

REPORT 3
(1215/52/IM)

COMMUNITY FACILITIES POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to seek

- approval of the draft Community Facilities Policy for public consultation, and
- approval in principle of the draft implementation plans for aquatics, and
- approval in principle of the draft implementation plans for libraries, community centres/halls and recreation centres.

2. Executive Summary

A revised Community Facilities Policy is presented which outlines levels of service for Council's facilities based on a hierarchy of provision linked to suburban centres and facilities reinforcing these centres of activity. The draft Policy proposes the Council takes a partnership approach to facility provision where appropriate.

Part B proposes 4 options for the implementation of the draft Policy for aquatics and recommends realigning the funding currently in the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) to meet Council's agreed strategic priorities for aquatics.

Part C outlines an implementation plan for libraries and community centres and halls. Currently there is no funding in the LTCCP for the upgrade of these facilities with the exception of \$812k in 2010/11 for Churton Park. The plan proposes investment in facilities for the high population growth areas of the central city and Johnsonville and where current building quality requires investment to address basic functionality, access and code compliance issues. These investments may be spread over a longer period to reduce the financial impact.

Consultation on the draft policy and its implementation is proposed to run concurrent with the consultation around the 2010/11 Draft Annual Plan with the new proposals to be considered as part of the 2011/12 review of the LTCCP.

3. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Committee:

- 1. Receive the information.*

Part A:

- 2. Agree the draft Community Facilities Policy attached as Appendix 1 for public consultation*
- 3. Agree the amendments to the general grants framework attached as Appendix 2*
- 4. Agree that the strategic priorities within the Community Facilities Policy are:*
 - a) Aquatics*
 - i. Making the most of the existing pool space available*
 - ii. Improving opportunities for aquatic education and learn to swim*
 - iii. Providing facilities that meet the demand and growth in aquatic sports*
 - b) Library services*
 - i. Increase community access to digital information*
 - ii. Integrate community development and library services*
 - iii. Strengthen service delivery in high growth areas*
 - c) Community spaces*
 - i. Develop partnerships to manage demand for additional community space*
 - ii. Ensure regulatory compliance of existing buildings and building accessibility.*

Part B:

- 5. Note that the introduction of demand management strategies to maximise the use of current available pool space is being implemented.*
- 6. Note that the proposed allocation of pool space outlined in the Aquatic Facilities Implementation Plan for Wellingtons indoor swimming pools will commence in Term One 2010.*
- 7. Agree that partnering opportunities and investment in school pools is a role for the Council and is a positive response to the current issues facing aquatic education and learn to swim skill levels for school children and wider community.*
- 8. Agree to the establishment of an Aquatic Facilities Partnership Fund and adoption of the Revised Current LTCCP Investment recommended in Option 4: of the Aquatic Facilities Implementation Plan requiring funding of \$3.665m from 2010/11 to 2103/14..*

9. *Agree that Wellington Council advocates to central government to ensure every New Zealander has the opportunity to learn to swim.*
10. *Agree to investment in Wellington City Councils Aquatic facilities outlined in Option 4: Revised Current LTCCP Investment in the Aquatic Facilities Implementation Plan to provide some assistance to improving pool space and access for use of pools for aquatic education for schools, sports training and development for aquatic sports clubs and wider community.*
11. *Agree to further review investment in Aquatic Facilities as part of the 2012 to 2022 Long Term Council and Community Plan.*

Part C:

12. *Agree in principle the draft implementation plan for library, community centre/ hall and recreation centres prioritising:*
 - a) *A refresh of the central library and technology investments to enable the library service to respond to changes in technology and introduction of digital formats*
 - b) *A new library in Johnsonville*
 - c) *Development of a partnership to deliver facilities in Churton Park*
 - d) *Upgrade of the community facilities in the catchments centred on*
 - i. *Aro Valley*
 - ii. *Strathmore*
 - iii. *Newtown and*
 - iv. *Kilbirnie.*

4. Background

The Community Facilities Review was initiated in 2005 as part of the process around the Council developing its LTCCP for 2006-2009. A number of reports were commissioned on the future of Council's community facilities covering libraries, pools, recreation centres, community centres, community halls, and sports fields. This work was presented to a workshop of councillors in 2007 and in a report in November 2008.

In November 2008, the Strategy and Policy Committee (SPC) agreed that community facilities contributed to Council's strategic direction and community outcomes which fulfilled the original purpose of the Community Facilities Review. councillors agreed a set of principles to guide decision making around community facilities and requested officers review the Community Facilities Policy and grants framework to align with these principles. councillors directed officers to undertake comprehensive area assessments of community facilities using a consultative approach which officers estimated would take up to 5 years to complete and agreed to defer any investment decisions until the reviews were complete.

In a separate workshop in June 2008, councillors considered the issues and options for the city's aquatic facilities and agreed three strategic priorities. As part of the LTCCP deliberations, officers were directed to undertake a review of the pools facilities against these priorities and report back to councillors.

Over the last year, councillors have indicated to officers that they have concerns around the comprehensive area based reviews of community facilities across the city. Officers agree that the extensive consultation exercise has the potential to raise community expectations which may be difficult to meet in the current constrained financial environment and that the proposed timeframe to complete the reviews would create uncertainty around Council's priorities and direction. An alternative approach was presented to a workshop of councillors in November 2009 where councillors generally agreed with the revised approach to prescribe levels of service for provision of facilities in the city and suburbs, using facilities to reinforce centres of activity and focus on developing additional facilities through a partnership approach.

This paper presents the work undertaken in the last year on community facilities and aquatics and is in three parts. Part A presents a draft Community Facilities Policy and proposed amendments to the grants framework, Part B draft implementation plan for aquatics and Part C presents a draft implementation plan for other community facilities.

PART A:

Community Facilities Policy and Grants Framework

5. Community Facilities Policy overall approach

The current Community Facilities Policy outlines the issues and themes the Council should consider when considering the future of community facilities in the city. The principles articulate the process and considerations when future investment in community facilities is being considered. The policy requires an inclusive approach to community facilities managing community needs.

The most significant difference with the revised Community Facilities Policy presented in Appendix 1 is that it follows a more prescriptive approach to the provision of community facilities and defines the location, geographic spread and size of facilities based on the city's urban form and population. The policy focuses around reinforcing centres of activity, typically the city's suburban retail centres, and proposes that community facilities are used to reinforce activity centres. Centre catchments are defined around these centres based on the centres place in the centre hierarchy. The population within these catchments drives the sizing of any community facilities provided by the Council.

The revised Community Facilities Policy proposes that Council take a partnership approach to ensuring communities have access to appropriate facilities. Partnerships may take the form of information provision, advice or financial support.

The scope of the revised Community Facilities Policy is those facilities whose primary purpose is linked to Council's social and recreation outcomes and includes

- Recreation centres
- Swimming pools
- Libraries
- Community centres and halls.

The policy does not relate to facilities whose primary purpose is linked to other outcome areas such as sports fields, Michael Fowler Centre, sports pavilions and community owned buildings on Council reserve land.

6. Policy context

The strategic context for the Community Facilities Policy is established in the Council's Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP). The objective of the Social and Recreation Strategy is to promote social wellbeing at the community level with its overarching goal of building strong, safe, and healthy communities for a good quality of life. The long term approach is to promote strong, safe and healthy communities through ensuring the social infrastructure is in place to meet residents' and the communities' needs.

Other Council documents relevant to the provision of community facilities are the

- Betty Campbell Assistance Policy
- Community Access to Venues Policy
- Leases Policy for Community and Recreation groups
- Library Policy
- Policy on Partnerships with the Private Sector, and
- Recreation Strategy.

7. Policy objective and principles

The overarching objective of the policy is to:

“ensure facilities and services to be in place for everyone in Wellington to have the opportunity to engage in activities and services to meet their needs.”

While the policy focuses on Council investment priorities, it also acknowledged that people access a wide range of spaces, both public and private, to meet their needs.

The policy has established standards for facilities and the buildings they are housed in to ensure they are:

- are flexible, multi-use spaces
- are safe and easy to use,
- are affordable and accessible, and
- support community identity and sense of belonging.

The principles guide both the processes to be followed when decisions have been made to invest in facilities in a centre, the quality, design and functionality of the buildings, and the location of facilities. A key principle is around collocation and integration of facilities in sub-regional centres and to some extent the city centre.

The draft policy also outlines the circumstances when Council may consider potential divestment of assets. Any income generated through the divestment of assets may be used to reinvest in assets in better locations which would enhance Council’s service delivery or to repay debt. Generally, where the draft policy anticipates provision or support of a facility in a centre, poorly located facilities may be divested and the funds reinvested in facilities in the centre or to expand existing facilities. The policy is silent on prescribing how the Council will use funds generated in this manner.

8. Future levels of provision

8.1 Centres and catchments

Wellington has an established network of centres, from the central city which has a citywide and regional role, to larger town centres serving several suburbs (such as Johnsonville and Kilbirnie) through to smaller centres serving their local areas and neighbourhoods. The Community Facilities Policy focuses

provision on these centres of activity and reinforces the existing suburban centres network.

The Council's Centres Policy outlines a hierarchy of centres. This has been largely used as a basis for the centres in the Community Facilities Policy with some modifications which largely reflect the communities around older suburbs and excludes the smaller neighbourhood centres. Council may use its community facilities as another tool to reinforce these centres of activity and develop focal points for community activity.

Catchments were defined as 1km, 1.8km, 2.5km and 5km driving or walking distance from neighbourhood, district, town and sub-regional centres respectively. The population within each catchment was calculated based on Statistics NZ meshblock data. Whilst the catchment and meshblock boundaries are not exactly aligned, care was taken to link meshblock populations to the relevant catchment. Population size, as well as the hierarchy in the Centres Policy was used to develop the community facilities centre hierarchy of:

Centre type	Centres	
Central City (city wide pop.)		
Sub-Regional (30k to 80k pop.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(Central city)</i> • <i>Johnsonville</i> • <i>Kilbirnie</i> 	
Town Centres (11k to 30k pop.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Karori</i> • <i>Miramar</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Newtown</i> • <i>Tawa</i>
District Centres (5k to 10k pop.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Brooklyn</i> • <i>Churton Park</i> • <i>Ngaio</i> • <i>Hataitai</i> • <i>Island Bay</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kelburn</i> • <i>Khandallah</i> • <i>Newlands</i> • <i>Strathmore</i>
Neighbourhood Centres (up to 6k pop.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aro Valley</i> • <i>Berhampore</i> • <i>Crofton Down</i> • <i>Lincolnshire Farm</i> <i>(future)</i> • <i>Linden</i> • <i>Lyall Bay</i> • <i>Marsden Village</i> • <i>Mt Cook</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mt Victoria</i> • <i>Northland</i> • <i>Owhiro Bay</i> • <i>Roseneath</i> • <i>Seatoun</i> • <i>Thorndon</i> • <i>Wadestown</i>

8.2 Facility provision

The level of provision of facilities is based on the hierarchy with town centres more than 3km from a sub-regional centre and sub-regional centres providing a full range of facilities for their catchments. This relates to Johnsonville, Kilbirnie, Karori and Tawa. Miramar and Newtown town centres do not provide aquatic facilities as these are within 3km of Kilbirnie Town Centre and Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre.

At the other end of the spectrum, small neighbourhood centres will have only a single multipurpose and flexible space for use by the community. This may or may not be provided by the Council.

8.3 Facility sizing

Previously, facility sizing was based on needs assessments or on available floor area of existing buildings where buildings were 'converted' to community centres. Under the proposed draft policy, facility sizing is based on a floor area per resident in the catchment. This provides greater clarity and transparency around sizing of new or upgrading existing facilities. If adopted, upgrades of facilities may be sized to allow for predicted growth in a catchment and there is greater ability to distinguish between investment to provide for growth or to meet existing needs.

Aquatic facilities remain based on the existing network of provision. For other facility types, the sizing of these are set at:

- Libraries - 0.048m² per resident for the Central library and 0.04m² for smaller suburban libraries
- Community venues - 200m² plus 0.02m² per resident or 200m² for catchments with a population of less than 5,000.

Whilst the draft policy indicates the level of provision, it does not necessarily assume the Council is responsible for that provision. Where other organisations provide facilities in an area, the Council may wish to work in partnership to achieve its objectives.

9. Strategic priorities

9.1 Libraries

The collection is the core of the library service. Changes in technology mean that the nature of the collection, particularly with respect to digital information will change as technology advances. The print format remains the preferred format for the majority of users, however as advances in items such as personal reader devices continues, the reliance on the print format will reduce. A challenge for the future will be to balance the preferences of users for the various format options and to keep the library services current with technology advances.

Trends overseas and in New Zealand have libraries increasingly becoming spaces where people can interact and informally meet. They are one of the few places which are free to visit and stay and people are able to have incidental and spontaneous interactions with others. Emphasising the community development aspects of the library service is growing and integration of community space with library space is an increasing trend.

The Community Facilities Policy identifies the strategic priorities for library services as to:

- Increase community access to digital information
- Integrate community development and library services
- Strengthen service delivery in high growth areas

9.2 Community spaces

The overall thrust of the policy is to develop partnerships with others to increase access to existing community space. The Council provides only approximately 12% of the community meeting and recreation space in the city (excluding commercial spaces such as cafes and cinemas etc). The review of community spaces across the city identified a number of facilities had low occupancy.

The strategic priorities for community spaces are to:

- Develop partnerships to manage demand for additional community space
- Ensure regulatory compliance of existing buildings and building accessibility.

9.3 Aquatic facilities

A councillor workshop in June 2008 considered the issues and options for pools and identified three key strategic priorities for further work. These priorities have been included in the draft Community Facilities Policy and are to:

- Manage demand and make the most of existing and available pool space
- Improve opportunities for aquatic education and learn to swim
- Provide facilities to meet the demand and growth in aquatic sports.

10. Partnership proposals

As noted above, the overall approach for the Community Facilities Policy is for Council to take a partnership approach to the delivery of community spaces where it does not already directly provide facilities.

The Council supports or provides community facilities through existing partnerships with schools, community groups and other organisations. Examples include the Tawa Recreation Centre, community-managed Council owned community centres, community owned and managed community centres. Partnerships may take a variety of forms including working with existing community groups, facilitating access to existing community spaces, advocating on behalf of the community, providing information on facilities to the public, jointly owning a facility or working on specific collaborative goals over a defined period.

In November 2008, the Strategy and Policy Committee requested that officers consider developing a strategic partnership framework and review the grants framework to enable support of non Council community facilities.

Officers have developed both as requested which were presented to a councillor workshop in November 2009.

10.1 Amendments to the Grants Framework

The grants framework was developed in 2005 and reviewed in 2008. The framework is based around the principles that

- Grants are focused around short term projects by organisations' that directly or indirectly contribute to Council's role as a community leader or its strategic goals
- Organisations funded through contractual arrangement are likely to have longer term funding for activities that represent core business of the Council or directly contribute to the Council's strategic or policy goals
- Organisations resourced through the Annual Plan or LTCCP contribute to Wellington and its unique sense of place and should be of such a magnitude that justifies inclusion in the Annual Plan consultation process.

Based on the above principles, the grants framework has been amended to include criteria to enable funding of organisations to support increased public access to community space where it can be demonstrated that allowing public access to an existing facility is unaffordable or increases costs for the facility owner. In addition, the Council may wish to support a community group to provide community space where they may not be the facility owner.

Consistent with the principle for grants to be for short term projects, the proposed amendments include a criterion for funding to be limited to a maximum of 2 years. Subsequent to this period of time, the organisation may apply for longer term contractual funding.

The amendments to the grants framework is presented in Appendix 2.

10.2 Strategic Partnership Framework

A draft strategic partnership framework has been developed to support larger scale capital development projects to deliver community outcomes. The framework was originally proposed when the scope of the community facilities review was broader than currently proposed in the draft Community Facilities Policy. The primary purpose of the partnership framework was to enable community groups owning buildings on Council land to upgrade their facilities and encourage cooperation between groups to rationalise and integrate their facilities.

Given the more limited scope of this work, the need for a strategic partnership framework is less in all areas with the exception of aquatics and officers no longer support the development of this framework. If the partnerships with schools proposal in the aquatics area is supported, then officers recommend that a specific partnership proposal is developed for this purpose. If the Committee is of the mind to support further development of a Strategic Partnership Framework for capital investment in facilities, then the Strategic Framework presented to the workshop will require further work and be brought back to Committee in early 2010.

11. Consultation

To date, only limited consultation has been undertaken with key stakeholders on the community facilities review and the proposed way forward. It was intended after the decisions around the Community Facilities Review paper in November 2008 that consultation will be undertaken with key stakeholders through the processes around the planning area assessments.

However, given the change in approach, officers are now recommending that consultation on the revised Community Facilities Policy be held in parallel with the consultation around the Draft Annual Plan. At the same time, officers recommend that the draft policy be accompanied by a document outlining the phasing and prioritisation of proposals with the view that any changes to the LTCCP will be made as part of the next review in 20011/12.

If the Committee agrees with the recommendations for aquatic facilities, the changes to the funding arrangements can be made through the Draft Annual Plan process over the next two years and latter years included in the next review of the LTCCP.

12. Conclusion

The revised Community Facilities Policy sets out service levels and Council's approach to supporting community facilities in the city. Officers consider the draft policy supports the strategic direction of the Council and balances the communities expressed desire for additional and improved facilities with the level of investment. The policy shifts the approach of Council from responding to community needs to demand management and makes Council's levels of service for suburban areas more transparent.

PART B:

AQUATIC FACILITIES IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

13. Purpose of Report

This paper is in response to the priorities identified by the Council from the Pools Discussion paper in 2008 and that fit with the strategic priorities identified in the Community Facilities Policy. The purpose of the paper is to consider the development of an implementation plan as part of the Community Facilities Review to be completed in time to allow investment decisions to be made as part of the 2010/11 Annual Plan process.

14. Executive Summary

Our Swimming Pools are an activity within the Recreation Services outputs and contribute to community outcomes in the Social and Recreation Strategy of the Councils Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP). Overall our swimming pool facilities, programmes and services are performing very well and satisfaction with the quality of facilities and delivery of service remains very high. However, growing population and increasing participation means some of our facilities are struggling to meet demand, particularly at peak times. Introducing a more sessionalised approach to the allocation of pool space at these times has been recommended through the LTCCP.

Reduced funding for learn to swim, school pool infrastructure / maintenance, and changes to the Physical Education curriculum have resulted in a lower priority for Learn to Swim tuition in schools and subsequent poor levels of skill. This trend could result in New Zealand's drowning rates returning to the levels of the 1980s by 2030 if Learn to Swim is not made a greater priority¹. New Zealand already has one of the worst drowning rates in the world. Partnerships for upgrading school pools and improving opportunities for schools and community to learn to swim has been considered but may not be deemed either affordable nor the Councils responsibility.

Facilities, especially deep water (2.0m +) pool space for training, development and competition for aquatic sports is identified as a requirement to meet the demand and future growth in aquatic sport. The affordability of a new pool compared to the upgrade of an existing pool to help meet demand also needs to be considered.

¹ *Water Safety New Zealand projected drowning rates over the next three decades.*

15. Background

In June 2008 a Pools Discussion paper presented to the Council outlined the current trends and issues facing the cities network of seven swimming pools.

Three key strategic priorities for aquatic facilities were identified by the Council as requiring further consideration: They were:

15.1 Making the most of existing pool space available

Currently our aquatic facilities provide a wide range of different activities including: health and fitness opportunities; aquatic education and learning how to swim; free play; structured play; sports training, events and competition; water therapy, recreation and leisure.

In a public swimming pool context the ability to be all things to all people all of the time in all locations cannot be sustained, especially at peak times of use. Establishing a programme priority policy could assist the Council to better manage the increasing demand and expectations of swimming pool user groups in the short-term.

A more sessionalised approach to the allocation of pool space at peak times would utilise all facilities and their attributes across the pools network and could be activity, facility, programme and time of day specific.

Establishing clear priorities for the allocation of pool space will allow customer expectations to be better managed ensuring certainty of access and quality of experience.

15.2 Improving opportunities for aquatic education and learn to swim

Traditionally schools have met their aquatic education curriculum responsibilities through the provision of pools in schools. Since the introduction of the “Tomorrows Schools Funding” policy in the 1980’s significant numbers of school pools have closed and removed. The consequence has been that current statistics indicate that our children are less able to swim than ever before. The demise of the school pool has also placed increased pressure on the Councils pools network to provide space and by default deliver aquatic educations and learn to swim programmes for schools.

Current barriers to participation for schools typically include those costs associated with transport to public facilities and importantly the amount of time spent out of the classroom.

Partnerships for the use of school sites and pools, further development of learn to swim facilities at the Councils pools or allocation of more space to improve access for learn to swim for both schools and the wider community is seen as a priority.

15.3 Providing facilities to meet demand and growth in aquatic sports

Clubs and associations advise us that they are unable to meet the demand for those wanting to be involved in aquatic sports and believe that they and Wellington are missing out on sports event opportunities and the ability to grow participation in their sports through lack of appropriate facilities.

More facilities and access, especially to deep water (2.0m +) for training, development and competition for swimming, water polo, synchronised swimming, diving, canoe polo and underwater hockey is identified by these sports codes as a priority. Naturally any increase of pool space will also improve access to lane swimming and fitness opportunities for the wider community.

16. Discussion

The Council adopted its Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) for 2009 to 2019 in June this year following extensive community consultation extending back over many months.

The plan was developed within tight budgetary parameters and included deferring any new investment (Upgrades) for the next three years. The exceptions were those projects or activities that were already committed such as the Indoor Community Sports Centre and roll-out of synthetic sports fields in the Recreation Services area. However, during the Councils LTCCP deliberations it was agreed that work should continue in regard to the three priority areas for aquatic facilities and development options identified for possible implementation.

The review – to be completed in time to allow investment decisions to be made as part of the 2010/11 annual plan process would specifically consider how to better manage demand at peak times of use, explore the opportunities of partnerships with schools for use of their facilities to improve access and opportunities for Learn to Swim and how to provide for the continued growth in demand from aquatic sports.

The review is specific to swimming pool issues but is also influenced by other work being undertaken including the Community Facilities Policy, Implementation Plan and Partnership Framework, the Recreation Framework (review of the Recreation Strategy) and Swimming Pools Asset Management Planning.

The review has involved engaging with schools, clubs and relevant aquatic industry and facility stakeholders. Information from the Pools Discussion paper, Customer Surveys and feedback has also been considered.

Solutions to issues facing swimming pools invariably require significant investment given the nature and complexity of swimming pool assets. It is acknowledged that in the current challenging and changeable economic environment any new funding requirement may be difficult.

16.1 Managing Existing Demand for Pool Space

Demand management strategies provide alternatives to the creation of new assets in order to meet demand and look at ways of modifying customer demands and behaviour in order that the utilisation of existing assets is maximised and the need for new assets is deferred or reduced.

Since the adoption, by the Council, of the LTCCP 2009 to 2019 officers have undertaken a review of the current utilisation of pool space across the city's network of pools and made an assessment of the additional demand that currently exists.

This review identified that while some pools had specific issues at certain times of day, or particular days of the week, one specific time slot stood out as an issue for every pool. The time slot in question was between 3.30pm and 6.30pm Monday to Friday during school terms.

This time of the day experiences significantly high demand for both Learn to Swim Programmes and space for Aquatic Sport to be undertaken. Officers have responded to this by focusing specifically on demand management for this time slot as the first priority of what will continue to be an evolving process.

The further move to a demand management system for the allocation of pool space will represent a significant change to the way customers and ratepayers have experienced the delivery of pool services over a very long time and this has been given careful consideration as space allocation has been reviewed.

In order to accommodate the increasing demands for Learn to Swim and Aquatic Sport it will be necessary to rationalise and redistribute available lane space for customers wishing to swim casually during this time.

Historically pools have, in most cases, ensured that three lanes have been available at all times to casual customers for their use, whether that be, lane swimming, aquajogging or just general recreation. The plan developed for meeting demand has therefore moved away from this casual provision during this time slot with the aim of strengthening and adding value to casual opportunities at other times of the day.

Traditionally, pools have not specifically promoted the availability or opportunities for casual swimming, however as a result of the move to a demand management system these opportunities will be actively advertised to ensure that customers are able to make informed decisions about when they choose to swim.

The proposed allocation of pool space for **Term 1 of 2010**, during this congested time slot, is detailed below, but remains subject to final agreements with Aquatic Sport Clubs.

Karori Pool

Between 3.30pm and 6.30pm Monday – Friday, only one lane will be available for casual recreation swimming in the main pool (This lane will not be suitable for lap swimming), along with the access ramp which provides additional shallow water. The remainder of the pool space in the main pool during this period will be utilised by both the Learn to Swim Programme and Aquatic Sport. The remaining shallow pool is designated in to three specific areas, Toddlers, Juniors, and Learners. Throughout this time period the Toddlers and Juniors sections of the pool will remain available for casual use while the Learners area will be used for Learn to Swim.

Keith Spry Pool

Between 3.30pm and 6.00pm Monday – Thursday only two lanes of the main pool will be available for casual recreation/lane swimming. The remainder of the pool space during this period will be allocated to Learn to Swim. Friday's during this period will continue as per the current programme which sees Flipaball taking place. Casual public access is available during this period but lane swimming is not available.

Throughout this period the Teaching pool will be used for Learn to swim, while the Toddlers pool will be available for casual use. The Dive Pool will be available for casual aquajogging throughout this period with the exception of Wednesdays when a junior dive programme is delivered.

Tawa Pool

Between 3.30pm and 6.00pm Monday – Friday only one lane will be available in the Main pool for casual recreation/lane swimming. The remainder of the pool space will be utilised by both the Learn to Swim Programme and Aquatic Sport. The Teaching pool will be used exclusively for Learn to Swim during this time, with the Toddlers pool available for casual use.

Below is the further proposed allocation of pool space for **Term 2 of 2010**. These changes have been delayed due to their complex nature; they remain subject to final agreements with Aquatic Sport Clubs.

Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre

Between 3.30pm and 7.00pm Monday – Thursday no lanes will be available in the main pool for casual recreation/lane swimming. The pool space will be utilised by both the Learn to Swim Programme and Aquatic Sport. The single largest change for this programme is the movement of Capital Swim Club's elite squad from Freyberg Pool to the Aquatic Centre. The Toddlers, Shallow play, and Activity pools within Spray will be available for casual use throughout this period.

Freyberg Pool

Between 3.30pm and 7.00pm Monday – Thursday and between 3.30pm and 5.30pm Friday all lanes will be available for casual recreation/lane swimming.

Key to the success of the demand management system will be a number of factors:

- Constant review of pool space management and the utilisation of that space with adjustments being made promptly when necessary.
- Clear and well timed communication with all stakeholders involved.
- Open and trust based relationships with Aquatic Clubs.
- Clear feedback opportunities provided to all stakeholders.

At this time officers regard it as prudent to review and assess the overall impact of these first changes under the demand management system before reviewing further areas of the pools operational timetables.

16.2 Improving Opportunities for Aquatic Education and Learn to Swim

The decline in children's swimming skills was highlighted in national research undertaken by Nielsen in 2008² and it is clear that schools are giving less priority to swimming than they have in the past due to financial and infrastructure limitations. In 2008, just one in five 10 year olds could swim 200m – the benchmark Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ) considers necessary to swim and survive in the water.

WSNZ has started a comprehensive three year national campaign and action plan. WSNZ objectives are:

- Funding support to ensure all New Zealand children learn how to swim and survive
- The up skilling of primary school teachers to enable them to deliver learn to swim lessons.
- Re-investment in the pool infrastructure necessary for children to learn to swim and survive in the water.

Water Safety's advocacy programme to central and local government will take some time and the desired outcomes may or may not be achieved. Is there something more we as the Council can do now for Wellington kids and what ultimately is our role and responsibility?

It is recommended that the Wellington City Council support WSNZ in its efforts and at least bring to the attention of the Minister of Education its concerns regarding the demise of school pools and commitment to learn to swim in schools in Wellington City.

This part of the review considers what it would take to develop a network of pools in schools for Wellington. How this would be complimented by the public pool network to improve opportunity for learn to swim for primary school children up to year six and the benefit to the wider community on a sustainable basis.

² Investigating Issues Relating to School Student Swimming and Water Safety Skills – Nielsen August 2008

As part of a review we carried out our own research and consultation to identify the existing network of school pools, where and how schools were currently getting their aquatic needs met, the future preferences of schools with respect to having a pool and the willingness or otherwise to partner with others in making the pool available to the wider community.

A high level Condition Survey of existing school pools and investigation of infrastructure options for upgrading them or building new was also undertaken.

The current school pools situation and provision of learn to swim

There are 83 schools in Wellington City Council boundaries but only 26% or 22 of them still have a school swimming pool and of those only 11 are currently operating. This compares with 58% or 48 operational school pools delivering learn to swim lessons prior to the introduction of the Tomorrows' Schools funding model and the increase in regulations and compliance requirements in the 1980's.

List of remaining schools with a pool in Wellington City

<i>School</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Heating</i>	<i>Vol</i> (m3)	<i>Area</i> (m2)	<i>In-use</i>
Bellevue	Outdoor	Newlands	unheated	84	90	No
Berhampore	Outdoor	Berhampore	gas	62	52	Yes
Cashmere Ave	Outdoor	Khandallah	heat pump	84	90	Yes
Johnsonville	Indoor	Johnsonville	gas	77	84	Yes
Kelburn	Outdoor	Kelburn	gas	62	52	No
Khandallah	Indoor	Khandallah	electric	57	52	Yes
Kilbirnie	Outdoor	Hataitai	solar	53	48	No
Linden	Outdoor	Tawa	gas	57	56	No
Lyll Bay	Outdoor	Lyll Bay	gas	52	52	Yes
Makara	Outdoor	Makara	unheated	84	90	Yes
Miramar North	Indoor	Miramar	gas	57	52	Yes
Miramar South	Outdoor	Miramar	unheated	64	70	No
Newlands	Outdoor	Newlands	solar	76	84	No
Newtown	Indoor	Newtown	unheated	57	52	Yes
Ngaio	Outdoor	Ngaio	gas	59	53	Yes
Rewa Rewa	Outdoor	Newlands	unheated	63	60	No
Rongotai	Outdoor	Kilbirnie	unheated	800	360	No
Strathmore	Outdoor	Strathmore	unheated	57	52	No
Tawa	Indoor	Tawa	unheated	57	75	Yes
Te Aro	Outdoor	CBD	unheated	46	53	No
TKKM o Nga						
Mokopuna	Outdoor	Seatoun	unheated	10	18	No
Wgtn East Girls	Outdoor	Mt Victoria	unheated	589	360	Yes
Total				2607	1955	

The current network of school pools is variable. When access to all school and council pools is analysed, many schools do not have easy access to a pool within 15-20 minutes walk.

From the survey information received the gaps in the pool network are the eastern suburbs (Miramar, Strathmore Park, Seatoun, Worsers Bay), southern coastal and hill suburbs (Owhiro, Island and Houghton Bays, Mornington, Brooklyn), western hill suburbs (Crofton Downs, Otari, Northland, Wilton), some northern suburbs (Churton Park, Paparangi, Newlands, Woodridge). The city schools (Clifton Terrace, Te Aro, Mt Cook, Clyde Quay, Roseneath, Wellington College and Wellington High) are also poorly served.

An analysis of the current network of pools, existing gaps and potential gaps through school pool closure resulted in some areas of priority.

Communities currently lacking in pools suitable for aquatic education are: Grenada North, Churton Park, Newlands central, Otari/Northland, Island Bay and Seatoun.

Communities with school pools that are key to the network and could provide wider community use are: Linden School, Rewa Rewa School, Bellevue School, Newlands School, Te Aro School, Wellington East Girls College, Strathmore Community School, Miramar South School and Rongotai College.

Some schools are meeting very basic aquatic education needs through their own school pools. It is efficient if they continue to do this and they could benefit from support in ongoing or proposed improvements, maintenance and operation of their pool. These schools are: Tawa School, Cashmere Ave School, Khandallah School, Berhampore School, Ngaio School, Lyall Bay School, Newtown School, Miramar North School and Makara School.

Those interested in having a pool were prepared to partner with a range of agencies: Wellington City Council, commercial swim provider, and swimming clubs. Managing a pool in partnership would require clear lines of communication, active relationship management including designated personnel, clear commitments regarding cost, facility maintenance and management and some way of ensuring ongoing control of use.

It is clear that schools and Boards of Trustees do not want the burden of managing the pools asset or a relationship/agreement for wider community use.

Schools with pools primarily intend using them for learn to swim and aquatic education, both of which are requirements of the New Zealand Curriculum.

Most schools currently used Wellington City Council aquatic facilities to meet some of their aquatic education needs. Current concerns regarding this use related to the cost and time associated with transporting children to the swimming pool, and the availability of the pool and teaching staff at times that suited the school timetable.

Currently, there are over 90,000 student visits to the Councils pools for aquatic education and learn to swim programmes each year and that are delivered by Wellington City Council in its network of public swimming pools.

The current condition of school pools

A condition survey of existing Wellington City primary school and secondary school pools was carried out as part of the review.

The physical condition of the pools and building structures were assessed based on visual inspection and discussion with relevant school personnel on site. Condition was rated as either poor, fair or good. Poor condition was assigned to a pool or structure which is likely to require significant cost to remedy existing defects, upgrade or replace.

Future development of any selected pool site would likely include making the pool indoor and suitable for use year round for school and community. Accordingly, an assessment on the viability of enclosing the pool, public access and parking were also made. All pools are generally of a standard design prepared by the Ministry of Works with the exception of Bellevue and Ngaio Pools.

Primary school pools are typically 12-14m long and 4 -5m wide with a water depth ranging from 0.8m – 1.0m. College Pools (Rongotai and Wellington East Girls) are larger and deeper; 30m long, 12-13m wide (6 lanes) with water depth ranging from 1.1m to 1.5m.

Typically, all the pools inspected are constructed in reinforced concrete. The majority of pools were constructed during the three decades between 1950 and 1980. The oldest of the pools inspected was Te Aro which was completed in 1941. Cracks were observed in virtually all of the pools likely due to shrinkage and structural movement over time.

Leaks were reported for a significant number of pools. Foundation related problems resulting from tilting were observed at Te Aro, Kilbirnie and Newtown sites. Pool water services (filters, pumps and pipe work) are generally in fair to good condition. This is likely due to a period of investment by the Ministry of education and schools in the 1980's when compliance regulations and national standards (NZS5826) for pool water quality were changed.

Typically filtration systems are rapid sand pressure units in either stainless steel or moulded plastic or fibreglass. Pumps and motors are in variable condition and 40mm UVPC pipe work generally common throughout. Common pool chemicals used throughout all pools includes Sodium Hypochlorite (liquid chlorine) for pool water disinfection and Sodium Carbonate and Bicarbonate for pH and alkalinity control.

Summary of School Survey Responses

Schools were asked about the current private or community users of their school facilities. Music teachers and sports clubs and groups were the most common users of school facilities. A reasonably high 21% of schools did not have any private or community providers using school facilities.

Khandallah, Newtown, Miramar North and Johnsonville Schools are the only schools known to have commercial or community groups use their swimming pool. Berhampore School³ noted “a swim school will be in partnership with the school when the pool is running in October 2009”.

Schools were then asked how interested they were in partnering with others to meet the facility needs of their school and their community.

Nearly 90% of schools were either “interested” or “very interested” in partnering with others to meet the facility needs of the school and the local community. Only one school had no interest at all and a number of schools noted that their school facilities were already nearly or fully used by community groups.

The schools were then questioned about “What would make it easier for you to have a facility partnership with Council or another organisation?”

The main areas that would assist schools in a partnership with Council or another organisation were: management and operational support, clear communication, sustainable funding and a specific point of contact.

The schools were then questioned about “What would make it difficult to have a facility partnership with Council or another organisation?”

The main areas that would make a partnership difficult for schools were: losing access to their facility and lack of autonomy, communication with partner and costs and administration. Less common concerns were security and lack of respect for school property.

Schools were asked about whether they wanted to have a school pool in the future.

Of the 19 schools that said they would like a pool in the future, 11 already had an existing operational pool and were therefore expressing a desire to continue with a school pool. Three schools had non-operational pools.

Just over half of schools (54%) that responded to the survey did not want a school pool in the future. Common reasons for not wanting a school pool were: Lack of space at their school, too expensive to run and needs significant resources, climate not suitable, really need an indoor pool, WCC provides pools and trained tutors.

A total of 17 schools answered the question: If you want a swimming pool in the future, how often would you use your school pool? Most schools (76%) would use their school pools daily in Terms 1 and 4. Over half (59%) of schools would still use a school pool to some degree in term 2 and 3. Usage would obviously be dependent on whether the pool was covered and heated⁴.

³ WCC contributed \$15,000 through the Sports Development Grant to the upgrade of Berhampore School in 2008

⁴ Schools were not asked to specify whether the pool was indoors, outdoors, or heated as this level of detail is collected as part of the Condition Assessment conducted separately.

Schools were asked what they would use a pool for, with four options offered as potential user. If schools had a pool, all of them would use it for Learn to Swim and virtually all (91%) would use it for Water Safety instruction. These are key competencies under the New Zealand Curriculum. Most schools would also use the pool for Aquatic Sport and Swimming Training, but to a lesser extent.

Those schools wanting a pool in the future were asked what type of organisations they would consider partnering with. Partner organisations offered were:

Wellington City Council, Club or Community Group e.g. swimming club, swim school or other service provider. Schools that want a pool in the future were open to partnering with arrange of different potential partners, with the Council as the preferred partner.

Survey respondents were asked for any final comments. In summary the schools made the following comments: Pools are expensive to fund the high cost of transporting children to pools was a concern, often costing more than the cost of swimming instruction. Schools had noted good experiences with WCC pools, especially WRAC, with two western suburbs schools going to Kilbirnie in preference to Karori pool. Schools were looking to partner as a way of gaining expertise in pool management and to share the costs of running a pool.

16.3 Current Aquatic Education Context

Water Safety New Zealand

Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ) has been a strong advocate of the value of aquatic education as part of its water safety and drowning reduction strategies. Following on from research conducted in 2008 WSNZ is currently conducting a follow up national survey of all schools identifying current levels of aquatic education provided by schools and competence of students as specific year levels. The results of this further national research on the status of swimming pools in schools and learn to swim will hopefully be published by the end of 2009.

Swimming New Zealand and Swimming Clubs

Swimming New Zealand's (SNZ) purpose is to develop, promote, govern and lead swimming. One of its aspirations within its vision is a learn to swim industry that is providing swimmers with outstanding core skills.

Over the last two decades swimming clubs have generally lessened there involvement in delivering learn to swim and focused more on training and competition. Lack of volunteers, coaches and access to pools space are factors that have contributed to the current situation.

Clubs play an active role in improving access and opportunities for swimming. While the Councils aquatic education and learn to swim programme does not have the objective of turning out future elite swimmers rather ensuring core swimming and survival skills are gained and the opportunity to get involved in aquatic sport.

There is an opportunity for closer collaboration between WCC's learn to swim programme and clubs to ensure people have the opportunity to get involved in aquatic sport and clubs can grow. Recreation Wellington is engaging with the relevant clubs and associations to determine how this might work.

New Zealand Curriculum and Delivery

Schools in New Zealand are working towards the implementation of a new national curriculum. The New Zealand Curriculum (NZC) will be the basis of all school teaching and learning from 2010. The significant difference between this document and previous curricular is the strong emphasis on key competencies and lifelong learning.

The only explicit reference to aquatic education in the NZC states:

"It is expected that all students will have had opportunities to learn basic aquatics skills by the end of year 6..." (pg 22, 2009)

The Health and Physical Education learning area also develops the ability of children to apply good decision making, have fundamental aquatic skills and an awareness of how to be safe in aquatic environments is clearly a requisite obligation of schools. There has been a focus on "healthy confident kids" over the past three years. This will cease at the end of 2009.

The new government commitment is through the KiwiSport initiative, the key focus of which is to increase participation in organised sport and has recently announced new focus for the previous joint education, sport and health funding⁵.

KiwiSport

KiwiSport is a recent Government funding initiative to support sport for school-aged children which was launched on 11 August 2009. Underpinning the KiwiSport objective is the expectation that schools, sports and communities will form partnerships to achieve these objectives:

- *More Kids - Increased number of school-aged children (5-18 years) participating in organized sport during school, after school and by strengthening links with sports.*
- *More Opportunities – increase availability and accessibility of sport opportunities for all school-aged children.*
- *Better Skills – support children in developing skills that will enable them to participate effectively in sport at both primary and secondary level.*

KiwiSport has two funding components - the Direct Fund is administered by the Ministry of Education and will direct funding to primary and secondary schools through their operational grants. All primary schools get \$13.11 per student from 1 October 2010. Secondary schools will receive \$20.86 per student from 1

⁵ <http://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/kiwisport+initiative+good+young+people>

January 2009. All schools will need to demonstrate is how they increase physical education and sport.

Schools will be able to use the money to address their specific needs to help ensure more children play sport, and schools will be required to show how they promote sport through their annual reporting.

Regional Sports Trusts will be administering a Regional Partnership Fund which is intended to compliment the KiwiSport Direct Fund. Sport Wellington Region (SWR) will distribute funds of approximately \$650,000 this year and about \$850,000 from 1 July 2010. This regional fund is for partnership projects between clubs, schools and other providers including local authorities.

SWR has undertaken initial consultation to develop a Regional Partnership Plan and early consultation has resulted in an emphasis on fundamental skills leading to competition, along with the need for more coaches and volunteers.

Five priorities were identified including the need for a Fundamental Skills Programme with a focus on developing and enhancing fundamental aquatic skills for Year 2 to year 6 primary school-aged children.

This has strong alignment with the objectives for supporting learn to swim opportunities and school partnerships for Wellington City. It is proposed that a submission to the Regional Partnership Plan will be made commencing Year 2 2010/11 of the KiwiSport Funding.

Funding application would relate to supporting transport costs and solutions for schools to access existing public or other school pools. This is not viewed as a sustainable solution for the long-term as KiwiSport funding is only guaranteed for three years.

16.4 Professional Development

Historically pre-service primary teacher education has been able to focus on aquatic education as part of the learning area (health and physical education). Due to restructuring of courses many universities offer only small hours in the learning areas. Where possible some include aquatic education, but many are obviously not able to do so.

In-service professional development of teachers is the responsibility of schools to fund through their bulk grant. There is some nationally supported development provided by local advisors on contract to the Ministry of Education. There has been considerable emphasis on physical activity, food and nutrition over the past few years, but this has often occurred in isolation of the rest of the curriculum.

Current government priorities for professional development focus on literacy and numeracy, reflecting the Government's commitments for education focusing on a smaller number of critical priorities.

16.5 Ministry of Education Property Funding

The Ministry of Education is not intending on building any new pools, and provides limited support for maintenance and operation of existing pools.

The Ministry expects all school students to be given opportunities to learn fundamental aquatic skills by the end of Year 6. This is a requirement of the Health and Physical Education Curriculum.

Schools achieve this by using their own pools or community pools to aid in the teaching of swimming skills and survival swimming techniques.

The Ministry of Education has a low level commitment to supporting the provision and operation of school swimming pools. The Ministry of Education is not currently funding the building of any new aquatic facilities. The few exceptions have been where schools have been amalgamated or new schools built. Existing swimming pools can be maintained if they are identified as a priority for the school through its Ten Year Property Plan (10YPP).

National funding of property does not meet the full cost of classroom and administration building developments. Schools will typically therefore part fund asset development through locally raised funds or their bulk grant.

Detailed information is available in the Property Management Handbook, specifically Section 7.17 that deals with swimming pools. There is some support for the on-going operation of pools.

In brief, the funding formula for pool operation is based on the Ministry of Education's code which states that maximum pool sizes are: 25m x 6m or 150m² for primary/composite schools and 33.3m x 12m or 399.6m² intermediate/secondary.

Boards need to budget their own funds for the extra cost of maintaining pools bigger than these sizes. Code compliant pools receive an annual grant of \$5.84/m², which equates to primary schools receiving a maximum operating grant of \$876 per annum. This only contributes part of the cost of operating the pool, and takes little account of the requirements of the school to comply with the operational requirements specified in NZS: 5826:2000 – The National Pool Water Quality Standard.

Ongoing operations of a pool are therefore competing with other curriculum requirements and costs funded through the bulk amount school receive from the MoE.

16.6 Sharing a school pool with the community

Where a pool is shared with the community, boards must have a formal written agreement defining the rights and responsibilities of those using the pool. This is essential for insurance purposes and is a requirement of the Ministry of Education's Third Party Occupancy Policy (refer to the Property Management Handbook section 7.18).

The agreement should include how much the community users will pay towards maintenance and operating expenses of the pool, and whether the community users will contribute towards major improvements.

These agreements include a lease, a licence to occupy, a memorandum of understanding and a formalised property occupancy document such as the Early Childhood Centre Property Occupancy Document issued under the Education Act 1989. These agreements might be used for:

- a cultural or sporting complex *or swimming pool* built by a community group or local authority on the school grounds (*lease*)
- shared use of the school premises by community groups or agencies receiving funding from education (*licence to occupy*)⁶
- dental clinics, satellite and continued education classes (*memorandum of understanding*).

16.7 The current school pools network

The current network of known pools was mapped. These were identified through a list from the Ministry of Education, responses to the survey, and follow up contacts with schools. On Map No 2 these are shown in green (operational pool) and orange (non-operational). Wellington City Council pools are shown as stars. The map also highlights whether the pool is indoors (marked with a cross) .

A final analysis mapped those schools that were within a 15 minute walk of a Council or school pool. The results highlight some schools that are well served by pools and others where there are significant gaps in the network.

The current network of school pools is variable. When access to all school and council pools is analysed, many schools do not have easy access to a pool within 15 minutes walk.

The gaps in the pool network are identified as:

- eastern suburbs (Miramar, Strathmore Park, Seatoun, Worser Bay)
- southern coastal and hill suburbs (Owhiro, Island and Houghton Bays, Mornington, Brooklyn)
- western hill suburbs (Crofton Downs, Otari, Northland, Wilton)
- some northern suburbs (Churton Park, Paparangi, Newlands, Woodridge)

⁶ Tawa College Recreation Centre is a current working example of a licence to occupy agreement for school and community use.

- some city schools (Clifton Terrace, Mount Cook, Clyde Quay, Te Aro and Roseneath).

Demographic Trends

Wellington is experiencing considerable increases in population in both the central city and along the northern spine, particularly between Johnsonville and the northern city boundaries. Many of these new residents have young families and are therefore the target communities for aquatic education.

The following suburbs had, at the last census, high densities of children aged 0 – 4 years. The percentage of population at these ages is presented alongside each suburb. These children are now either currently in school or soon to be starting school.

10 – 12% Takapu

8 - 10% Grenada North, Churton , Newlands South , Ngaio, Wadestown
Happy Valley/Owhiro Bay, Island Bay East & West, Strathmore Park

In addition, those communities with a predominantly older population could also benefit from local, easily accessible and warm pools.

20 – 25% Oriental Bay

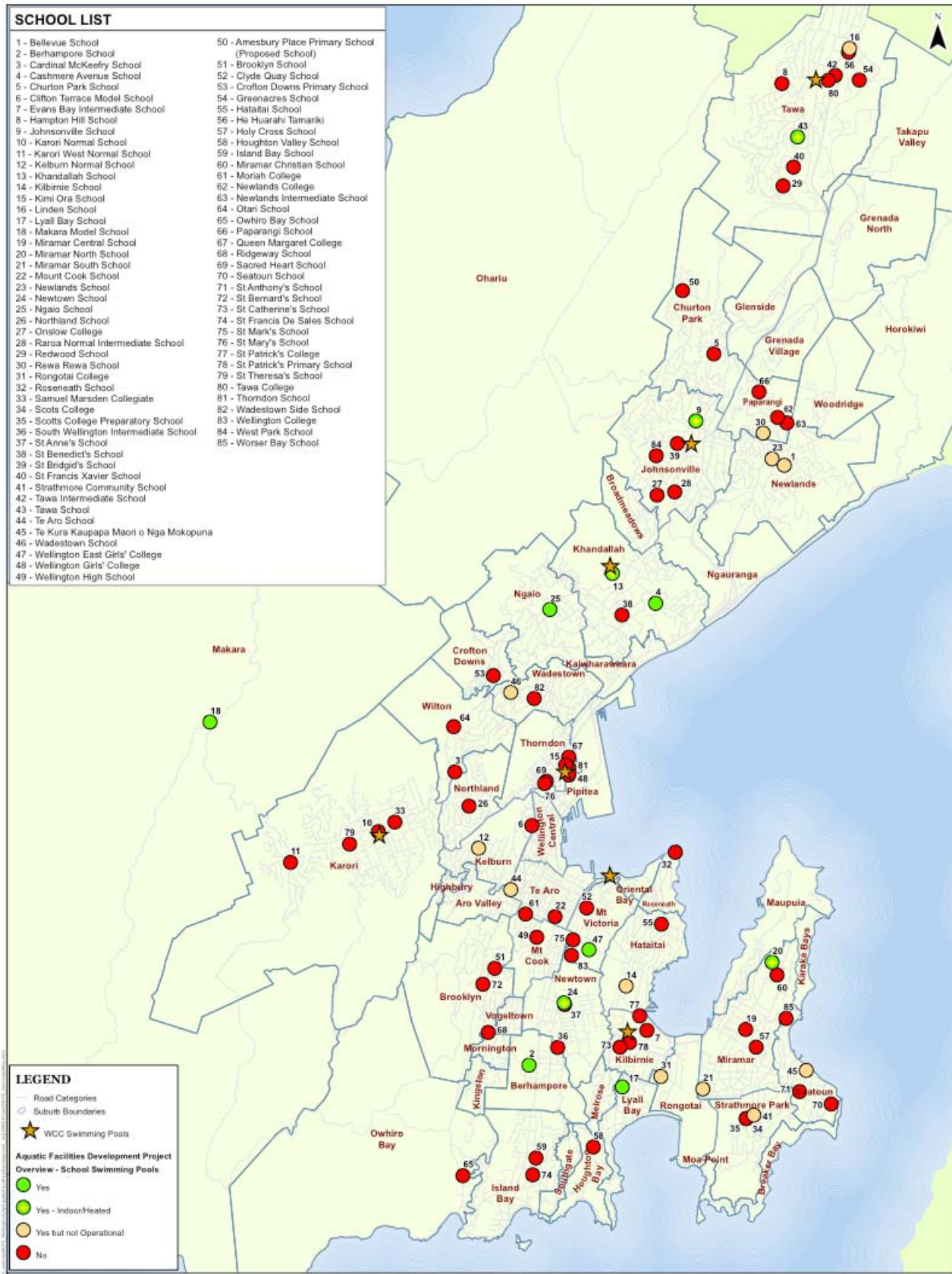
15 – 20% Kilbirnie East, Raroa

10 – 15% Grenada North, Tawa Central, Tawa South, Linden, Johnsonville East and South, Te Kainga , Karori North, Karori East, Berhampore, Miramar South Miramar North, Seatoun

Map No 2

SCHOOL LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 - Bellevue School | 50 - Amesbury Place Primary School (Proposed School) |
| 2 - Berhampore School | 51 - Brooklyn School |
| 3 - Cardinal McKeefery School | 52 - Clyde Quay School |
| 4 - Cashmere Avenue School | 53 - Crofton Downs Primary School |
| 5 - Churton Park School | 54 - Greenacres School |
| 6 - Clifton Terrace Model School | 55 - Hataitai School |
| 7 - Evans Bay Intermediate School | 56 - He Huarahi Tamarii |
| 8 - Hampton Hill School | 57 - Holy Cross School |
| 9 - Johnsonville School | 58 - Houghton Valley School |
| 10 - Karori Normal School | 59 - Island Bay School |
| 11 - Karori West Normal School | 60 - Miramar Christian School |
| 12 - Kelburn Normal School | 61 - Moriah College |
| 13 - Khandallah School | 62 - Newlands College |
| 14 - Kilbirnie School | 63 - Newlands Intermediate School |
| 15 - Kimi Ora School | 64 - Otari School |
| 16 - Linden School | 65 - Owthiro Bay School |
| 17 - Lyall Bay School | 66 - Paparangi School |
| 18 - Makara Model School | 67 - Queen Margaret College |
| 19 - Miramar Central School | 68 - Ridgeway School |
| 20 - Miramar North School | 69 - Sacred Heart School |
| 21 - Miramar South School | 70 - Seatoun School |
| 22 - Mount Cook School | 71 - St Anthony's School |
| 23 - Newlands School | 72 - St Bernard's School |
| 24 - Newtown School | 73 - St Catherine's School |
| 25 - Ngaio School | 74 - St Francis De Sales School |
| 26 - Northland School | 75 - St Mark's School |
| 27 - Onslow College | 76 - St Mary's School |
| 28 - Rarua Normal Intermediate School | 77 - St Patrick's College |
| 29 - Redwood School | 78 - St Patrick's Primary School |
| 30 - Rewa Rewa School | 79 - St Theresa's School |
| 31 - Rongotai College | 80 - Tawa College |
| 32 - Roseneath School | 81 - Thomdon School |
| 33 - Samuel Marsden Collegiate | 82 - Wadestown Side School |
| 34 - Scots College | 83 - Wellington College |
| 35 - Scots College Preparatory School | 84 - West Park School |
| 36 - South Wellington Intermediate School | 85 - Worsler Bay School |
| 37 - St Anne's School | |
| 38 - St Benedict's School | |
| 39 - St Bridgid's School | |
| 40 - St Francis Xavier School | |
| 41 - Strathmore Community School | |
| 42 - Tawa Intermediate School | |
| 43 - Tawa School | |
| 44 - Te Aro School | |
| 45 - Te Kura Kaupapa Maori o Nga Mokopuna | |
| 46 - Wadestown School | |
| 47 - Wellington East Girls' College | |
| 48 - Wellington Girls' College | |
| 49 - Wellington High School | |



Wellington City Aquatic Facilities Development Project

Swimming Pools Mapping - Schools



Property boundaries and information NZ Licensed 10/06/2012. Crown Copyright Reserved. Accuracy to urban areas. Accuracy to rural areas. Accuracy to 1:1000. Transferred from Wellington City Council WCC copyright reserved. Accuracy to 1:1000. Any statistics displayed are only approximate and should be used for general engineering design. Data Orthorectified by 1:500 from March 2006 or later. Data owned by Wellington City Council. Other data has been compiled from a variety of sources and is not necessarily current.

MAP PRODUCED BY:
GIS Operations Team
Wellington City Council
101 Wakefield Street
WELLINGTON, NZ

ORIGINAL MAP SIZE: A3
DATE: September 2009
AUTHOR: PETROVNI
REFERENCE: INFRAW0976



Some of these figures could be weighted because of the Retirement Villages in Kilbirnie, Raroa, Karori East and Berhampore.

It is important to note that some of these suburbs will have a 'transformation' as the population ages. Typically older adults occupy more established family homes.

When these are sold families with young children often purchase them. This means that many of the suburbs highlighted above as having high densities of older adults are more likely to have an increase in pre-schoolers in the next decade.

Suburbs likely to change profile

In addition to the analysis above of both communities with currently high levels of young children and those areas with higher densities of older adults, the following suburbs are likely to intensify the number of families with young children living there.

Suburbs with likely increases in young children

- Newlands North
- Newlands South
- Ngaio
- Wadestown
- Mount Cook
- Owhiro Bay/Happy Valley
- Berhampore
- Newtown West
- Hataitai
- Kilbirnie West
- Lyall Bay

Suburbs have decreasing numbers of children and aging population

- Linden
- Greenacres
- Tawa
- Tawa South
- Grenada North
- Karori East
- Karori South
- Kelburn
- Seatoun

Proposed school development

The Ministry of Education is already working to establish a new school (Amesbury Drive) in Churton, reflecting the significant growth in population and the high number of pre-schoolers. There are no other new schools identified but the census in 2010 might establish some new trends in the child population that could trigger a review of the current provision. Incorporating these

developments into the proposed network will be crucial for good community-based planning.

16.8 Areas of potential priority

Based on the information received through the survey, the mapping exercise and the assessment of demographic trends, the following areas require consideration for future development of their pools and they are both optimally positioned for a pool, and are likely to have ongoing demand for learn to swim.

Some schools may continue to be poorly served, and other solutions should be explored. These include finding less expensive alternatives to transporting them to the nearest pool.

16.8.1 Northern Suburbs

Tawa is well served through the Council's Tawa Pool and Tawa Primary School pool. Tawa pool is within 15 minutes walk of five schools and provides key learn to swim services.

Suburban development on the eastern side the motorway could see demand for a new primary school in the future. This may be the most appropriate site for an additional school pool.

Churton Park School and the planned Amesbury Drive School are poorly served. With planning underway for the new School, this could provide a community facility that meets the needs of the Churton Park suburb, with its increasing density of children.

Keith Spry pool is accessible to five schools within 15 minutes walk including Raroa Intermediate and Onslow College. It remains a key part of the aquatic education network and the proposed upgrades to this pool will assist in meeting future demand.

There are three school pools in the greater Newlands area: Rewa Rewa School, Newlands School and Bellevue School. While none of these pools are currently operational, any could potentially service the others if upgraded. Currently Bellevue Primary does not want to retain their pool in the long term. Alternatively a new pool central to all schools would ideally be located at Newlands Intermediate.

16.8.2 Western Suburbs

Ngaio School and Wadestown Side School currently have a pool and are likely to increase their rolls because the suburb has a high density of children.

Wadestown main school has removed its pool and the side school's existing pool is not adequate to deliver a learn to swim programme.

Pools poorly serve the schools along the western perimeter of the city. Otari, Cardinal McKeefry and Northland Schools are in close proximity with Cardinal McKeefry equidistant between the schools. This could be considered a site for a pool.

There is no pool within easy walking distance of Karori West, but they use Karori Pool. They currently make use of the public bus service for one direction

of their travel, and walk the other journey. Consideration of this could be given when supporting their aquatic education programme. Karori Pool services several schools within easy walking distance.

16.8.3 City Suburbs

The central city is poorly served by learn to swim opportunities, with the only existing pool at Te Aro School. No other central city school has access to any pool within a 15 minute walk.

A pool at Te Aro School could service Kelburn Normal and Mount Cook Primary as well as Moriah College. Its close proximity to Victoria University and student halls of residence provides a variety of opportunities.

While Clyde Quay School is close to Freyberg Pool this is not suitable for aquatic education. Clifton Terrace Model School is about 1.4km away from their closest pool – Thorndon summer pool. A facility with heritage value, it is less suitable for teaching swimming because of its depth.

Wellington High is interested in a pool, although they are not the priority focus for learn to swim and aquatic education. Wellington East Girls School (WEGS) does have a 30m x 12m operational pool but which only operates in term one.

Its location would make it conceivable that it could service the needs of WEGC, Wellington High School and Wellington College and the wider aquatic community needs.

Roseneath School is a small school with no indication of roll growth. While they are close to Freyberg they are unlikely to find this suitable for aquatic education. They will need alternative arrangements for their aquatic education.

16.8.4 Southern Suburbs

There are no school or community pools on the southern ridge of the city. This currently affects about 680 children. These suburbs are not likely to have significant increases in children and will have to make alternative arrangements.

There are no schools currently in the southern bay suburbs of Wellington. The poorly served schools have a combined roll of nearly 1,000 students. Two of these suburbs in particular are likely to have increasing numbers of young children. A priority would be to fill the gap in the Island Bay area, with a pool at or near to Island Bay School.

16.8.5 Eastern Suburbs

While Hataitai School doesn't have a swimming pool and is slightly outside the 15 minutes walking zone to Kilbirnie Primary, it may be able to access this facility. Neither of the two centrally located schools in Miramar have a swimming pool. Worsler Bay School, on the eastern ridge, had a pool that has subsequently been demolished.

The closest pools are at Te Kura Kaupapa Maori o Nga Mokopuna, Miramar South and Miramar North, all of which are about 1.5km away.

Strathmore Community School has a swimming pool, and is an area with increasing children. It is also within walking distance of Miramar South. Scots College are keen to add a pool to their campus as well.

There is currently only one pool (not operational) beyond the eastern ridge at Te Kura Kaupapa Maori o Nga Mokopuna with more than 500 children attending in the immediate vicinity. To fill this gap in the network, consideration could be given to utilising the Te Kura Kaupapa Maori o Nga Mokopuna site or Seatoun School.

17. Long Term Aim - A school pools network

The aim that all schools may have easy access and opportunity for aquatic education and learn to swim in either a school pool or Council pool is one that is supported by all those schools surveyed, Water Safety New Zealand, Swimming New Zealand and Wellington swimming clubs.

What would this look like? - All primary school children up to year 6 (10 years old) would be able to walk to a host school or public pool to participate in a structured learn to swim programmes.

Funding support for more accessible learn to swim programmes may be helped in the short term through funding initiatives such as the KiwiSport Regional Partnership Fund and or Swimming New Zealand Sponsored programmes. However, there is no guarantee that this funding would be sustained over a long period of time.

Other cities and regions such as Manukau City, Southland and Otago have implemented transport solutions funded by charitable or gaming trusts to take school to public pools for instruction.

Developing network of accessible school pools is seen as a longer term sustainable model but would require Water Safety New Zealand's advocacy initiatives to Government being successful in securing a greater level of investment in school pool, infrastructure for the ongoing delivery of learn to swim.

This outcome would also present an opportunity for swimming clubs and private swim school providers in partnership with the Council to deliver a commercial programme. Revenue for leasing or hiring school pools to operate swim teaching outside the time of schools use could be used to operate and maintain school pool assets and lessen the burden on the school and the Council to support any ongoing costs.

In summary the following gaps have emerged through the review of school facilities. The gaps exist because of poor existing access to a suitable aquatic education facilities and programmes.

17.1 Development of new pools

- Churton Park
- Grenada North
- Newlands Central
- Otari/Northland
- Island Bay
- Seatoun

17.2 Development of existing pools for aquatic education access and wider community use - higher priority critical to ongoing school pool network

- Bellevue School
- Berhampore
- Rewa Rewa School
- Linden School
- Newtown School
- Miramar North School
- Miramar South School
- Cashmere Ave School
- Ngaio School
- Te Aro School
- Newlands
- Wellington East Girls College
- Strathmore Community School
- Rongotai College

17.3 Lower priority as part of a supported pool network

- Tawa School
- Khandallah School
- Kilbirnie
- Johnsonville

- Lyall Bay School
- Te Kura Kaupapa Maori O Nga Mokopuna
- Kelburn
- Makara

Development and design solutions

The concept of a combined network of school pools and Council pools to deliver learn to swim programmes to school students and general public would require significant investment for upgrading existing or constructing new teaching pool facilities in strategic locations across the city.

The nature of use, demographic and individual school requirements or situation may change over time.

To respond to this investigation into a design solution has been based on the need for the pool structure and amenities to be prefabricated and ultimately modular and transportable should circumstances or needs change in the future.

Pool construction would consist of a 10m x 8m x 0.9m deep pool formed using proven 'Mrytha' pool systems comprising stainless steel panels with a PVC pool liner. Pools are manufactured in Italy and imported and installed by the New Zealand Franchise holder.

The pool would need to be supported by a concrete floor slab or existing firm and level surface. Different options for a roof system have been investigated and a membrane system is the most feasible. Structurflex reinforced PVC membrane is reusable and allows filtered natural light and is held in tension over tubular steel trusses. In considering the Structurflex option containers that house the changing rooms and other amenities would be utilized as support elements for the roof structure and provide resistance for uplift and bracing.

Amenities including changing rooms, toilets, and showers would be formed from 20 foot (6m) shipping containers fitted out with doors, plumbing windows and skylights. A 40 foot (12m) container when on site would be used for storage and office space and to store the roof structure and pool components (Mrytha panels and PVC liner) for re-location or storage.

A second 20 foot (6m) contained would be used for pool water services plant and equipment and a 10 foot (3m) portcom module unit would provide an accessible WC/shower. Access for persons with disabilities would also be required.

The pool would be heated and have a heat retention cover. No mechanical heating and ventilation is anticipated and the pool hall would be naturally ventilated. This is intended to lower ongoing operating costs but ensure that use of the pool can be maximised across at least three, possibly all four terms.

School Pool Capital Costs

A rough order of costs budget assessment for a portable/re-locatable pool has been prepared and involved consultation with container supplier (addis) pre-fab supplier (portacom) and roof membrane manufacture (Structurflex) and an assessment of additional costs for fit out, services, escalation, P & G and fees.

Element	Estimate
Myrtha Pool system and side panels	\$137,500
Pool access stairs	\$5,000
Pool water services	\$110,000
Containers including fit out and delivery ex Auckland	\$61,500
Structurflex roof and structure	\$90,000
Pool Cover	\$3,500
Loose furniture and fittings	\$2,500
Sum for services and connections	\$5,000
Contractor set up costs	\$10,000
Contingency (design and construction) 20%	\$85,000
Total excluding GST	\$510,000.00

Upgrading existing school pools or providing new pools may adopt more conventional construction methodology depending on suitability of each site. However, the component and demountable systems may be more appropriate and provide greater flexibility.

A rough order of costs has been assessed for each of the new and high priority sites listed.

Development of New Pools	Estimate
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Grenada North, Churton Park, Newlands, Otari/Northland, Island Bay	\$500 - \$550,000 each
Support and Development of existing pools for school programme and wider community use	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Linden, Rewa Rewa, Bellevue, Newlands, Miramar South, Strathmore Community School – <i>Upgrade and cover existing</i>	\$170 - \$220,000 ea
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Te Aro School – <i>replace existing pool with new indoor pool</i>	\$500 - \$550,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Newtown School – <i>upgrade existing pool</i>	\$145,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Miramar North School – <i>upgrade existing pool</i>	\$60,000

⁷ The development of either of these two existing 30m 6 lane lap pools responds to meeting the needs of growth in aquatic sport and demand for additional water space at peak times.

• Berhampore School – <i>cover existing pool</i>	\$90,000
• Te Kura Kaupapa Maori O Nga Mokopuna – <i>upgrade existing pool</i>	
• Wellington East Girls College and Rongotai College – <i>upgrade and cover existing pools for year round school and community use</i> ⁷	\$250- \$300,000
	\$2.5m - \$3.0m ea
 <i>Lower priority pools as part of overall network</i>	
Tawa and Khandallah Schools – upgrade existing indoor pools	\$150,000 ea
Cashmere Ave, Ngaio, Lyall Bay Schools – upgrade/cover existing pools	\$170 - \$220,000 ea
Wadestown, Kelburn – New pools	\$500 - \$550,000 each

The total value of upgrading the recommended full school pool network is estimated to be in the vicinity of \$6-7 million over ten years

Public swimming pool network development proposals to improve opportunity and access for learn to swim

The Council currently delivers learn to swim opportunities through four swim schools located at WRAC, Keith Spry Pool, Tawa Pool and Karori Pool. The Public Swim School programme generates a positive return which assists the business unit to meet its revenue and funding target and continue to subsidise the cost of the schools aquatic education and learn to swim programme.

There has been an increase in public swim school numbers over the last couple of years especially at the community pools and as a consequence of the TSW commercial learn to swim programme at the Boys and Girls Institute ceasing operation.

The Councils programmes operate each term of the school year for 10 weeks and block courses of lessons during the school holidays excluding public holidays and Christmas week. On average, there are 4,000 LTS customers per term over the four pools.

Current pool space allocation policy restricts space made available for structured programmes such as Learn to Swim. The current policy provides for 50% of available pool space being retained at all times for casual public recreation and leisure use. To meet increased demand in the short term it has been suggested at peak times (3.30pm – 6.00pm) the percentage of pool space can be varied at each pool for delivering learn to swim and aquatic spots needs.

In the longer term increasing water space especially dedicated space for learn to swim will ultimately benefit all facility users and not necessitate the need for a sessionalised approach to the allocation of pool space. The expansion of learn to swim space at the Councils pools would also support greater schools use in the event there is no investment in a school pools network but would require a greater commitment and funding to provide transport solutions.

In response to the strategic priority of improved opportunity for learn to swim the following upgrades for the Councils pool network are suggested:

Karori Pool

The existing indoor community pool for Karori replaced the 65 year old outdoor summer only pool in 2001.

The development of pool space was restricted as a result of the existing constrained site and there was some public pressure to retain and outdoor sunbathing area. The teaching area at the pool is not currently able to satisfy demand and the quality of delivery is diminished as a result of shared use with recreation and water play activity especially at peak times.

It is proposed to develop a dedicated indoor teaching pool in the area currently designated as outdoor deck on the western side of the pool hall. Investigations undertaken by engineers and architects confirm that it is feasible to strengthen the existing deck, construct and enclose a 9.4m x 3.8m teaching pool at an estimated cost of \$585k.

Keith Spry Pool

As part of the a Feasibility Study completed in 2007 for the re-development of Keith Spry Pool a dedicated Learn to Swim space was identified as a priority. In the proposed upgrade planning that followed a pool that provides for a 15m x 10m learn to swim and Hydrotherapy pool as part of the overall development concept has been included.

It is anticipated that the development would be staged with Stage one responding to immediate pool space needs; teaching and hydrotherapy pool, leisure and water play pool including outdoor wet deck. Stage Two provides a new entry, changing facilities that would be integrated with the development of a new Library for Johnsonville if developed in the future.

Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre

Recent extensions that included leisure and water play areas (SPRAY) were completed in 2007. The development of dedicated recreation and play space was intended to re-locate those activities out of the main pool areas used for aquatic sports use and in the learners pool.

The original proposal included the provision of a dedicated hydrotherapy pool but due to insufficient funding the existing learners pool was converted to provide for school and public learn to swim programmes, as well as public and Capital and Coast District Health Board hydrotherapy and rehabilitation. As a consequence the schools programme and public programme is conflicted and public access to the hydrotherapy pool limited.

It is proposed to build a 10m x 8m x 1.4m dedicated hydrotherapy pool to improve general public access and so free up the learners' pool to fully meet demand for school and public learn to swim programmes.

Summary

Since the then advent of Tomorrows Schools Model in the late 1980's, reduced funding for learn to swim, pool infrastructure / maintenance and changes to the physical education curriculum have resulted in a lower priority for learn to swim in schools. This has resulted in a significant reduction in swimming skills and water safety knowledge among New Zealand children.

Access to learn to swim opportunities has lessened as school pools continue to be decommissioned or demolished and barriers to schools wanting to use public facilities increase. Taking learn to swim back into the school environment and/or extending the capacity of public pools may provide the solution but would not be easy and require significant investment.

Schools and their boards of trustees do not want the burden of maintaining and operating the school pool. Partnering with schools, clubs and commercial providers to upgrade existing or construct new purpose built teaching pools located strategically throughout the city is not fully the role and responsibility of the Council.

This solution is put forward against the backdrop of a challenging economic environment and on balance such investment is unlikely to be affordable for schools, the Council, external stakeholders or the Ministry of Education.

17.4 Providing facilities to meet public and aquatic sports demand

Participating in swimming as an activity for sport, health, fitness and enjoyment and trying new activities events is increasing. Aquatic sports clubs are also recognising the need for them to market and promote themselves in new ways and have all assisted in growing the base numbers of those taking part in water based sports.

In 2008 officers made some recommendations regarding future development of aquatic facilities as part of the Pools Discussion Paper. As a result of the three priorities identified by the Council during that process and changes as an outcome of the 2009-2019 LTCCP process this has been reviewed further.

Officers have engaged with representatives of aquatic sports including swimming, diving, water polo and underwater hockey. All codes continue to express the need for greater pool space and time and maintain their sports are restricted in the ability to grow as a result.

New Zealand Swimming is made up of 16 regions. Wellington has the largest membership base of any region in the country at over 2,300⁸. Wellington swimming clubs continually request additional lane space at peak times of use but none exists to give.

⁸ Swimming New Zealand Annual Report 2009.

Wellington underwater hockey reports demand exceeding supply in school leagues. Since 1998 the number of teams increased from 12 to 32 in 2004 and at that time a cap on teams was required due to the lack of space for training and competition.

Wellington Diving and the Wellington High Performance Aquatics – Diving have been incredibly successful despite having limited access to time in the diving pool at WRAC. Divers spend time in simulated dryland training facilities to compensate for time that should be spent in the pool. Any additional pool space for other aquatic sports has the benefit of potentially providing greater access to the diving pool.

Nationally water polo as a sport continues to grow incrementally each year⁹. The sport is dominated by Auckland clubs at a national level as a direct result of investment in appropriate pool facilities. Most recent developments in Auckland have been in partnership with colleges and to which Council have contributed from its Community Facilities Partnership Fund.

The two clubs in Wellington share equally the amount of available pool time but compete for the only deep water pool space at WRAC with diving, underwater hockey and synchronised swimming recently re-introduced to the centre after an absence of 8 years.

When asked what development opportunities existed for increasing access and pool space for aquatic sport and what were the future pool needs for training and competition, sports codes held the unanimous view that the addition of another competitive pool (35m x 25m x 2.1m) managed and operated in conjunction with existing facilities at the Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre was the most desired outcome for the future of aquatic sport in Wellington.

Other suggested options included an upgrade of existing college pool at Wellington East Girls School and/or Rongotai College as training venues would also provide opportunity to increase access water space, grow aquatic sport and lessen the demand on public pool space.

Capital Swimming Club and Harbour City Waterpolo¹⁰ Club have previously developed proposals for the upgrade and use of these two existing college pools and have requested funding support from the Council.

As part of the review development options for the existing network of Council owned and operated swimming pools were considered. Options that responded to the priority of meeting the growth and needs of aquatic sport are:

⁹ Waterpolo New Zealand Strategic Plan

¹⁰ WCC funded a Feasibility Study for the development of a deep water pool at Rongotai College with an estimated cost of \$5.75m

Keith Spry Pool

In 2007 a concept design for the re-development of Keith Spry pool was prepared following an earlier feasibility study. Since that time the location of a new library for Johnsonville changed and part of the site originally identified for the pool site is being considered. High level master planning for the integration of community facilities as part of the Town Centre had also commenced.

A revised high level concept has been developed as part of this review and proposes an overall development in two stages. As previously outlined in the Learn to swim section 5.2 of this report. Stage one being the addition of leisure and water play space to remove this activity from the existing lap pool, a combined learn to swim and hydrotherapy pool, re-use of the existing entry and changing facilities and addition of new family changing area and outdoor play space.

Stage two would be completed at the time that a new library is constructed. Work at this stage includes; a new integrated entry to the south with a pedestrian link to the existing park, new changing facilities, spa pools and water slides.

Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre

The development of a second competition pool for the Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre has been investigated and various concepts considered. The construction of a 35m x 25m x 2.1m deep pool could be accommodated on the eastern side of the existing 50m main pool and would utilise the existing eastern side entry and programme pool and hydrotherapy pool changing facilities and services.

The proposal would also include a dry land training facility and additional storage for aquatic sports equipment. The additional deep water pool would provide 14 additional 25m lanes for swimming, international sized areas of play for men's and women's water polo, two international sized underwater hockey fields of play, competition space for canoe polo.

The transfer of water polo out of the existing dive pool would improve overall accessibility and pool time for diving training and competition.

Thorndon Pool

There is a lack of pool space in the inner city. Freyberg Pool and Thorndon Pool provide a total of 720 sqm of water space (11 lanes). Neither pool has pool facilities for use by children. Thorndon Pool is the city's oldest operating public swimming pool and is available for only five months (November – March) each year. It is very popular as an outdoor pool and at 85 years old has a level of heritage value.

To increase the availability of pool space in the city consideration to extending the operation of Thorndon Pool to up to nine or ten months each year could be achieved by providing a retractable roofing structure that was sensitive to retaining the outdoor nature and experience of the existing pool.

Other inner city solutions suggested in this paper include upgrading and covering the existing Wellington East Girls College 30m x 13m (6 lane) pool and/or the development of a new indoor pool for city primary schools and community at Te Aro School on the Terrace.

17.5 LTCCP Implications

Swimming Pools are managed under our Swimming Pools Asset Management Plan, which sets out targets for asset condition, maintenance of existing and investment in new assets, performance and levels of service.

The scope of the review focused on those three priority areas identified by the Council and how any outcomes or decisions will ultimately influence any changes to the pools existing Asset Management Plan. In the recent LTCCP deliberations the Council responded to the tough economic situation by deferring any upgrades for aquatic facilities (CX055) until 2012/13 with the exception of the installation of a waterslide at Karori Pool in 2009/10. Renewals (CX056) remained unchanged signalling the Council desire to ensure existing assets continue to be maintained to an appropriate level.

In responding the three identified priorities areas for pools the LTCCP schedule for aquatic facilities has been populated to include the existing values in the current schedule (\$13m) and additional funding investment anticipated of (\$25.7m) over the next 10 years to achieve the full extent of proposals identified in this paper. Investing in schools assets may be problematic as any development could not be funded from capex. Council may consider establishing a Partnership Fund specifically for school pool partnerships, increasing funding through the Sport Development Grants process or include as part of the proposed Community Facilities Partnership Framework with other arts, cultural, sports and recreation facilities.

17.6 Investment and Development Options

The schedules below represent investment and development options in response to two of the three strategic priorities for aquatic facility development.

- **Aquatic Education and Learn to Swim** – school pool and public pool development options for improved access.
- **Aquatic Sport** – Providing more pool space – Council and non-Council asset solutions.

Option One: Status Quo - Current LTCCP Investment Programme

This schedule was established during the last LTCCP in 2006 and in the latest LTCCP review upgrades were deferred for 3 years creating a congested period of development in 2012/13 and the following financial year. Not all items in the

schedule relate directly to the strategic priorities set in 2009/10 including; water features, WRAC water slide, WRAC Crèche and Tawa Pool building insulation.

Total capex value over next 10 years is \$12.6m

Option Two: Increased Investment Programme – Full schedule

The full investment programme of \$38.6m assumes the Council is willing to invest in developing new and existing school pools to establish a network that is accessible to the majority of school or public pools within walking distance (15-20 mins). The partnership investment is limited to providing 5 or 6 indoor heated primary school pools and a contribution of 50% \$3 million to upgrading one secondary school pool. For WCC assets it includes both stages of upgrade for the Keith Spry Pool in Johnsonville, learn to swim pool for Karori Pool, a retractable roof structure for Thorndon Summer Pool and new pool for aquatic sport and public at that the Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre. The total value of investment (\$39m) includes funding currently in the LTCCP.

Option Three: Increased Investment Programme – Partial Schedule

The partial schedule removes investment in school pool asset development but focuses on expanding pool space for learn to swim in the Councils existing pools and meeting the growth for aquatic sport. It is envisaged this could be achieved by; completing stage one only of Keith Spry Pool re-development, a learn to swim pool at Karori Pool, installation of a retractable roof structure for Thorndon Summer Pool and a new pool for aquatic sport at WRAC. Total value of investment for this option is \$20.5m and includes the current funding in the LTCCP representing an increased funding requirement of approximately \$8 million over 10 years.

Option Four: Status Quo – Revised Current LTCCP Investment Programme

In this option the current level LTCCP funding for aquatic facility upgrades is revised to provide a limited response to the strategic priorities for aquatic facilities in the Community Facilities Policy. Recommended inclusions are: Stage One Keith Spry Pool Upgrade, learn to swim pool at Karori Pool, hydrotherapy pool at WRAC, retractable roof for Thorndon Pool and Partnership Fund for non-council pool asset development including 50% contribution to upgrade of one existing secondary school pool (including Learn to swim pool) and primary school pools development fund .Total capex value over next 10 years is \$12.6m

Option1:

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Total
KSP upgrade				6,684							6,684
Water features - KSP					236	60		63			359
WRAC Hydroslide					590						590
Water features - WRAC					354		185				539
WRAC Creche					766						766
Thorndon Upgrade					458						458
Karori Waterslide											0
Water Features - Karori					175	60		63			298
Khandallah Upgrade					1,200						1,200
Tawa building insulation*					1,600						1,600
Water Features					59	60					119
											0
		-	-	6,684	5,438	180	185	126	-	-	12,613

Option 2:

10/11 LTCCP	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Total
KSP Upgrade**		250	3,000	1,700				600	4900	6,800	17,250
Karori LTS Pool				585							585
Thordon Pool - Indoor		200	1,100								1,300
WRAC - Aquatic Sport Pool					300	6,200	7,100				13,600
School Partnerships		1,600	1,600	1,100	550		550		550		5,950
											0
	-	2,050	5,700	3,385	850	6,200	7,650	600	5,450	6,800	38,685

*add to CX056 renewals as this is replacement of the roof

** stage 2 with construction of new Johnsonville library

Option 3	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Total
KSP Upgrade		250	3,000	1,700							4,950
Karori LTS Pool				585							585
Thordon Pool - Indoor		200	1,100								1,300
WRAC- Aquatic Sport Pool					300	6,200	7,100				13,600
											0
	-	450	4,100	2,285	300	6,200	7,100	-	-	-	20,435

Option 4	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Total
KSP Upgrade		250	3,000	1,700							4,950
Karori LTS Pool				585							585
Thordon Pool - Indoor		200	1,100								1,300
WRAC- Hydrotherapy Pool					150	1,950					2,100
School Partnerships											0
Primary School Pools		65	200	200	200						665
Secondary School Pools*		100	900	1,500	500						3,000
											0
											0
	-	1,215	5,000	3,785	650	1,950	-	-	-	-	12,600

* 50% contribution for school/community share - further analysis to determine if Rongotai or WEGC is appropriate

18. Conclusion

In response to the three strategic priorities identified for aquatic facilities the review has identified the need for getting the best value and results out of existing pool space the Council pools have by piloting the introduction of a more sessionalised allocation of pool space at peak times, specifically after school and early evenings on weekdays.

The demise of the school pool continues to put pressure on schools to deliver learn to swim curriculum expectations. Transport costs and time out of the classroom are major barriers to maintaining participation while the cities pool network struggles to meet demand and provide a quality experience for learn to swim programme participants and casual recreational users alike due to limited pool space.

The aim of having a pool network of school and public pools that makes access easier for schools to access programmes and the public to have greater choice is a positive response to the situation but one that is not affordable in the current economic environment and even if affordability was not an issue, is it the Councils role and responsibility to fund the upgrade of school pool infrastructure?

The Council can continue to play an active advocacy role supporting the efforts of Water Safety and Swimming New Zealand in the campaigns for greater commitment and funding from central government.

It is evident there are capacity issues in meeting the needs of the various aquatic sporting codes and lane swimming space at peak times. The addition of a second deep water pool consolidating aquatic sport at WRAC for training, competition and general public lane swimming would be a comprehensive but costly solution. Making a contribution to the upgrade of existing pools located at secondary schools for shared school, club and community use may be more affordable option.

The review outcome provides a range of options and funding scenarios. The option that responds the most positive to the strategic priorities but remains within the current level of funding in the current LTCCP for aquatic facility upgrades seems the most appropriate.

Part C:

Proposed implementation plan for community centres, halls, recreation centres and libraries

19. Introduction

The Council Community Facilities Policy requires the Council to consider the following when prioritising its planned investment in community facilities:

- Fit with Council strategic priorities
- Current provision and desired future levels of service
- Best use of investment dollar
- Quality of existing buildings and fitness for purpose
- Changes in the need for and use of services and activities provided through community facilities.

These are discussed below:

20. Current provision and desired future levels of service

20.1 Central City for city wide facilities

The central city is the location of the majority of the city's premiere facilities including the central library, stadium, events centre, Michael Fowler Convention Centre, Te Papa and waterfront parks, beaches and open spaces.

Of the premiere facilities, only the central library is within the scope of the Community Facilities Policy. The central library was opened in 1991 and has changed very little since that time. It is a 'destination' library and hub of the libraries network. The library functions on a number of levels as a community facility providing not only library services, but acts as an informal meeting and social space where people come together to work and socialise in a safe and inviting environment. Over 78% of Wellingtonians use the central library in any year and a significant number of non-Wellingtonians who work in the central city use the library in their lunch hours and after work. As a single facility, it is used by the highest proportion of Wellingtonians compared to all other facilities in the city.

20.2 Sub-regional centres: central city, Johnsonville and Kilbirnie

In the central city, library services are provided through the central library as discussed above. Community and meeting spaces are generally provided by commercial or non-Council not-for-profit organisations. The central city has a significant number of meeting spaces and halls provided through churches and other faith based organisations. Café's are used as informal meeting spaces for small groups. Freyberg Pool and Fitness Centre and Thorndon Summer Pool provide access to aquatic facilities and attract over 250k people annually.

The Johnsonville Community Centre is the largest and best performing community centre in the city. It is visited by over 130k people in 2008/09 compared to an average of around 27k for all other community centres. The building was purpose-built in 1992 and is one of only three purpose-built community centres in the city.

The Johnsonville library is the fourth largest suburban library and the second busiest suburban library after the new Karori Library. Its floor area is approximately one third of that required for the catchment size it serves compared to international and national library standards. It is approximately the same size as Newtown library but issued over double the number of items as Newtown library in 2007/08. The current site is inadequate for an expanded library and a new location has been sought. Options included a location within the Johnsonville mall or adjacent to Council's other facilities in Johnsonville.

Keith Spry Pool was anticipated to be upgraded in 2009/10 but this was deferred during the LTCCP deliberations and is now scheduled for re-development in 2012/13. The redevelopment of the Keith Spry pool and relocation of the library to a site adjacent to the pool and community centre would enable a community hub to be developed, consistent with the levels of service in the Community Facilities Policy.

Kilbirnie Library is the third busiest suburban library after Karori and Johnsonville Libraries. The building is relatively new and joined to the Kilbirnie Recreation Centre. The Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre is of national, regional and local significance for aquatic activities and adjoining Kilbirnie Park sportsfields and sports clubs (bowls, softball, cricket, soccer and rugby) make this an intensively used hub.

Kilbirnie Community Centre is located in the town centre on Bay Road and is the second busiest community centre after Johnsonville, although only approximately one third its size. Whilst the current location of the community centre is the best of all community centres, relocation of the community centre to a site adjacent to and integrated with the library and recreation centre would enable a community hub to be developed and potentially increase the usage of all facilities. The levels of service indicate a move towards community hubs in sub-regional centres and consequently there is a trade off between the current location and non integration of the existing facilities. Relocating the community centre to reinforce the library and recreation centre location could be explored as a potential option through the Kilbirnie Town Centre Planning process.

20.3 Town Centres: Karori, Miramar, Newtown and Tawa

The proximity of Miramar and Newtown libraries to Kilbirnie means a proportion of people on the Miramar Peninsula use the Kilbirnie library in preference to or in addition to the Miramar library. This pattern is less marked in the Newtown area. Newtown and Miramar libraries are potentially undersized compared to the level of service, however this is partially offset by the proximity to Kilbirnie library.

Miramar Community Centre is poorly located and potentially undersized for the community. Despite its location and size, usage of the centre in 2008/09 was the 5th highest after Johnsonville, Kilbirnie, and Newtown community centres and Thistle Hall. Potential to develop further community space in conjunction with the library site could be beneficial to both services but is not recommended within the 10 year horizon of this plan.

Newtown Community Centre has sufficient space to meet the levels of service and as noted above is the third busiest community centre in the city. Not all space within the centre is utilised to its maximum due to design limitations and as such, some redesign of the internal spaces would increase maximise utilisation of available spaces.

The community facilities in Karori have received significant investment over the last 10 years with a new library and community constructed in 2004 and the pool redeveloped in 2001. The sizing of the facilities in this suburb is appropriate for the catchment size.

Recent investment in facilities in Tawa has seen the library expanded and the community centre located in the converted service centre. Both are appropriately sized for the suburb.

20.4 District Centres

Brooklyn, Churton Park, Ngaio, Hataitai, Island Bay, Kelburn, Khandallah, Newlands, Strathmore

Potential divergence from the levels of services for community space provision in the city's district centres are in Churton Park and Kelburn. Council supports community spaces in Brooklyn and Hataitai through a partnership model with community groups and a similar model is proposed for both Churton Park and Kelburn. Funding in the LTCCP is identified for investment in new facilities in Churton Park and this funding is supported. A number of proposals for community facilities in Churton Park have been raised and it is anticipated some of the identified funding in the LTCCP will be used to establish the configuration and location of new facilities in the catchment.

Library services are not anticipated in district centres where they are within 3km of a sub regional or town centre. As such, no library services are anticipated for any centre other than Ngaio, Island Bay and Khandallah. There are no recreation centres, school or community pools in the southern bay suburbs. Existing services in Brooklyn may require further review. Island Bay and Khandallah libraries are undersized for their catchments. Ngaio library is oversized for its catchment and the proximity of Khandallah and Ngaio libraries is considered to alleviate any sizing issues particularly as the libraries are run as a single overall service.

20.5 Neighbour hood centres

Aro Valley, Berhampore, Crofton Down, Lincolnshire Farm (future), Linden, Lyall Bay, Marsden Village , Mt Cook, Mt Victoria, Owhiro Bay, Northland, Roseneath, Seatoun, Thorndon, Wadestown

Neighbourhood centres are anticipated to have some multiuse flexible community spaces where the community may come together to meet and interact. The Council supports a number of spaces throughout the city, although many are not located within these centres. Gaps in provision are anticipated to be filled through a partnership model with other existing providers in these centres. Where council already supports a community space, then these will continue to exist and the Council may wish to review whether these remain staffed or are managed as a community hall.

No library services are anticipated in neighbourhood centres. Wadestown library is an existing service which is currently being trialled as a mixed community and library space. This trial is supported and a review of its success should be made after 2 years.

20.6 Summary

The following table summaries the current provision against the service level. A number of suburban libraries appear undersized, however service changes can be made to alleviate these issues in all except Johnsonville, Island Bay and Kilbirnie catchments. The central library is undersized to meet the demands of the predicted growth across the city over the next 20 years.

Gaps in WCC support of community spaces occur in a number of catchments including Berhampore, Marsden Village, Mt Cook, and Mt Victoria. There are a number of alternative providers in these areas and it is recommended that further work on partnerships with existing facilities be pursued to address potential gaps.

Table 1: summary of service levels and provision.

	Central City (city wide pop.)	Sub-Regional (30k to 80k pop.)	Town Centres (11k to 30k pop.)	District Centres (5k to 10k pop.)	Neighbourhood Centres (up to 6k pop.)
		<i>Johnsonville Kilbirnie</i>	<i>Karori Miramar Newtown Tawa</i>	<i>Brooklyn Churton Park Ngaio Hataitai Island Bay</i> <i>Kelburn Khandallah Newlands Strathmore</i>	<i>Aro Valley Berhampore Crofton Down Lincolnshire Farm (future) Linden Lyal Bay Marsden Village</i> <i>Mt Cook Mt Victoria Owhiro Bay Northland Roseneath Seatoun Thorndon Wadestown</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts facility • Multiuse space for community based organisations • Aquatic facility • Central Library • Community hub • Extensive range of venues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Passive recreation ○ Active recreation ○ Meeting space – formal and informal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic facility • Large suburban library • Community centre • Venues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Passive recreation ○ Active recreation ○ Meeting space – formal and informal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic facilities where a centre is more than 3km from a regional centre • Large suburban library • Community centre • Venues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Passive recreation ○ Active recreation ○ Meeting space – formal and informal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library service unless the centre is within 3km of town or regional centre with a library service. Where library services are provided, these will be collocated with community spaces • Community centre or hall • Venues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Passive recreation ○ Active recreation ○ Meeting space – formal and informal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Flexible multiuse ○ Meeting space – formal and informal • Council active support for populations over 2.5kk

	Central City (city wide pop.)	Sub-Regional (30k to 80k pop.)	Town Centres (11k to 30k pop.)	District Centres (5k to 10k pop.)	Neighbourhood Centres (up to 6k pop.)
Library level of service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11,000 m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800 to 1800 m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 450 to 1000 m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 to 400 m² 	No provision
Current provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central library 8554 m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnsonville 605 m² • Kilbirnie 650 m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karori 846 m² • Tawa 655 m² • Miramar 536 m² • Newtown 602 m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooklyn 137 m² • Khandallah 135 m² • Island Bay 164 m² • Ngaio 560 m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wadestown 215 m²
<i>Comments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Refresh Central library and expand public library space to 10,000m² including community space to create community hub for central city residents</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relocate and extend Johnsonville library</i> • <i>Develop hub model for Kilbirnie with collocated library, recreation and community centre</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No change to facility size</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ngaio and Khandallah libraries run as joint service</i> • <i>Review future of Brooklyn library as 3km from Central Library</i> • <i>Extend Island Bay library</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Review future of Wadestown library</i>
Community halls and centres - level of service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 1000m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 1000 m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 to 800m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 to 400m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 200m²

	Central City (city wide pop.)	Sub-Regional (30k to 80k pop.)	Town Centres (11k to 30k pop.)	District Centres (5k to 10k pop.)	Neighbourhood Centres (up to 6k pop.)
Current provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thistle Hall 384m² • Oriental Bay 310m² • Mezzanine floor in Central Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnsonville 1100m² • Kilbirnie 340m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miramar 240m² • Newtown CCC 675m² • Tawa 735m² • Karori 900m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Island Bay 180m² • Strathmore 245m² • Khandallah 245m² • Ngaio 420m² • Vogelmorn 245m² • Brooklyn CC and RC (partnership 300 and 135m² resp) • Hataitai ?? m² • Newlands 740m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aro Valley 243m² • Northland 1150m² • Wadestown 170m² • Linden 310m²
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Consider community hub developed as part of refresh of Central Library</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Integrate new library with existing community facilities in Johnsonville</i> • <i>Consider relocating community centre to create integrated community hub with library and recreation centre</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Refresh Newtown CCC to maximise utility of all existing spaces</i> • <i>Consider development of community space integrated with existing library building</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Consider reconfiguration of Island Bay community spaces on Council land in Island Bay</i> • <i>Consider the relocation of Vogelmorn Hall and partnership with local group or organisation</i> • <i>Consider integration of Ngaio Town Hall with Cummings Park library</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No change to facility size</i>

21. Best use of investment dollar

In a time of limited investment spend, the Council must ensure that it invests in areas where the value of the spend has maximum impact. This may be that investment is prioritised by facilities that:

- Are premiere facilities and require investment to maintain the quality of the existing facility
- have the highest levels of use/capita
- are located in highest areas of population growth
- do not duplicate existing facilities.

Premiere facilities

Council's premiere facilities are the Central library and Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre. Once completed, the Indoor Sports Centre will be included in this category.

Level of usage per capita

	'Size' of Council's role in city	% of residents who use the service 2007/08	Approx average no of visits per user per year	No of transactions or visits
Libraries	Main provider	73%	23 visits	2.7 million visits 10 million page views on website
Recreation centres	Small to medium provider	20%	10 visits	330k users of centres 70k participants in programmes
Swimming pools	Main provider	52%	16 visits	Over 1.5 million users
Sports fields	Main provider	46%	50 visits	Over 4 million users
Community centres	Small provider (12% of com. spaces)	18%	14 visits	540,000 users
Community halls	Small provider (12% of com. spaces)	15%	2 visits	43,000 users

Areas of high population growth

Areas of high population growth are in the Central City, Johnsonville and other key sites along the growth spine. This is discussed further below in section 0.

Usage of community venues varies across the portfolio and is not proportional to space, nor level of financial support. Highest usage is in Johnsonville, Kilbirnie/Lyall Bay, and Newtown community centres and Thistle Hall. The lowest levels of usage in terms of people using the facility per week are at

Khandallah and Aro Valley community centre. These levels of usage are likely linked to the number of separate spaces available for use in these centres.

22. Future trends likely to affect Wellington's community facilities

22.1 Urban growth

Wellington's population is predicted to increase by 24% by 2031 of which a quarter of the growth will be located in the central city. The other major area of growth is predicted to be in the northern suburbs. The Council's growth strategy aims to concentrate growth along a growth spine running from Kilbirnie and the airport in the south to Johnsonville in the north. Adelaide Road is to be a new centre which for the purposes of the Community Facilities Policy is within the Mt Cook catchment.

Map 1 shows the (a) the percentage growth in population anticipated by 2031 and (b) the increase in population anticipated by 2031. As can be seen, some areas such as Glenside and Kaiwharawhara show very high percentage growth, however the actual number of additional residents is small given the low population count in that area.

Studies in the UK and other countries have shown that as population densities increase, the demand for and usage of community facilities increases. Council's focus on concentrating growth into the growth spine is likely to increase the demand on community facilities over and above anticipated demand if similar levels of population growth were made in greenfield sites.

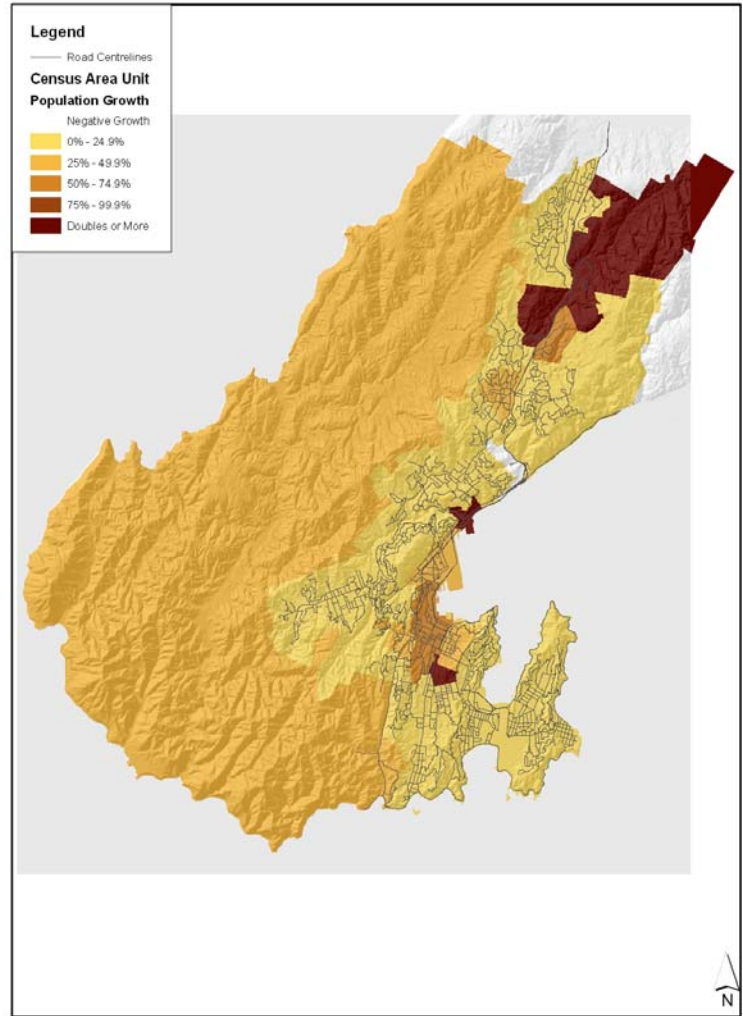
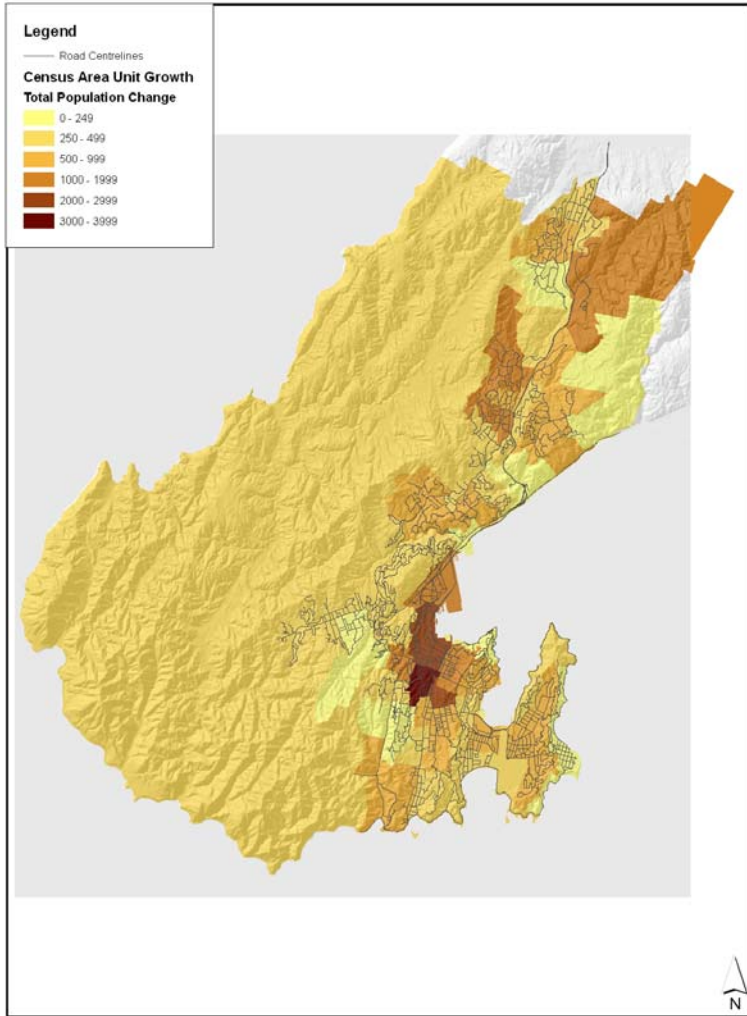
22.2 Demographic changes

At the 2006 census, Wellington city's population was approximately 180,000 people. Wellington is a relatively young city associated with the presence of 2 universities and a substantial population of young professionals. In 2006, 25% of the population were aged 18 to 30 years. In the inner-city and inner-city suburbs this proportion rose to 50% of the total population in these areas. Families are concentrated in the northern suburbs and Miramar peninsula.

Just over 8% of Wellington's population was 65 years old and over in 2006; by 2031 this proportion is estimated to almost double. The highest concentrations of older people are currently in Tawa and Miramar areas. By 2031, this will change and it is estimated that nearly one fifth of all people in Karori and Miramar will be over 65 years old. As a proportion of the population, the percentage of elderly in Tawa grows at a slower rate than in Miramar and Karori, reflecting the higher number children expected to be born in this area over the next twenty to twenty five years.

Wellington's population is becoming more ethnically diverse. Since 1991, the number of Pacific Island peoples and Maori living in Wellington has grown at around the same rate as the overall population. During this time, the number of Asian peoples has almost doubled and the number in Middle Eastern, African and Latin American peoples has more than quadrupled.

Map 1: Predicted growth in Wellington (source Stats NZ)



Census Area Unit Projected Growth 2006-2031

22.3 Technology changes

Impact of changes in technology is greatest in library services. Increasing use of technology to access information will require a rethink of library services over the coming years. Increasing operational costs and the need for efficiencies in the operation of libraries will drive more use of technology to manage the collection and lending of items. Ensuring the existing buildings are capable of adapting to these technology changes is a significant issue for the library service.

In the future, libraries will be required to provide access to information in a range of formats with the printed format remaining and the use of digital formats increasing. As more material is provided in digital form and on-line, libraries will be required to purchase licences and provide access to these information sources for their customers. Libraries will need to review their collection management and develop a strategic plan for the library collection, whether this be books or digital media or downloaded through the internet, to adapt to new technology and continue to meet the needs of Wellington's community.

22.4 Social trends relating to services

Societal trends are towards an improvement in quality of life with increased expectations around convenience, access, quality of the experience (including the buildings and their surroundings), and breadth of services. More focus is on healthy living and greater awareness of fitness and activity. The continued reduction in the average size of households and more people living alone provides people with greater individual freedoms but also more needs around social interactions and support.

Libraries are increasingly being seen as a resource for not just books and information, but also for reading, studying, working, learning, entertainment, socialising, and playing. Their community support facets of library services are being increasingly recognised in the literature. Libraries provide informal meeting spaces, where people can gather without the requirement to purchase goods or pay for entry. Suburban libraries in particular are becoming more important in supporting community interactions and creation of or integrating community space within a library building is supported.

Currently our aquatic facilities provide a wide range of different activities including: health and fitness opportunities; aquatic education and learning how to swim; free play; structured play; sports training, events and competition; water therapy, recreation and leisure.

The ability to be all things to all people all of the time cannot be sustained especially at peak times of use. Establishing a programme priority policy or a more sessionalised approach to the allocation of pool space at peak times would utilise facilities across the pools network and be activity, facility, programme and time of day specific or a combination of these. In the short-term this would allow customer expectations to be better managed in a proactive manner ensuring certainty of access and quality of experience.

The provision of a 12 court indoor community sports centre for the city will see it ready for use in 2011. The indoor sports centre is in response to the lack of facilities in the city and will provide an affordable, accessible quality playing and training facilities for netball, basketball, volleyball, and many other sports and will also be valuable for improved physical education, recreation and sports development for primary and secondary schools.

22.5 Summary

Community facilities must respond to the changing needs of the population in their catchments. In the majority of cases, building form does not limit the potential options for service delivery provided the building design is flexible and allows for multifunctional spaces. The greatest area of change will be in libraries where improvements in technology and increasing digitisation of information resources will require building functionality to be changed to accommodate these changes. The demand and expectations for improved access and fit for purpose sport and recreation facilities and services will continue to be a challenge.

23. Quality of existing buildings and fitness for purpose

For community facilities, building quality is one of the aspects of fitness for purpose of a building. The Community Facilities Policy requires that facilities should be, amongst other things, flexible, multipurpose, inviting, and able to be accessed by intended users.

Fitness for purpose implies that a building is able to be used for its intended purpose and in its broadest sense, all buildings within Council's community facilities portfolio are fit for purpose in that they are able to be used by the community for community purposes. However at a more detailed level, there is significant difference in the fitness for purpose of modern purpose built buildings and older buildings within the facilities portfolio.

Building quality incorporates aspects of :

- Building functionality around enabling users to make the most of the services in the building
- Technical performance including aspects such as structural strength, lighting, thermal efficiency as well as asset condition
- Amenity aspects which impact on a user's overall experience of the building.

23.1 Libraries

As noted above, most community facilities where the Council delivers the service are housed in purpose built buildings (i.e. libraries, recreation centres and pools). Generally these buildings are fit-for-purpose and of good quality, although they may be dated, designed for different service models and lack energy efficient aspects of modern buildings. Library buildings will require modification to maximise the advantages that technology changes will provide to enabling greater community access to information.

23.2 Community centres and halls

The Council owns three purpose built community centres and the majority of other centres and halls were designed for other uses and, once they were obsolete for their original intended purpose, converted to a community centre or hall. These include:

Converted church complex	Newtown Community and Cultural Centre
Converted venture units	Karori Community Centre
Converted house	Island Bay Community Centre,
Converted service centre	Tawa Community Centre
Converted library building	Miramar Community Centre Wadestown Community Centre (previously also club rooms)
Community hall now used as community centre	Aro Valley Community Centre Northland Memorial and Community Centre
Town hall now used as community hall	Ngaio Town Hall Khandallah Town Hall

A review of all Council owned community centres and community halls was undertaken in 2007/08 which assessed the buildings against criteria around fitness for purpose, amenity issues, and compliance with relevant regulations. The main findings were:

- *Earthquake strength*

All non residential buildings in the city must comply with the requirements of the current Building Code for earthquake strength. The review included an initial coarse screening across the community centres and halls. The review found a number of buildings will potentially require additional strengthening to meet earthquake strengthening requirements if significant additions or alterations are made to the building. If any of the buildings were to be designated for use as emergency response centres, then the building would be required to meet higher standards for earthquake strength.

- *Other code compliance issues*

Depending on the nature and use of kitchens in centres, the public health regulations require some kitchens in centres to be upgraded to meet food hygiene regulations if they continue to be used to prepare and serve food.

- *Amenity issues*

Older community halls and centres designed for alternative purposes and 'converted' to their current use generally

- lack thermal insulation and are difficult to heat
- have inflexible lighting
- have poor circulation spaces
- have limited passive surveillance from staffed areas to some areas of the building
- have insufficient storage capacity to meet the current needs of users.

Whilst many are operating well, the use of the facilities may be increased if some of the amenity issues were addressed. Lighting in halls is generally design for active recreation and not for social functions and limits the desirability of these venues for social events. Installing energy efficiency measures such as energy efficient lighting and thermal insulation would reduce the operating costs of the buildings.

- *Access*

A number of buildings lacked sufficient universal access facilities, with some lacking disability access to a building or universal access toilets. In a few cases, addressing access issues will require significant alterations to the buildings.

- *Functionality and flexibility*

At a basic level, adequate functionality and flexibility means having sufficient storage for the venue and users, appropriate entrance/reception area and dedicated space where community centre co-coordinators are able to work. Most centres met this basic level, however, two were assessed as requiring alterations to the entrance / reception areas.

- *Overall improvements required*

From this work, the level of work was scoped and costed for each building to meet

- the basic standard,
- remodel to address functionality issues and
- full upgrade or replacement.

Recommendations were made for the level of intervention required for each building. These were

Building	Recommended level of investment
Aro Valley Community Centre	Upgrade
Island Bay Community Centre	Remodel
Johnsonville Community Centre	Basic
Khandallah Town Hall	Remodel
Kilbirnie Community Centre	Upgrade
Linden Social Centre	Basic
Miramar Community Centre	Upgrade
Newlands Community Centre	None
Newtown Cultural and Community Centre	Remodel
Ngaio town Hall	Remodel
Northland Memorial and Community Centre	Remodel
Oriental Bay – Band Rotunda	Remodel
Strathmore Community House	Upgrade
Tawa Community Centre	Remodel
Thistle Hall	Basic

Vogelmorn Hall	Basic
Wadestown Community Centre	Upgrade ¹¹

23.3 Active recreation centres

The primary investment in indoor recreation centres is in the new Indoor Community Sports Centre in Kilbirnie. Given the scale of the investment in this facility, it is not proposed to invest further in recreation centres until after 2018.

24. Assessment of priorities

The table below shows a summary of the priority ranking for each of the catchment areas and prioritise the investment in community facilities in each of these areas over libraries and community spaces. A more detailed assessment of the catchments vs the prioritisation criteria described above is given in Appendix 3.

Catchment	Population in catchment	Libraries Ranking
<i>Johnsonville</i>	33,873	1
<i>Brooklyn</i>	9,105	2
<i>Central city</i>	56,460	3
<i>Island Bay</i>	8,250	4
<i>Khandallah</i>	7,209	5
<i>Wadestown</i>	2,949	6
<i>Miramar</i>	15,036	7
<i>Kilbirnie</i>	27,450	8
<i>Newtown</i>	11,478	9
<i>Ngaio</i>	5,496	10
<i>Tawa</i>	10,764	11
<i>Karori</i>	13,980	12

Catchment	Population in catchment	Community spaces Ranking
<i>Churton Park</i>	5,514	Gap
<i>Kelburn</i>	7,386	Gap
<i>Central city</i>	56,460	1
<i>Aro Valley</i>	2,571	2
<i>Newtown</i>	11,478	3
<i>Strathmore</i>	5,721	4
<i>Miramar</i>	15,036	5
<i>Kilbirnie</i>	27,450	6

¹¹ This recommendation is now obsolete as Wadestown library is now used for community development and to deliver community services. This building is now used primarily as a childcare facility.

Catchment	Population in catchment	Community spaces Ranking
<i>Linden</i>	4,356	7
<i>Northland</i>	2,709	8
<i>Wadestown</i>	2,949	9
<i>Lyall Bay</i>	2,394	10
<i>Ngaio</i>	5,496	11
<i>Island Bay</i>	8,250	12
<i>Tawa</i>	10,764	13
<i>Karori</i>	13,980	14
<i>Johnsonville</i>	33,873	15
<i>Khandallah</i>	7,209	16
<i>Newlands</i>	9,345	17
<i>Brooklyn</i>	9,105	Partnership
<i>Hataitai</i>	6,456	Partnership

25. Priorities for action

The priorities for action are listed below. Further detail of the initiatives is given in Appendix 4.

25.1 Community spaces

1. In Churton Park, continue to work with the community to identify the best option to provide facilities to meet the current and future population needs.
2. Work with existing facility owners and operators to increase community access to their facilities.
3. In Aro Valley, work with the community to develop a proposal to upgrade the existing facilities to meet the needs of the community, recognising Council's investment in nearby facilities.
4. Upgrade the Strathmore Park community base building
5. Upgrade Newtown Community and Cultural Centre
6. Undertake a feasibility study developing a community hub in Kilbirnie as part of the Kilbirnie Town Centre Planning project
7. Undertake a feasibility study of co-locating the library and community centre services in Island Bay; and
8. Review the Community Centres and Halls Asset Management Plan to align with the priorities in the Community Facilities Policy.

25.2 Library spaces

1. Refresh the central library space, furniture and fitting, including considering more efficient positioning of the existing workrooms and potential for relocating the book stacks to an alternative site.
2. Upgrade technology interface and inventory control through implementation of Radio Frequency Identification system across the library network.
3. Increase library opening hours to Sunday opening 9.30am to 5pm to reflect changing usage patterns
4. Undertake and implement a review of the library collection in terms of collection management, scope, other languages, depth and age of books, plus a review of technology advances in information storage formats and future trends in technology and library provision.
5. Investigate a hub model for Council facility provision in Johnsonville and enable the upgrade the Johnsonville Library during years 6 to 10
6. Undertake work on access principles for libraries, and
7. Review the Library Asset Management plan to align with the priorities in the Community Facilities Policy.

2009 \$000'S			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Details			10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	
5	Jville library upgrade	Capex						\$300	\$700	\$4,000	\$6,000			\$11,000
5a	Jville library upgrade	Opex												\$-
<i>Total opex for libraries</i>			\$-	\$-	\$-	\$885	\$885	\$885	\$885	\$885	\$885	\$885	\$885	\$7,080
<i>Total capex for libraries</i>			\$-	\$180	\$7,900	\$-	\$4,000	\$3,200	\$700	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$-	\$-	\$25,980
Total														
	Total	Capex	\$145	\$180	\$8,755	\$45	\$4,145	\$4,221	\$1,565	\$4,285	\$8,460	\$230	\$3,500	\$35,531
	Total	Opex	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$940	\$940	\$940	\$940	\$940	\$940	\$940	\$940	\$7,685
	Total	Opex/C apex	\$-	\$100	\$720	\$720	\$720	\$720	\$720	\$720	\$720	\$720	\$720	\$6,580

Contact Officer: *Wendy Walker, Director, Citizen Engagement*

Supporting Information

1) Strategic Fit / Strategic Outcome

The policy supports Council's overall vision of affordable, internationally competitive city.

The policy supports Council's social and recreation outcomes

2) LTCCP/Annual Plan reference and long term financial impact

There is no provision for the upgrade of libraries or community centres or halls in the current LTCCP with the exception of Churton Park facilities.

The recommended approach for aquatic facilities is to realign the current funding in the LTCCP with the Council's strategic priorities for aquatic facilities

3) Treaty of Waitangi considerations

The proposals in the implementation plan may have implications for Mana Whenua. Consultation will be carried out in parallel to broader community consultation on the draft policy.

4) Decision-Making

This is not a significant decision. The report sets out a number of options and reflects the views and preferences of those with an interest in this matter who have been consulted with.

5) Consultation

a) General Consultation

It is proposed to consult on the policy and prioritisation of the proposals in parallel with the 2010/2011 Draft Annual Plan consultation. Specific proposals and the timing

b) Consultation with Maori

Discussions with Mana whenua will be held through the consultation process above

6) Legal Implications

There are no immediate legal implications for the policy

7) Consistency with existing policy

The policy is consistent with Council's strategic outcomes and objectives

2. Appendix 1

Draft Community Facilities Policy

1. Introduction

The purpose of the Community Facilities Policy is to guide the Council when it makes decisions around community facilities – especially investment in and divestment of physical assets. This policy also describes the circumstances where and when the Council will partner with other organisations to meet community needs.

Community facilities are the physical spaces, buildings and amenities that support communities, groups, families and individuals to meet their social needs, maximise their potential and achieve community wellbeing. They are the physical ‘hard’ part of the city’s social infrastructure.

The Council believes that community facilities are an important tool in assisting it to meet its strategic outcomes and to develop and support community life. Community facilities are part of the response to strengthening communities. They are the platform from which activities and services can be delivered. They are the location where individuals can meet and come together in a planned, informal or incidental way and where activities and services can occur that contribute to a community’s health and wellbeing.

The Council recognises that people use a wide range of facilities – not just those owned by the Council. Schools, churches, universities all make up the social fabric of the city. Increasingly commercial entities like cafes and bars also provide places for people to meet, socialise and do business.

The Council currently supports a range of social infrastructure assets across the city through a variety of mechanisms including direct provision, support through grants, and subsidised leases. Not all facilities require Council financial support.

This policy sets out Council’s general approach to supporting community facilities. While this policy focuses on the provision of the physical assets, the Council recognises that the activities and services delivered in or from these physical assets are equally, if not more, important in achieving social well-being.

1.1 What are community facilities?

Community facilities and the spaces within form part of the city’s “hard” social infrastructure. The ‘soft’ social infrastructure relates to the staffing, resourcing, grants, provision of information which support community well being. People are able to meet, play and learn in community spaces, groups can form and information and knowledge can be shared. Community spaces may be for arts, cultural, educational, recreational and leisure activities; they may be accommodation for voluntary groups and are important gathering points in civil defence emergencies. Community spaces may support both informal and formal

activities and gatherings, and help strengthen communities by bringing people together, contributing to individual's well-being and sense of community.

The spaces encompassed by community facilities are not necessarily just buildings but also include open space, playgrounds and sports fields. Community spaces include:

- Arts and crafts centres
- Arts galleries
- Cafes
- Childcare centres
- Churches
- Cinemas
- Community centres
- Community halls
- Faith-based spaces
- Hobby clubs
- Libraries
- Marae
- Museums
- Parks and gardens
- Playgrounds
- Public spaces
- Recreation centres
- Schools
- Scout halls
- Sports fields
- Sports pavilions
- Swimming pools
- Town halls

Community spaces may be located in single purpose or multipurpose buildings, indoors or outdoors, in parks and open space. They may be distributed around a suburb or co-located in a single area.

1.2 What community facilities does this policy apply to?

The community spaces and facilities covered by this policy are those with a primary purpose relating to Council's social and recreation objectives and include

- Aquatic facilities
- Community centres
- Community halls (including town halls such as Ngaio and Khandallah Town Halls)
- Libraries
- Recreation centres (including the Indoor Community Sports Centre).

There are a range of other facilities that are also part of the Council's community facility asset base but whose primary purpose relates to Council's arts and cultural, economic or open space objectives. Their importance is acknowledged but they are not being considered as part of this policy. These include:

- Playgrounds
- Sports fields and sports pavilions
- Community leases
- Michael Fowler Centre and Town Hall
- Queen's Wharf event centre
- Arts facilities
- Galleries
- Museums.

1.3 Strategic context

The Local Government Act 2002 requires the Council to promote social well-being and the Council's Long Term Council Community Plan outlines the Council's key objectives and priorities for social wellbeing in the city. The focus of the Social and Recreation Strategy is to promote social wellbeing at the community level with its overarching goal of building strong, safe, and healthy communities for a good quality of life. The Council's long term approach is to promote strong, safe and healthy communities through ensuring the social

infrastructure is in place to meet residents' and the communities' needs. Within the social infrastructure, the physical assets are the platform for community development, activities and services to take place.

Community facilities contribute towards a sense of place through creating potential focal points for community activity and the space itself can become a concrete symbol of a community's sense of identity and place. In addition community facilities may contribute to strong communities by supporting a sense of safety, security and trust in others as well as a good quality of life. Community facilities enable people to have multiple opportunities for involvement and engagement in formal and informal activities (and are able to access these) where all people are welcome.

Safe communities are those whose residents feel a sense of safety, where people are safe in their homes and out in the community and city. The design elements of community facilities may contribute towards the sense of safety including the prevention of injuries, accidents and crime.

Healthy communities encompass aspects of mental, physical well-being and environmental well-being and the extent to which people can pursue opportunities and their personal aspirations. Providing activities and services to encourage physical activity and personal growth can support community health outcomes.

The outcomes the Council wants to achieve are:

A city that is:

- More liveable: *Wellington will be a great place to live, work and play, offering a stimulating and high quality range of community amenities and services, including affordable housing*
- More inclusive: *Wellington's diverse population will be supported and embraced by a tolerant, caring and welcoming community*
- More actively engaged: *Wellington residents will be actively engaged in their communities and in recreation and leisure activities*
- Better connected: *Wellington will offer excellent access to a sound social infrastructure that supports high level social cohesion*
- Healthier: *Wellington's population will enjoy a healthy lifestyle with high standards of public health*
- Safer: *Wellington will offer a safe living environment, where people feel safe*
- Stronger sense of place: *Wellington will have a strong local identity that celebrates and protects its sense of place, capital city status, distinctive landforms and landmarks, defining features, history, heritage buildings, places and spaces.*

2. Overall approach

The Council's overall approach to supporting community facilities is to work with the other groups, organisations and agencies across the city to ensure the community has sufficient access to the existing facilities and services to meet their needs.

The Council considers that the community facilities and services are best located in urban commercial centres as these are the focus of economic and social life of the city's communities. Wellington City has an established network of centres which is articulated through the Centres Policy.

The Community Facilities Policy builds on the role of these centres as a focus of local and regional services and provides for a hierarchy of facility provision, where the functions and size of the infrastructure in a centre reflects the catchment population to be serviced and the role of the centre in the Centres hierarchy. Facility and centre catchments are determined by the existing patterns of settlement, the geography and topography of the city, the population density within an area, the relationships and connections between centres and anticipated growth patterns. The quality of the facility, and the scope of the service delivered from it, reflects of the position the centre has in the provision hierarchy.

Whilst facilities in regional centres are of a larger scale, they must be designed and function to act as local facilities for their local community as well as regional facilities for a wider catchment. Similarly, for facilities in town centres and district centres where catchments and communities are likely to overlap, facilities must also be accessible as local facilities meeting local needs as well as meeting the wider needs of the larger catchment.

The general approach by Council into the future will be to generally continue with its existing provision of community spaces, and where service gaps or a need is demonstrated, work with others to enable increased community access to other non- Council facilities. The Council may develop partnerships or contribute funding towards the delivery of community services from an existing non-Council asset. For Council's own facilities, the focus will be to ensure consistency in the functionality, layout and quality of the buildings to encourage appropriate use by a wide range of people and groups.

Divestment may be considered where assets are under utilised, not fit for purpose and poorly located. Divestment of these facilities will be considered where alternative access to comparable facilities is supported.

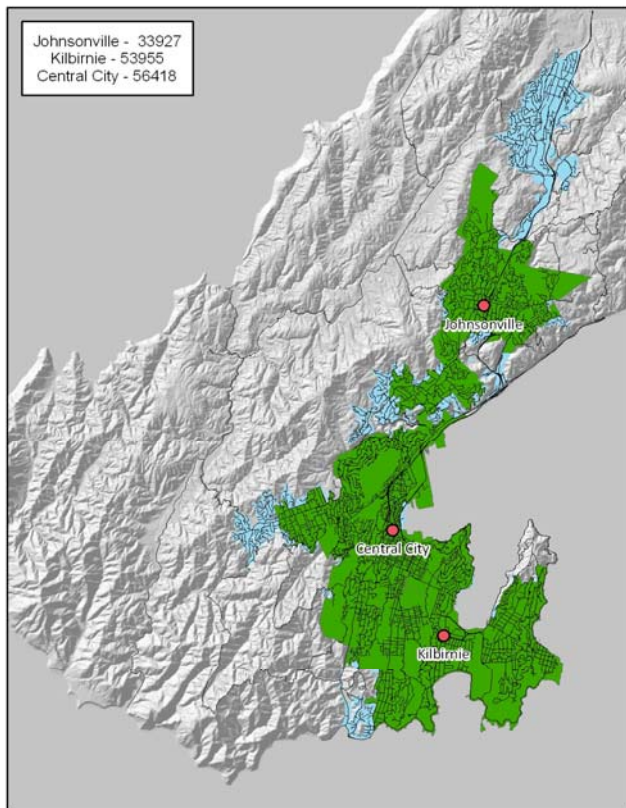
This policy provides a framework of provision based on existing and planned suburban centres plus the central city and largely reflects the hierarchy established through the Council's Centres Policy.

2.1 Centre catchments

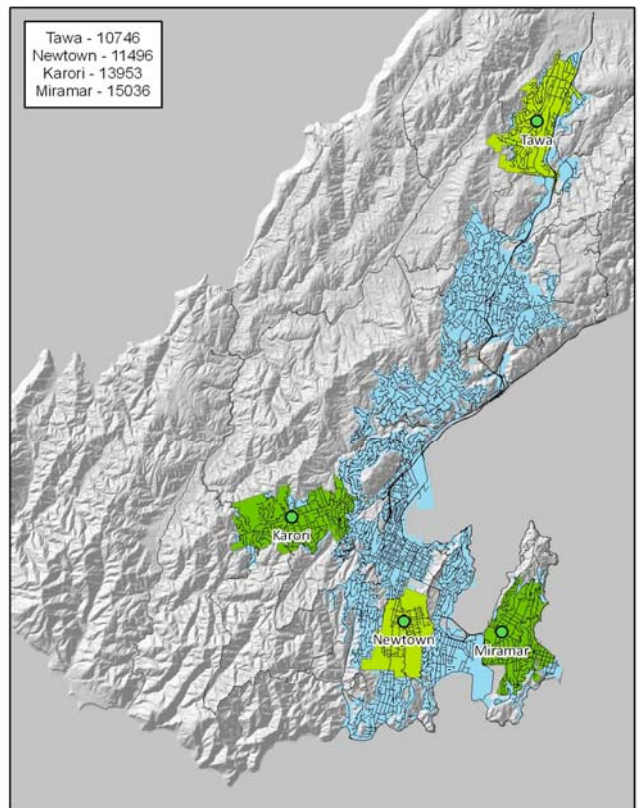
The city has three main catchments for community facilities focused around the central city, and the 'sub-regional' centres of Johnsonville in the north and Kilbirnie in the south. Each has a distinctive pattern of settlement. Johnsonville to the north is surrounded by a few larger town and district centres, the central city is surrounded by smaller neighbourhood centres and Kilbirnie in the south is surrounded by a range of centres across all levels. These centres are shown on Figure 1.

Catchments around the different types of centre are set at a maximum travel distance and within this area are defined by existing patterns of settlement, the geography and topography of the city, the population density within an area, and

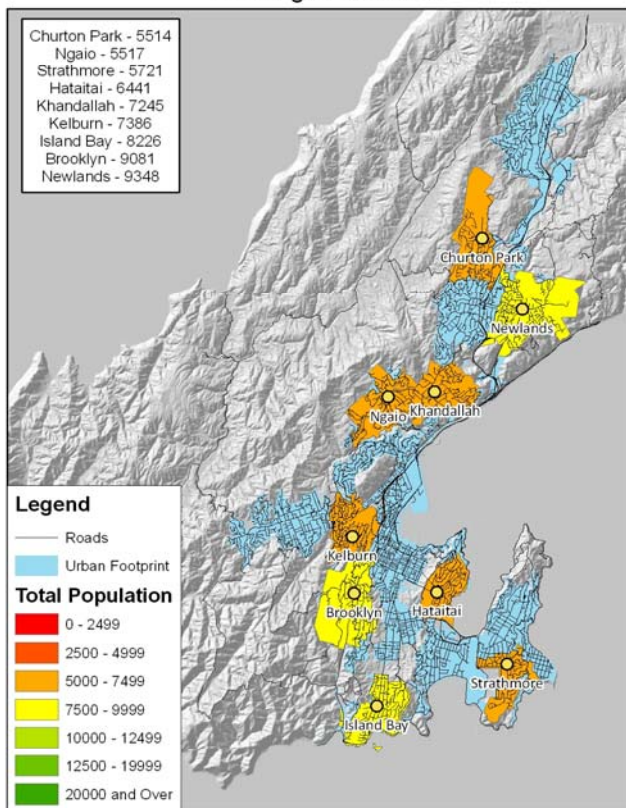
the relationships and connections between centres. The maximum travel distances are shown below:



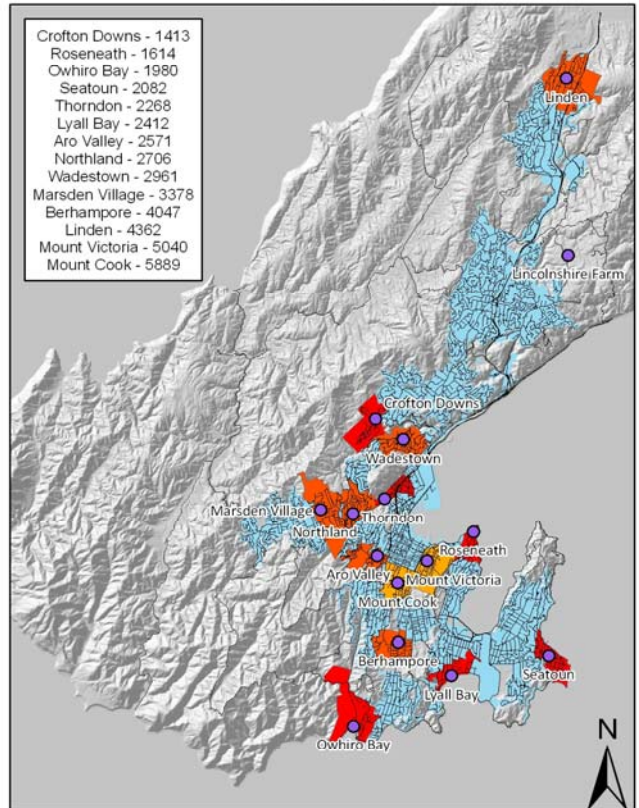
Sub-Regional Centres



Town Centres



District Centres



Neighbourhood Centres

DATA STATEMENT

Property boundaries
Land Information NZ
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Accuracy in urban areas: +/-1m
Accuracy in rural areas: +/-30m

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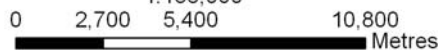
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Colour Orthorectification 1:500
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Wellington City Council

Total Population Census 2006

1:138,000



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Date: 12/10/2009
Author: Andrew Parnell
File Path:

Figure 1: Centre catchments and population (2006 census)

Centre type	Maximum travel distance	Approx Population range (to 2030)
City wide		Up to 230,000
Central City and sub regional centres	5km	30,000 to 80,000
Town Centres	2.5km	11,000 to 30,000
District Centres	1.8km or 20 to 25 minute walk	5,000 to 10,000
Neighbourhood Centres	1km or 10 to 12 minute walk	Up to 6,000

2.2 Desired service levels

The central city is the major employment and entertainment centre for Wellington. The central city hosts a range of civic, cultural, social and recreational infrastructure at the highest standard in the city. These act as both city wide and sub regional facilities depending on the nature and type of facility. The growth in inner city living has increased the need for local infrastructure in the inner city and consequently many of these regional facilities also act as local infrastructure for the inner city community. In addition, those who live in the inner city may use the local infrastructure in the surrounding suburbs putting added pressure on these spaces.

Johnsonville and Kilbirnie are important employment and retail nodes and are sub-regional centres. The social infrastructure in these centres will support a wide catchment of between 50,000 to 60,000 people from a number of surrounding town, district and neighbourhood centres and will be accessed by public transport or private vehicle by the majority of users. Services and facilities will be sized to meet both local and sub-regional needs and where Council provides multiple services these will ideally be co-located in a regional hub.

In town centres, services and facilities support surrounding suburbs as well as local community activities. Aquatic facilities will only be provided in centres more than 3km from a regional centre. Town centres such as Karori and Tawa are outside the catchments of their related sub-regional centres and as such are expected to provide a full range of social infrastructure services that are appropriately sized to their catchments. Newtown and Miramar are located within the sub-regional catchment of Kilbirnie and, as such do not necessarily need to provide a full range of services as these may more effectively be delivered from a community hub in Kilbirnie.

District centres are expected to provide services to meet the needs of the local population, their health, learning and support needs. Facilities in the catchments are walkable distance for the fit and active, or easily accessed by public transport and private vehicle. In district centres, a suburban library facility will only be provided where the centre is more than 3km from a regional or town centre. In recognition of the community development facets of the library operations, greater emphasis will be placed on these and library services and community spaces will be integrated with other community spaces.

Table 1: Hierarchy of provision for community facilities

Central City (city wide pop.)	Sub-Regional (30k to 80k pop.)	Town Centres (11k to 30k pop.)	District Centres (5k to 10k pop.)	Neighbourhood Centres (up to 6k pop.)
	<i>(Central City)</i> <i>Johnsonville</i> <i>Kilbirnie</i> (Hub model)	<i>Karori</i> <i>Miramar</i> <i>Newtown</i> <i>Tawa</i>	<i>Brooklyn</i> <i>Kelburn</i> <i>Churton</i> <i>Khandallah</i> <i>Park</i> <i>Newlands</i> <i>Ngaio</i> <i>Strathmore</i> <i>Hataitai</i> <i>Island Bay</i>	<i>Aro Valley</i> <i>Mt Cook</i> <i>Berhampore</i> <i>Mt Victoria</i> <i>Crofton Down</i> <i>Northland</i> <i>Lincolnshire</i> <i>Owhiro Bay</i> <i>Farm (future)</i> <i>Roseneath</i> <i>Linden</i> <i>Seatoun</i> <i>Lyall Bay</i> <i>Thorndon</i> <i>Marsden</i> <i>Wadestown</i> <i>Village</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic facilities where a centre is more than 3km from a regional centre 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large suburban library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large suburban library collocated with community space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library service unless the centre is within 3km of town or regional centre with a library service. Where library services are provided, these will be collocated with community spaces 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive range of venues for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Passive recreation ○ Active recreation ○ Meeting space – formal and informal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venues for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Passive recreation ○ Active recreation ○ Meeting space – formal and informal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Passive recreation ○ Active recreation, ○ Meeting space – formal and informal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaces for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Passive recreation ○ Active recreation ○ Meeting space – formal and informal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space that is flexible and multiuse.

Table 2: Indicative floor areas for Council community facilities

Population catchment Facility type	Indicative minimum floor areas					
	City wide	40k to 60k	20k to 40k	11k to 20k	5k to 10k	Up to 5k
Library	11,000 m ²	1,600m ² to 2,200 m ²	800 to 1,600 m ²	450 to 800 m ²	200 to 400 m ²	No provision
Aquatic facility	Dependent on demand and land availability				No provision	No provision
Community space including active and passive recreation and meeting spaces		Over 1,000m ²	600 to 1,000 m ²	400 to 600 m ²	200 to 400 m ²	Up to 200 m ²

Neighbourhood centres are focused around smaller retail nodes and are walkable catchments. Neighbourhood centres will include some form of community space or hall and be safe and walkable with good connections to public transport and facilities in the neighbouring district, town and sub-regional/city centres.

In the rural settlements around Wellington the population is small and the social capital of these areas tends to be high. The older settlements of Makara and Ohariu have community facilities, and the newer settlement of Horokiwi has little in terms of social infrastructure provision. Due to the proximity of Horokiwi to the central city and Petone, it is not anticipated that any additional social infrastructure for this area.

The future service levels do not imply the Council will be the provider of all facilities, rather this is a baseline of provision by a range of providers to meet the needs of a community and achieve the Council's desired outcomes.

2.3 Current provision

The current provision of community facilities by the Council is characterised by single purpose facilities pepper-potted around the city. Built facilities are generally single purpose and are not, co-located, co-managed or designed and located to support suburban or activity centres.

The distribution of facilities across the city is shown in figure 2.

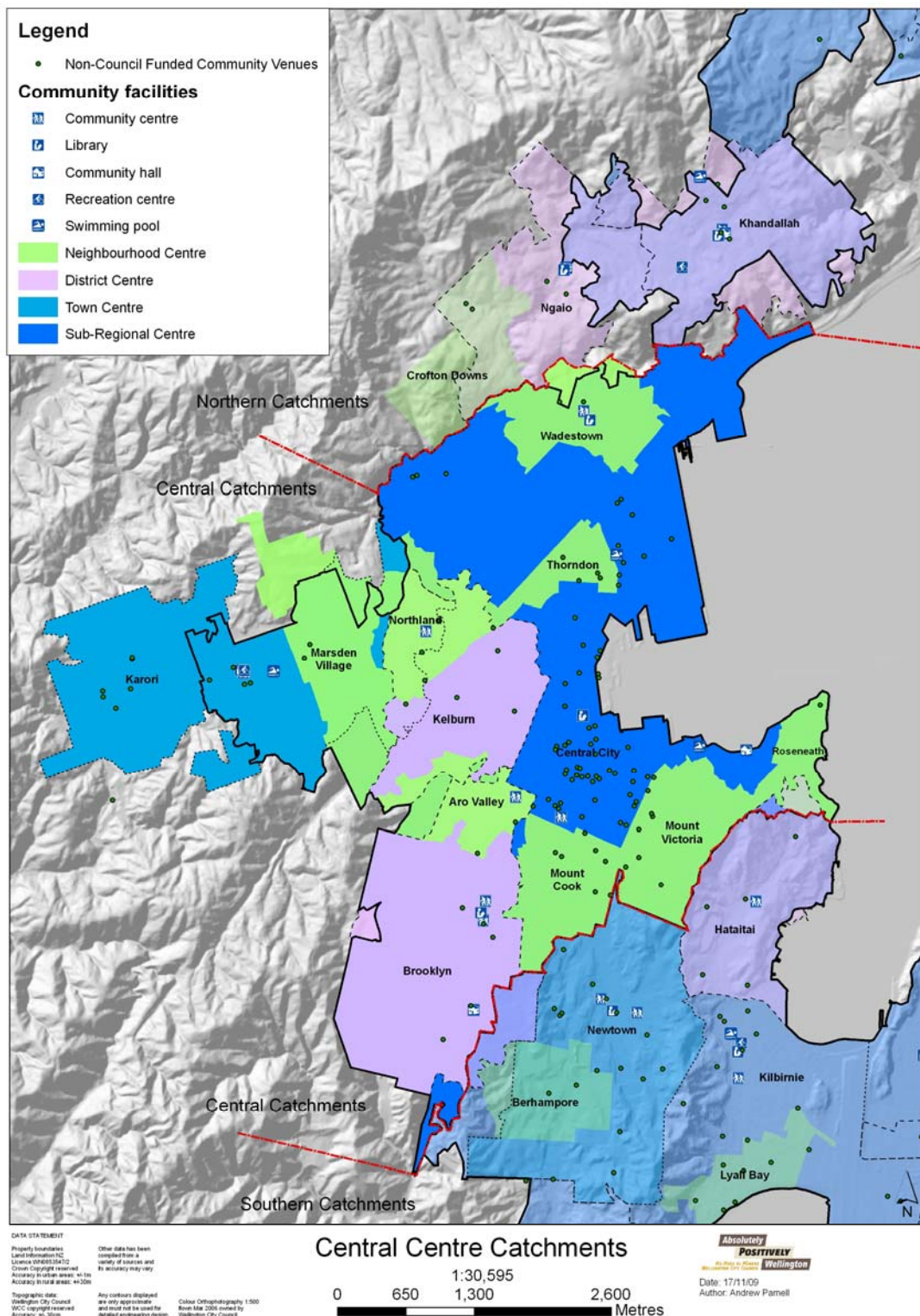
The Council is the main provider of libraries, pools and recreation centres in the city. The network of 12 public libraries are located in the central city and larger suburban centres and are in purpose built buildings where location and site characteristics have been carefully considered. Pools and recreation centres provided by the Council are located on site where there is available flat land and are generally co-located with sports fields or other facilities.

Council's community centres and community halls are often in older buildings and the network is dominated by 'surplus' building originally designed for other purposes and 'converted' to a community centre or hall. They form around 12% of all the community spaces available in the city and their location is often out of centre, or on site without street frontage.

The desired services levels aim for community facilities to reinforce centres of activity. Their location can add activity and vitality to centres and reinforce the sense of place and belonging to a suburb and the city.

The transition between the current provision and future desired levels of service and the relocating facilities into centres will take many years.

Figure 2: Distribution of Council and non Council facilities

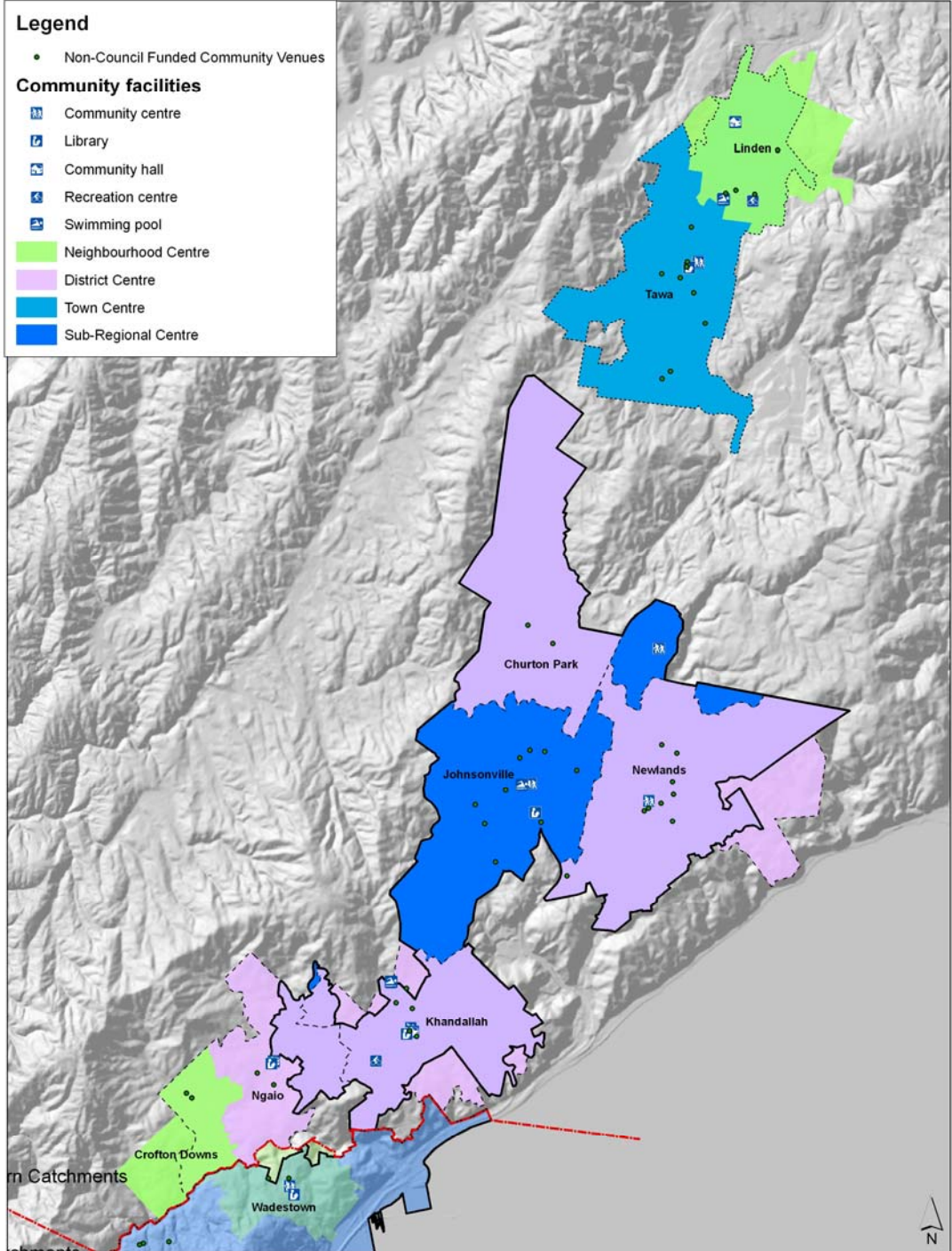


Legend

- Non-Council Funded Community Venues

Community facilities

- Community centre
- Library
- Community hall
- Recreation centre
- Swimming pool
- Neighbourhood Centre
- District Centre
- Town Centre
- Sub-Regional Centre



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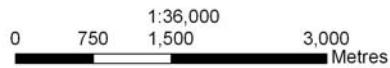
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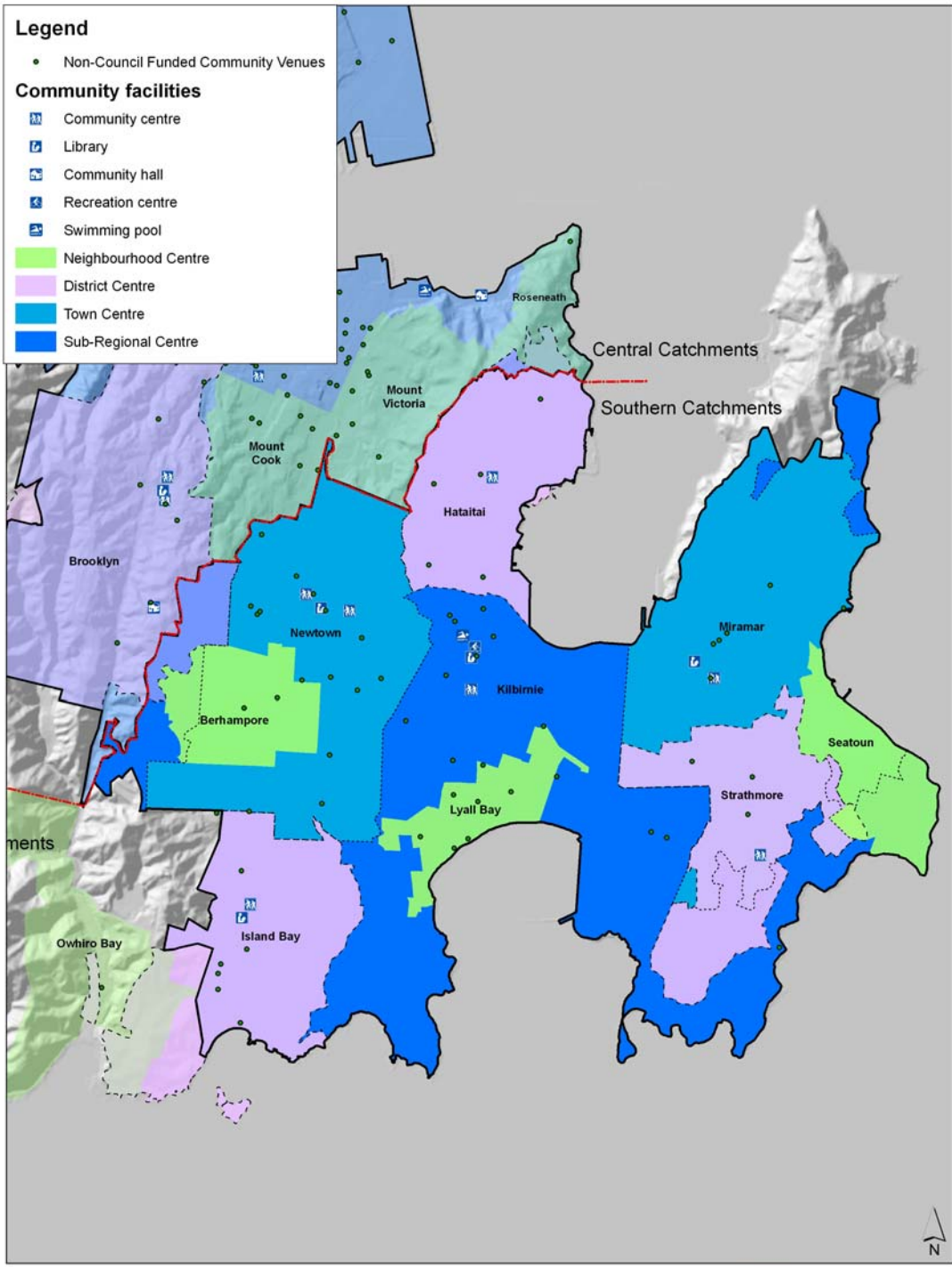
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Northern Centre Catchments



Absolutely
Positively
 Wellington

Date: 17/11/09
 Author: Andrew Pamell

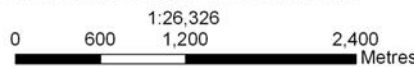


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Southern Centre Catchments



**Absolutely
POSITIVELY**
Wellington
Date: 17/11/09
Author: Andrew Parnell

3. Council support for community facilities

The Council supports community facilities through a range of mechanisms. These are outlined below:

3.1 Provider

The Council directly provides community facilities in a number of ways. The Council provides

- both the land, building and delivers the services – examples of these are libraries, recreation centres and pools
- the land and building and another entity delivers the services - an example are some of the community centres
- the land and building as a venue for hire – an example is community halls
- the land only for community organisations to construct their own buildings - examples are some halls and community centres.

The Council may provide stand alone facilities, or collocated or community hubs. Hubs can be either a single multipurpose building that accommodates a variety of services, programs and activities and is able to attract uses in the local area. A hub may also be a group of separate buildings that, although physically separate, cluster together to create an activity centre and access point for meeting a diverse range of community needs. Hubs provide programmes, activities and services that are integrated across the facilities within the hub. The location and design of the hub enables it to be integrated with the surrounding uses, public spaces and transport nodes.

Generally where the Council provides a facility, it also supports it through directly providing or funding the management, maintenance, and/or activities within the facility.

Associated policies and plans are:

- Social and Recreation Strategy
- Urban Design Strategy
- Recreation Framework
- Centres Policy
- Library Policy
- Centres Plans
- Reserve Management Plans

3.2 Funder

The Council may support other providers of facilities through grants for maintenance, upgrade and/or operations, or through contracts to provide services to assist the Council to achieve its strategic goals.

Associated policies and plans are:

- Grants framework
- Community Access to Venues
- Betty Campbell Accommodation Assistance Fund Policy

3.3 Partner

The Council may partner with other organisations and providers through a variety of mechanisms. These can include

- access to land - providing ground leases where other groups, agencies or organisations may create or build their own community facility
- facilitation – bringing together a number of other groups, agencies or organisations to achieve a common goal and
- collaboration – working with another agency or organisation to achieve a common goal.

The Council provides or supports community facilities through partnerships with schools, community and recreation groups and other organisations. Examples include Tawa Recreation centre provided as a result of partnering with Tawa School, community buildings on reserve land or Council financial support of community owned community centres.

Where there are potential gaps in the provision of community spaces particularly in neighbourhood areas, the Council will work with existing facility owners and providers to increase community access to their facility. Amendments to the Grants Framework reflect the Council's partnership focus.

Increasingly, community groups and organisations with existing buildings on Council land wish to upgrade their facilities but do not have the capacity to do this alone. In some instances, the Council may facilitate community groups to come together to upgrade a single facility and create new shared facility.

Associated policies and plans are:

- Grants policy
- Leases policy for community and recreational group
- Road encroachment and sale policy
- Pools working paper
- Reserve management plans

3.4 Advocate

The Council will continue to advocate with and on behalf of communities for public facilities. This advocacy may include talking with the Ministry of Education to explore greater access to schools by local communities or working with user groups or umbrella organisations to develop greater understanding of the needs of local communities.

3.5 Informer

The Council provides information on services and venues available to the community through the Community Directory and venues database. Community profiles may be provided to community groups on request.

In addition, the Council also provides opportunities for training and access to information and advice for community groups and their management committees.

3.6 Regulator

The Council is the regulator for development within the city. In this role, it ensure the building form, design and quality meets the requirements of the District Plan and Building Code

Associated policies and plans are:

- Wellington City District Plan
- Wellington City Bylaws

4. Principles and objectives

The overarching objective is for facilities and services to be in place for everyone in Wellington to have the opportunity to engage in activities and services to meet their needs.

The Council wishes to foster a network of community facilities available to the community that:

- are consistent with the future services levels set out in this policy,
- are multi-use, designed to be flexible and cater for a wide range of needs and interests, planned and unplanned interactions,
- are safe and easy to use,
- are affordable and accessible
- are well managed and well maintained, and
- support community identity and sense of belonging.

The key principles the Council will consider when making decision around community facilities are:

Process and approach

- ***Developing partnerships***
The Council will deliver services and facilities in partnership with the community, respecting and valuing the contribution community and voluntary organisations make to building strong communities.
- ***Maximising the use of existing facilities***
The Council will work towards maximising the use of existing facilities and work with the owners and operators of non-Council facilities to increase community access to these venues.
- ***Maximising the effectiveness of investments***
The Council will give priority to investments that provide the maximum impact on its strategic priorities and meet the greatest levels of need. The Council may divest existing assets and reinvest in alternative facilities to better meet the needs of a community.
- ***Self sustaining***
The Council will support initiatives that enhance or sustain community benefits beyond the duration of the Council's involvement and meet the objectives and principles of the Community Facilities Policy.
- ***Building strong communities***

The community will be encouraged to participate in the planning of and redevelopment of community facilities.

Location

- ***Optimising access to facilities***
The network of community facilities will be located and designed in a way that maximises access by the community. Facilities will be visually appropriate, easy to find and have good access to public transport.
- ***Supporting existing centres***
Community facilities will be located in centres and should be located on sites where they can contribute to the area's vitality and viability and enhance a sense of place and the feeling of safety of users.
- ***Balancing local and city wide provision.***
The needs of the broader city community will be considered when responding to local needs.
- ***Co-location***
Where possible, facilities in sub regional centres will be co-located, preferably integrated, and appropriately designed to reinforce a strong sense of place.

Quality, design and functionality

- ***Welcoming and attractive facilities***
Facilities will be functional, people orientated user friendly, welcoming and attractive.
- ***Providing consistent quality across facilities***
The network of community facilities will meet consistent quality standards across the city whilst maintaining the uniqueness and history of buildings. The concept of quality encompasses the technical performance, functionality and amenity aspects of a building.
- ***Sustainable facilities***
Facilities will be designed to be sustainable, with particular emphasis on energy efficiency, waste minimisation, and integrated land use and transport planning. Reuse of heritage buildings and spaces will be encouraged.
- ***Diversity of experience***
Facilities will be multi-use and provide a diversity of space and function which supports a wide range of experience and choice for users and the community.

Managing demand for community facilities

- ***Meeting the needs of community***
The services delivered through and beyond the community facility network will be appropriate for the needs of the community and recognise the social, economic and cultural diversity of residents, workers and visitors.
- ***Flexible and adaptable***
Investment and divestment choices need to anticipate future trends. Facilities will be designed in a way that reflects the dynamic and shifting nature of communities. The layout and functionality of facilities will be robust and flexible, enabling the facility to be used in a way that responds to changing community needs.

5. Prioritisation of future investment in facilities for Council as provider, funder or partner

To ensure that the principles are met when making decisions around current and future investment in community facilities, the Council will consider:

- Current provision and future desired levels of service
- Best use of investment dollar
- Quality of existing buildings and fitness for purpose
- Changes in the need for and use of services and activities provided through community facilities through city growth, demographic changes and changing social trends
- Council's strategic priorities

5.1 Fit with desired levels of service

Maps of buildings owned, run, supported through grants / contracts, - supported by WCC

Maps of all buildings from survey

The Council will be guided by the desired future service levels and principles outlined in this policy when making decisions around investment in community facilities. These standards are outlined in Tables 1 and 2 above and are intended to enable appropriate access to facilities and venues for all communities and are based around the hierarchy of commercial centres in the city expressed through the Centres Policy.

Facilities will generally be located in centres consistent with the levels of service above. This will support geographical spread, community access and proximity to public transport. Community facilities, in particular libraries and community centres, should be located where there is already high pedestrian numbers passing by the site and the site should have good visual presence and connection to the street.

5.2 Best use of investment dollar

Where Council owns existing facilities, priority will be given to facilities that

- are premiere facilities to maintain the quality of the existing facility and quality of service delivered through them.
- where the level of usage is growing and where opportunities existing to increase usage further
- are in areas of high population growth
- have highest levels of usage per capita and
- are able to be upgraded to be multipurpose buildings.

Where gaps in provision are identified, the Council will focus on leveraging facility use through developing partnerships with other organisations such as schools and churches to enable greater community access to existing facilities.

The Council will extended its grants scheme to include the ability for the Council to provide venue assistance for community organisations locating in non Council, leased building. In addition, a Community Facilities Partnership Framework has

been developed to encourage partnerships with other community based and not for profit organisations to provide or upgrade facilities and venues available to the wider community.

5.3 Quality of existing buildings and fitness for purpose

The Council will focus on ensuring that existing facilities are fit for purpose. Where services are able to be co-located, the Council will explore these options as part of the investment programme.

All community spaces owned by Council have been assessed on their fitness for purpose. Fitness for purpose was defined as

- meeting the minimum requirements of the current building code for fire safety, energy efficiency, washrooms and universal access
- meeting basic safety and security requirements
- able to be used by a range of users for the principle facility purpose.

In addition, condition assessment of the buildings have been undertaken to ensure the buildings are maintained to the appropriate standard.

5.4 Changing needs and use patterns

There are a number of factors influencing demand for facilities. These include demographic changes, changes to land use (driven by regulation and cost) and most critically changes in demand and consumer expectations.

Identifying changing community needs requires an understanding a community requires an understanding of a range of parameters including the local economy, cultural and socio-economic issues, as well as demographics. The Council will work with the community to identify changing needs and emerging issues. It will develop information on local communities in the city covering issues as the local economy, cultural and socio-economic issues, as well as demographics.

Where the Council plans to invest in new community facilities, the Council will work with the relevant communities, including the local community, to understand its issues and needs, plus the future impacts of facilities.

The impact of technology changes will be greatest in library services. The library collection is the core of the library service. Format changes for the library collection are beginning to occur and whilst the printed format will still be relevant, the use of personal reading devices is likely to increase as these become more advanced. Newspapers, magazines and books will be downloadable onto some sort of device, as will music, films and audiobooks. Libraries will need to change to reflect these advances and technology will become more central to how libraries operate and 'distribute' their information. Given the pace of change, library buildings will need to be flexible and adaptable to enable the services delivered from them are able to maximise the advantages new technology will bring.

Libraries are one of the few destinations where there is no requirement to pay to enter or buy something to stay. Libraries are increasing being used as informal meeting and gathering spaces where people in a community can come together and interact or network with others. Amalgamation of libraries and community spaces will reinforce the role of libraries as community spaces. Where significant

investment in community spaces is proposed, this will be focused on the integration of community spaces into new or existing library spaces.

5.5 Fit with Council's strategic direction

The Council outlines its outcomes, objectives, priorities and actions through the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP). Investment in facilities will be aligned to the key outcomes and objectives of the Social and Recreation Strategy and associated strategic priorities. The key outcomes are outlined in section 1.3 for the city to be more liveable, inclusive and engaged, better connected, healthier, safer and with a stronger sense of place.

The Council's overarching strategic priorities in the Social and Recreation area for 2009-2012 are:

- Promoting participation in sport and recreation activities
- Facilitating tolerance and inclusiveness
- Increasing advocacy roles.

The strategic priorities for aquatic facilities are to:

- Manage demand and make the most of existing and available pool space
- Improve opportunities for aquatic education and learn to swim
- Provide facilities to meet the demand and growth in aquatic sports

The strategic priorities for library services are to:

- Increase community access to digital information
- Integrate community development and library services
- Strengthen service delivery in high growth areas

The strategic priorities for community spaces are to:

- Develop partnerships to manage demand for additional community space
- Ensure regulatory compliance of existing buildings and building accessibility.

Investment in Council's facilities must have a level of fit with the Council's strategic outcomes and priorities.

6. Terminating partnerships and divestment of assets

The Council will divest assets or exit from a partnership arrangement where:

- The level of Council provision is inconsistent with the levels of service outlined in Table 1.
- There is low usage of the facility
- The facility is located in an area of low population growth, and
- The facility is located outside an activity centre.

The Council will divest assets or exit partnerships only when there is demonstrated capacity in the existing network to meet the local community needs or where the funds may be reinvested in existing facilities or where Council has the opportunity to invest in a facility that is more appropriately located or to create a community hub.

Appendix 2

Proposed amendments to the grants framework

Community Venue Assistance

Purpose

The community venue assistance grant scheme is to provide support for community organisations to meet lease or rental costs for community spaces where programmes, services and activities are delivered.

Value

Anticipated that community venue assistance grant will be approximately \$60k p.a. additional cost.

Note: all changes to the current general grants criteria and framework are either underlined or in strike through

WCC General Grant pool

Generic criteria

1. Project makes a positive contribution to achieving the Council's Strategic Outcomes and Priorities outlined in the Council's LTCCP.
2. Project is Wellington based and primarily benefits the people of Wellington (exceptions may be made for projects based elsewhere in the region but which significantly benefit residents of Wellington City).
3. Applicant is a legally constituted community group or organisation, not an individual or individuals.
4. Applicant group provides evidence of (or, if a new group, systems for): sound financial management, good employment practice (where applicable), clear and detailed planning, clear performance measures, demonstrated ability to report back on past funding as appropriate.
5. Projects will not be funded for the same purpose more than once in any financial year.
6. Failure to report adequately on past Council funding can result in a group being considered ineligible for future funding.
7. Project is physically and financially accessible either by a wide range of persons or by the intended users.
8. Project shows evidence of community support, collaboration and building partnerships with other organisations (e.g. letters of support from other organisations/leaders).
9. Applicant must demonstrate that the project expands the capacity, range or level of similar types of services in the community and that there was user input into identifying the need for the project.
10. The principal intent of the project is not for private or commercial pecuniary gain, though it may be that such gains occur as a side effect of the project.
11. Applications for venue assistance will not be funded for capital works
12. Application demonstrates an awareness of the Treaty of Waitangi, in particular when involving Mana whenua and Taura Here.

Environmental wellbeing

Environmental grants are intended to promote community engagement in supporting environmental goals.

Focus Areas

- Promotion of water and energy efficiency and conservation, energy security, and the use of renewable energy sources
- Improved stream protection
- Partnerships to increase environmental awareness, community participation, and the achievement of environmental goals

Additional Criteria

- Project has positive impacts upon Council's Strategic Outcomes in relation to the environment (e.g. bio-diversity, eco-systems, landscape and natural heritage, waste minimisation, water conservation, fuel use/alternative transportation, eco-design etc.)
- Project enhances, restores or protects the environment within Wellington City.
- Project promotes environmental sustainability or understanding of environmental values.

Social wellbeing

Social grants are intended to help build strong communities with robust social cohesion and high levels of participation in the community. The Council will not normally fund programmes, such as essential health or social services that are seen to be the responsibility of a government agency.

Focus Areas

- Build capability and capacity within the community
- Promote personal and community safety
- Promote participation in sport and recreation – particularly for youth
- Youth development

Additional Criteria

Building Capability & Capacity:

- Project encourages growth of communities and participation in community life.
- Preference for projects that assist the development of economically or socially disadvantaged groups in the community.

Sport and recreation

Priority will be given to:

- Programmes targeting youth – 13 to 20 year age group
- Spending that supports active participation by youth by providing essential items for the activity
- Projects that encourage volunteer involvement to support active participation by youth
- Projects that historically would have been eligible for Hillary Commission funding and have unsuccessfully sought funding from other sources

Safety:

- Projects that lead to a safer community environment.
- Projects that promote personal safety.
- Projects that help reduce crime in Wellington.

Youth:

- Programme targets youth in the 10-25 year age group.
- Programme emphasises youth involvement in planning, and learning to make constructive use of leisure time.
- Programme is unable to get sufficient funding from other sources.
- Project is aimed at keeping youth/rangatahi safe.
- Project encourages youth/rangatahi to develop their full potential as individuals and members of the community.
- Project encourages youth/rangatahi to participate in community networks and/or in the decision making and development of their city.

Additional Criteria for applications from Residents Associations

- The applicant organisation is registered with the Wellington City Council as a Residents Association.
- The applicant organisation has a committee.
- The applicant organisation has an active membership of 10 or more, excluding the committee, and the membership list is available for public inspection.
- The applicant organisation meets at least twice a year and keeps minutes of such meetings.
- The applicant organisation keeps accurate and detailed accounts.
- The applicant organisation agrees to make their accounts and minutes available to the Wellington City Council on request.

Additional criteria for applications for community venue assistance

Community venue assistance is intended to assist with the creating of community space for use by the community and as a venue where services and activities are delivered that contribute to the Social Well-being focus areas.

- Projects provide for a multi-purpose community space to run activities to meet the needs of the community
- Community development and community capability building is a core function of the applicant organisation
- The applicant organisation has an management committee to proactively manage the facility
- The applicant organisation has an active membership of 20 or more excluding the committee and the membership list is available for public inspection
- There is a demonstrable gap or need for the facility
- The Council does not support similar venues in the local area or suburb
- The applicant organisation may only receive funding in 2 consecutive years
- The maximum grant is for 30% of the annual rental or lease cost or \$15k, whichever is the lesser.
- Preference will be given to projects which support multiple user groups.

Cultural

Cultural grants can support arts projects that are community based, celebrate diversity, attract visitors to Wellington, and enhance Wellington's role as the Arts and Cultural Capital of New Zealand.

Focus Areas

- Maori art with particular emphasis on grassroots organisations and contemporary Maori art
- Grassroots organisations, particularly those with a focus on youth
- Significant community festivals and events
- Other specific arts projects that meet the criteria below

Additional Criteria

All projects must be community based and aimed at attracting or involving a minimum of 1,000 people and meet at least one of the following:

- Project encourages or increases youth participation in the arts
- Project preserves and enhances Wellington's role as Arts and Cultural Capital of New Zealand
- Project acknowledges community diversity and civic pride
- Project attracts visitors to Wellington and has a positive economic benefit for the city
- Project is a specific project for an exhibition or event
- Project demonstrates an emphasis on traditional or contemporary Maori cultural influences
- Applicant group is based in a geographic community (such as a suburb) or a community of interest (such as an ethnicity) and proposes a festival or event that reflects a community need

Economic

Economic grants are generally one-off grants to support projects that may be of economic benefit to Wellington or contribute to the city's sense of place. Projects that relate to the following Council economic priorities are especially encouraged, including:

- Strengthening the city's status as a centre of creativity and innovation
- Increasing Wellington's international linkages
- Attracting and retaining skilled migrants
- Encouraging the deployment of open access broadband infrastructure

Additional Criteria

- Projects should benefit the wider community rather than individuals or particular sectors
- Applicants should not be government agencies or limited liability companies

Appendix 3: Detailed assessment of priorities

				1 poor, 5 good	1 good, 5 poor	1 poor, 5 good	1 poor, 5 good	1 needs change, 5 able to accommodate changes	1 good, 5 poor	Low = High priority for action
ARTS FACILITY		Population in catchment	Current provision	Fit with Service level	best use of investment \$\$	quality of building	fitness for purpose	changing needs	fit with strategic priorities	Total
City Wide	LOS		yes							
	<i>Wellington city</i>	180,000	✓	5	3	2	4	1	3	18

		Population in catchment	Current provision	Fit with Service level	best use of investment \$\$	quality of building	fitness for purpose	changing needs	fit with strategic priorities	total	Ranking
LIBRARIES											
City Wide	LEVEL OF SERVICE		yes								
	<i>Wellington city</i>	180,000	Central library	4	1	3	3	2	2	15	3
Sub regional centres	LEVEL OF SERVICE		yes								
	<i>Central city</i>	56,460	✓	4	1	3	3	2	2	15	3
	<i>Johnsonville</i>	33,873	✓	1	3	2	2	1	3	12	1
	<i>Kilbirnie</i>	27,450	✓	2	3	4	3	4	3	19	8
Town Centres	LEVEL OF SERVICE		yes								
	<i>Karori</i>	13,980	✓	5	5	5	5	5	3	28	12

LIBRARIES		Population in catchment	Current provision	Fit with Service level	best use of investment \$\$	quality of building	fitness for purpose	changing needs	fit with strategic priorities	total	Ranking
	<i>Miramar</i>	15,036	✓	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	7
	<i>Newtown</i>	11,478	✓	4	4	3	3	3	3	20	9
	<i>Tawa</i>	10,764	✓	5	4	4	3	3	3	22	11
District Centres	LEVEL OF SERVICE		if > 3km from town or sub regional centre								
	<i>Brooklyn</i>	9,105	<3km from Central	1	4	2	2	2	3	14	2
	<i>Island Bay</i>	8,250	✓	3	3	2	2	2	3	15	4
	<i>Khandallah</i>	7,209	✓	3	4	2	2	2	3	16	5
	<i>Ngaio</i>	5,496	✓	4	4	4	3	3	3	21	10
Neighbourhood centres	LEVEL OF SERVICE		No								
	<i>Wadestown</i>	2,949	✓	2	5	2	2	3	3	17	6

Community centre/hall provided by WCC		Population in catchment	Current provision	Fit with Service level	best use of investment \$\$	quality of building	fitness for purpose	changing needs	fit with strategic priorities	Total	Ranking
City Wide	LEVEL OF SERVICE										
	Wellington city	180,000									
Sub regional centres	LEVEL OF SERVICE										
	Central city	56,460	✓	1	1	3	2	1	2	10	1
	Johnsonville	33,873	✓	5	3	5	5	5	3	26	15
	Kilbirnie	27,450	✓	3	3	2	2	3	3	16	6
Town Centres	LEVEL OF SERVICE										
	Karori	13,980	✓	5	4	4	4	5	3	25	14
	Miramar	15,036	✓	3	3	2	2	2	3	15	5
	Newtown	11,478	✓	5	1	2	2	2	2	14	3
	Tawa	10,764	✓	5	3	4	4	4	3	23	13
District Centres	LEVEL OF SERVICE										
	Brooklyn	9,105	Partnership	4	3	3	3	3	3	19	
	Churton Park	5,514	x	1	3				3	7	gap

Community centre/hall provided by WCC		Population in catchment	Current provision	Fit with Service level	best use of investment \$\$	quality of building	fitness for purpose	changing needs	fit with strategic priorities	Total	Ranking
	<i>Roseneath</i>	1,626	x								
	<i>Seatoun</i>	2,079	x								
	<i>Thorndon</i>	2,280	x								
	<i>Wadestown</i>	2,949	✓	3	4	2	2	3	3	17	9

Appendix 4: Detail of proposed initiatives

Community Centres and halls	
1. Churton Park	Churton Park currently has two non-Council facilities in the school and tennis club rooms. Recently, the Council was required to sell land under the Public Works Act to the Ministry of Education for a new school in the suburb and has agreed that the proceeds of the sale will be reinvested in community and recreation facilities at the school or in the local area. \$812k is in the LTCCP for facilities for Churton Park from the sale proceeds. This proposal is for \$145k (2009 \$\$) of this money to be spent developing options (and potentially designing) a community facility for inclusion in proposed town centre. Depending on the option selected, further capex to build a facility may be required and is proposed for later years.
2. Increasing access to other facilities	Other community organisations provide facilities for use by the public or their organisation. The Council wishes to work with other providers to maximise the use of existing facilities, particularly in suburbs where there is no Council provision of community space. This proposes an amendment to the grants to enable the Council to financially support other venues where there is a demonstrated additional cost to the owner to provide greater access to the public. The intention is for the grants to be a short term measure and if the Council wishes to support increased access to the venue in the longer term, then this would be addressed through the community grants contracts.
3. Aro Valley Community Centre	The upgrade of the Aro Valley Community Centre has been raised by the community for a number of years. The current building was assessed as requiring upgrade and modification to improve the flexibility of use of the spaces. This proposal is to address some functionality issues around the entrance and reception areas as well as improving the kitchen and toilet facilities.

4. Strathmore Community Base	The Strathmore Community Base building has limited functionality. It is located out-of-centre and has an active programme to support the local community. A feasibility study will be carried out in consultation with the local community in year one to develop options for improvements to the building. These could include relocation of the facility or upgrade of the existing building. If relocation of the facility were selected, this is likely to be outside the current budget allowance.
5. Newtown Cultural and Community Centre	Newtown CCC building has a number of issues around the orientation of the entrance and usability of some of the spaces. This budget proposes some reorganisation of the interior layout on the ground floor and upper rooms including installation of a lift to make the building fully accessible. The scale of the budget reflects the size of the facility (approx 675m ²) compared to Aro Valley and Strathmore facilities (approx 245m ² each)
6. Kilbirnie Community Centre	The Kilbirnie Town Centre Plan process is exploring a number of options for the town centre. At the same time, the existing community centre in Kilbirnie is undersized. This proposes a feasibility study to be undertaken in 2016 and budget to enable expansion of the existing facility. Options for the redevelopment of the community facility will be further explored with the community through the Town Centre planning process.
7. Island Bay Community Centre	Island Bay library and community centre are currently undersized and well used. The Community Facilities Policy proposes that in district centres, where possible, community facilities are collocated. This budget enables a feasibility study to look at options to expand the library and community centre and potential for collocation.

Libraries	
1. Central library refresh	<p>It is some 19 years since the design of the Central Library building and customer needs have moved in that time both in terms of general information environment, and expectations for library services. The Central Library is currently sized for a population of 180k. With the city's growth, there is likely to be more demand for library services and expansion of the central library as the hub of the library network will address some of the demand pressure.</p> <p>The opportunities that the additional space could afford are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to digital resources the best of the world's information and providing the facilities for customers to gain information competence is a priority. • Expansion to support increasing community cultural diversity. The Māori collection needs to double just to meet current needs alone, and there should an expanded zone for major local ethnic communities to match shifts in demographics. • Targeted audio-visual teens area incorporating study, technology and information. The 2003 Teens Review found that library services were very inadequate, particularly in relation to study and related facilities. While currently there is a small book collection, it has been impossible to provide what teens customers have indicated they need. <p>The refresh is phased into 3 parts, the first section relates to a refresh of the ground floor layout to improve operational and library layout efficiencies and allow for the implementation of RFID. Phases 2 and 3 are the refresh of the first and second floors. It is in these areas that the non-public library functions (such as cataloguing) and closed access stacks would move off site, freeing up space for expansion on these floors. It is estimated that approximately 60% of the costs of phases 2 and 3 could be related to population growth.</p>

<p>2. RFID</p>	<p>RFID is a contact-less form of identification replacing barcodes in Libraries. Implementation of this system offers materials handling efficiency, with faster issuing and returning of multiple items simultaneously by staff and faster self issuing by customers. Better inventory control and improved collection security would also be an important benefit of this system. The population growth along with increased migration and Central government strategies which aim at increasing literacy in the electronic and digital world, leads WCL to expect demand for Library services also to grow. Coupled with the results from customer focus groups, users value the experience of physically visiting the library and the interaction with staff, a need to invest in technology to assist with increasing this interaction and enhancing the library experience is indicated.</p>
<p>3. Sunday opening hours – Central library</p>	<p>This is supported by library issues patterns. Saturday generates on average the most issues of any day of the week (despite being open less hours than weekdays) with peak hours between 11am-1pm and from 2-5pm. Sunday, on average, generates the highest issues per hour. (Currently open 1-4pm only). On weekdays there is a noticeable pattern with issues being heaviest during lunch time (12noon and 2pm) and again between 4-5pm in the afternoon. Thursday is the lowest issuing day of the week. Staff assisted issues per hour steadily decline after 6pm.</p>
<p>4. Review of collection</p>	<p>As noted above, there is an expectation that there will be a shift in format for library materials from books to digital resources, although books will remain a key element of the library service. The potential for format shift is huge with increasingly rapid change in format types. This proposes a review of the trends and issues which the library will face to better understand how to position the library service to meet the needs of Wellingtonians over the next 20 years.</p>

<p>4a. Internet infrastructure</p>	<p>Digital technologies have become tools of choice for social engagement, information gathering and democratic participation and all New-Zealanders need to be comfortable using digital technologies. To date, digital publishing of text has been the main focus of digitisation. Now, developments are turning to video, and audio increasingly for dissemination of information. The library's core information role must assume video downloading as authors are publishing conference proceedings and presentations or "how to" information, for example, as video files on Utube type sites. These are very hungry of bandwidth and hence place demands on the network requirements. The current in-library usage by customers is estimated at over 75Gig per month. The current service is constrained as very high volume areas e.g. music streaming, or audio downloads, are not possible via library customer PCs. This means that parts of the library collection are not available for access within the library, and trends would indicate that this demand is only going to increase.</p> <p>Increasing the number of PCs (due to customer demand) will also impact on network traffic, as will removing barrier such as internet access fees (the latter a condition of the Aotearoa People's network). Early in 2007, Auckland City Libraries increased the number of customer PCs by 46 to a total of 228 which resulted in 124% growth in usage within 3 months. (Wellington City Libraries currently has 105 customer PCs).</p> <p>WCL will need to significantly increase its customer technology interface to stay abreast of government and customer expectations for its virtual library service component,</p>
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5. Johnsonville library	<p>The current branch is perceived by residents to be inadequate. Council officers have been investigating the option of incorporating a Library on the Keith Spry pool site with the existing Community Centre and proposed swimming pool developments. This would create a community facilities hub outcome that would provide the opportunity for closer liaisons and shared use of facilities. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Johnsonville community can enjoy a number of public facilities in the one connected complex with better public access and sense of place (community)▪ There would be economies of scale and efficiencies by having shared facilities, i.e. one reception and one staff area for the swimming pool, community centre and proposed Library.▪ There is scope for shared staffing, programmes and community engagement.▪ Having public facilities in one area.
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