were identified:

- Main Problem;
  - What minimum aquatic facilities must an Indoor Aquatic Centre have to be able to host International and National events for swimming, water polo, synchronized swimming and diving?

- Sub Problems;
  - Should accommodation be available at the Indoor Aquatic Centre?
- Should there be a gymnasium at the Indoor Aquatic Centre?
- Should there be food malls available at the Indoor Aquatic Centre?
- Should medical facilities be available at the Indoor Aquatic Centre?
- Will sports tourism in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole benefit from an Indoor Aquatic Centre?

The literature study showed that the number of pools per aquatic centre does not give a specific indication of what the preferred number of pools should be as they are evenly spread amongst the aquatic centres researched in the world. The number of pools will be decided by the budget available, but a minimum of two pools is recommended. The number of a minimum of two heated pools was confirmed by the empirical study and that the pools should be a fifty metre ten lane pool and a twenty five metre ten lane utility pool that can be used for swimming (short course events), water polo, synchronized swimming and diving.

The empirical study has also shown that, for the Indoor Aquatic Centre to be beneficial to sports tourism and to enable the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole to host International and National Aquatic Events, it must also consist of the following minimum requirements:

- A food mall that consists of a restaurant, fast food stalls and a food store;
- Medical facilities, conference facilities, gymnasium and other leisure facilities must also be available;
- Accommodation facilities must be available and consists of two and three bedroom fully serviced apartments;
- The Indoor Aquatic centre must be able to have seating for 2000 people and parking for 1000 vehicles.
The literature study confirmed the above as it is clear from the information in Table 4.2 on page 71 that the aquatic centre should be a multi purpose centre with leisure facilities included. This will enable the centre to generate different streams of income to enhance sustainability. The aquatic centre should also be designed to host National and International events, but not necessarily for Olympic Games events.

The respondents were uncertain regarding the funding of the Indoor Aquatic Centre and this is a topic to be researched. All the different funding possibilities of an indoor aquatic centre must be investigated to establish the best possible solution for this problem. Possible funding strategies are:

- National Government Funding via Swimming South Africa’s Learn to Swim programme;
- Possible Sponsorship from the National Lottery;
- Corporate Sponsorship by selling naming rights of the Indoor Aquatic Centre;
- A Joint Venture between Nelson Mandela Bay Tourism and the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

There is no Indoor Aquatic Centre in Africa that meets the minimum requirements and the facilities as what was found to be necessary for an Indoor Aquatic Centre to host National and International events in this research project. This is an opportunity for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole to increase sports tourism to the metropole and to enhance the metropole’s competitiveness regarding tourism in general.

Combining the several wild life tourist attractions with aquatic events that can be hosted in such a facility in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole will make this Indoor Aquatic Centre a unique attraction in the world. The Eastern Cape
has the Addo Elephant National Park which is the most visited game park in South Africa (http://www.nmbt.co.za/attractions/attractions.asp, 2007).

Combining the Addo Elephant National Park with aquatic sports events at the Indoor Aquatic Centre, as an example, is a unique package that will not be matched in Africa if the Aquatic Centre becomes a reality.
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QUESTIONNAIRE ON AN INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRE

FOR THE

NELSON MANDELA BAY METROPOLE
SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

This section of the questionnaire is purely for statistical purposes.

INSTRUCTIONS

Please place a cross (X) in the appropriate box.

1. How many members does your club have in total?

- [ ] 0 to 20
- [ ] 101 to 120
- [ ] 21 to 40
- [ ] 121 to 140
- [ ] 41 to 60
- [ ] 141 to 160
- [ ] 61 to 80
- [ ] 161 to 180
- [ ] 81 to 100
- [ ] 181 to 200

2. What is your club’s main discipline?

- [ ] Swimming
- [ ] Diving
- [ ] Water Polo
- [ ] Synchronised Swimming
- [ ] Eastern Province Executive Committee
- [ ] Other
3. **What is the nature of the post that you hold?**

- [ ] President
- [ ] Vice-President
- [ ] Treasurer
- [ ] Administrator
- [ ] Coach
- [ ] Convener
- [ ] Development Officer
- [ ] Member

4. **What is the geographic location of the club?**

- [ ] Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole
- [ ] Kouga Municipality
- [ ] Other
5. Please indicate the number of male and female members of the club in the blocks provided.

   Male Members  Female Members

6. Please indicate the number of previous disadvantaged individuals (non-white individuals) in the club in the block provided.

   Number of Previous Disadvantaged Individuals

7. Please indicate the number of disabled individuals in the club in the block provided.

   Number of Disabled Individuals
SECTION B: INTRODUCTION

This study is based on the findings the researcher made in the literature study on the minimum requirements for an Indoor Aquatic Centre and the impact that sports tourism can have on the sustainability of such a centre. This study is being conducted among the aquatic fraternity in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole and surrounding areas.

The questionnaire is designed to test the degree to which the respondents agree with the findings or not.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SECTION B OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Please complete the questionnaire using the following scale where applicable:

1 = Strongly Disagree
2 = Disagree
3 = Uncertain
4 = Agree
5 = Strongly Agree
1. Minimum Pool Requirements for an Indoor Aquatic Centre

Please indicate the degree to which you agree/disagree with the following statements regarding the minimum pool requirements for an Indoor Aquatic Centre to be able to host National and International Aquatic events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRE Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 An Indoor Aquatic Centre with one 50m ten lane pool is sufficient.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 An Indoor Aquatic Centre with one 50m ten lane pool and one 25m ten lane pool is sufficient.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 An Indoor Aquatic Centre with one 50m ten lane pool, one 25m ten lane pool and a diving pool is preferable.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 All pools must be heated.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 The 50m and 25m pool must be designed to accommodate water polo matches.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must include a pool for warming up and cooling down.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be able to host short course and long course swimming events.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 The 25m pool can be a utility pool catering for water polo, short course galas and diving.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9 An Indoor Aquatic Centre must have a minimum of two pools.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10 One pool must be a 50m ten lane pool and the other a 25m ten lane pool.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11 The 25m pool must be a utility pool.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12 The pools must have electronic timing devices.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.13 The pools must be suitable for learn to swim programmes.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.14 The 25m pool must cater for synchronized swimming.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.15 The 25m pool must cater for diving.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.16 All pools must be separate.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.17 The minimum amount of pools is three.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.18 All aquatic disciplines must have own pool.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.19 The minimum amount of pools is two.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.20 All pools must be fresh water pools.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.21 All pools must be accessible for disabled individuals.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.22 Disabled individuals must be able to compete in the pools provided.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Minimum Facilities Requirements at the Indoor Aquatic Centre

Please indicate the degree to which you agree/disagree with the following statements regarding the minimum facilities requirements for an Indoor Aquatic Centre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRE Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 A food mall must be available at the Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 The food mall must have a restaurant.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 The food mall must have several fast food outlets.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 The food mall must have a food store.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Medical services must be available at the Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Accommodation must be available at the Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7 The accommodation must be fully serviced.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8 Three bedroom apartments must be available.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9 Two bedroom apartments must be available.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10 One bedroom apartments must be available.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11 A dormitory sleeping 50 people must be available.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.12 A dormitory sleeping 100 people must be available.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.13 The Aquatic Centre does not need to cater for accommodation at all.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.14 The Aquatic Centre must have conference facilities.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.15 The Aquatic Centre must have sports shops.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.16 The Aquatic Centre must have leisure facilities.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.17 The Aquatic Centre must have seating for 2000 people.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.18 The Aquatic Centre must have parking facilities for a 1000 vehicles.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.19 The Aquatic Centre must only consist of pools.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.20 The Aquatic Centre must have a gymnasium.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.21 The Aquatic Centre must be accessible for disabled individuals.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.22 Disabled individuals must be able to make use of all the facilities in the Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Sports Tourism impact on the Indoor Aquatic Centre.**

Please indicate the degree to which you agree/disagree with the following statements regarding the impact of sports tourism on an Indoor Aquatic Centre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRE</th>
<th>Sports Tourism Impact</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 The Indoor Aquatic Centre will increase Sports Tourism to the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 The Indoor Aquatic Centre will attract International and National Events.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Other tourism attractions in the surrounding area of the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole will attract athletes to the Indoor Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be open to the public when not used for aquatic events.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be open throughout the year.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6 The Iron Man competition will benefit because of the Indoor Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7 All Aquatic disciplines will benefit because of the Indoor Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8 More Aquatic events will be hosted in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. **Indoor Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.**

Please indicate the degree to which you agree/disagree with the following statements regarding an Indoor Aquatic Centre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRE</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole will benefit from an Indoor Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be a new developed centre.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 An existing outdoor facility can be enclosed to become an indoor facility.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 The existing Newton Park pool will be suitable if enclosed.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 The existing Gelvandale pool will be suitable if enclosed.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6 The existing Uitenhage pool will be suitable if enclosed.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be on the beach front.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be easily accessible from the airport.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be easily accessible via road.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Funding for the Indoor Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

Please indicate the degree to which you agree/disagree with the following statements regarding the funding of the Indoor Aquatic Centre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRE</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole must contribute fully to the funding of the Indoor Aquatic Centre</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded via sponsorships.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded via rental agreements with tenants in the centre.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be a joint venture between the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole and the Aquatic Fraternity.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded via equity investments.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded by selling sectional title 1, 2 and 3 bedroom units that will form part of the centre.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded by a combination of the above options.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thank you for completing the questionnaire.
13 August 2007

Dear Sir or Madam

SURVEY ON AN INDOOR AQUATIC CENTRE FOR THE NELSON MANDELA BAY METROPOLE

Please find attached a questionnaire referring to the above. Your assistance in completing the questionnaire by the 27 August 2007 will be greatly appreciated. Completion of the questionnaire should take no more than 15 minutes of your time.

The completed questionnaire will be collected on the 27 August 2007.

This survey forms part of the researcher’s MBA research at the NMMU Business School and all information will be treated as confidential. If you wish to receive a copy of a summary of the findings, please indicate and it will be forwarded to you in due course.

Your kind co-operation is greatly appreciated.

PJ Janse van Rensburg
0829909652
STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE RESULTS OF SECTION B OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE
1. Minimum Pool Requirements for an Indoor Aquatic Centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Pool Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 An Indoor Aquatic Centre with one 50m ten lane pool is sufficient.</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 An Indoor Aquatic Centre with one 50m ten lane pool and one 25m ten lane pool is</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sufficient.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 An Indoor Aquatic Centre with one 50m ten lane pool, one 25m ten lane pool and a</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>Strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diving pool is preferable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 All pools must be heated.</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>Strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 The 50m and 25m pool must be designed to accommodate water polo matches.</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>Strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must include a pool for warming up and cooling down.</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>Strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be able to host short course and long course</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>Strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swimming events.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 The 25m pool can be a utility pool catering for water polo, short course galas and</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>Strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diving.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9 An Indoor Aquatic Centre must have a minimum of two pools.</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>Strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10 One pool must be a 50m ten lane pool and the other a 25m ten lane pool.</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>Strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Pool Requirements</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Variance</td>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
<td>Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11 The 25m pool must be a utility pool.</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12 The pools must have electronic timing devices.</td>
<td>4.84</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.13 The pools must be suitable for learn to swim programmes.</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.14 The 25m pool must cater for synchronized swimming.</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.15 The 25m pool must cater for diving.</td>
<td>4.16</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.16 All pools must be separate.</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.17 The minimum amount of pools is three.</td>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.18 All aquatic disciplines must have own pool.</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.19 The minimum amount of pools is two.</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.20 All pools must be fresh water pools.</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.21 All pools must be accessible for disabled individuals.</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.22 Disabled individuals must be able to compete in the pools provided.</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Minimum Facilities Requirements at the Indoor Aquatic Centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Facilities Requirements</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 A food mall must be available at the Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 The food mall must have a restaurant.</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 The food mall must have several fast food outlets.</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 The food mall must have a food store.</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Medical services must be available at the Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Accommodation must be available at the Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7 The accommodation must be fully serviced.</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8 Three bedroom apartments must be available.</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9 Two bedroom apartments must be available.</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10 One bedroom apartments must be available.</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11 A dormitory sleeping 50 people must be available.</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.12 A dormitory sleeping 100 people must be available.</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.13 The Aquatic Centre does not need to cater for accommodation at all.</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.14 The Aquatic Centre must have conference facilities.</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.15 The Aquatic Centre must have sports shops.</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.16 The Aquatic Centre must have leisure facilities.</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Facilities Requirements</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Variance</td>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
<td>Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.17 The Aquatic Centre must have seating for 2000 people.</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.18 The Aquatic Centre must have parking facilities for a 1000 vehicles.</td>
<td>4.04</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.19 The Aquatic Centre must only consist of pools.</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.20 The Aquatic Centre must have a gymnasium.</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.21 The Aquatic Centre must be accessible for disabled individuals.</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.22 Disabled individuals must be able to make use of all the facilities in the Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Sports Tourism impact on the Indoor Aquatic Centre.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Tourism Impact</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 The Indoor Aquatic Centre will increase Sports Tourism to the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 The Indoor Aquatic Centre will attract International and National Events.</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Other tourism attractions in the surrounding area of the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole will attract athletes to the Indoor Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be open to the public when not used for aquatic events.</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be open throughout the year.</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6 The Iron Man competition will benefit because of the Indoor Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>4.24</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7 All Aquatic disciplines will benefit because of the Indoor Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8 More Aquatic events will be hosted in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
4. **Indoor Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole</strong></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole will benefit from an Indoor Aquatic Centre.</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be a new developed centre.</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 An existing outdoor facility can be enclosed to become an indoor facility.</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 The existing Newton Park pool will be suitable if enclosed.</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 The existing Gelvandale pool will be suitable if enclosed.</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6 The existing Uitenhage pool will be suitable if enclosed.</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be on the beach front.</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be easily accessible from the airport.</td>
<td>3.64</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be easily accessible via road.</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Funding for the Indoor Aquatic Centre for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole must contribute fully to the funding of the Indoor Aquatic Centre</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded via sponsorships.</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded via rental agreements with tenants in the centre.</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be a joint venture between the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole and the Aquatic Fraternity.</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded via equity investments.</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded by selling sectional title 1,2 and 3 bedroom units that will form part of the centre.</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7 The Indoor Aquatic Centre must be funded by a combination of the above options.</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>