

Motueka Community Swimming Pool Feasibility Study



Prepared for
Good Sports Motueka Incorporated



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GST

All financial amounts are GST exclusive unless otherwise stated in the report.

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Report Disclaimer

In preparing this report it has been necessary to make several assumptions based on the information supplied to Global Leisure Group Limited during investigations for this study. The analysis of trends has been undertaken in recreation and sport facility provision with interpretation of data sources from the Sport NZ Insights Tool¹. The recommended actions and evaluations contained in this report are subject to uncertainty and variation depending on evolving events, but have been conscientiously prepared based on consultation, feedback, evidence gathering and an understanding of trends in sport and recreation facility provision. The recommendations in the report are valid provided the assumptions underpinning those recommendations are adhered to.

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

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Contents

1. Executive Summary	v
2. Introduction.....	1
2.1. Background.....	2
2.2. Study Objectives	3
3. Environment Scan	4
3.1. Facility Development Trends	4
3.1.1. National Planning Framework and Planning Principles	4
3.1.2. Pool Heating	6
3.1.3. Programmable and warmer pools	6
3.1.4. School Pool Trends	7
3.2. Current Supply	8
3.2.1. Aquatic Facility Provision	8
3.2.2. Summary of current supply	9
3.2.3. Summary of issues related to Swimming Pools and Programmes Supply	10
3.3. Demand Characteristics.....	10
3.3.1. Impact of population and demographic trends	10
3.3.2. National Swimming Participation Trends – NZ Adults	11
3.3.3. Motueka High School expressed demand	11
3.3.4. Current Usage	12
3.3.5. Motueka & District Amateur Swimming Club (MSC)	13
3.3.6. Current School Roll and Projected Roll	13
4. Needs Assessment.....	14
5. Development Approach	15
5.1. Pool Condition.....	15
5.2. Development Principles	15
5.3. Options Analysis	16
5.4. Functional Specification	17
6. Planning Review	18
7. Partnership, Ownership, Governance and Management Model	18
7.1. Ownership and Governance	18
7.2. Organisation Capability.....	20
7.3. Summary on Governance/Ownership and Management.....	21
8. Financial and Operational Review	21
8.1. Operational Assumptions.....	22
8.2. Projected Usage Levels	22
8.3. Pricing and occupancy assumptions to support financial modelling	23
8.4. Revenue Projections.....	24
8.5. Assumptions regarding cost to TDC of management and operation	25
8.6. Estimated Operating Costs for first 3 years	26
8.7. Budget.....	27
8.8. Sensitivity Analysis	28
9. APPENDIX: Population and Demographics	29
9.1.1. Life-stage profile of residents in Motueka East	29
9.1.2. Ethnicity of Motueka Ward	30
9.1.3. Personal Income	30
9.1.4. Access to motor vehicles	32
10. APPENDIX: Participation Patterns	33
10.1.1. Activity behaviours	33
10.1.2. Seasonal participation trends and motivations to participate	33
10.1.3. Motivation to Participate (Adults)	34
10.1.4. National Swimming Participation Trends – NZ Adults	35

List of tables

Table 1 Industry accepted water temperatures for the different pool types	6
Table 2 Supply of school pools.....	8
Table 3 Provision of Aquatic Facilities.....	8
Table 4 The current percentages of management models used by TA's in NZ	20
Table 5 proposed annual occupancy/ operating schedule	22
Table 6 Projected visits per head based on population and national benchmarks	23
Table 7 Projected daily public admissions	23
Table 8 Pricing assumptions proposed by GSM	24
Table 9 Operational 3-Year budget including income and expenditure.....	27
Table 10. Sensitivity Analysis based on Year 3 of Operation	28

List of figures

Figure 1: Motueka Swimming Pool (looking north east)	viii
Figure 2 Location and immediate environs of MHS pool	1
Figure 3: Site plan of existing pool, plant & changing sheds, first-aid/office/clubroom and bleacher seating	2
Figure 4 National Sporting Facilities Framework.....	5
Figure 5: Drawing of Motueka High School Pool	9
Figure 6 Life-stage profile of Motueka Ward residents between 2018-2038.....	10
Figure 7 Public swimming attendances between 2010-17	13
Figure 8 Organisational structure between asset owner and key stakeholders	19
Figure 9 Population projection in Motueka Ward between 2018-2038	29
Figure 10 Life-stage profile of Motueka Ward residents between 2018-2038	30
Figure 11 Ethnicity profile of Motueka Ward	30
Figure 12 Median income comparisons for Motueka, Tasman and Nationally	31
Figure 13 Access to motor vehicle in the Tasman region	32
Figure 14 Tasman participation level in assessed aquatic activities	33
Figure 15 Seasonal participation patterns in swimming	33
Figure 16 Reasons for participating in swimming	34
Figure 17 Trends in adult swimming participation: 1997/98 to 2013/14	35
Figure 18 Age profile of swimming participation between 1997/8 to 2013/14	36
Figure 19 Ethnicity participation rates in swimming	36
Figure 20 Household income participation levels.....	37

1. Executive Summary

Motueka has for many years wanted to develop a new aquatic facility. Good Sports Motueka Incorporated (GSM) a registered charity with a focus on improving and developing sporting facilities and infrastructure in Motueka formed a sub-committee that was charged with finding 'the best affordable way of improving pool facilities in Motueka'. It took an alternative tack with a more modest concept of covering an existing pool at Motueka High School. This was further refined to providing the enclosure at the lowest possible capital cost during the issues and options phase of the study. GSM contracted Global Leisure Group to undertake a feasibility study on this concept.

Research has revealed:

- Swimming is the second highest participated recreation and sport activity among NZ adults (16+ years) with 3 out of 10 (30.2%), approximately 1 million people participating.
- Swimmers most commonly participate during the months of December (76.1%), January (86.8%) to February (81.6%). The lowest months are May to September.
- Analysis of all swimming participation undertaken by Sport NZ identified that the most common place where people participated were in man-made facilities at either indoor pools or aquatic centres (8 out of 10 of people surveyed²)
- Old and cold outdoor pools make up most the districts network with only one year-round indoor facility (the ASB Aquatic Centre) located at Richmond about 30 minutes' travel time³
- School pools are designed for school use so provide a low quality of experience for some members of the public particularly elderly and young children due to colder pools and challenges of poor physical access
- Motueka has an aging population with older retiree's projected to more than double to approximately 30% of population by 2038 and the needs of this user group is for warmer water and air provided in enclosed facilities
- Personal income levels in Motueka Ward are below national average as is the level of private motor vehicle ownership, therefore the ability and affordability of travel to the nearest indoor pool on a regular basis is limited for a significant portion of the community.
- Current limited opening of Motueka High School pool for lifeguarded public sessions during the summer holiday break. Open for public sessions for approximately 50 days a year between 1.00pm-4.30pm and quality of experience can be very dependent on the weather e.g. cold and windy. Given the limited opening times this has a negative impact on patronage particularly for working families.
- Quality of experience is low compared to indoor heated pools and Poolsafe 'standard' of other accredited facilities based in Richmond and Nelson.
- There is anecdotal evidence that the lack of indoor pool provision in the township has had a negative impact developing a 'swimming culture' which could support swimming club growth and wider physical activity benefits e.g. rehabilitation. Currently, there are several barriers to participation to promote easily the sport of swimming locally and wider associated benefits including social, health promotion and water safety.

The overarching priority need is extension of the swimming season in Motueka to at least 6 months of the year. Other priority needs identified include:

- Warmer water indoor pool for learn to swim. Aquatic Facility Guidelines (AFG) recommends operating at higher water temperature of 34°C. Teaching water depth ideally 700mm-800mm.
- Warmer water pool for gentle exercise/ rehab/ maintaining mobility. AFG recommend can operate at same temperature as LTS but should be 1400mm deep
- Exercise lane swimming

² Active New Zealand Survey Swimming Profile 2013/14

³ Google Maps 2017

- Swim club squad training. AFG recommends main pool with sloping floor from 1.35m – 1.8m or 2.0m
- Leisure play (aquatic recreation), particularly for families

These needs require a new indoor pool or enclosure of an existing heated pool in Motueka. The major growth is anticipated to be recreational users - families, people coming with friends and groups for fun, relaxation, exercise, social activity and informal participation.

The primary catchment is the Motueka Ward, it has a population slightly over 10,000 residents, any development must be affordable and sustainable overtime. This has culminated in GSM making the decision following public consultation that focussing on delivering an 'iconic' aquatic facility for the town was unrealistic and potentially unsustainable with the inability of Tasman District Council to provide capital funding due to current debt levels. Therefore, a more common sense approach has been adopted with delivering 'the essential needs not the wants' of the community. Accordingly, covering the existing Motueka High School pool to extend swimming season and opportunities for the public and MSC use has been identified as the top priority during consultation.

This 'bare bones' lower 'whole of life cost' solution greatly lowers the risk of over-commitment for a small ratepayer base and catchment population making the development more financially sustainable. It is intended that this more incremental approach will offer increased opportunities: an enclosed pool will lead to growth in the town's 'swimming culture' which should increase patronage levels over time and lead to future developments and improvements as demand increases.

Evidence to support the covering of the school pool has been summarised below:

- An indoor pool is an inclusive recreation and sport facility and is used by the vast majority of its catchment population from cradle to grave including those with physical and/or mental disabilities (because water is a supportive medium for healthy lifestyles, mobility, exercise and fun).
- In New Zealand, swimmers most commonly participate during the months of December, January and February. The lowest participation months are May to September. By covering the Motueka High School pool and extending the swimming season to approximately 26 weeks (October-April) will mirror this demand profile.
- Covering also enables a more consistent swimming environment with warmer water and air temperatures that is more attractive to recreational users and to use for swim education by local schools. It also provides an important indoor recreation space in wet weather for families.
- Motueka has aging population with older retiree's more than doubling to approximately 30% of population by 2038. In research undertaken by Sport NZ there was generally a national decline in adult swimming over the last 15 years except for adults aged 50 to 64 years (up 1.8 %). In the last 5 years, there has been a slight increase in the 65+ age group, between 2007/8 and 2013/14 (up 1.0%). Although not a significant increase, these groups trending upwards. Due to Motueka's aging population this is a growing market segment and their needs are generally for shallower (not out of depth water) and warmer pools.

A wide range of options were considered, most were discounted because of affordability. Key factors in selection of the recommended option were:

- Retaining as much 'built value' of the existing pool and plant as possible.
- The 25-year maximum term of a lease of the pool and pool compound land by the Ministry of Education to GSM.
- Enabling future replacement of the pool structure or plant if it has a major failure
- Providing a warmer water and air temperature for users during an extended season
- Enabling hosting of festival type events as important social gatherings of community as well as sport and recreation activities

The recommended affordable solution (lowest capital cost) is to cover existing pool tank with a demountable enclosure structure enabling re-use in new location or temporary removal in future to replace pool tank at some time in future. Features include:

1. Cover existing pool tank with a demountable enclosure structure (enabling re-use in new location or temporary removal in future to replace pool tank) with high insulation values.
2. East wall to have glazed stacker doors to enable wide openings for indoor-outdoor flow to grassed area, particularly for kayak instruction and access. West wall to have glazed stacker doors to enable viewing from bleacher seating. A 3m surround of the pool on all sides will mean a covering structure that is approximately 37.3m long by 20.6m wide (footprint of 770m²).
3. Internal seating is limited to a single row on west side and south end of pool for day-to-day use. Use of existing bleacher seats (west) and possibly some temporary seating (east) for the occasional events requiring larger spectator capacity,
4. Three pool side showers for use by patrons
5. Build on north end of existing pool a movable building (external to the pool enclosure) accommodating the following:
 - A new family change room fully compliant with Universal Access requirements for people with disabilities with baby change, shower and unisex toilet
 - A second unisex toilet accessed from foyer
 - Two small change rooms, each able to accommodate 8 people each (no showers, no toilets), storage of personal items and clothing of users will be at poolside in 'cubby hole' structure or mesh bins under west and south side seating
 - New entrance foyer with reception counter as part of small office
 - Small storeroom/ cleaner's cupboard
6. Repaint the existing High School change rooms at the south end and create internal access via lockable door from each change room to the enclosure (for use by school classes).
7. No additional parking is proposed. Better utilisation of on-street parking is proposed. Access to the pool is via existing pathway from Whakarewa Street and a new pathway from Grey Street along margin between gymnasium and sports fields will increase use of on-street parking on Grey Street.

GSM has estimated the capital cost at \$800,000 based on quotes from the building sector.

A 3-year cash flow budget has been prepared based on the business modelling set out in this report. This has also included analysis of revenue streams, occupancy scenarios and potential income and expenditure levels. Based on the assumptions used in the budget modelling process the first year of operation of the facility is projected to have an operating deficit of \$19,852. This is projected to decrease in year 2 to a deficit of \$8,690 and shows a small surplus of \$3,173 in year 3 of operation. The main reason for this is that income projections mainly from admissions have been estimated to increase by 10% for each of the first 3 years as the pool facility grows in popularity then plateaus.

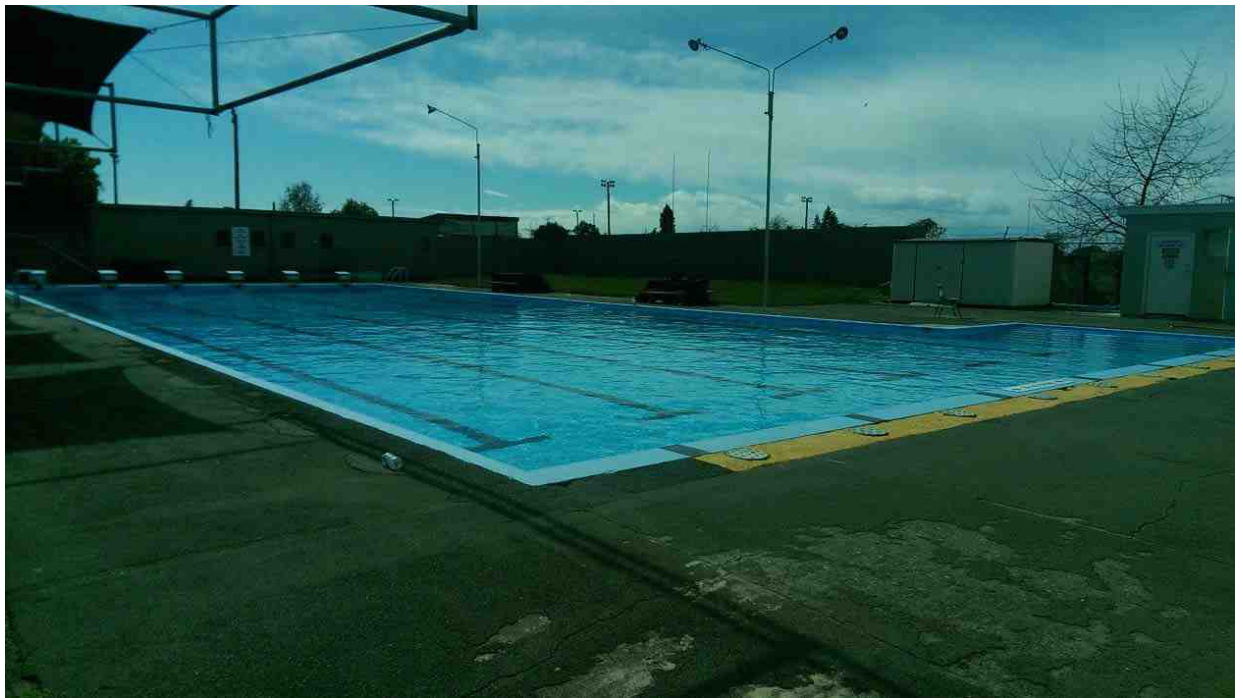
The level of financial success has assumed that TDC continues to subsidise the management and operation at the current \$12,550 level. TDC wants to ensure that pools funded by it are safe and compliant with industry standards then it would seem reasonable that this TDC contribution supports the supervision of the Motueka Community Pool by qualified lifeguard staff.

The recommended approach for the enclosure of the Motueka High School Pool is:

1. That the pool (and its surrounding compound) is leased to Good Sports Motueka (GSM) for a term of 25 years
2. That the financial arrangement is fiscally neutral for Motueka High School

3. That a demountable enclosure structure is owned by GSM and will be removed by GSM at termination of the lease arrangement
4. That governance of the redeveloped pool is undertaken by GSM
5. That GSM, or a third party appointed by GSM, will manage and operate the pool
6. That GSM design, construction and operation complies with relevant legislation and standards, in particular, the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the New Zealand Public Swimming Pool Standards NZS 4441 and NZS 5826
7. That the MSC owned assets (clubhouse, equipment shed, solar heating equipment, pool cover and roller, and changing room matting) are gifted by MSC to GSM. GSM will be responsible for insurance, maintenance and renewal of these items
8. That GSM make provision for maintenance and renewal of pool plant systems when needed (as recommended by Create Ltd - engineers)

Figure 1: Motueka Swimming Pool (looking north east)



2. Introduction

Good Sports Motueka (GSM) commissioned Global Leisure Group Limited to undertake a feasibility study to test the viability of covering the Motueka High School pool.

The viability of the covering the pool will be based on an assessment of demand, an analysis of current supply in the catchment area and a review of potential alternatives in covering the pool. The feasibility will also consider:

- the potential for a partnership approach to provision leading to increased utilisation (and therefore community value);
- the ability of the school (or an entity/partner e.g. Good Sports Motueka) to financially sustain a pool from an operational perspective and; the capability of the community to fundraise the necessary capital.
- The benefits to the community in covering the school pool to extend its operating season and how this may enhance swimming programmes and maximise the potential for this pool to contribute to swimming provision for other local schools, aquatic and swimming clubs in the area, and the local community for casual swimming over the summer.

The feasibility will consider the current design concept for the pool rebuild and make any suggested adjustments to this design to fit with expected demand/usage.

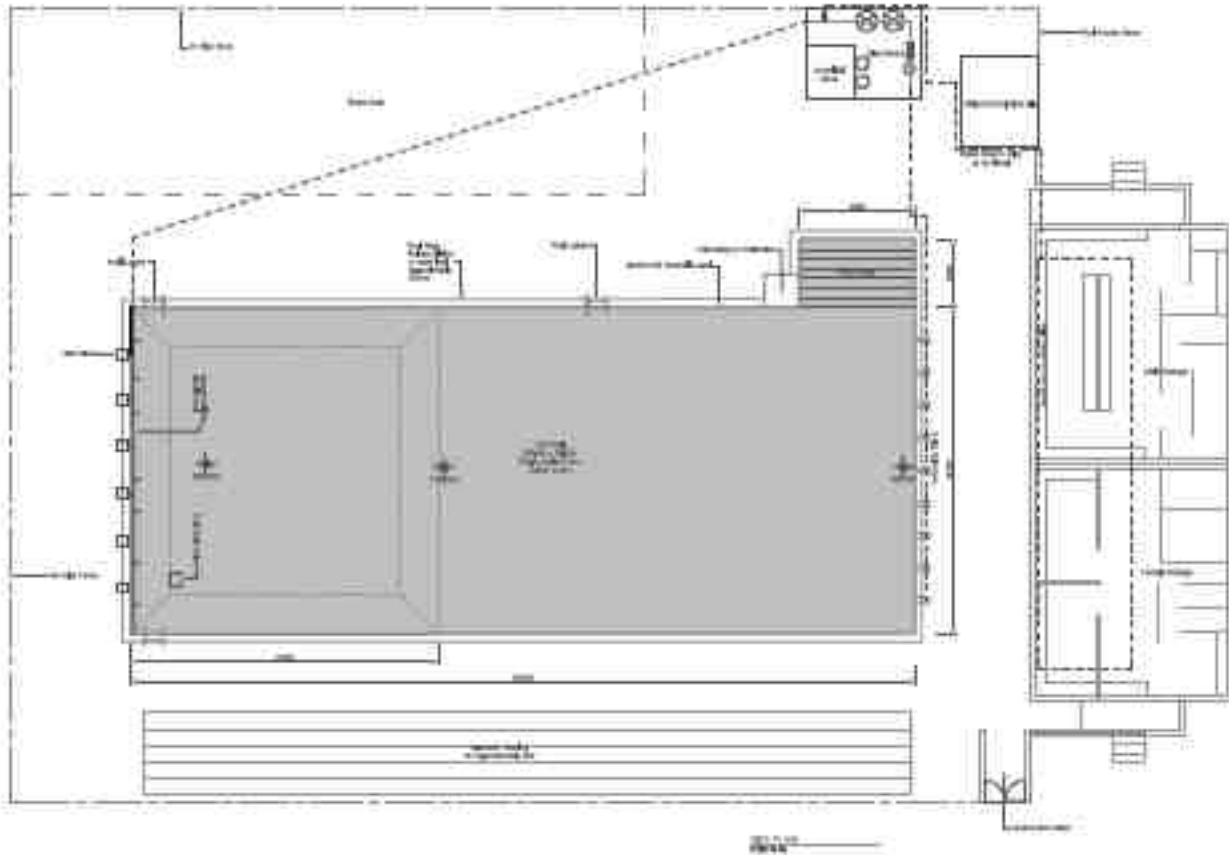
The aerial photomap⁴ shows the relationship to the High School Campus, Whakarewa Street to south, Grey Street to west, high School depot and fields to north and Rugby Park to the east.

Figure 2 Location and immediate environs of MHS pool



⁴ Apple Maps 09/07/2017

Figure 3: Site plan of existing pool, plant & changing sheds, first-aid/office/clubroom and bleacher seating



2.1. Background

Several attempts have been made over the past decades to provide the Motueka community with a 'fit for purpose' indoor pool facility. Unfortunately, for a variety of reasons, including concerns of targeted rates increases and uncertainty to fund a stand-alone pool with on-going operational costs none of the past concepts have progressed. More recently, Tasman District Council (TDC) removed the potential development from the Long-Term-Plan (LTP) due to wider funding pressures on Council. This decision although initially disappointing has galvanised GSM into 'thinking outside the square' to solve the challenge of a lack of indoor aquatic provision in the town. This 'catalyst for change' has evolved the concept of covering the outdoor pool at the High School. Extensive community consultation has been undertaken by Vision Motueka Development Trust (Vision Motueka) to identify community needs and aspirations. An indoor pool was a frequently expressed need.

The rationale is:

- Motueka is surrounded by water. Swimming, kayaking and boating in and on the sea, rivers and lakes makes an enclosed deeper-water pool a critical safety asset to enable effective learning of swim survival skills.
- There is a clear 'barrier to participation' for aquatic activity outside of the summer months with the only year-round indoor provision being the ASB Aquatic Centre located in Richmond (30 minutes' travel time)⁵. This is too costly, both in time and vehicle expenses, and is financially unsustainable for many of Motueka's residents

⁵ Google Maps 2017

- An enclosed pool will provide a range of community activities and a valuable community meeting and social space for families in the area.
- The only reasonably sized pool for a wider range of uses (due to size and depth) is the outdoor pool at Motueka High School pool. This pool can only be accessed for restricted times over three months during the summer.
- There is an ageing population in Motueka and the aquatic needs for this user group is for warmer water in enclosed facilities.
- There has been a general reduction in water confidence from several indicators⁶ of young people across the country and this has been attributed to the closure of school pools and lack of regular access for swimming activities throughout the year.
- GSM Pool Sub-committee has been in fundraising mode in relation to this project for some time and have succeeded in raising \$140,000 (as of 11th April 2017) towards the cost of the project to date. This is a clear demonstration of community support for the project. There are also many businesses willing to contribute materials and labour.

2.2. Study Objectives

The study was tasked with meeting the following objectives:

1. Assess the current area population demographics and supply of aquatic facilities to determine future levels of need.
2. Identify any potential 'gaps in provision' due to lack of supply in meeting the communities needs now and in the future.
3. Review of findings from extensive community consultation undertaken by Vision Motueka
4. Analysis of key user group consultation that has identified their level of expectation, readiness to share and levels of occupancy to assess workability of sharing functions and spaces.
5. Undertake a planning review that will assess any issues to meet consent requirements, land status, lease considerations, and environmental impact which may affect operational needs.
6. Evaluation of the proposed location and identified option to meet the needs of the community and it's wider 'strategic fit' with Council Plans.
7. Review available local community capability to manage and operate the facility, including the nature of the operating entity and its governance structure.
8. Review and verify the functional specification based on needs assessment and industry experience and trends. Including the concept design, capital costs using industry 'best practice' and benchmark analysis of similar facilities.
9. Review and verify the financial model developed by Good Sports Motueka that defines the likely operating costs and revenues of the proposed facility and its affordability and sustainability. Include a sensitivity analysis based on 4 scenarios.
10. Identify options for management and operation of the facility based on information from two existing facilities of similar function / size in comparable sized communities.
11. Assess the financial sustainability of the planned facility (including attributes associated with programmed use of the pool outside of school hours)
12. Answering the questions identified within the Lotteries Community Facilities Fund requirements related to organisation capability, capacity and need.

⁶ Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ)

3. Environment Scan

3.1. Facility Development Trends

Sport NZ has produced a guidance document for development of sport and recreation facilities, which highlighted the following concern: -

Traditionally, many local authority community sport and recreation facilities have been built for specialist or limited market users (i.e. competitive aquatic sports)

This trend has led to facilities being developed that are not 'fit for purpose' for the wider resident population and tend to be specialised to cater for the needs for a small number of users. This generally, has meant that most of the aquatic facilities in New Zealand operate at a significant net cost to the ratepayer. To change this previous way of thinking the NZ Recreation Association has produced a series of guidelines⁷ that specifically identify current trends and how future developments need to consider distinct user groups. These are summarised below:

- 60-70% of aquatic users are families, people coming with friends and groups for recreation, fun, relaxation, social activity and informal participation.
- 20-30% of users are attending for stand-alone structured fitness or aquatic sport activities and competition. More specifically, the National Facilities Strategy for Aquatic Sports⁸ identified that the motivation to participate for competition purposes was only 3% of all users.
- 10% of users are older adults, some attending specialised health groups. This group require warmer water temperatures and facilities associated with health and relaxation such as spa or hydrotherapy pools.

Further research by the NZ Recreation Association indicates that if lessons are to be learnt from the past and facilities are designed to maximise revenue opportunities then the following four key points need to be fully considered:

- Provide a mix of shallow and deeper water so a diverse range of programmed activities can be delivered
- Provide components that have the potential to contribute positive revenue streams such as spa, steam and sauna facilities, food and beverage, retail sales, childcare and meeting space for hire
- Provide health and fitness service and spaces that have the capacity to generate net surpluses and off set pool operating costs and/or attract private commercial investment or delivery interest
- Provide ancillary spaces complementary to and co-located with the aquatic facility that can be leased for services such as sports medicine, health therapies and massage.

The extent to which these points can be incorporated into an overall pool development can greatly enhance its long term financial viability.

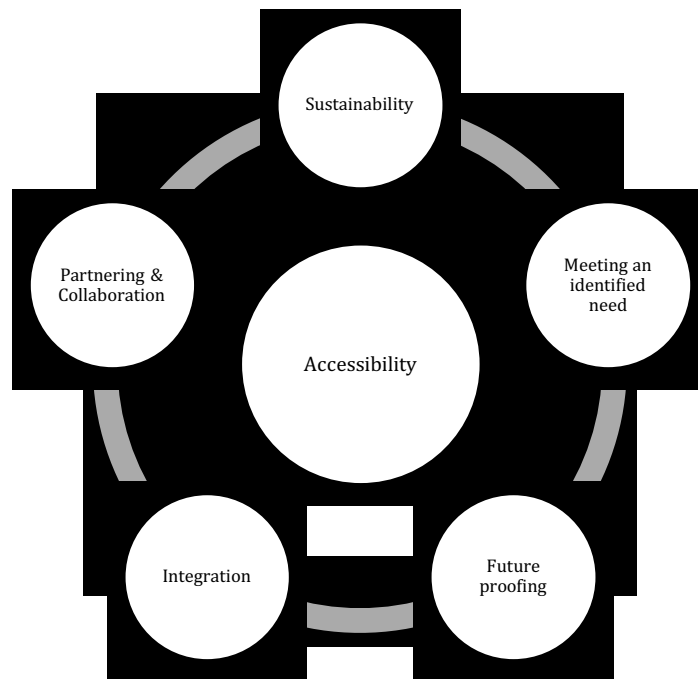
3.1.1. National Planning Framework and Planning Principles

In recent years Sport New Zealand (Sport NZ) has placed more investment into supporting local government and the sport sector with better information on facility development. 'The Sporting Facilities Framework' identified six principles to be incorporated into making better decisions about developing sporting facilities. These six principles are shown in the diagram below followed by a brief commentary of how each support making better-informed decisions regarding the development of sports facilities.

⁷ NZ Recreation Association Section 8 Facility Development Guide

⁸ Demand for Aquatic Facilities: Motivation to participate 2013

Figure 4 National Sporting Facilities Framework



1. Meeting an identified need

Sport NZ has recognised that the best results are achieved when the facility meets the identified need and is 'fit for purpose'. Unfortunately, experience has shown that often not enough assessment and analysis has been undertaken to answer this fundamental question.

2. Accessibility:

Facilities need to be designed, developed and managed in a way that is inclusive, providing easy, safe and convenient access for participating in sport and physical recreation for the whole community.

3. Future proofing:

Sport and recreation is a dynamic sector of the community and changes will occur in the expectations and demands of users. Sport NZ identified in its sporting framework that;

The best, long-term outcomes are achieved by designing facilities in ways that enable them to be adapted, developed and extended in response to future demands.

4. Integration

The costs associated with operating and maintaining sport and recreation facilities cannot be ignored and places challenges on the long-term financial sustainability of any asset owning organisation. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness through sharing facilities and services is a key innovation in the development of integrated hubs. A hub usually has a significant land area and usually a single integrated facility (but sometimes is part of a cluster of facilities) offering a range of sport and recreation activities.

5. Partnering & Collaboration

Partnering and collaboration is a key strategy for provision of sporting and recreation facilities particularly where there is common need for a service or function (such as reception) and where there is the potential for sharing of facilities (fitness and high performance centres, change and other amenities, meeting and social spaces), parking and human resources. Partnering can achieve more social benefits, more economically from consolidation of services and facilities, such as co-located swimming pools, indoor sports centres and health & fitness centres. Developing facilities that are co-located with other community facilities and services to create infrastructure hubs is an extension of the integrated hubs concept.

6. Sustainability

It is vital that any development considers the 'whole of life' costs which not only considers the initial capital costs but the on-going operating costs and revenues. To ensure the best financial viability and attract potential interest from other funders or investors, any future facility must be designed with components that:

- Have the potential to contribute positive revenue streams such as spa, sauna facilities, food and beverage, retail sales, childcare and meeting spaces for hire.
- Provide health and fitness facilities that have the capacity to be profitable and off set pool operating costs and/or attract private commercial investment or delivery interest.

The ultimate is a facility of good quality that meets the expectations of a wide cross section of its community and that is appropriate for a long life (50 years), low maintenance civic amenity.

3.1.2.Pool Heating

A major design consideration is the air and water temperatures that the pool should aim to achieve to optimize the user experience. Overall, the expectation by users has changed overtime with less acceptance of cold water swimming experiences than was previously the case.

The table below identifies what are to be considered as accepted water temperatures of differing pools and their associated activities. For outdoor pools weather conditions can adversely affect pool temperatures and the source of heating chosen, and its capability to reach and maintain the temperatures required. Pool covers will lessen the effect of evaporation and subsequent heat loss particularly during the evening and into the night.

A super insulated building that uses natural light would assist in achieving high-energy efficiency and good comfort levels (warmer in cooler weather and cooler in hot weather) and reduce condensation issues.

Table 1 Industry accepted water temperatures for the different pool types

Pool type	Water temperatures
Main lane pool	27 °C (± 2 °C)
Leisure pool	32 °C (± 2 °C)
Teaching/Hydrotherapy pool	34 °C (± 2 °C)
Toddlers pool	33 °C (± 2 °C)
Spa pool	38 °C (± 2 °C)

3.1.3.Programmable and warmer pools

The New Zealand Recreation Association (NZRA)⁹ study into facility development trends identified that traditionally many aquatic facilities have been built for a narrow target market (i.e. competitive aquatic sports). This market of competitive/ training/ fitness accounts for approximately 20-30% of the total users. Whereas the combined leisure, recreation and health users account for between 70%-80% of the market. Given the ageing population of Motueka the following points should be considered:

- The adaption of facilities will be critical to ensuring increased participation among the elderly.
- The growth of this market segment due to the aging population provides an opportunity to increase utilisation in some facilities during non-peak times and therefore address (in part) some of the cost issues associated with operating aquatic facilities.

⁹ NZRA Aquatic Facility Guidelines (Section 8) Facility Development 2015

- There is a need to adapt and refurbish existing facilities to meet the needs of an aging population, which can also include the provision of more tailored programmes within existing facilities.
- The older (50+) age groups in the demographic profile are the major growth area and most have different expectations for aquatic facilities, being: warmer water temperature, easy physical access, indoor environment and suitable water depth.
- A programme pool due to its higher temperatures (32oC) and shallower water will offer increased accessibility to allow structured programmes targeting the elderly as well as children for Learn to Swim (LTS).
- Learn to Swim is an area that continues to grow, particularly with schools deciding to close their own pools and look to other providers. Therefore, providing good teaching facilities is financially astute with LTS providing a good source of income.

3.1.4. School Pool Trends

According to Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ)¹⁰ estimated closures of school pools over the last six years at 156 with projections that a further 130 across the country are 'at risk' of closure.

With asset owners of pools all too aware that there are now greater challenges in meeting and retaining Health and Safety and water quality compliance standards¹¹ including the relevant standards listed below:

- NZS 5826:2010 Pool Water Quality
- NZS 4441:2008 Swimming Pool Design standard
- NZS 246: 2010 Guidelines for managing risk in sport and recreation organisations
- NZS 4121:2001 Design for access and mobility: buildings and associated facilities

The above list shows just some of the challenges ahead in meeting compliance standards which have the potential to be costly overtime. However, as highlighted in a recent NZRA guideline report¹² the level of success in community aquatic facilities can be increased by:

"Generating greater participation and success of these facilities requires a clear identification of the facility needs, good decision making, more collaboration and smarter investment by relevant stakeholders and agencies."

The decision to close school pools cannot be taken lightly by BOT's but their communities cannot manage and operate pools as they have in the past with increasing Health and Safety and water quality requirements and rising operational costs to meet these standards.

¹⁰ Save our School Pools campaign 2016

¹¹ Aquatic Facility Guidelines Legislation & Standards 2015

¹² Facility Development Section 8: Aquatic Facility Guidelines 2015

3.2. Current Supply

The table below shows the current situation related to the supply of school pools in the area surrounding Motueka High School pool.

Table 2 Supply of school pools

Location	Length	Width	Area	Year built	Indoor/ Outdoor	Heated / Unheated
Motueka High School	30	12	360	1958	Outdoor	Unheated
Motueka South School	13	4	52	1960	Outdoor	Unheated
Parklands School (Motueka)	25	8	200	2009	Outdoor	Heated
St Peter Chanel School (Motueka)	20	6	120	1973	Outdoor	Unheated
Tasman School ¹³	9	3	27	1950	Outdoor	Unheated
Upper Moutere School	20	6	120	2000	Outdoor	Unheated
Lower Moutere School	18	4	72	1977	Outdoor	Unheated
Mahana School	15	6	90	1933	Outdoor	Unheated
Riwaka School	25	8	200	1991	Outdoor	Unheated

3.2.1. Aquatic Facility Provision

The table below shows the Tasman District's public swimming pools and school pools that are available for public use during selected weeks over the summer. The only all year-round indoor facility within the district is in Richmond some 36km in travelling distance from the Motueka School Pool. Reviewing the level of provision across the district the ASB aquatic Centre is the only other viable option for the residents of Motueka.

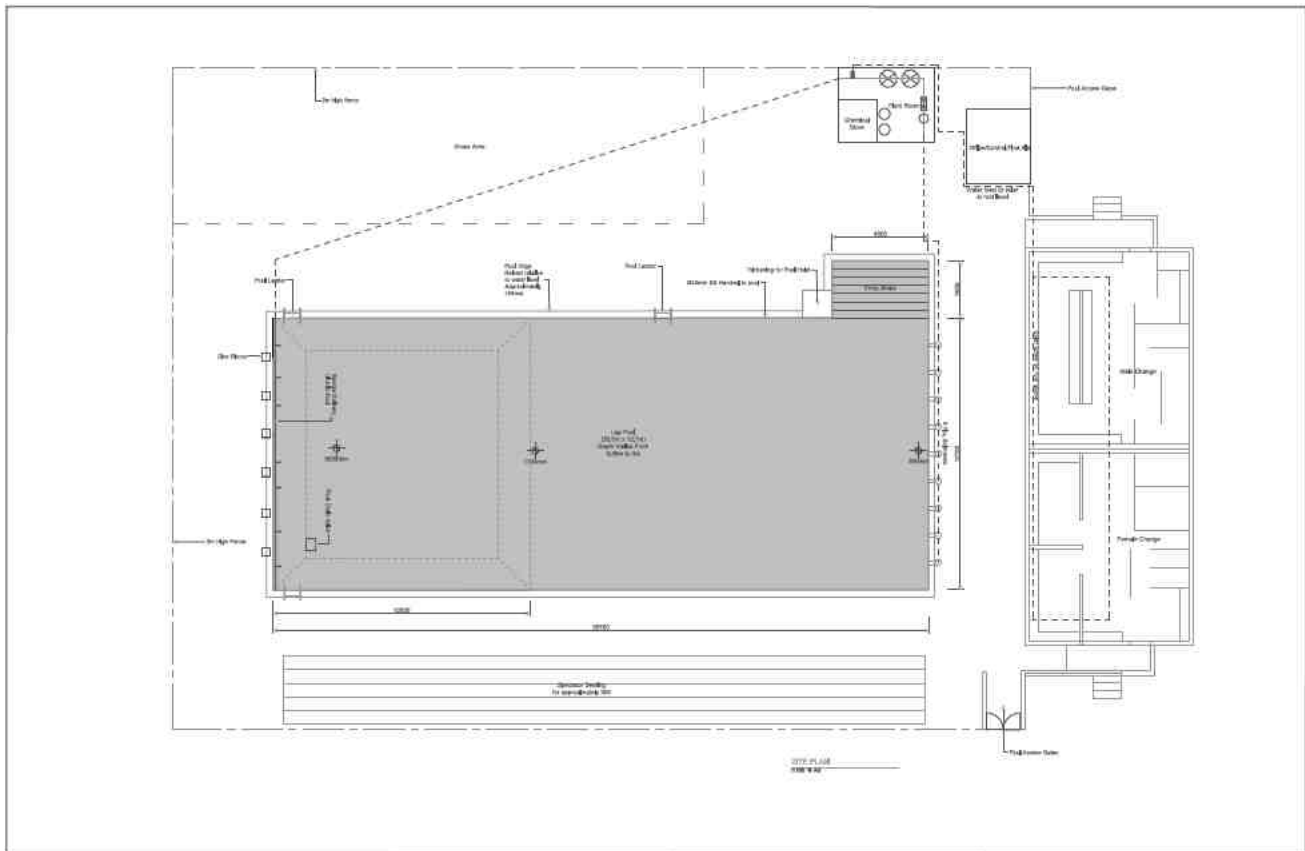
Table 3 Provision of Aquatic Facilities

Pool Facility	Location	Operational	Main components	Admission charges
ASB Aquatic Centre	Richmond	Year round	25m lane pool, wave pool, lazy river, spa pools, hydrotherapy pool. LTS pool and Fitness centre	Adult \$7.20 Child \$5.10 Student \$5.10 Senior \$5.10 Pre-schooler \$3.00
Motueka saltwater baths	North Street, Motueka	Year round unless drained for maintenance	Concrete Pool (15mx6m) Paddling Pool (6mx4m)	Free
Motueka High School Pool	Whakarewa Street, Motueka	Late December to early February 1pm-4.30pm	Lane pool (30.6mx12.7m) Depth varies (0.95m to 3.00m), shallow end nearest change rooms	\$3.00

The drawing below shows the lane pool with access steps at southeast corner, bleacher seating on west side and change rooms to south. The dotted line within the pool denote the deep water well in the pool tank.

¹³ Presently, Tasman School which is approximately 10km away from the proposed Motueka Community Pool is fundraising for a 25m x 7m outdoor pool. Due to the lack of a district wide plan for aquatic pool development it is unsure how this pool located at Tasman School will 'fit' into the wider network.

Figure 5: Drawing of Motueka High School Pool



3.2.2. Summary of current supply

Analysis identified that apart from the ASB Aquatic Centre all pools are only open during the summer months and that the primary usage was December and January by the public.

The level of usage for the seasonal outdoor pools is very dependent on weather conditions with wind and rain significantly affecting the users experience. Most pools have high pupil usage during the school week in terms 1 and 4 particularly during spells of good weather.

Due to the large distances between the Motueka High School Pool and other indoor pools in the district it is fair to say that usage will be locally focused with an occasional journey to the ASB Aquatic Centre in Richmond being driven by family outings, swimming events or competitions. For training reasons, there are a few members of MSC that travel to Richmond in winter to extend their training opportunities. However, many swimmers simply stop training in the winter months

Below is a summary of key points of the current supply of school pools in the District:

- Old and cold pools
- Not 'fit for purpose' for most users as too shallow depth, too short in length and not designed for a range of activities
- Short opening times, so limited opportunities for families with both parents working
- Initially designed for school use 'only' so potentially low level of experience for some members of the public particularly elderly due to colder water pools and challenges of poor access

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3.2.3. Summary of issues related to Swimming Pools and Programmes Supply

The key points listed below are more specific issues relating to residents of Motueka.

- Short season, so difficult for community to create ‘swimming culture’
- Opening times restricting use by working parents and their families
- Level of experience ‘low’ when comparing indoor heated pools and Poolsafe ‘standard’ of other accredited facilities
- Limited Learn to Swim (LTS) programmes - ‘all year round’ only available in Richmond and a small commercial swim school at the Mapua Chalets
- Cost of travel and travel time is barrier to regular participation beyond the current operating months and times

3.3. Demand Characteristics

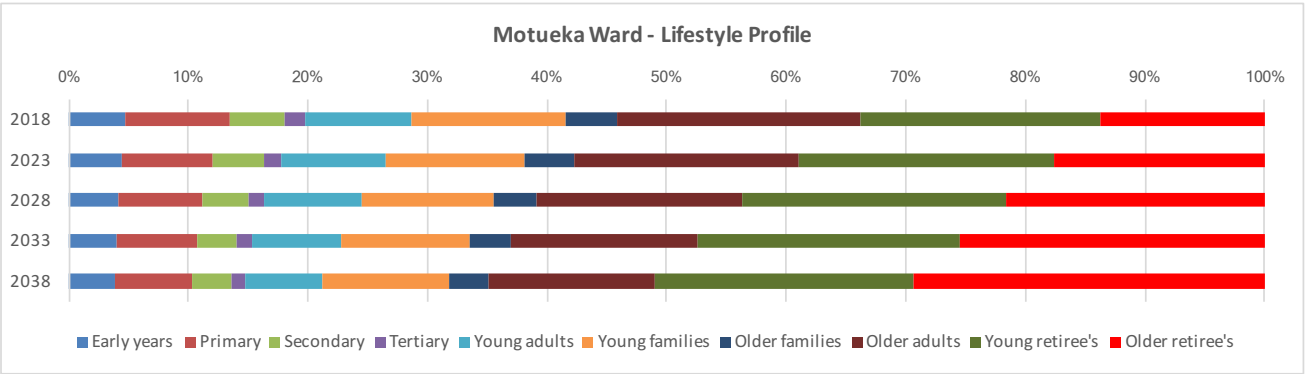
The demand characteristics considered in this section are those expressed as needs by various groups, key informants (Sport NZ, Council staff, School Principals) and expressions of interest by some groups to utilise the pool. This section includes analysis of sector data from Sport NZ and includes a brief review of population and ethnic make-up in the Motueka ward area.

3.3.1. Impact of population and demographic trends

Over the next 20 years all four Census Area Units in the wider Motueka Ward are due to increase in population by an average of 10%. Slower rates of increase will be experienced in Riwaka, Kaiteriteri and Motueka West respectively with the largest rate of population increase in Motueka East. This projected growth in the Motueka ward would increase the resident population from the projected 10,166 in 2018 to 11,396 in 2038.

Linked with this change in population growth is the growing trend of Motueka residents aging, and predicted over the next 20 years for the median age of residents to rise from 41 to 51 years. More dramatic is that by 2038 nearly one third of the population will be classed as older retiree’s (red in figure below). With this being the case design considerations will have to include ‘ease of access’ including car parking, changing areas, entry to pools, and temperature of the pool environment and water meeting expectation levels.

Figure 6 Life-stage profile of Motueka Ward residents between 2018-2038



The ethnicity profile of Motueka Ward is significantly European with nearly 83% of the population some 13% above the national average. Although second largest in profile, Maori are nearly 3% below the national average. All other ethnicities are also below their comparable national averages. Research undertaken by Sport NZ¹⁴ identified that the second most popular sport by ethnicity by NZ Europeans was swimming at over 31% of people surveyed.

The same survey also identified that swimming activity participation was again second in areas of medium¹⁵ deprivation (the Motueka Ward deprivation scores are between 6-7 and considered medium). The three main barriers to participation for areas with medium deprivation were, lack of time, too costly / can't afford it or poor health / disability. With respect to affordability to access sporting activities the research highlighted that:

Too costly / can't afford – was more likely to be mentioned by 16 to 25 year olds than by those aged 50 and over

With Motueka having lower personal income levels compared with the Tasman region and nationally it is suggested more limited ability to pay. With the nearest indoor facility being the ASB Aquatic Centre in Richmond some 35 km away this represents a significant problem for residents on low incomes and lower car ownership as identified in Motueka East and West. The entry charges at the nearest available indoor pool in Richmond coupled with the cost of transport are likely to represent an access barrier for most Motueka residents.

3.3.2. National Swimming Participation Trends – NZ Adults

Evidence indicates that participation in swimming has declined slightly in adults over the last 15 years but is still the second most popular sport. There are some key points that have been identified which should be considered specifically for Motueka listed below:

- Swimmers most commonly participate during the months of December (76.1%), January (86.8%) to February (81.6%). The lowest months of May to September. For a facility to be operated through the lowest months of participation a robust business case would need to be produced to ensure its long-term financial viability. It is more realistic therefore if the Motueka Community Pool identifies this challenge to participation levels and operates initially for only six months a year during the highest levels of demand.
- The only increase in participation over the last 15 years has been adults aged 50 to 64 years (up 1.8 %). Also, there has been a slight increase in the 65+ age group between 2007/8 and 2013/14 (up 1.0%). These age groups appear to be 'bucking the trend' and are a positive strength in developing a community pool in Motueka given the ageing population.

3.3.3. Motueka High School expressed demand

School Expressed Demand for Pool Space

Motueka High School has a strong aquatic programme which would be enhanced by an extended season. There are several components to the aquatic programme as follows:

Outdoor Education (OE)

Most OE use is in Term 1 with seniors during timetabled double periods. For Yr. 11 and 12 this was Mon, Tues, Wed, Fri 12.30 - 3.20pm and on Thursdays 10am - 3.20pm. Later in the term students start to head to the river/sea more.

OE use is negotiated with PE and invariably the pool ends up with 2, sometimes 3 classes in the compound at one time due to the pressure of the short season. The grassed area is essential for dry land instruction prior to

¹⁴ Active New Zealand Survey 2013/14

¹⁵ Medium deprivation between 4-7 in survey results

entering the pool and needs to be in the pool compound for safety and control of the class group. OE can have up to 20 kayaks in the pool, usually it is 1 kayak between 2 students, so this means commonly up to 10 kayaks and often sharing the pool with PE doing swimming/aquatic skills, etc.

Junior students have limited access during Term 1 due to pressure of other demands and more usually they are using the pool in Term 4 once Seniors are on study leave. Juniors only have single periods so their use is only up to an hour depending on whether their class backs on to lunch. OE HOD stated:

If we had a large enough year-round facility we would be able to be more flexible and look at programming e.g. kayak rolling and skills training in the winter for Yr. 13's

2016 student participation numbers were:

- Yr. 9: approx. 100 students, intro to kayaks, water confidence
- Yr. 10: 50-60 students, intro to kayaks, water confidence
- Yr. 11: 35-40 students, kayak rolling, skills training, rescue and water confidence
- Yr. 12: 50-60 students, kayak rolling, skills training, river rescue, training, and water confidence.
- Yr. 13: approx. 15 students, kayak rolling, kayak skills training e.g. slalom gates, canoe polo, river rescue, river crossing skills.

The BASE (Support Learning Centre)

Current use is in Terms 1 and 4 when the weather is warm BASE students swim 5 times per week. At the beginning of Term 4 and the end of Term 1 they swim 3 times per week. In Terms 2 and 3 they swim once a week at ASB Aquatic Centre in Richmond.

The Base has been limited in its use of water as a medium for learning and enjoyment for its clients because of the short season at the outdoor pool and the time and travel cost involved in using the ASB Aquatic Centre in Richmond. The Base welcomes the prospect of an extended season as the pool provides a vital part of the programme for its special needs students. Enclosure of the pool will provide a more user-friendly environment for students and staff (shelter from wind and warmer water and air temperatures).

Expressed demand include:

- The best length for the pool would be 25 m. The competitive swimmers need a pool this long; we have one student at the Base who could swim competitively.
- Preferably the pool should be 1.2m deep at the shallow end to teach the non-swimmers
- Pool temperature is crucial for students learning to swim. It needs to be 27 degrees minimum.
- If the covered pool water is 27 degrees the air temperature needs to be warmer (29 degrees)

Physical Education (PE)

Pressure on pool space can be severe due to the compressed season with the outdoor pool as described above. PE use of the pool as follows:

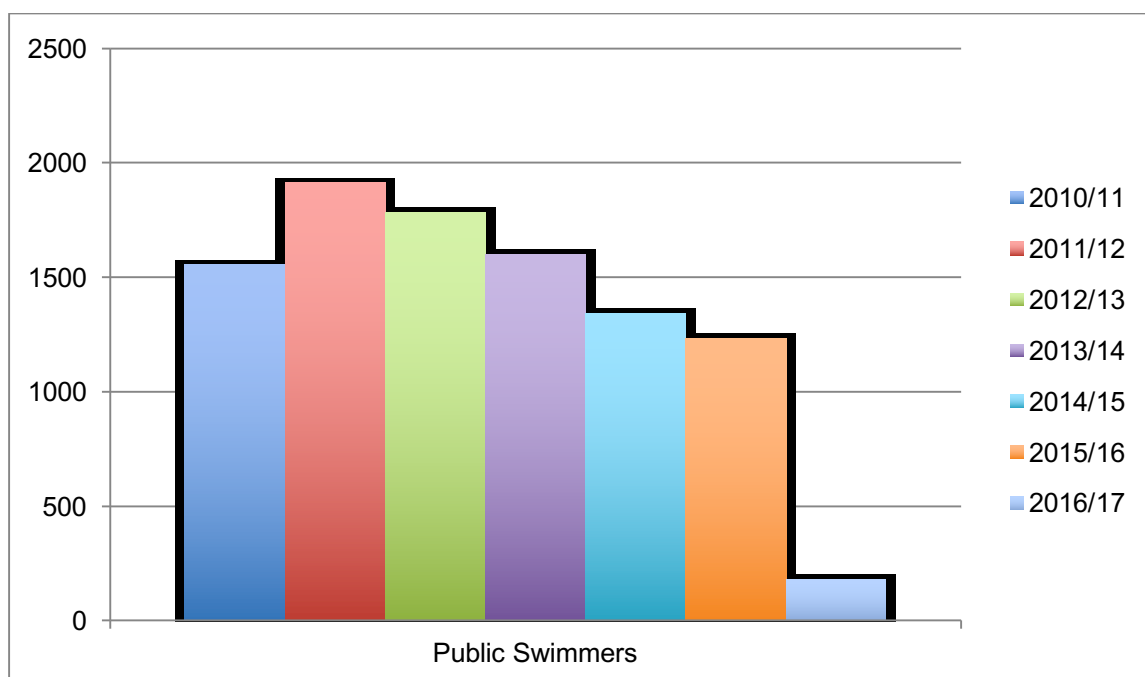
- Year 9 PE 2 hours per week - 5-week module - 164 students, average 25. However, at any one time there could be 40 students in the pool
- Year 10 PE - 2 hours per week - 6-week module - 130 students, average 25 students in pool. However, at any one time there could be 40 students in the pool
- Year 12 PE - 2 hours per week - 8-week module – 10 to 20 students per class

3.3.4. Current Usage

The chart below shows the public swimming attendance at Motueka High School pool between the summer seasons 2010 and 2017. Sport Tasman is contracted by Tasman District Council to manage and operate the

pool on their behalf which is generally operated between the end of term 4 and the commencement of Term 1 (approximately 50 days). Apart from the 2016-17 swimming season which was shortened due to closure of the pool due to a water quality issue. The previous six years had an average of 1,275 admissions to the 1pm-4.30pm sessions. The number of sessions varied from year to year. The average daily number is approximately between 25-35 swimmers per day. Outside of the public sessions the pool is available to high school staff members and the MSC.

Figure 7 Public swimming attendances between 2010-17



3.3.5. Motueka & District Amateur Swimming Club (MSC)

There is currently a usage agreement in place between MSC and the Motueka High School Board of Trustee's. The agreement has no clearly identified hours of use although the identified swimming season is indicated between November to March¹⁶ the charge for this usage is a flat rate of \$3,300 per annum.

The MSC has 100 registered club swimmers including:

- 50 'morning swimmers'
- 20 competitive (squad) swimmers of which 8 swimmers (performance) who travel regularly to ASB Aquatic Centre and 6 performance swimmers who compete for Nelson South Swimming Club at larger competitions
- 30 other afternoon squad swimmers

3.3.6. Current School Roll and Projected Roll

MHS has a current roll of 691 and this is forecasted to be at a similar level for the 2018 academic year. Expectations are that due to the large catchment area MHS attracts students and the subsequent supporting transport network provided which has been established over many years that future levels of student population will remain static or slightly increase. Therefore, going forward it would seem safe to assume that an expected level of demand based on school population would be in the region of 700 pupils per annum.

¹⁶ Community Swimming Pool Agreement 2016/17

4. Needs Assessment

Key needs identified from the extensive data provided by Vision Motueka and targeted consultation by GLG with key users include:

Needs	Essential	Desirable
Provision of an extended swimming season in Motueka. The MSC need use of the pool for its full programme for the duration of the extended season. The same applies for the early morning swimming group.	Highest priority is for extending the season and the lifeguarded opening hours to target of 6 months	for year-round provision
Warmer water indoor pool for learn to swim. Aquatic Facility Guidelines (AFG) recommends operating at higher water temperature of 34°C. Teaching water depth ideally 700mm-800mm.	2 nd equal priority is for warmer water provision for learn to swim as foundation of all other activities. Seasonal OK but extend the season to target of 6 months	2 nd priority is for year-round provision of learn to swim
Warmer water pool for gentle exercise/ rehab/ maintaining mobility. AFG recommend can operate at same temperature as LTS but should be 1400mm deep	2 nd equal priority is for warmer water provision. Seasonal OK but extend the season to target of 6 months	
Exercise lane swimming	Seasonal OK but extend the season to target of 6 months	Year round at least providing some capacity to lane swim
Swim club squad training. AFG recommends main pool with sloping floor from 1.35m – 1.8m or 2.0m	Seasonal OK but extend the season to target of 6 months	Year round at least providing some capacity to maintain swim training
Leisure play	Provide 'animation' of pool(s) in season	Provide a play option for seasonal or year-round

Local school and intra-club swim competition events can be hosted at the pool already and these would continue. Inter-club level events at other pools in region.

Some year-round service in Motueka <u>if</u> able to be funded	Limited capacity to meet warmer water need (learn to swim, exercise)	All activities can be delivered to some degree
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5. Development Approach

5.1. Pool Condition

A high-level engineering condition assessment has been undertaken by Create Limited, an engineering firm with extensive national experience in pool design and condition assessment. Key conclusion in the draft report from Create Ltd was that the pool tank is structurally sound and serviceable. Other aspects commented on by Create include:

- Pool water quality is being checked 5 times per day
- The filtration plant restricts flow to around 24% of that required by NZS4441. The sand filtration system appears to be in poor condition and is approaching the its end of life and are undersized
- Turnover rates are about 7 hours, not within the target turnover rate of 3-5 hours
- Accessible entry to the pool is provided via accessible steps and hoist
- Whilst not a mandatory requirement, upgrading the filtration, dosing, piping and return systems to provide compliance to at least 70% of NZS4441 as part of the long-term maintenance and renewal strategy should be considered

5.2. Development Principles

Six principles underpin decisions to support the building of recreation and sport infrastructure (inclusive of aquatic facilities, school pools). New developments are considered appropriate when they align with the need for accessible, innovative, sustainable, shared, planned solution in summary the principles have been identified as:

Meeting an identified need

There should be clarity between 'needs' and 'wants' and using supply and demand tools and approaches that will ensure logic has been applied during analysis. Consideration of other influencing factors that may be site specific and any trends or patterns that may impact on future supply needs should be included.

The covering of the existing pool will extend the season, which is the key need. It also recognises that other school pools provide the shallow water capacity required for learn to swim delivery. This pool is primarily for water skill development, fitness and exercise for senior primary and above age groups.

Sustainability

It is vital that any development considers the 'whole of life' costs which not only considers the initial capital costs but the on-going running costs. This concern has been highlighted in work commissioned by Sport NZ¹⁷ that recognised;

"Generally, most aquatic facilities in New Zealand operate at a loss and the asset owner is providing a subsidy. All users do not pay the true cost of providing the service".

The right size and scale of pool is required to be matched against a realistic expectation of delivery that is both affordable and sustainable, without heavy reliance on external subsidy or funding.

In the Motueka case, the limited capital resources available have determined an achievable and affordable development to enable the key needs to be met in a sustainable way and compliance with access and building legislation and regulations.

Future proofing

¹⁷ National Facilities Strategy for Aquatic Sports (revised edition August 2013)

Overtime things change, (demographics, needs, styles demand, supply) requiring a flexible approach to adapt to changing situations. This being the case Sport NZ identified in its sporting framework that;

“The best, long-term, outcomes are achieved by designing facilities in ways that enable them to be adapted, developed and extend in response to future demands”

In the Motueka case, an example of adaptability the inclusion specification of a removable covering structure to enable re-use when the time comes to replace the pool tank.

Integration

Combining attributes of the facility with other facilities near by or on the site and integrating use across facilities and services.

In the Motueka case, an example would be the integration of the pool booking system with the wider school booking system.

Sharing and co-location

Principles of shared use of space are crucial to the future of sport and recreation facility provision with many examples appearing in practice. Although ‘hub’ facilities indicate an integrated set of buildings equally important is the integrated set of organisations that could partner to utilise scarce resources such as pools.

In the Motueka case, the pool is part of a wider cluster of facilities at this location (MHS and Sports Park).

Accessibility

Facilities need to be designed, developed and managed in a way that is inclusive, providing easy, safe and convenient access for participating in aquatic recreation for the whole community.

In the Motueka case, this will require a new treatment of the entry experience with the proposal to relocate the caretaker’s workshop and depot to provide space for a new entry area and opening access to Grey Street.

5.3. Options Analysis

The funding environment has truncated the options available to deliver an extended swimming season in Motueka, particularly the inability of TDC to contribute capital to this project due to its overall debt position. Short of having no indoor swimming pool in Motueka, the only two options for the community are the development proposed or building a totally new aquatic centre. Without funding from Tasman District Council, a new facility built from scratch is too expensive an option for the community to fund.

A wide range of options were considered, most involved hybrid part new, part existing infrastructure and were discounted because of affordability. These options could be revived in the future when the funding environment improves and/ or when the pool requires renewal.

The options have been focused on investigating various building options to enclose the pool in the most sustainable manner. Key factors in selection of the recommended option were:

- Retaining as much ‘built value’ of the existing pool and plant as possible.
- The 25-year maximum term of a lease of the pool and pool compound land by the Ministry of Education to GSM.
- Enabling future replacement of the pool structure or plant if it has a major failure
- Providing a warmer water and air temperature for users during an extended season
- Enabling hosting of festival type events as important social gatherings of community as well as sport and recreation activities

Therefore, demountable covering structure with high insulation values is the preferred option.

5.4. Functional Specification

The proposed facility solution is based on the needs assessment and current pattern of use. This is characterised by relatively small numbers of community users on site at any one time in day-to-day mode and class groups from MHS during school hours. This coupled with continued use of the existing change rooms enables a modest development of support facilities.

The improvement of access to the pool site was investigated. The existing access is adequate but not ideal as it is a narrow and confined pathway from Whakarewa Street with poor visibility from the street. Access via the Motueka Sports Park has better visibility but has many challenges with regard resource consenting and was discounted. A new pathway directly from Grey Street to the new entrance to the pool on the northern fringe of the school campus has better visibility from the street and is much more open with sports fields to the north side of the proposed pathway.

Functional Specification Assumptions

The working assumptions include:

- **Pool Tank** – The engineering condition assessment undertaken by Create Limited indicates the pool tank is structurally sound and serviceable. The intention is to continue to use the existing pool tank in its current form until it requires replacement.
- **Heating** - Heating is a crucial element in the success of pools. The high sunshine hours of Motueka are already being harnessed with the existing solar system owned by the MSC. The intention is to continue to use the existing solar system until it requires replacement. The same approach will apply to the pool covers owned by the MSC.
- **Filtration** - The intention is to continue to use the existing filtration plant and reticulation system until it requires replacement.

The recommended functional specification is as follows:

1. Cover existing pool tank with a demountable enclosure structure (enabling re-use in new location or temporary removal in future to replace pool tank) with high insulation values.
2. East wall to have glazed stacker doors to enable wide openings for indoor-outdoor flow to grassed area, particularly for kayak instruction and access. West wall to have glazed stacker doors to enable viewing from bleacher seating. A 3m surround of the pool on all sides will mean a covering structure that is approximately 37.3m long by 20.6m wide (footprint of 770m²).
3. Internal seating is limited to a single row on west side and south end of pool for day today use. Use of existing bleacher seats (west) and possibly some temporary seating (east) for the occasional events requiring larger spectator capacity,
4. Three pool side showers for use by patrons
5. Build on north end of existing pool a movable building (external to the pool enclosure) accommodating the following:
 - A new family change room fully compliant with Universal Access requirements for people with disabilities with baby change, shower and unisex toilet
 - A second unisex toilet accessed from foyer
 - Two small change rooms, each able to accommodate 8 people each (no showers, no toilets), storage of personal items and clothing of users will be at poolside in 'cubby hole' structure or mesh bins under west and south side seating
 - New entrance foyer with reception counter as part of small office
 - Small storeroom/ cleaner's cupboard
6. Repaint the existing High School change rooms at the south end and create internal access via lockable door from each change room to the enclosure (for use by school classes).

7. No additional parking is proposed. Community parking demand is predominantly outside of school operating hours. Better utilisation of on-street parking is proposed. Access to the pool is via existing pathway and a new pathway from Grey Street along margin between gymnasium and sports fields will increase use of on-street parking on Grey Street.

Future development pathway

The functional specification enables future re-development of the site as and when needed.

6. Planning Review

Experience with similar school sites with an existing swimming pool use would suggest that there should not be significant consenting issues. GSM will need to consult with a suitably qualified resource planner regarding any resource consent issues. Key features from a sport and recreation planning perspective are:

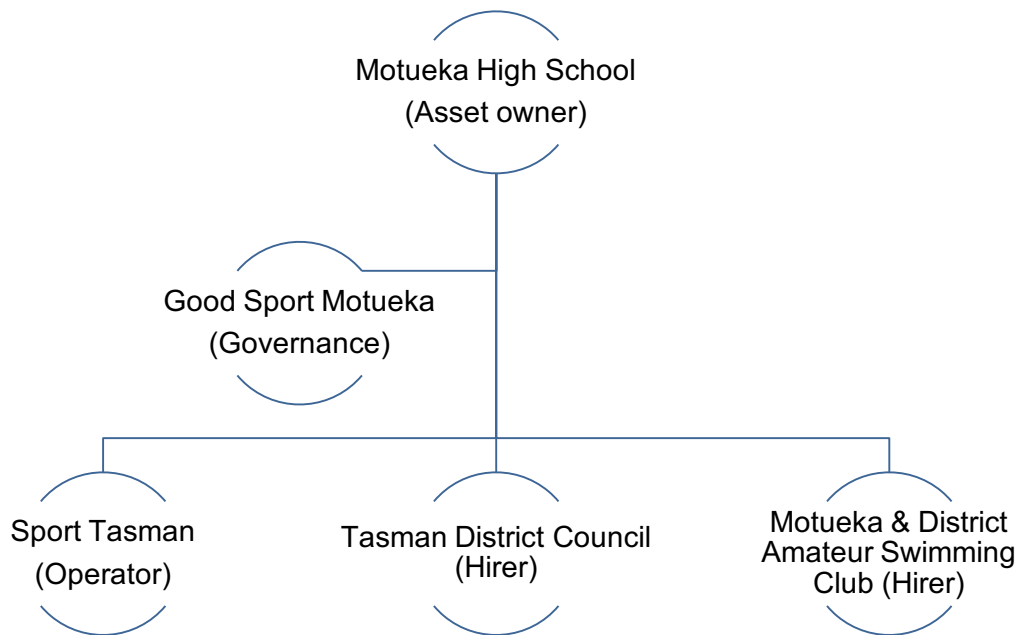
- The swimming pool is located on Ministry of Education held Crown land.
- The site is bounded by Tasman District Reserve and by other MOE land. There are no residential properties on any boundaries.
- Zoning (MHS to advise).
- Existing use of site as pool since 1957.
- Access to the pool will be via 2 routes i.e. the most commonly used existing pathway from Whakarewa Street and via the existing pathway from Grey Street along margin between gymnasium and sports fields. Increased prominence of signage at the entrance to the latter will increase use of on-street parking on Grey Street.
- Community parking demand is predominantly outside of school operating hours. Limited additional parking is proposed as part of the MHS relocation of the school works depot away from adjacent to the swimming pool to adjacent to Grey Street. This area will include 5 parking spaces as well as the workshop, staff space, vehicle garaging and storage. This off-street parking can be shared with community use of the swimming pool. The number of visitors to the pool at any one time is not projected to increase significantly. Better utilisation of on-street parking, especially on Grey Street, is proposed. This will need to be confirmed with TDC.

7. Partnership, Ownership, Governance and Management Model

7.1. Ownership and Governance

The chart below shows the current relationships that exist between the asset owner (MHS) and other interested parties in hiring, managing and co-ordinating pool activities. Apart from GSM, the four other key stakeholders have hire agreements for usage or to manage and operate on behalf of another body which are summarised below.

Figure 8 Organisational structure between asset owner and key stakeholders



A hire agreement is agreed annually between Tasman District Council (TDC) and MHS Board of Trustee's with key points listed below:

- TDC hires the school pool on behalf of the community during the period December to February each year for a community swimming programme.
- The Council sub contracts out the management of the pool to Sport Tasman
- The pool is open every day (except statutory holiday) during the school holidays and weekends till 1 March 2017 (from negotiated start date)
- Maintenance of the Pool, buildings and associated equipment, the supply of chemicals and payment of electricity costs shall be the responsibility of the Board of Trustee's.
- The Board of Trustees will be responsible for the daily testing, chlorination and cleaning of the pool to a recommended standard. Sport Tasman will be responsible for the daily cleaning of the pool surrounds and changing sheds during the term of the contract.

A management contract is agreed annually between TDC and Sport Tasman (Tasman Regional Sports Trust)

- Employ and manage staff as required for the safe use of the pool including, NZ Swimming Pool Guidelines and that at least one employee present holds a current Pool Lifeguard Practising Certificate.
- Operate the pool in compliance with current NZ legislation, and the standards outlined in the NZRA published guidelines.
- Pay all costs associated with the employment of staff employed
- Ensure that the pool is open to the public from 1.00pm-4.00pm every day (except statutory holidays)
- Ensure that the entry fee for users of the pool is set at no more than \$3.00 per person per swim.

Community Swimming Pool agreement exists between MHS and MSC with key points listed below:

- Motueka swimming pool is the property of the Motueka High School Board of Trustee's
- MSC provided the clubhouse, equipment shed, solar heating equipment, pool cover and roller, and changing room matting. The club owns and is responsible for insurance and maintenance of these items.

- The MSC shall hire the pool for its activities during the 2016/17 swimming season (November to March)

Good Sports Motueka (GSM)

GSM is a registered charity organisation committed to providing project leadership and fundraising specifically for sports and recreation provision in Motueka. The objectives of this incorporated society include promotion of sport and recreation facilities. GSM established a subcommittee focussing on a stand-alone aquatic centre for Motueka in 2012. When the coming pool becomes established it is intended that GSM become the community organisation responsible to oversee the management of the pool either directly or via a third party.

7.2. Organisation Capability

As the asset owner, the Board of Trustees (BOT) are responsible for the day-to-day management and operation of the school pool. Under the Health and Safety at Work Act (HSWA) 2015 they have the primary duty of care as the person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) to ensure where reasonably practicable steps are taken to ensure everyone using your pool remains safe and healthy.

Outside of school use particularly during the summer holidays the TDC has taken responsibility of offering a community swimming programme and thus hires the school pool from the MHS BOT. Rather than take responsibility for managing and operating the pool the Council sub-contract's operational responsibilities to Sport Tasman.

Currently there are six aquatic management options available to councils in New Zealand. In addition to the six main models, there is several TA-School partnerships, emerging public-private partnerships, and private sector provision. The table below identifies the six models that are currently been used by councils and the percentages that territorial authorities have opted for to operate their assets. The highest percentage of councils opts to manage one or more of their facilities 'in house' rather than go out to the marketplace. From the Sport NZ Report¹⁸ it was clearly identified that: -

"There is no ideal model for management of sport and recreation facilities. Quality facility management resulting in high levels of community access and participation depends on the qualities and skills of those involved in management, marketing and service delivery".

Going forward the decision may be made to keep the management and operation of the Motueka Community Pool as 'status quo' or school BOT and TDC may decide on considering other options that have been identified and seek a procurement process which better meets their needs.

Table 4 The current percentages of management models used by TA's in NZ

In-house management	Council Controlled Organisation (CCO)	Contracted or leased to a private provider	Contracted or leased to a community trust or committee	A mixed management model	A 'Hands-off' model
64% of TAs manages one or more of their facilities in-house.	4.5% of TAs has one or more sport and recreation facilities managed by a CCO.	21% of TAs contracts out management of one or more facilities to a private provider.	30% of TAs contracts out management of one or more facilities to a community trust or committee (including 7.5% who contract to an RST).	33% of TAs has a mixed model that may include in-house, CCO and outsourcing to a private contractor, community trust or committee.	7.5% of TAs does not own sport and recreation facilities, preferring instead to support community provision.

¹⁸ Territorial Authority Community Sport and Recreation Management Choices in New Zealand 2013

7.3. Summary on Governance/Ownership and Management

The model that MHS uses to operate during the school terms is very traditional and managed from within the schools' available resources including administrative support, caretaker and BOT. It is hired by TDC and MSC to promote swimming programmes and enhance training opportunities. The changing climate of meeting HSW Act requirements and ensuring aquatic industry standards are achieved places more challenges to ensure public safety.

GSM having been established since 2003 has over a decade of co-ordinating and providing leadership in Motueka. It has built and operates an 800-seat grandstand at the adjoining Sports Park Motueka. It has the capability and track record to provide the governance needed for a lease arrangement with the Ministry of Education and MHS. It does not have the internal capability or capacity to manage the operation of the facility. GSM could continue to operate the facility through a continuation of the contract for service with Sport Tasman or look to go through a procurement process to secure another pool operator.

The suggested approach is:

1. The pool (and its surrounding compound) is leased to Good Sports Motueka (GSM) for a term of 25 years
2. The demountable enclosure structure is owned by GSM and will be removed by GSM at termination of the lease arrangement
3. The governance of the redeveloped pool is undertaken by GSM
4. GSM, or a third party appointed by GSM, will manage and operate the pool
5. GSM design, construction and operation complies with relevant legislation and standards, in particular the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the New Zealand Public Swimming Pool Standards NZS 4441 and NZS 5826
6. The MSC owned clubhouse, equipment shed, solar heating equipment, pool cover and roller, and changing room matting are gifted by MSC to GSM. GSM will also be responsible for insurance, maintenance and renewal of these items

8. Financial and Operational Review

To estimate operational incomes and expenditures for the facility development several assumptions need to be made in developing the business case. These have been broken down into three categories:

- Operational,
- Pricing
- TDC assumptions.

The assumptions are largely based on information provided in the briefing paper provided to GLG by GSM¹⁹ plus industry 'best practice' and analysis of current operational performance of similar pools.

An overarching assumption is that the proposed enclosure of the pool will be fiscally neutral for MHS.

¹⁹ Paper prepared by Good Sports Motueka and Vision Motueka July 2015

8.1. Operational Assumptions

The Motueka pool is currently available for community use during the summer months for approximately 150 hours over 6-week summer break (50 days). Currently the Motueka High School Pool is operated under management contract by Sport Tasman on behalf of Tasman District Council (TDC) and contracted to open daily from late December to early February from 1.00pm-4.00pm (approximately 50 days).

The table below shows key assumptions used in our modelling to extend the opening times of the redeveloped Motueka Community Pool during terms 1 and 4 to increase the availability to the public. It is assumed that the pool would be operational for six months of the year (or 26 weeks or 190 days per annum) an increase of 140 days per summer. Public opening hours would increase from 150 hours to 1,014 hours per annum.

Table 5 proposed annual occupancy/ operating schedule

During School Terms 1 & 4	Availability	Hours per day	Total weekly
Mon-Fri	6.00am-8.00am	2	10
Afternoon & evening	5.00pm-8.00pm	3	15
Saturday	1pm-5pm	4	4
Sunday	1pm-5pm	4	4
Total hours per week			33
Total over 20 weeks			660

During Summer Break	Availability	Hours per day	Total weekly
Mon-Fri	6.00am-8.00am	2	10
Mon-Sun	1.00pm-8.00pm	7	49
Over 6 weeks			354
TOTAL ANNUAL HOURS			1014

This coincides with the months with the highest levels of participation amongst adults nationally²⁰. Mirroring this pattern of participation at the Motueka Community Pool would make good business sense. Extending beyond the proposed six-month season could greatly increase costs with lower demand and would negatively impact on the overall financial outcome of the development.

There is also the consideration of a 'block booking' by the MSC who will require 1 hour per day (4pm-5pm) on Monday to Thursday in the swimming season. This booking would be for 'exclusive use' of all 6-lanes of the pool. Over time some consideration will need to be given at the discretion of GSM to adjust the block booking times for MSC. If MSC hours were increased they could significantly impact on the high demand public use hours.

8.2. Projected Usage Levels

The Motueka ward²¹ resident projected population in 2018 is estimated at 10,166. Currently the average attendance with an uncovered pool is 1,275 visits over 50 days which equates to 0.125 visits per head of population per year or just under 1 in 10 residents having one swim in the pool per year. This is well below aquatic industry expectations where 4-6 visits per resident. With Motueka not having an enclosed pool,

²⁰ Active NZ highest monthly participation levels amongst adults in Swimming

²¹ Motueka East and West, Riwaka, Kaiteriteri

projected annual visitor numbers are challenging to estimate with current low levels of attractiveness compared with the ASB Regional Aquatic Centre in Richmond.

The table below shows the potential ranges of visitor numbers based on the total ward population and visits per head with the lowest to the highest differing between 40,664 visitors. This is a significant difference in comparison and could mean the difference of the pool making a significant financial loss, breaking even or making a surplus.

Table 6 Projected visits per head based on population and national benchmarks

Visits per head of Motueka Ward population	2	3	4	5	6
Projected Total Visits	20332	30498	40664	50830	60996

Taking a more cautious approach of 'actual' swims rather than that of projected use has been highlighted in recent work completed by New Zealand Recreation Association (NZRA)²² that identified that nationally even the top performing indoor pools should be

"It would be more realistic to base projected use on an average of 5.5 swims per capita [resident] per annum"

This average includes communities with 'year-round' indoor pools with a component mix of differing pools (e.g. temperatures, depths) and wider facility mix including fitness centres, café's, crèche, indoor sports halls thus presenting the customer with a far more attractive offer. A slightly lower average than the findings of NZRA is that which was presented by Yardstick in 2014 that reviewed over 41 aquatic facilities including indoor and outdoor seasonal pools that identified a usage rate of 4 swims per capita [resident] per annum.

The half year operation proposed would suggest basing the occupancy modelling at two visits per head of population (or 20,332 visits per season) in the early years. This lower level of throughput is financially prudent and is a more 'realistic' level of expectation. This annual patronage of 20,332 visits spread over 190 days of operation averages 107 users per day.

Overall, this is almost 16 times the current annual average total of 1,275 admissions to public sessions. This may appear ambitious but does align with the early estimations identified by GSM and the industry norms above. Current use equates to 25.5 visitors per day (1,275 over 50 days). Projections would increase visits by roughly 4 times the current daily visitor numbers.

Table 7 Projected daily public admissions

	Projected daily users	Current estimated daily entries
Casual entry (adult)	62	15
Casual entry (child)	25	5
Aqua jogging	20	0
Total visitors per day	107	25

8.3.Pricing and occupancy assumptions to support financial modelling

Pricing assumptions have been based on data provided by GSM and are summarised in the table below. This model presented allows no discounting for older adults, pre-schoolers, families, concessions and people with disabilities. The table below shows the impact of assumptions on pricing including:

²² Aquatic Facility Guidelines (Section 8) Facility Development

- An increase in price of admission from the current \$3.00 to \$5.00 GST inclusive coinciding with the significant improvement in level of service with an enclosed pool. The current alternative to swim outside of the 50 days in summer involves a journey to Richmond at a significant additional vehicle cost.
- A projected increase in number of admissions per hour and per day to achieve the estimated 107 visits per day
- Lane Hire has been projected on the 'block booking' request by MSC for 6 lanes per day over 4 days at hire rate of \$30.00 per lane. This is a significant increase for MSC with an annual hire charge of \$18,720 over 26 weeks of operation.

Table 8 Pricing assumptions proposed by GSM

Admissions	Charge GST Inclusive	Projected admissions per day	Income per week
Casual entry (adult)	\$5.00	62	1550
Casual entry (child)	\$3.00	25	375
Aqua jogging	\$5.00	20	500
Lane Hire	\$30.00	6	720
Total projected weekly income			3145

8.4. Revenue Projections

For the proposed development to become financially sustainable over time it will require the pool to generate revenues that will not only meet operational costs but contribute to renewal and replacement cost. It is essential that the income targets identified are achieved annually and possibly even increased upon as the pool grows in popularity within the community and wider catchment area. The following working assumptions have been made in developing the revenue model.

Modelling assumptions

- Projected hire income levels are based on applying occupancy of the theoretical maximum of 26 weeks between October to March (inclusive) with the facility being closed over the winter months.
- Total operational hours are projected as 1,014.
- Visitor projections are estimated at 20,332 based on 2 visits per head of population
- Projected daily users of 107 per day based on visits per head of population target over 190 days of operation.
- Income expectation will increase by a minimum of 3% annually to support inflationary costs and any increased cost of operation.
- Entry charges will be \$5.00 per adult, \$3.00 per child, inclusive of GST. In this model, there is no discounting for older adults, disability, visits, pre-schoolers and families. Many of these may receive a discounted rate but that will be negotiated later. It would impact on total revenue.
- Pool hire income projected estimated on 1 lane per day at \$30 over 190 days of operation. This increases to two lanes and eventually three over the coming years of operation.
- Lane hire estimation based on MSC having block booking (4 days a week for 1 hour)
- Other (aqua jogging etc.) estimated at 20 per day, with a charge of \$5 each.
- No allowance made for LTS income
- Projected availability for public use (see Table 13)
- Projected TDC Subsidy (see Table 14) plus annual increase of 3% for inflationary purposes.

- Operations are assumed at 7 days a week outside of term time (excluding Christmas Day and New Year's Day holidays).
- Bookings, hires and casual use can be available from term time 5.00pm-8.00pm Monday to Friday. With no allowance for weekends. *Note: MSC will have a block booking for 6 lanes (1 hour per day for 4 days a week between 4pm-5pm).*
- In terms of future demand indication from GSM is that MSC would be willing to commit on a 'block booking' of 1 hour per day for 4 days per week (Monday-Thursday) for the duration of the extended season. This would be a total seasonal allocation of 104 hours assuming 26 weeks of operation. The hire charge has been estimated at \$30 per lane per hour with 6 lanes been allocated therefore a daily charge of \$180.00 per day. Based on these pricing estimations and level of demand the MSC would face an annual charge of \$18,720 per annum compared with the current hire costs of \$3,300 per annum, an increase of over \$15,000 per annum.
- Hire charge for any aquatic based clubs e.g. swimming, surf lifesaving, water polo and underwater hockey has been set at \$30 per lane per hour or \$180 for 6 lanes.
- The hire charges are set at the levels to attract new users to the facility and will be increased at 5% per annum to meet increasing operational costs.
- It is assumed that once patronage levels are better understood there is likely to be the introduction of concessions to 'incentivise' targeted users e.g. family pass, regular users.
- Sponsorship has been estimated at \$2,000 initially based on four companies paying \$500 to advertise around the pool. This is set to increase by one sponsor per annum over the next two years of operation to a maximum of 6.
- Availability of the pool could potentially be negotiated for use earlier in the mornings or later evenings for training purposes but would be additional sources of income not factored into these assumptions.
- Motueka has limited recreation options during poor weather conditions and the enclosed pool could become 'the go to place' for families and increasing revenue opportunities when the pool would previously have been closed or have limited appeal to users.

8.5. Assumptions regarding cost to TDC of management and operation

The current arrangements to manage and operate the Motueka School pool outside of educational use involves the hire of the pool by the MSC as well as the hire of the pool by TDC. The MSC pays MHS a flat rate of \$3,300 between November 2016 to March 2017 for hire of the school pool.

The TDC agreement is to hire the pool for 50 days during December to January²³. TDC pays Motueka High School \$5,350 or hourly rate based on 150 hours is approximately \$36 per hour. TDC then sub-contracts Sport Tasman to manage and operate the school pool over the summer period (approximately 6 weeks) at a cost of \$6,200 with a further \$1,000 available towards lifeguard training. The total cost to TDC is \$12,550 for the 50-day period or \$251 per day (\$107 per day to hire and \$144 per day to operate). Sport Tasman manages the pool for 50 days per annum then their hourly rate based on 150 hours is approximately \$48 per hour.

The current contribution by TDC is \$12,550. When divided by visits (average 1275) means a \$9.60 cost per visit. In addition, an admission charge of \$2.61 (\$3.00 GST inclusive) is paid by users to Sport Tasman (1275 visits). This totals to a further \$3,327.75.

This means that user admission revenue is contributing 21% towards the total cost of provision and TDC 79%. The industry benchmark for cost recovery on public pools provided by territorial local authorities averages about 45%.

The current modelling assumes that TDC continues to support the pool at the current level of \$12,550 per annum. However, if a subsidy per opening hour is used this would significantly increase the TDC financial support. Currently cost to TDC of hiring the pool from MHS is a flat fee of 5,350 or \$36 per hour, it is assumed

²³ Lease agreement terms 2016-17 includes weekends till March

this flat fee arrangement will not change. The cost of operating the pool is \$48.00 per hour (Sport Tasman contract fee divided by opening hours). It has been estimated that the total operational hours of the enclosed pool will be 1,014 per annum. Therefore, the total cost of hire and operations to TDC to support the additional operational hours would be \$51,972 (1,014 hours x \$48.00 per hour = \$48,672 plus MHS flat fee of \$5,350) to deliver the 26-week season. This would be an increase of \$39,422 and is unlikely to be achieved in the short term.

8.6. Estimated Operating Costs for first 3 years

The operational demands placed on the asset owner to meet compliance standards in water quality, health & safety and meeting user's expectations cannot be taken lightly. Assumptions have had to be made to estimate the potential operational cost of an enclosed Motueka pool. The assumptions are based on industry 'best practice' and analysis of other operational pools located elsewhere in New Zealand (gathered largely from data in the Yardstick Facility Management Report 2014). Assumptions used to model operating costs are as follows:

- The pool opens debt free.
- The pool will be operated to compliance with effective water treatment practices which ensures safe water for users, the long-term protection of important community assets and supports repeat business.
- All plant services, systems and processes comply with standards and legislation relating to the safe and efficient operation of public swimming pools i.e. NZS 4441 and NZS 5826.
- Budget estimations on staffing have two lifeguards on duty to cover the total community use hours i.e. outside of school use (total 1028 hours). This cost has been estimated at \$20 per hour per lifeguard but may be negotiated at a higher level for someone qualified to carry out water tests and maintain water quality. Additional hours (190 hours per annum) have been added to the total operational hours so that the required opening and closing procedures can be undertaken. Assumption has been for one hour per day (30 minutes per staff member) for opening and closing the pool including pool covers, water tests, till float and general preparation.
- The costs of training and development for staff, recruitment costs and uniforms will be met by the operator of the pool
- Additional costs for an administrator for two hours per day (Monday-Friday) have been included to ensure financial records, marketing and promotion and any ordering of stock can be completed. This role may expand over time to include programme development but a clear business case will be required to ensure programmes are self-financing.
- The use of energy will increase significantly as usage of the facility grows. The cost of electricity and maintenance is estimated at approximately 20% of the total expenditure.
- Maintenance has been calculated with a median cost of \$26.44m² per annum (compared against 15 other community pools²⁴)
- Pool chemicals have been estimated at \$25.00 per m² per annum when compared against other pools but this can fluctuate dependent on bather load and plantroom handling capabilities (e.g. turnover rates).
- Increased programmes, bookings and other operational activity means an annual increase of 3% has been projected on expenditure costs with energy being increased annually by 5%.
- GSM will meet the costs of security, on-going repairs and maintenance (including any vandalism damage). However, minor repairs may be identified in a contract (booking agreement form) as the responsibility of the user organisation such as damage to internal doors including locks and handles. Building maintenance and repairs would be carried out by contractors at cost to GSM.
- Monthly bacteriological tests are carried out by an approved independent laboratory. The tests are to be completed in accordance with NZS 5826:2010 or any superseding standard. These have been estimated at \$500 per month (or \$3,000 per annum) on the assumption that tests would be for one body of water.

²⁴ Yardstick 2014 Management Report

- Depreciation is estimated at a rate of 2% per annum which is the 'write off cost' of the enclosing structure asset (estimated at \$16,000 per annum on \$800,000 capital cost spread over 50 years). Inflation per annum has been calculated at an additional 3% per annum. No allowance has been made for depreciation of the pool in ground structure.

The level of success of the pool is likely to be determined by controlling staffing, energy and maintenance costs, particularly maintenance as increased usage will place more pressure on the aging plant and associated infrastructure.

8.7. Budget

A 3-year cash flow budget has been prepared based on the business modelling set out in this report. This has also included analysis of revenue streams, occupancy scenarios and potential income and expenditure levels. Based on the assumptions used in the budget modelling process the first year of operation of the facility is projected to have an operating deficit of \$19,852. This is projected to decrease in year 2 to a deficit of \$8,690 and shows a small surplus of \$3,173 in year 3 of operation. The main reason for this is that income projections mainly from admissions have been estimated to increase by 10% each year for the first 3 years as the pool facility grows in popularity then plateaus.

The level of financial success has assumed that TDC subsidise the management and operation to the projected pro rata levels. The level of subsidy required could be reviewed after the first three years of operation. However, if the pro rata subsidy were not received from TDC, a loss of approximately \$39,000 would result in Year 1 and in Year 3 a reduced loss of approximately \$29,000.

The five key expenditures are staffing, pool chemicals, energy, maintenance and water charges that account for approximately 80% of the total expenses to operate the Motueka Community Pool in Year 1. Control over the 'big five' costs is critical to the financial sustainability of the facility and should be monitored closely. For budget purposes these have been estimated at consistent levels in the 3-year projection. However, maintenance could require higher levels of spending in the future as the pool and associated buildings deteriorate due to age and increased 'wear and tear' from an extended operating season. It is imperative that GSM have a good understanding of asset management and adopt a 'proactive' rather than 'reactive' approach through programmed maintenance. How GSM deals with depreciation of their asset is critical and directly affects the profit and loss forecasts with depreciation of the new enclosure structure being approximately 14% of all expenditure.

Table 9 Operational 3-Year budget including income and expenditure

Profit and Loss	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Income			
Casual entry (adult)	\$40,300	\$44,330	\$48,763
Casual entry (child)	\$9,750	\$10,725	\$11,798
Aqua jogging	\$13,000	\$14,300	\$15,730
Lane Hire	\$18,720	\$20,592	\$22,651
Pool hire	\$5,700	\$11,400	\$17,100
Schools training	\$600	\$900	\$1,200
Sponsorship	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000
TDC Subsidy	\$12,550	\$12,927	\$13,314
Total income	\$102,620	\$117,674	\$133,556

Profit and Loss	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Expenditure			
Staffing	\$59,763	\$61,556	\$63,403
Pool chemicals	\$9,000	\$9,270	\$9,548
Water meter charges	\$10,800	\$11,124	\$11,458
Maintenance	\$9,518	\$9,804	\$10,098
Power / Energy	\$10,890	\$11,435	\$12,006
Security	\$3,500	\$3,605	\$3,713
Water tests	\$3,000	\$3,090	\$3,183
Depreciation	\$16,000	\$16,480	\$16,974
Total expenditure	\$122,472	\$126,364	\$130,383
Surplus / Deficit	(\$19,852)	(\$8,690)	\$3,173

8.8. Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis demonstrates the impact of changes in key variables on net cash flow. The base projection used in the table below is from year 3 of operation. The sensitivity analysis uses five operational scenarios covering variations from 'optimistic' to 'black hat' in income and expenditure projections. The outcomes of the sensitivity analysis are summarised in the table below. The realistic scenario, which forecasts a reduced revenue (by 10%), indicates that the Motueka pool could make a surplus of nearly \$28,000 with TDC subsidy. The 'black hat' scenario that increases OPEX costs by 10% and reduces revenue by a quarter shows a significant loss.

Table 10. Sensitivity Analysis based on Year 3 of Operation

Sensitivity Analysis	OPEX Costs		Revenue		Net result
Base projection (Year 3)	100%	\$130,383	100%	\$133,556	\$3,173
Optimistic	90%	\$117,345	110%	\$146,912	\$29,567
Realistic	100%	\$130,383	90%	\$120,200	(\$10,183)
Pessimistic	110%	\$143,421	85%	\$113,523	(\$29,899)
Black hat	125%	\$162,979	75%	\$100,167	(\$62,812)

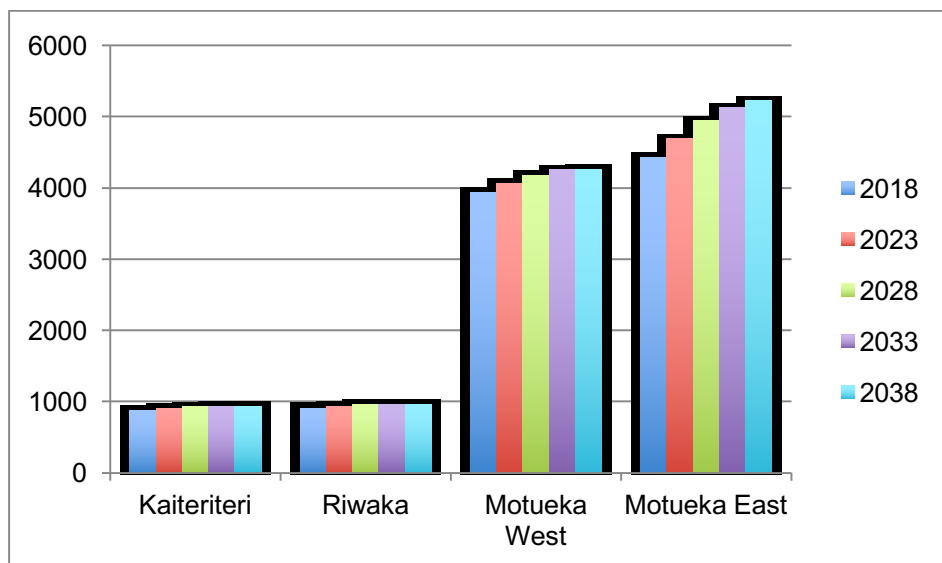
The key factor in the overall financial outcome of the Motueka Community Pool is that it receives a management and operating subsidy from TDC pro rata on the current seasonal arrangement.

9. APPENDIX: Population and Demographics

An analysis has been undertaken of population trends, lifestyle profile, personal income levels and access to motor vehicles.

The table below shows that over the next 20 years all four areas captured in the wider Motueka Ward are due to increase in population by an average of 10%. Slower rates of increase will be experienced in Riwaka, Kaiteriteri and Motueka West respectively with the largest rate of population increase in Motueka East. This projected growth in the Motueka ward would increase the resident population from the projected 10,166 in 2018 to 11,396 in 2038.

Figure 9 Population projection in Motueka Ward between 2018-2038



9.1.1. Life-stage profile of residents in Motueka East

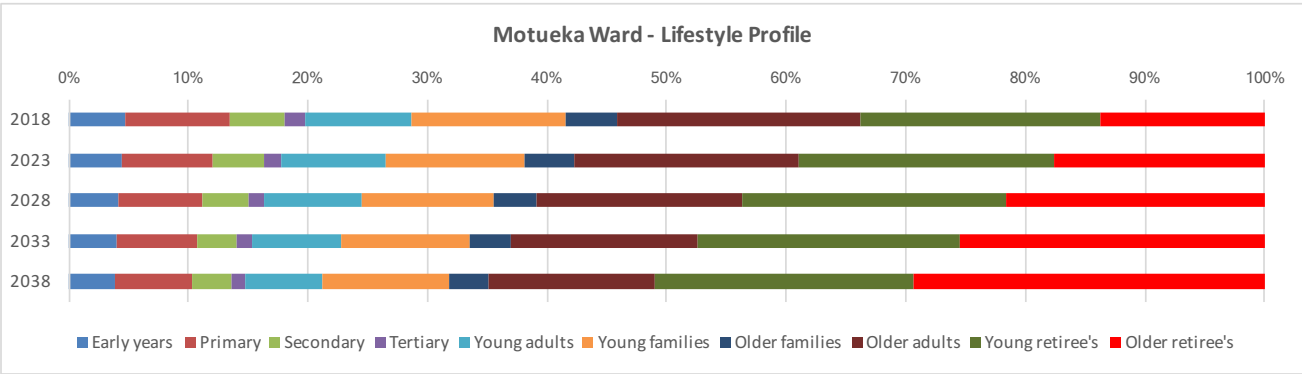
With the proposed community pool development located towards the eastern side of the township. An analysis into the immediate population catchment has been completed²⁵. There are a high proportion of families without children and single person households in Motueka East. The population is expected to age over time and average household size will reduce slowly (from 2.38 to 2.08). There are a significant higher number of older retiree's settling in Motueka possibly due to its coastal location and milder climate?

Key features are:

- The older adults mirror the national picture of nearly 20% of the total population
- Young retirees are more than double the national average of 8.1%
- Young families are below the national average by approximately 3.5%
- Older retirees are more than double the national average of 6.3%
- Primary School aged children are like the national average
- Young adults are nearly 3% below the national average
- Early years are only slightly below the national average
- Older families are approximately 3% below the national average
- Secondary school aged children are 2% below the national average
- Tertiary education is over 2% less than national average

²⁵ Forecasted year 2018 (Sport NZ Insights Tool)

Figure 10 Life-stage profile of Motueka Ward residents between 2018-2038



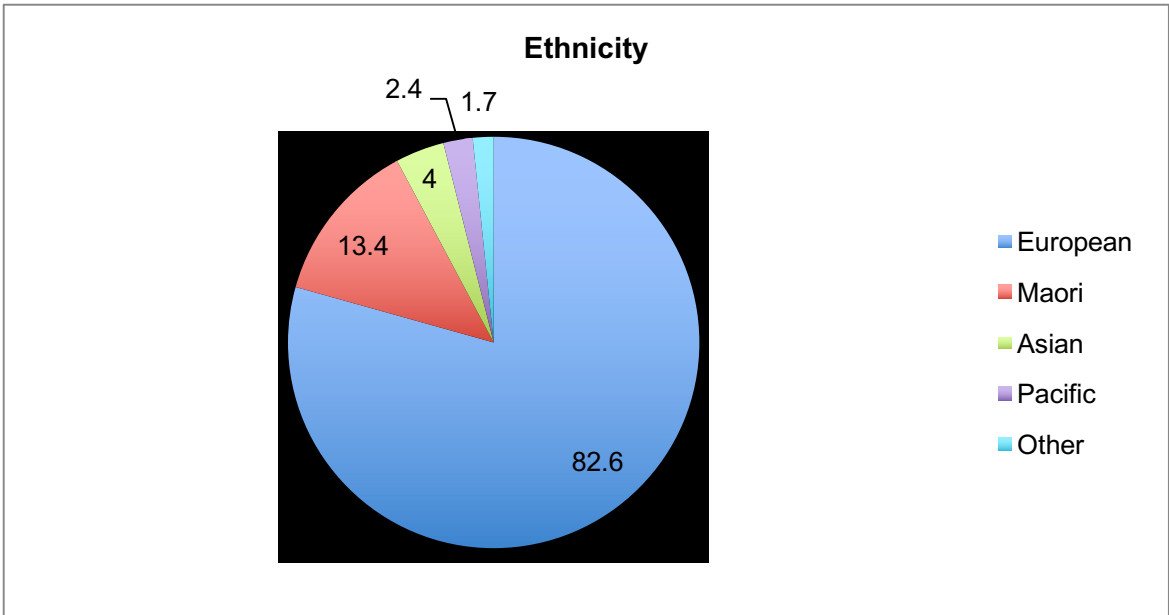
9.1.2.Ethnicity of Motueka Ward

The needs of users of aquatic facilities are influenced by cultural factors. This approach has been highlighted in a Sport NZ Report 2014 (Better Value from NZ Sporting Facilities) that stated:

“Given our goal of ensuring all New Zealanders have access to sport, the best outcomes are achieved when we develop facilities, and programmes within those facilities, that take into account all the demographic and cultural diversity within our communities”.

The chart below shows that the ethnicity profile of Motueka Ward is significantly European with nearly 83% of the population some 13% above the national average. Although second largest in profile, Maori are nearly 3% below the national average. All other ethnicities are also below their comparable national averages.

Figure 11 Ethnicity profile of Motueka Ward



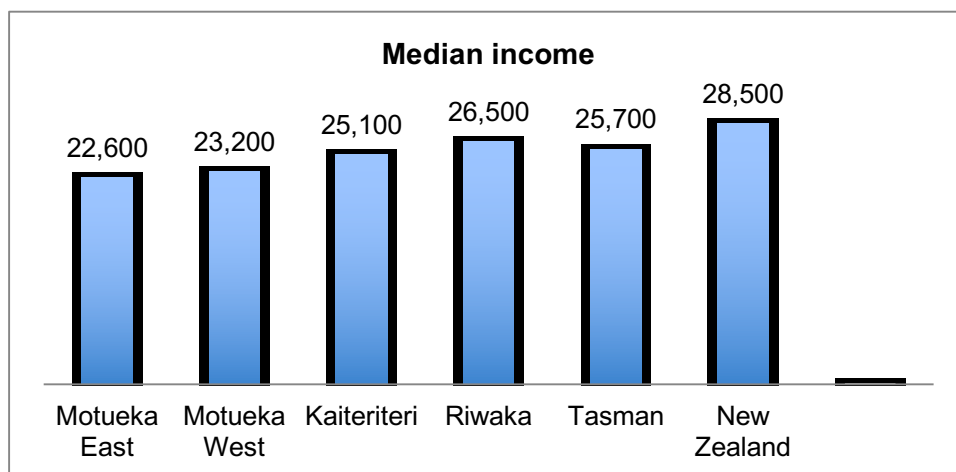
9.1.3. Personal Income

The chart below shows median income comparisons of the wider Motueka Ward, Tasman District and New Zealand. Apart from Riwaka the three remaining areas of Kaiteriteri, Motueka East and West are below the median income for residents aged over 15 years²⁶ compared against both the median Tasman and New

²⁶ Statistics NZ Total Population aged 15 years and over (Census 2013)

Zealand levels. This suggests that Motueka Township and local areas may have less disposable income to purchase leisure services including sport and recreational activities e.g. swimming entrance fees, and aquatic programmes.

Figure 12 Median income comparisons for Motueka, Tasman and Nationally



Summary of income information

Motueka East

- For people aged 15 years and over, the median income (half earn more, and half less, than this amount) in Motueka East is \$22,600. This compares with a median of \$25,700 for all of Tasman District.
- 43.0 percent of people aged 15 years and over in Motueka East have an annual income of \$20,000 or less, compared with 39.3 percent of people for Tasman District.
- In Motueka East, 14.7 percent of people aged 15 years and over have an annual income of more than \$50,000, compared with 20.9 percent of people in Tasman District.

Motueka West

- For people aged 15 years and over, the median income (half earn more, and half less, than this amount) in Motueka West is \$23,200. This compares with a median of \$25,700 for all of Tasman District.
- 43.1 percent of people aged 15 years and over in Motueka West have an annual income of \$20,000 or less, compared with 39.3 percent of people for Tasman District.
- In Motueka West, 14.1 percent of people aged 15 years and over have an annual income of more than \$50,000, compared with 20.9 percent of people in Tasman District.

Kaiteriteri

- For people aged 15 years and over, the median income (half earn more, and half less, than this amount) in Kaiteriteri is \$25,100. This compares with a median of \$25,700 for all of Tasman District.
- 39.7 percent of people aged 15 years and over in Kaiteriteri have an annual income of \$20,000 or less, compared with 39.3 percent of people for Tasman District.
- In Kaiteriteri, 21.1 percent of people aged 15 years and over have an annual income of more than \$50,000, compared with 20.9 percent of people in Tasman District.

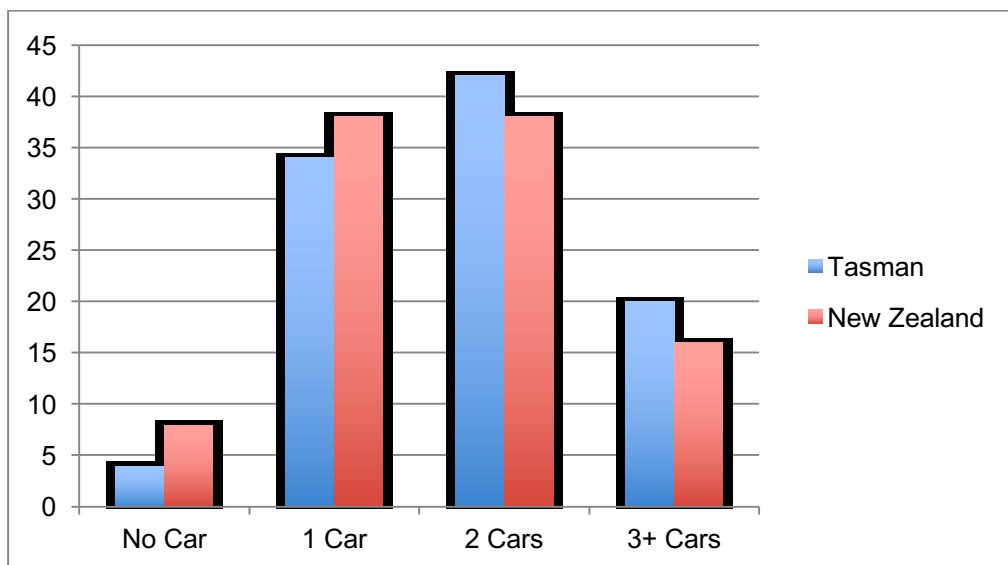
Riwaka

- For people aged 15 years and over, the median income (half earn more, and half less, than this amount) in Riwaka is \$26,500. This compares with a median of \$25,700 for all of Tasman District.
- 38.3 percent of people aged 15 years and over in Riwaka have an annual income of \$20,000 or less, compared with 39.3 percent of people for Tasman District.
- In Riwaka, 15.5 percent of people aged 15 years and over have an annual income of more than \$50,000, compared with 20.9 percent of people in Tasman District.

9.1.4. Access to motor vehicles

The high dependency on private motor vehicles for transport in a rural District to access swimming pools means car ownership in the District population is an important factor. The chart below shows information gathered from Statistic's NZ 2013 Census of household car ownership in the district and the comparison with average ownership in the country. It identifies that residents in the district have a higher average of two-car ownership of 42% than the national average of 38%. Again, the percentage of households in the district that have access to three or more motor vehicles is 20%, compared with 16% of all households in New Zealand. More telling on the reliance of motor vehicles due to the assumed lack of public transport options is the fact that access to no vehicle is half the national average in Tasman being 4%.

Figure 13 Access to motor vehicle in the Tasman region



Comparison of motor vehicle access across the Motueka Ward with Tasman District

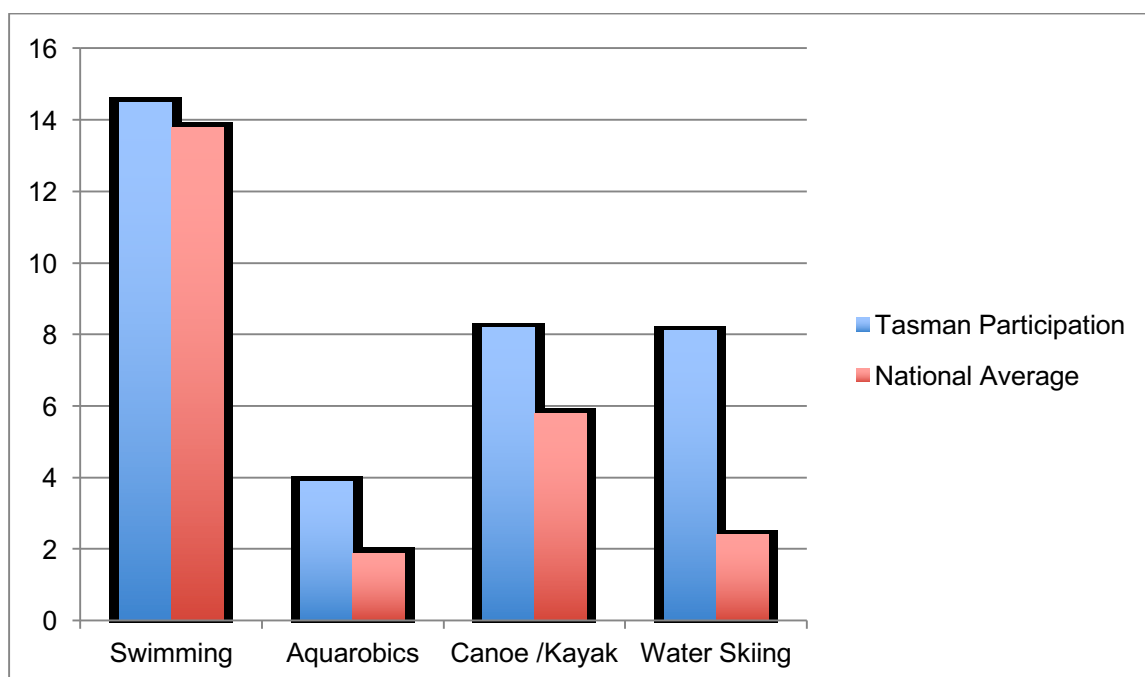
- 13.2 percent of households in Motueka East have access to three or more motor vehicles, compared with 19.5 percent of all households in Tasman District.
- 15.2 percent of households in Motueka West have access to three or more motor vehicles, compared with 19.5 percent of all households in Tasman District.
- 20.8 percent of households in Kaiteriteri have access to three or more motor vehicles, compared with 19.5 percent of all households in Tasman District.
- 23.6 percent of households in Riwaka have access to three or more motor vehicles, compared with 19.5 percent of all households in Tasman District.
- There are other barriers that motor vehicles are not purchased at the same level due to socio-economic factors.

10. APPENDIX: Participation Patterns

10.1.1. Activity behaviours

The chart below shows Tasman District Region participation rates for aquatic sports. This has been collated from information sourced from the Active NZ report 2013/14 and New Zealand Secondary School Council Annual census reports²⁷. The information presented can be interpreted as the Tasman Region having higher levels in the four aquatic activities assessed. It can be assumed that due to the abundance of coastline, rivers and lakes in the region water based activities have a high level of participation amongst residents.

Figure 14 Tasman participation level in assessed aquatic activities

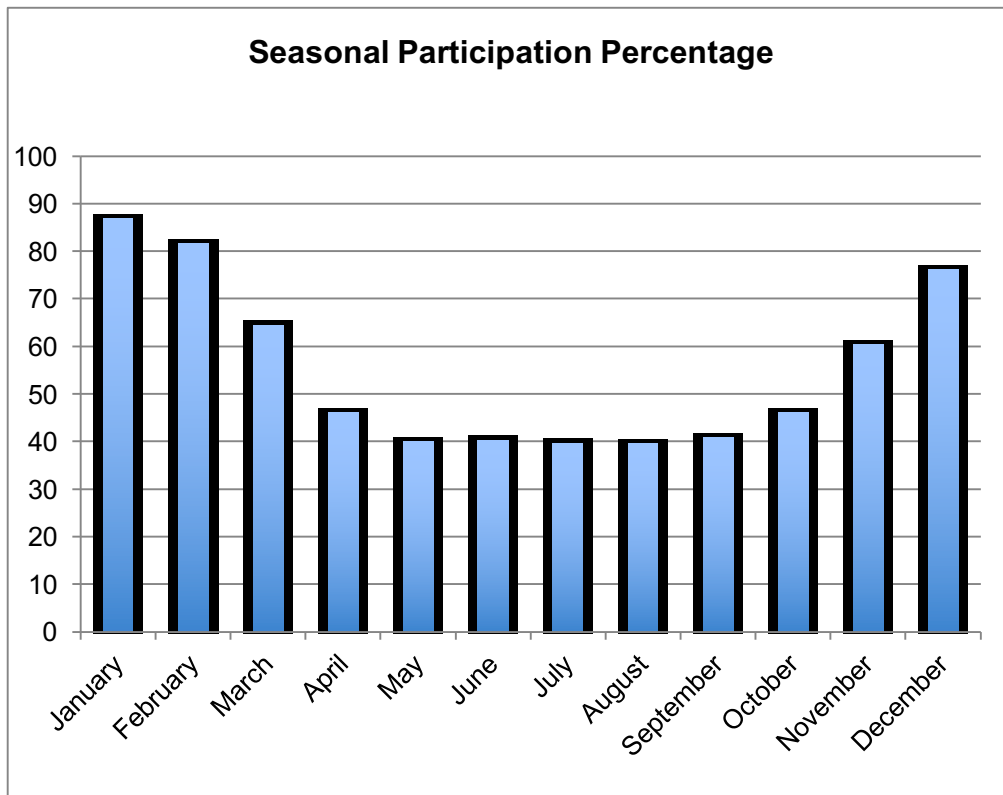


10.1.2. Seasonal participation trends and motivations to participate

The participation trend for swimming activity among adults in the Active NZ data identifies Swimmers most commonly participate during the months of December (76.1%), January (86.8%) to February (81.6%). The lowest months of May to September.

Figure 15 Seasonal participation patterns in swimming

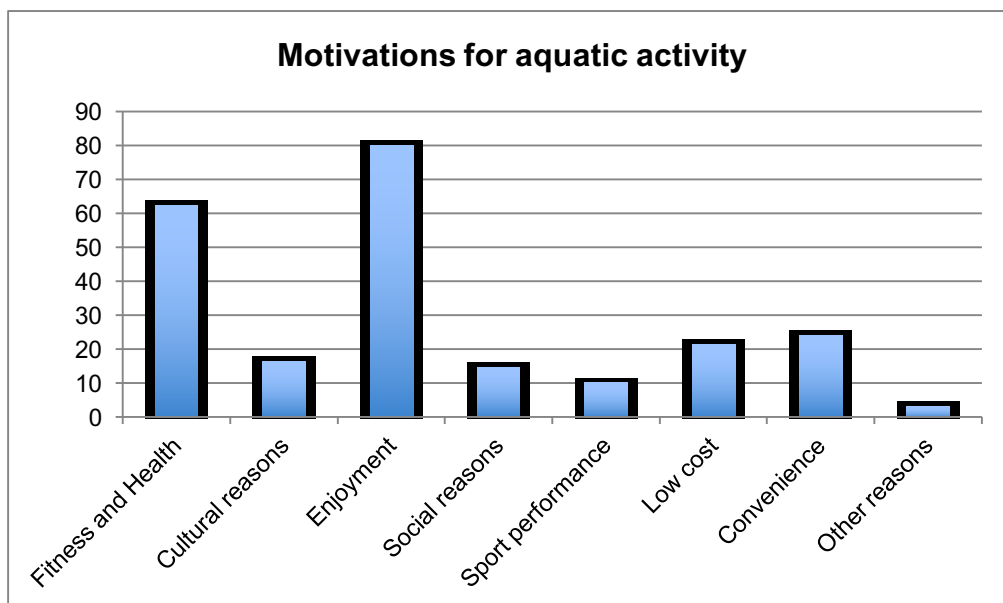
²⁷ Participation data extracted from Sports NZ Insights tool-Activity behaviours



10.1.3. Motivation to Participate (Adults)

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

Figure 16 Reasons for participating in swimming



10.1.4. National Swimming Participation Trends – NZ Adults

The recently released sport profile findings²⁸ from the 2013/14 Active New Zealand Survey have been collated in the charts below. The sample of the survey is approximately 6,500 adults over 16 years of age completed over a 12-month period. The trends assessed in this section cover the three surveys undertaken between (1997/98, 2007/08, 2013/14).

Key findings of participation levels for the year 2013/14

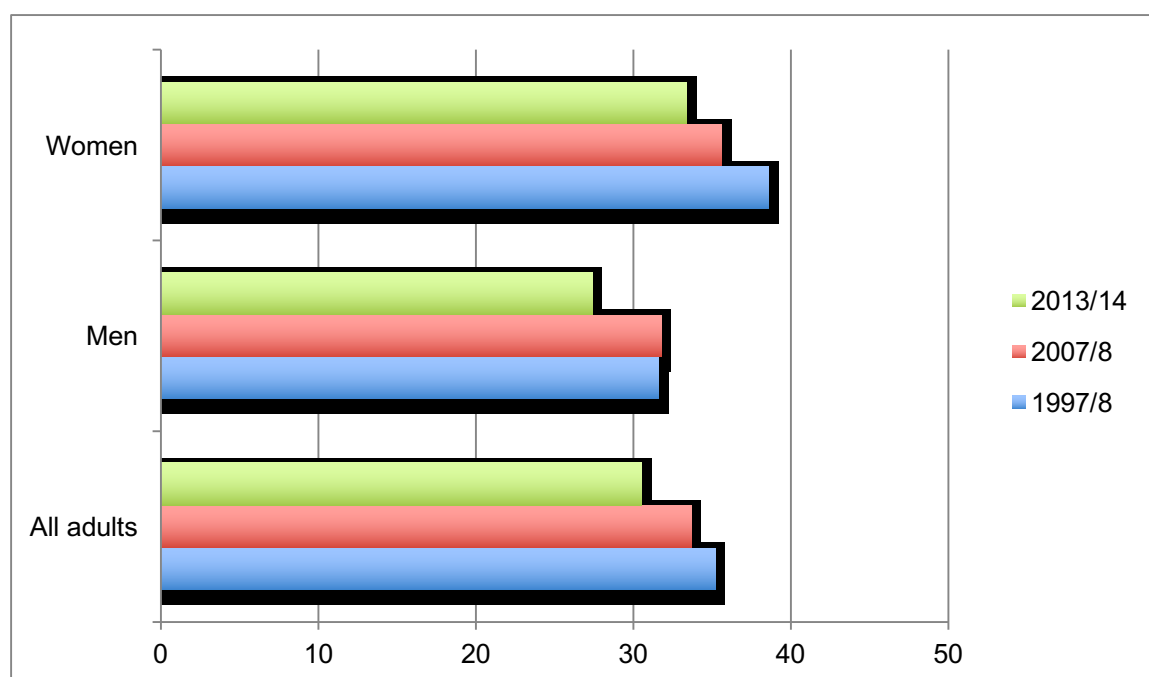
The findings and charts below have been extrapolated from the latest Active New Zealand survey 2013/14 to provide the most relevant and current information on participation and motivation to take part.

- Swimming is the second highest participated sport and recreation activity among NZ adults (16+ years) with 3 out of 10 (30.2%), approximately 1 million people participating.
- Swimmers most commonly participate during the months of December (76.1%), January (86.8%) to February (81.6%). The lowest months of May to September.
- Seasonal participation and motivations to participate are reported (See appendix 7)

Key findings of swimming participation 1997/98 to 2013/14 shows there has been a significant decrease in participation (Figure 10):

- Swimming among all adults, down 4.7 % to 30.5%, between 1997/98 and 2013/14. This downward trend has occurred among both women (down 5.2 %) and men (down 4.2 %).

Figure 17 Trends in adult swimming participation: 1997/98 to 2013/14

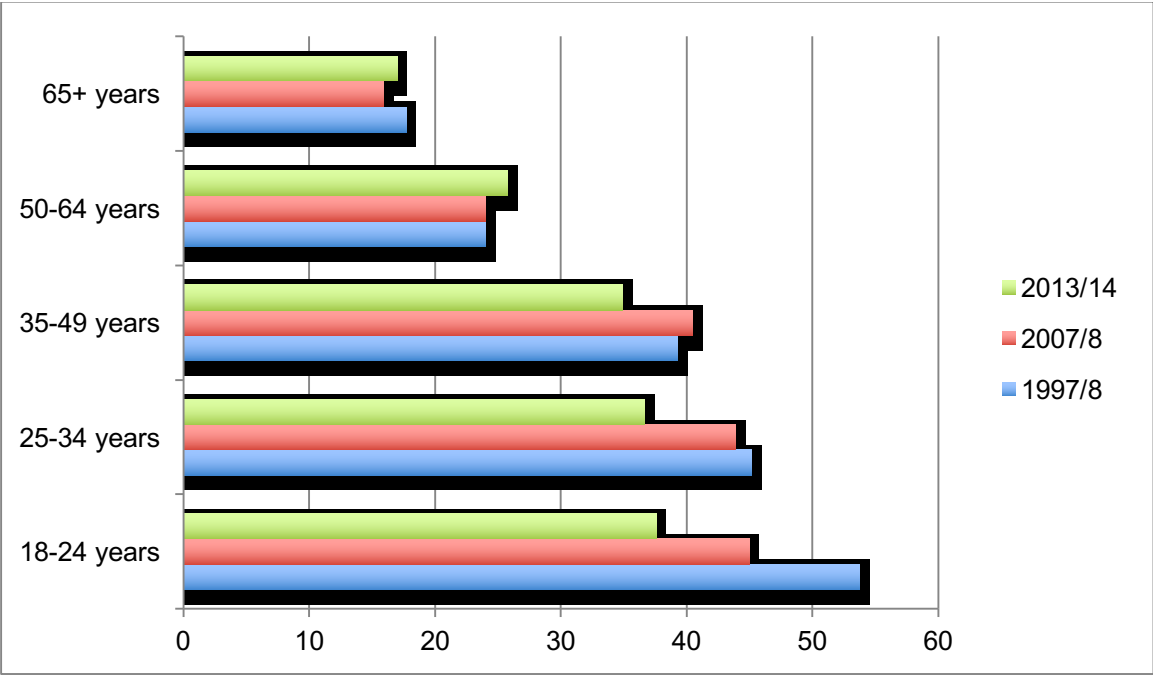


Age profile participation trends (nationally)

- Participation rates have decreased between 1997/98 and 2013/14 across the younger and middle age groups, with young adults aged 18 to 24 years having the largest decrease (down 16.2 %). Among adults aged 65 years or over, participation in swimming is also lower in 2013/14 than in 1997/98, although it is higher than in 2007/08.
- The only increase in participation over the last 15 years has been adults aged 50 to 64 years (up 1.8 %).
- There has been a slight increase in the 65+ age group between 2007/8 and 2013/14 (up 1.0%)

²⁸ Active New Zealand Survey Series: Swimming October 2016

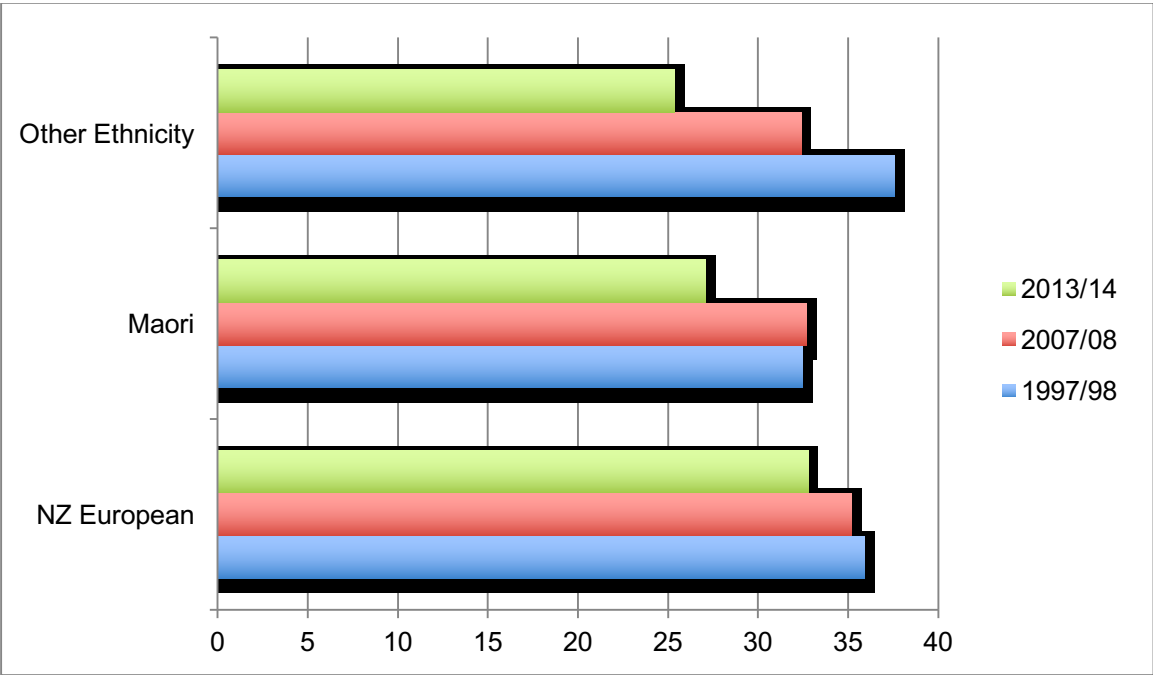
Figure 18 Age profile of swimming participation between 1997/8 to 2013/14



Ethnicity participation trends (nationally)

- Participation rates have decreased between 1997/98 and 2013/14 for each ethnic group, with the largest decrease (by 12.2 percentage points) being among those of ‘Other Ethnicity’, followed by ‘Pacific People’ (by 6.0 percentage points).
- NZ European having declined slightly over the last 15 years (approximately 2%) this has been on a very slow rate of decline compared with other ethnicities and indicates a strong interest within this group of users.

Figure 19 Ethnicity participation rates in swimming



Household income participation trends (nationally)

- Swimming participation rates across all household income groups are also consistently lower in 2013/14 than in 1997/98, although participation is higher for those in the Quartile 2 group than in 2007/08. The largest decrease (by 6.8 percentage points) has been among those in the Quartile 3 household income group.

Figure 20 Household income participation levels

