Christchurch City Council
Libraries 2025 Facilities Plan
September 2008

Christchurch
City Council

Young and old benefit from the array of information and technology services provided at the South Learning Centre.

Explore new ideas and new worlds

"Public libraries are seriously dangerous places! This is because libraries are civic spaces that foster debate and argument, providing the opportunity for New Zealanders from all walks of life to explore new ideas and new worlds, as well as our own short but rich history. They can be challenging places, offering access to complex information in a world shifting from a largely print environment to one that is also electronic and virtual.

Public libraries engage, inspire and inform the people of New Zealand. They are also instrumental in developing strong communities. One of your many strengths is that you engage with, and reflect, the diversity of the communities you serve."

(Associate Minister of Arts, Culture and Heritage, Honourable Judith Tizard at the New Zealand Public Libraries Summit, 26 February, 2007)

Sustainable principles will be included in the design of all libraries.

Contents

Executive Summary

The Libraries 2025 Facilities Plan is a framework to guide the future development of the Christchurch City Libraries network through to 2025.

Christchurch City has a proud history of investing in libraries; its network of 19 facilities provide a customer-driven, value for-money and technologically advanced service for residents and ratepayers. The Plan looks to grow the network by tailoring any future development, network configuration or extension of services to better meet changing community needs, address growth and create focal points for community learning and leisure activities.

Through the Plan, Council recognises the importance of libraries in providing social hubs in the community and the need to ensure future development reflects the cultural diversity of the community and the advances in digital information and communication technology.

The four key principles of the Plan are to provide library facilities which are community focal points, reflecting and responding to local needs; accessibility across the network to a mix of library services and facilities, including non-building based provision; maximum efficiency and effectiveness of facilities; and the optimisation of partnership opportunities with other agencies and/or services.

Proposed under the Plan:

»   A new library at Aranui to meet high community need.
»   A new library at Belfast to cater for population growth.
»   A replacement library at Halswell, to address population growth.
»   Explore development options for Central Library in time to inform the 2012-2022 Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP).
»   Retain the library service at Bishopdale but review its location in the retail precinct.
»   Optimise partnership and/or co-location opportunities with retail development at The Palms to relocate and upgrade the Shirley Library.
»   Retain Hornby Library but investigate future options in line with the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy (UDS).

»   Evaluate the future role of Redwood Library following the opening of a new library at Belfast.

»   Align Fendalton Library's asset with similar sized suburban libraries in the network and investigate development of seven day opening. Consider inclusion of a café following 'Cafes in libraries' feasibility project.

»   Develop a plan for the voluntary libraries within the 2025 framework that will maximise the community use of these facilities. This will include investigating partnership opportunities with external agencies and other Council units.

»   Review service provision to Banks Peninsula libraries (Akaroa, Diamond Harbour, Little River and Lyttelton) within the framework of current levels of service for the library network. Scope future and current needs and whilst acknowledging rural community needs.

»   Continue to maintain and refurbish all community libraries and the Central Library as part of regular asset maintenance programmes and cycles. This includes those identified for possible future development and those expected to continue to fulfil current need i.e. New Brighton, Parklands, South, Spreydon and Upper Riccarton.

Priorities identified in the Plan will guide development of the Christchurch City Libraries network during the next 20 years and inform Council decision-making for the 2009-2019 Long Term Council Community Plan. Adoption of the Plan does not guarantee a facility will be upgraded, redeveloped or built.

The Plan signals Council's intention to continue to use the Mobile Library Service to provide access to resources where facility provision is not sustainable and investigate non-building based service delivery and self-help delivery options, such as library kiosks.

Partnerships have been identified as key to the development of Christchurch's library network.

These could include possible co-location with Council service centres, leisure and community facilities, and partnerships with educational institutions, retail complexes, neighbouring territorial authorities or rest home complexes. Initial consideration will be given to opportunities for future enhancement of services at Linwood, Hornby or Papanui.

The Libraries 2025 Facilities Plan will be reviewed every six years to address city growth and changes in priorities. These reviews will coincide with the timing for funding within the Council's LTCCP and Annual Plan cycles. It will also be informed by the triennial reviews of the UDS.

Priorities as identified in the Plan will guide development of the Christchurch City Libraries network during the next 20 years and inform Council decision-making for the Long Term Council Community Plans. Adoption of the Plan does not guarantee a facility will be upgraded, redeveloped or built.
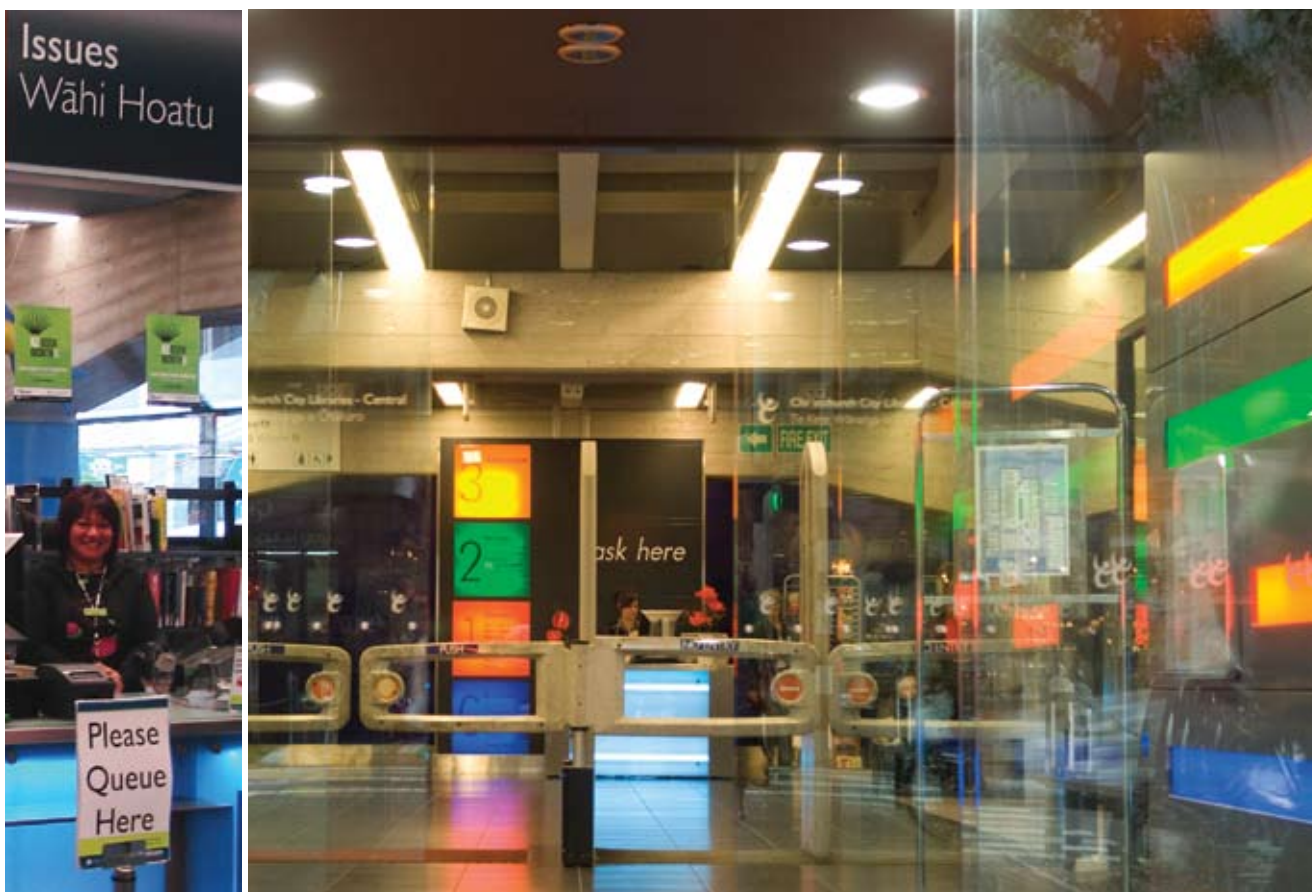
Options for redevelopment of Central Library are to be explored during the next three years.

1. Introduction

Background

Initial scoping work for the Libraries 2025 Facilities Plan (the Plan) began in 2005. It identified there was a need to undertake detailed planning for library facility provision for the next 20 years, including the location of, and services available at, all community libraries as well as the role and location of the Central Library. The Plan provides the information to support future planning decisions and identifies areas of current need.

In 2006, the Council completed a 10-year library development programme. This saw the addition of new library buildings at Papanui, New Brighton, Fendalton, South Christchurch, Parklands and Upper Riccarton; the total refurbishment of Shirley after fire damage; establishment of three co-located learning centres at South Christchurch, Parklands and Upper Riccarton libraries; major upgrades at Central and Sumner libraries; and the addition of four Banks Peninsula libraries into the network.

Usage of the Council's library and information services continue to grow and compare favourably with reported usage at other local authority libraries. The community has strongly indicated libraries are valued as key destinations and "anchors".

Libraries help fulfil several of the city's Community Outcomes:

» A City of Lifelong Learning.
» A City for Recreation, Fun and Creativity.
» A City of Inclusive and Diverse Communities.

These are key contributors to meeting the Council's strategic direction for creating Strong Communities along with a Liveable City and Prosperous Economy.

Public libraries fulfil a significant role in local communities. "As part of local government, public libraries make an important contribution to New Zealand society. Public libraries strengthen the communities in which they are situated: helping to build community unity, identity and developing citizenship; providing people with the information they need to enrich and excite them; supporting, encouraging and facilitating lifelong learning and fostering literacy; and encouraging a love of reading.

Public libraries assist in drawing people out of social exclusion and contribute to the economic development and cultural well being of their communities.[1]"

The value of public buildings such as libraries is emphasised in the Urban Design Protocol (which Christchurch City Council is a signatory to): they protect the cultural identity and heritage of our towns and cities; provide creativity; and add social, environmental and cultural benefits by creating well connected, inclusive and accessible places[2].

Christchurch has long enjoyed a strong library tradition. From its origins in 1859 as the Mechanics Institute, subsequent management by the then Canterbury College to its eventual adoption by the City Council in 1948 it has been a significant presence in the city and surrounding area. A travelling library service to country districts started in 1920, the first branch library was opened at Spreydon in 1971 and in 1975 Christchurch became the first public library in New Zealand to use a computerised lending system. Today's library network is nationally and internationally renowned for its excellence in buildings, services and digital developments with several of the current facilities receiving architectural awards and recognition.

With current and anticipated growth in Christchurch's population, providing library access to the new and growing communities needs to be addressed. There is no capital provision for major library projects in the 2006-2016 LTCCP. A programme of regular refurbishment continues through asset management planning, which at the same time allows limited opportunity for service re-definition if required.

1   Local Government New Zealand, LIANZA, National Library of New Zealand (2006) Public Libraries of New Zealand: a strategic framework 2006 to 2016. Wellington: Local Government New Zealand, LIANZA, National Library of New Zealand
2   Ministry for the Environment (2005). Urban Design Protocol. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment

Project goal, scope and key issues addressed

Goal: To develop a comprehensive facilities plan to support on-going and future library and learning centre provision that anticipates future service delivery needs.

Project scope

This Plan provides direction for Council's capital investment and upgrading of libraries until 2025. It is also the planning tool to inform the LTCCP process.

The UDS has underpinned much of the planning for future library provision. The Plan also aligns with the 2006 Aquatic Facilities Plan, Metropolitan Sports Facilities Plan and Community Facilities Implementation Plan (both currently underway) to ensure cohesive development of Council services and facilities.

Key issues

Key issues considered in the Plan's development:

» Future network definition and shape – levels of service provision and distribution across a citywide network, provision gaps and areas of overlap.
» Facilities and services – benchmarking standards (agreed criteria to support service delivery in different-sized facilities and locations), future-proofing facilities and/or services to accommodate technological and demographic change, current/future building performance measures, identification of customer needs and expectations of facilities, recognition of libraries as community space.
» Identification of opportunities for engaging in joint use or partnership arrangements with other Council services/facilities, other providers and adjacent territorial local authorities.
» Contingency and refurbishment planning – considered within the context of changing societal needs and trends, a need for sustainability and the Asset Management Plan.

Opportunities exist to grow services to support community learning needs at Linwood Library.

2. Process Followed

Initial scoping work for the Plan was carried out in 2005. Comprehensive work began in early 2007, to enable completion in time to inform the 2009-2019 LTCCP decision-making process.

In recognition of strong community interest in and support for local libraries, Council appointed a Working Party of elected members and community representatives to lead development of the Plan and make recommendations for Council approval.

Working Party

The Working Party comprised two elected members, one Community Board chair and representatives from key stakeholder groups: community advocate for libraries; education sector; information technology sector; community sector and residential/retail property development. The Project Sponsor and Libraries and Information Services Manager attended ex officio along with other Council officers as required.

Goal: To recommend to Council a Plan for the provision of libraries that would enhance access to facilities and services and inform the 2009 LTCCP decision-making process.

Objectives

» Work collaboratively with Council staff and elected members to gain a thorough, shared understanding of Council and the community's needs and expectations for library facilities within the context of Council-wide service delivery and its Strategic Directions.
» To report to Council on progress during the Working Party's deliberations, particularly at milestone stages such as: a) to confirm the criteria for assessing provision and b) to seek feedback on identified priority areas for future provision.
» To make recommendations in the Plan to Council consistent with the principles agreed to by Council.

Scope of work

» Confirm criteria for prioritising and planning future library provision.
» Identify and consider priority areas to enhance community access to library services across the city.
» Consider the hierarchy of size, function and ranges of services to be delivered from future library facilities.
» Assess vicinities (including co-locations) for future location of libraries.
» Seek feedback from key community stakeholders, including Community Boards, to inform the Working Party's deliberations and recommendations.

Work programme

» Introduction - principles as agreed by Council, current provision, library and societal trends.
» Shape - definition of a twenty first century, citywide library network.
» Site visits – libraries and urban areas in the northwest, south and central Christchurch.
» Identification of priority areas - impact of UDS and area plans.
» Criteria for prioritising future facility developments.
» Options assessment.

Libraries are recognised as important focal points to meet and relax with family and friends.

Communication and engagement with stakeholders

A comprehensive communications plan was developed to keep all key stakeholders well informed of progress with the development of the Draft Libraries 2025 Facilities Plan. This featured an e-newsletter to connect with all key stakeholders, including elected members, and regular stories in Council's Our Christchurch pages to keep the wider community briefed on progress.

Media briefings were also a key tactic in the communications plan to ensure the media was kept informed through each key phase of the Plan's development. This was designed to help foster a better knowledge and understanding of the Plan as Council looked to deliver Christchurch a world-class library service.

The communications plan identified early the role Christchurch and Banks Peninsula residents would play in the decision-making process, providing a timeline for the development of the Plan.

The wider community was consulted on the Draft Plan. A public participation programme included open meetings around the community and with community boards. A range of submissions was received and elected members heard presentations from some of these.

Elected members' consultation

The Plan's proposed recommendations were discussed at seminars with elected members and Community Board members, before the Plan was presented to Council to adopt for wide community comment.

Key stakeholder engagement

Selective pre-consultation engagement by the Project Team with key stakeholder groups was undertaken during the information-gathering phase to support and inform the Working Party's deliberations. Representative community groups, library professionals, education providers, volunteers and library website users were among those consulted.

Earlier customer and stakeholder research was also referenced. In summary, the key and common points raised by many of these stakeholder groups were:

Role of library facilities in communities

» Important, central meeting place and focal point in a community.
» Open, spacious, welcoming environment; warm place to be in winter; vital social contact for many (especially older persons); place to meet (café) and relax with children and friends or family.
» Outstanding location (e.g. overlooking ocean, park setting) – source of community pride, for the building and the resources available.
» Access to a diverse range of reading materials – books, magazines, children's and talking books; Central Library used by people for the value and depth of collection and there are more items from which to choose.
» Free learning environment; provider of 'second chance' opportunities for adults wanting to learn.
» Provider of general services, e.g. photocopiers, community/local information.

Location preferences

» Near local shops/supermarket/mall/bank/medical centre/schools/playground/toy library; malls and aquatic facilities not seen as highly desirable areas for co-location or as adjacent locations; co-location with a Council service centre favoured.

» On bus route/near transport hubs; handy walking distance from home; easily accessed, free, plentiful car parking adjacent to library.

» Attractive street visibility.

» Mobile Library excellent for plugging gaps in communities where there is no library.

Building requirements - needs and expectations

» Spaciousness – cafes; room for quiet spaces away from bustle of café and children's area; generous space between book stack aisles to enable easy browsing by less nimble and multiple users at one time; plenty of chairs/ beanbags and desks at which to work/relax.

» Whanau-friendly facilities, e.g. children's areas, baby feeding/changing facilities.

» Outdoor environment important – need natural features and to be welcoming; clear signposting within and outside the building.

» Accessible buildings and facilities for people with disabilities.

» Small local libraries – easy to find way around.

» Good infrastructure and building design (air conditioning, etc).

Service needs and expectations in the future

» Will always be a need for books.

» Continue free access to libraries. In the future, key uses will be for carrying out research using non-digitised resources and accessing leisure reading.

» Retain libraries as the key repositories for books/ knowledge in the city; storage of local history and identity; act as a one-stop source for tourist and community information, e.g. InfoTap and Heartlands.

» Ensure adequate staffing by helpful, positive and knowledgeable librarians.

» Provide continuing education courses in information access/library use.

» Ensure libraries are safe, restful places; provide opportunities to relax - coffee and areas for families.

» Maintain a high-quality library website and electronic catalogue.

» Provide more resources in te reo and materials of interest to Maori.

» Incorporate barrier-free access to latest technology, e.g. free Broadband and wireless network; provide online assistance for remote users; and free internet access.

» Include technologies that enable access to information by people with disabilities – important that Central and at least some of community libraries have a good range of technologies available; ensure information and leisure reading/listening/viewing resources meet needs of people with disabilities.

» Consider 'Dial a library', i.e. home deliveries, not just for permanently housebound residents but also for people with short-term special needs or as a user-pays service; increase outreach services, e.g. to women's prison; mobile library service going out to young people.

Libraries provide students with a wealth of resources at their fingertips.

3. Strategic context and alignment

Why Council provides library facilities

Council made a commitment in the 2006-2016 LTCCP to provide cultural and learning activities services to Christchurch residents which give access to cultural activities and information throughout the city. Council provides access to information and recreation through its network of libraries and collection of books, music, videos and on-line services. The rationale for Council's provision of library facilities is unchanged since 2006, having high levels of ratepayers' support. The Plan is based on planning principles that reflect the rationale for provision, as accepted by Council in August 2007.

Alignment with Council's Vision, Community Outcomes and Strategic Directions

There are clear linkages between service delivery through library facilities and most of the city's Community Outcomes and Council's Strategic Directions.

The network of library facilities is important for Council to achieve its vision of making Christchurch a world-class boutique city.

The role of library facilities is aligned with Council's strategic direction for Strong Communities:

» Increase involvement in lifelong learning, by: providing resources and information, through libraries and websites; providing learning facilities, programmes and activities; and encouraging people of all ages to take advantage of learning opportunities.
» Promote participation in democratic processes, by: providing readily available and easily understood information about Council service and structures.
» Help communities to meet their needs, by: targeting those who are most disadvantaged; and providing accessible and welcoming public buildings, spaces and facilities.
» Encourage residents to enjoy living in the city and to have fun, by: providing and supporting sport, recreation and leisure activities.

For a Liveable City:

» Maintain and enhance the quality of development, and renewal of the city's built environment by: championing high quality urban design; improving people's sense of community identity and their feelings of safety; encouraging better accessibility in public and commercial buildings; improving Christchurch's heritage buildings and neighbourhood character.

And for a Prosperous Economy:

» Work in partnership with business and education sectors to attract and train people with diverse skills that meet businesses' needs by: encouraging people to take part in lifelong learning to make the workforce more skilled and adaptable; supporting the work of tertiary education providers.

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(Associate Minister of Arts, Culture and Heritage Honourable Judith Tizard, at the New Zealand Public Libraries Summit, 26 February, 2007)

Alignment with Council planning

Council is developing a suite of policies, strategies and plans to identify its contribution to fulfil the Community Outcomes and Strategic Directions (see chart below). The Libraries 2025 Facilities Plan sits under the broader Lifelong Learning Strategy that is at a conceptual stage of development.

Other Council strategies and policies that the Plan reflects are:

»   Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy
»   Strengthening Communities Strategy
»   Recreation and Sport Strategy
»   Aquatic Facilities Plan
»   Equity and Access for People with Disabilities Policy
»   Ageing Together Policy

Consistency and alignment with concurrent planning projects have been considered throughout the development of this Plan, notably the Community Facilities Implementation Plan, Metropolitan Sports Facilities Plan, Belfast Area Plan (under development) and the South West Area Plan (draft).
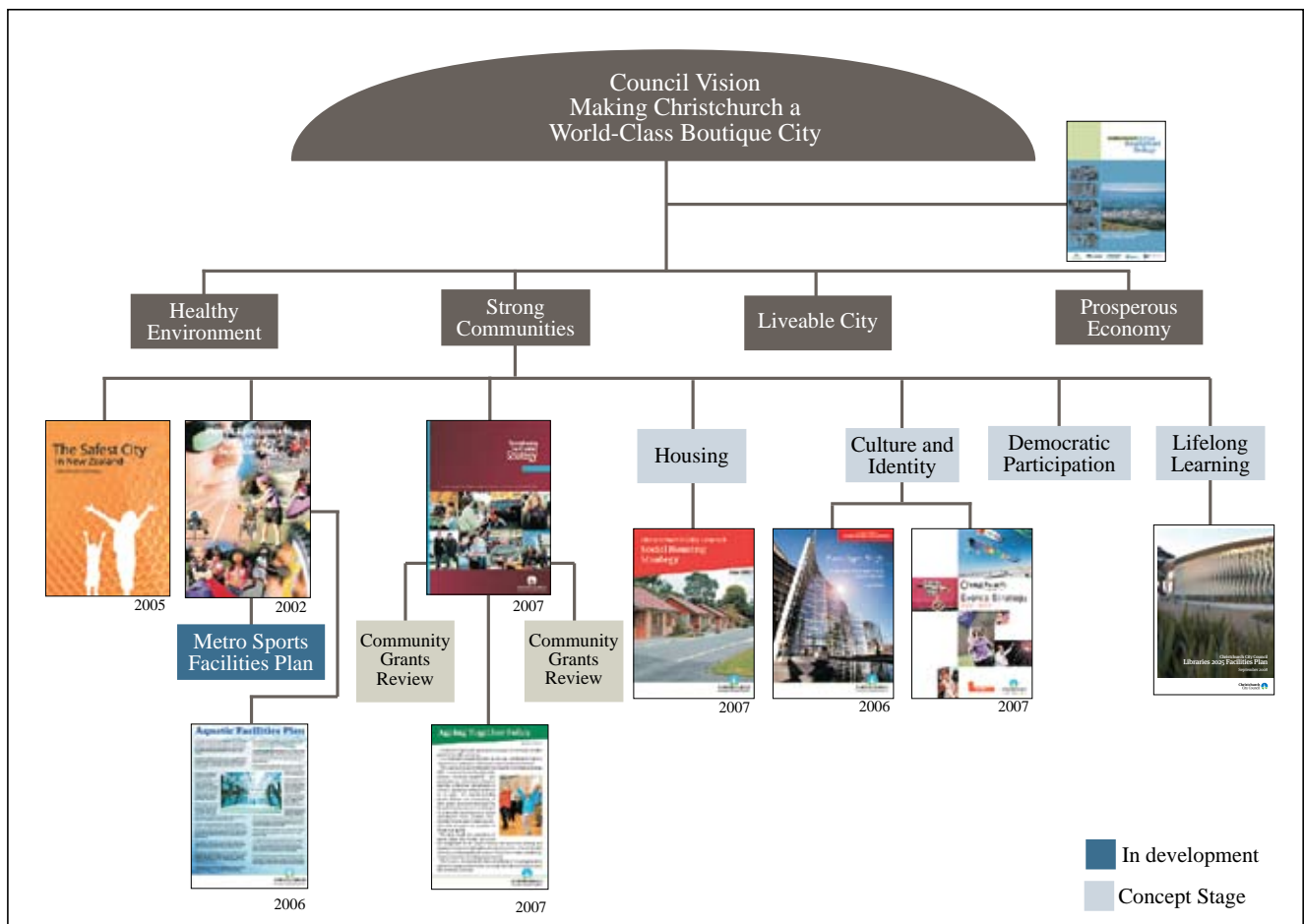
Working in a changing environment

The Plan has a planning horizon of 2025. However, regular reviews timed for the LTCCP planning process will be required to accommodate any changes in the condition of assets, leisure preferences and the needs within the city and surrounding areas.

Regular reviews of the Plan will be undertaken each six years. These will examine the actual growth and revised projections to ensure the location and timing of new facilities accommodate any changes in forecasted growth patterns. Reviews will inform the development of business cases for individual projects and their prioritisation, as part of relevant LTCCPs. The Plan will also continue to be informed and updated by the UDS's development and in particular by its triennial reviews.

Fit with city growth

The Plan has been informed by UDS research and planning. It takes into account current and projected growth to the north, west and southwest of the city. It integrates forecasted site redevelopments in the city. The Plan also integrates the concept of urban villages and activity centres in the selection of areas and potential locations of new library facilities.

In addition to areas already identified for facility development, reviews of the Plan may need to consider the following:

» Monitoring impact of and changes to projected household growth in areas undergoing future significant growth through intensification or greenfield development (e.g. Wigram).
» Identifying changed need for a local library facility, as a result of, for example, increased socio-economic need.
» Investigating opportunities to improve central city library provision that may arise from the development of a new inner city transport exchange or in recognition of the increased emphasis on the Central library role as a community library for inner city residents.

Table 1: Forecast population in key areas, 2006 – 2026

Growth area	Forecast growth in households, 2006-2026	
	% growth	Numeric
Halswell (within 2km radius of current library)	74.3%	+ 1,999 households[3]
Belfast (within 2km radius of SupaCentre, not necessarily site of a library)	83%	+ 2,284 households [4]
Central City (Four Avenues)	91.4%	+ 3,472 households [5]
UDS area	30%	+ 48,8000 households [6]
Christchurch City area	23%	+ 33,449 households [7]

3   Source: Christchurch City Council LTCCP Growth model, 7 March 2008 (2006 base)
4   Source: Christchurch City Council LTCCP Growth model, 7 March 2008 (2006 base)
5   Source: Christchurch City Council LTCCP Growth model, 7 March 2008 (2006 base)
6   Source: Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy, 2007 (Preferred option, 2001 base)
7   Source: Christchurch City Council LTCCP Growth model, 7 March 2008 (2006 base)

Location

Choosing the right location is essential for the success of major community facilities. Library facilities need to be 'where the people go'. Many users, particularly casual leisure users, are attracted to libraries in a similar way to retail and entertainment activities. Therefore, library facilities are best located either close to a major destination within the city, such as a mall and/or a major transport junction, or at sites sufficiently attractive to draw visitors to them as standalone 'destination locations'. Suitable sites could be part of or close to a planned future retail and/or transport junction. School and tertiary libraries may also be considered as possible partners in future planning of libraries and services. Council's development of a Lifelong Learning Strategy would help inform such planning.

Though land costs are not included in the Plan, it must be emphasised that if identified Council-owned or potential partner-owned sites are deemed unsuitable or needed for other purposes, then Council may need to purchase private land. Given the recognised need to purchase in the immediate area of a major destination (with high market value), the capital costs could be substantial.

Criteria for assessing potential sites and location options were developed.

Land banking and land costs

The Plan has a long timeframe and proposed staged development of library facilities. Future land requirements will be considered as part of Council's strategic land purchases.

A framework for decision-making

The Plan is a long-term framework to guide and inform Council's decision-making over time. Council will make decisions on specific actions listed in the Plan based on detailed business cases developed at the time, not automatically as a result of adopting this Plan.

Capital funding

Any major development of existing or new library facilities will require capital funding. It is anticipated that significant Development Contributions will be used to fund projects driven by growth demand i.e. Belfast, Halswell and Central. These three areas are clearly signalled in the UDS as areas for considerable population growth.

Possible use of existing Council-owned or partner-owned sites may also reduce capital expenditure (e.g. Aranui) along with possible conversion to capital from the sale of no longer required library sites (e.g. if Bishopdale Library is relocated to another site in the local area).

The location of libraries can be a source of community pride.

4. Council's principles for library provision

The following principles and key statements underpinned the development of the Libraries 2025 Facilities Plan. Council's acceptance of the principles (August 2007) ensures subsequent decision making will reflect common understanding and shared values.

These were developed in consultation with the Strong Communities Portfolio Group and feedback from a Council seminar. The agreed principles confirm Council's commitment in the 2006-2016 LTCCP to provide cultural and learning activities through its network of library facilities. The principles and key statements are not in order of importance and must be read as a whole.

Library facilities/services are consistent with Council's strategic directions and strategies

» Strong Communities, Healthy Environment, Liveable City and Prosperous Economy.
» Other strategies include: Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy, Strengthening Communities Strategy, Aquatic Facilities Plan, Equity and Access for People with Disabilities Policy and Ageing Together Policy.
» The Plan will fulfil the vision of inclusive education and lifelong learning opportunities in formal and informal settings through life-supporting social inclusion, access to digital opportunities; achieved in collaboration with other providers. (Library's 2003 Lifelong Learning Strategy).

Libraries' planning is responsive to current and future community needs including partnership opportunities

» Libraries will be adaptable to support changing demographic trends, lifestyle needs and expectations and attract new customers.
» Priority will be given to opportunities for co-location or adjacency with other community and Council facilities, e.g. retail, schools, leisure facilities.

Libraries are important community hubs and help strengthen communities

» The Plan will recognise the need to provide relevant services and community space.
» Libraries will foster local communities' wellbeing by providing accessible meeting places and focal points for the community, learning and leisure activities.
» Library facilities will embrace the cultural diversity of local communities.
» The Plan will reflect Council's commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi by reflecting an understanding of and respect for the needs of the Tangata Whenua.
» Architecturally designed buildings will generate community pride and reflect the diversity of local cultures and lifestyles.

Library facilities and services increase leisure and learning opportunities and community participation

» Libraries will contribute to people's economic and social well being by providing opportunities for lifelong learning.
» Facilities will combine space for traditional roles of recreational reading and provision of information, along with access to multi-media resources, emerging technology and learning and leisure.

Libraries form a citywide network

» The Plan will enhance ready access to library services across the city.
» Council planning priorities will be reflected and support the development of metropolitan, suburban and neighbourhood activity centres.

Libraries will adhere to sustainable, long-lasting design and ensure good return on investment

» The Plan's recommendations will align efficiency measures, industry best practice and cost effectiveness of new and existing buildings.
» The Plan will ensure principles of sustainability and universal design are included in planning new facilities and redesigning existing ones.
» Library buildings will foster a sense of civic pride.

The Council is committed to maintaining and enhancing the city's investment in the network of libraries

» The Plan will prioritise maintenance and development of library facilities to meet the criteria of equity of access and effectiveness of location.
» Seeking opportunities for co-location and partnership will be a priority in planning new or relocated facilities as a means of maximising cost-benefits.
» All planning will maximise the potential capacity of existing facilities and will take in to consideration life cycle cost of new and existing buildings.

Technology will continue to play a big role in libraries of the future.

5. Criteria for prioritising proposed library facility developments

The Working Party developed the following criteria (in no particular order) for prioritising proposed library facility development. It should be noted that if an outstanding opportunity for partnership arises and, once tested against the criteria, it is believed to be of significant benefit to the Council, the weighting of the criteria could change (specifically with reference to criterion #4).

1. The degree to which proposed developments can complement future growth and changing demographics as outlined in the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy.

2. The degree to which proposed developments use/impact/complement existing library facilities and the network as a whole.

3. The degree to which identified gaps in provision can only be met through additional facility provision.

4. The degree to which land, capital and/or operational costs can be met or shared by others[8]; and the ownership of the asset and control (and care) of its condition will be held by Council.

5. The degree to which the locations of proposed developments have good connectivity with identified activity centres and/or major destinations[9]; and public transport, walking and cycling routes.

6. The degree to which proposed developments display design innovation, best industry practice and:

   » Will be economically sustainable.
   » Can co-locate with other community facilities.
   » Have capability to accommodate changing demands (library and social trends).
   » Have capability to accommodate foreseeable technology trends.
   » Are located on a site with capacity for further expansion.

7. The degree to which the proposed developments support the principles and key statements agreed to by Council for the Libraries 2025 Facilities Plan.

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8   This could be through partnering with neighbouring territorial authorities, schools, iwi, other providers and/or other Council facilities (indoor sport and recreation centres, aquatic facilities, Council service centres and community centres)

9   Major destinations such as malls and transport interchanges

Books are here to stay; print publishing continues to grow at 9% per annum.

6. Trends in library and information provision

International trend watchers predict continued future need and confidence in public library services and facilities. Central to predictions: books are here to stay. The anticipated demise of printed books simply has not happened – print publishing currently continues to increase at the rate of 9% per annum .

The Da Vinci Institute, an influential American non-profit futurist think tank, points to key trends that will affect public libraries in the next generation:
» Communication systems are continually changing the way people access information.
» Search technologies are becoming increasingly complicated.
» Time compression is changing the lifestyle of library users.
» Over time, we will transition to a verbal society.
» Demand for global information is growing exponentially.
» We are transitioning from a product-based economy to an experience-based economy.
» Libraries will transition from a centre of information to a centre of culture .

Not surprisingly the growing use of technology is a major trend. The New Zealand government's Digital Strategy envisages a digital future for all New Zealanders, using the power of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to enhance all aspects of our lives; provide seamless, easy access to information for work, leisure and cultural identity. Its goals are to:

» Enable communities to use technology to realise their social, cultural and economic aspirations.
» Enhance the contribution ICT makes to New Zealand's overall business productivity.
» Provide all New Zealanders with the digital skills and confidence to find and use the information they need.
» Public libraries, as primary providers of information in Christchurch, must embrace key goals of the Strategy in future planning.

The technology is the enabler; the content provides the value. The importance of content is a major trend for the future: the demand for content in a variety of formats; digitisation of local material; community repositories of local histories and stories; and the need for relevant content to cater for increasingly diverse populations. Libraries are key to generating, storing, protecting and making available a huge range of information content.

Libraries have a vital role in bridging the "digital divide" well into the foreseeable future: they will provide computers for those unable to afford their own and support people in the development of their digital literacy.

Despite today and tomorrow's young people growing up 'digital natives', there will be a continued need for public libraries to provide access to and assistance in the use of contemporary digital information and new technologies. The paradox of the digital age is that the increasing availability of information on the World Wide Web and other technologies is not directly related to the ability of people to access the information. Libraries and librarians do, and will increasingly, play a vital role in enhancing people's access to web-based information. Information is easily buried in the depths of 'the web' and there is a need for libraries and librarians to provide the essential link.

"The challenge for public libraries is to integrate their physical collections of books, magazines, CDs, DVDs and other media with electronic collections and content available on the internet. Sometimes referred to as the hybrid library, this will be the model for the next 10 years and beyond."

(Local Government New Zealand, LIANZA, National Library of New Zealand (2006) Public Libraries of New Zealand: a strategic framework 2006 to 2016. Wellington: Local Government New Zealand, LIANZA, National Library of New Zealand).

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10   Local Government New Zealand, LIANZA, National Library of New Zealand (2006) Public
      Libraries of New Aealand: a strategic framework 2006 to 2016. Wellington: Local Govern-
      ment New Zealand, LIANZA, National Library of New Zealand
11   Ibid, quoted

Table 2: Summary of trends in library facilities and services

CONTINUED IMPORTANCE OF THE PHYSICAL SPACE	PARTNERSHIPS
» The library as a cultural space; a meeting place; a social centre for the community; as a "social, recreational and learning space"; as civic and democratic spaces. » The importance of the physical building endures. » Sustainable design.	» Community partnerships/joint use. » National partnerships. » International partnerships. » Consortia.
CUSTOMERS	CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS
» Reaching the less educated and narrowing the "digital divide". » A place for lifelong learning – formal and informal. » Inspiring and supporting people in the pursuit of knowledge. » Assisted technologies for people with disabilities.	» More attention being paid to the population mix, ethnicity and age of particular communities. » Serving migrant communities by own language and English as a Second Language materials.
COLLECTIONS AND RESOURCES	TECHNOLOGY
» Continued importance of reading. » Also demand for differing formats. » Digitisation, especially of local materials. » Need for collections to cater for increasing diversity of population. » User-generated content.	» Help people access all aspects of digital information and computer use. » Increased complexity of the networked environment. » Social networking. » Bandwidth, sufficient PCs. » Demand for wireless connectivity – US figures show increase in libraries offering this from 17.9% in 2004 to 36.7% in 2006.
MANAGEMENT	STAFF
» Benchmarking with other public library systems. » Return on investment. » Collaboration with national projects.	» Need for qualified staff. » Staff development and training to better assist users and increase efficiency and skills

Vision for the future

"Public libraries of the future, building on the foundations laid down over many years of service, are the repositories of recorded knowledge and information about our cultural heritage. They encourage the joy of reading for pleasure, recreation, discovery and lifelong learning and develop and supply services and content that meet the needs of information users in the digital age.

As a significant conduit through which information from government and democratic organisations flows to the people of New Zealand, they play a major role in the development of socially cohesive, informed and inclusive communities, in which a sense of partnership between libraries and cultural partners flourishes.

In providing free access to information to all members of their communities, they strengthen the public good, are trusted and well regarded as an essential component of the economic and social infrastructure and provide for the creative replenishment of the human spirit."

Local Government New Zealand, LIANZA, National Library of New Zealand (2006) Public Libraries of New Zealand: a strategic framework 2006 to 2016. Wellington: Local Government New Zealand, LIANZA, National Library of New Zealand.

7. The Plan for library provision

The Plan for library provision is a framework to guide and inform Council's decision making. It reflects Council's agreed principles for provision of library facilities. The Plan's recommendations indicate:

» Key attributes of provision.
» Implementation actions.

Key attributes of the provision plan:

» Provision of library facilities that are community focal points and reflect and respond to local needs over time.
» Accessibility to a mix of library services and facilities across the library network, including non-building provision.
» Maximum efficiency and effectiveness of facilities across the network.
» Optimised partnership opportunities with other agencies and/or services.

More attention is being paid to the population mix, ethnicity and ageing communities.

8. Key attributes of provision

8.1 Provision of library facilities that are community focal points and reflect local needs over time

One of Council's seven principles of the Plan confirms that "libraries are important community hubs and help strengthen communities" and that they will "foster communities' well being by providing accessible meeting places and focal points for the community, learning and leisure activities".

The contribution made by Christchurch's public libraries as vital community focal points has been shown with the success of such facilities as South Library and Learning Centre, New Brighton Library, Parklands Library and Learning Centre and the strength of community endorsement for the retention of neighbourhood libraries such as Spreydon and Redwood. The Plan reflects continued confidence in the role of library facilities as community focal points.

The Plan identifies a critical gap in provision in the Aranui area, where there is high socioeconomic deprivation. As the Ministry of Social Development's 2007 Social Report noted: "We live in a society where access to information and proficiency with technology are becoming more important. Knowledge and skills relate directly to employment decisions and to career choices [...and are] important for gaining access to services and for understanding and exercising civil and political rights." [12]

There is a lack of community library and learning facilities in the immediate Aranui vicinity. (It is recognised that the benchmark radius catchment used elsewhere in the city does not match residents' limited travel options in this area.) A long-held community aspiration to secure a library and/or learning centre to stimulate lifelong learning and leisure activities in the area was reflected in the strong local support for a learning centre to be included in the 2006-2016 LTCCP.

Based on predictions forecast in the UDS, the Plan recognises two key areas of future population growth that will demand either new or enlarged library facilities to enhance and support development of activity centres in local communities.

The UDS's proposed settlement pattern for the greater Christchurch area identifies a new residential area focused around Belfast, forming the northern gateway to the city and a community services' focal point as a key feature in the north. [13]

Similarly, the settlement pattern indicates significant population growth in the Hornby/Halswell areas, with a forecasted additional 10,000 households in southwest Christchurch.[14] An increase to the existing service, due to growth, will be required to meet community needs where the current small library facility is already high performing. The Halswell area is anticipated to see more intense growth than Hornby and therefore be in greater need of expanded library facilities.

The projected growth of the Central City of 3,472 households in the period up to 2026 will impact on the current Central Library building's ability to provide a wide range of customer services to the community.
The Plan's principles recognise that over time library facilities will need to adapt to changing community or lifestyle needs and incorporate emerging information technologies in order to retain existing and attract new customers. This could include changing the use of spaces within libraries or building extensions.

12   Ministry of Social Development (2007) The social report 2007. Wellington. Ministry of Social Development
13   Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy Forum (2007) Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan 2007. Christchurch: Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy Forum, p. 40
14   Ibid, p14

Tactics

» Build a new local neighbourhood library in Aranui to meet high community needs.

» Build a new library facility at Belfast of an appropriate size to cater for future growth in the area and develop in line with the Belfast Area Plan.

» Replace Halswell Library in line with household growth and the development being addressed in the South West Area Plan.

» Continue to maintain and refurbish all community libraries and the Central Library as part of regular asset maintenance programmes and cycles. This includes those identified for possible future development and those expected to continue to fulfil current need i.e. New Brighton, Parklands, South, Spreydon and Upper Riccarton.

» Retain current Hornby Library but investigate opportunities in line with the UDS/South West Area Plan developments.

» Monitor effect of residential intensification on the Central library's role as a community library for the inner city residents.

8.2. Accessibility to the mix of library services and facilities across the network, including non-building provision

The Council's network of libraries is structured to ensure a diverse range of library services is delivered across the city. The framework for provision across this network defines the level of service and size of buildings.

This includes non-building provision through outreach and mobile library services. The network framework includes consideration of geographical spread across the city, radii of customer catchments, differentiated service levels and building size. The tiered levels of facility provision ensure access by walking or short distance public/private travel within most communities to base level services (neighbourhood libraries), with a wider range of services available (suburban libraries) and metropolitan (Central Library) via short or medium distance public/private travel. Mobile and outreach alternatives provide customised services to meet the needs of discrete population groups.

Tactics

» Continue Mobile Library service as a means of filling network gaps where facility provision is not sustainable.

» Review service provision to Banks Peninsula libraries (Akaroa, Diamond Harbour, Little River and Lyttelton) within the framework of current levels of service for the library network. Scope future and current needs whilst acknowledging rural community needs.

» Investigate self-help service delivery options, e.g. library kiosks.

» Align Fendalton Library's asset with similar sized suburban libraries in the network and investigate development of seven day opening. Consider inclusion of a café following, 'Cafes in Libraries' feasibility project.

8.3. Maximum efficiency and effectiveness of citywide network of facilities

Future developments will continue to focus on ensuring best use and enhancement of the city's current network of libraries. And, over time, current and future gaps in the geographic distribution of facilities will be filled by prioritised developments.[15] There may be opportunities to better optimise the value of some Council-owned library facilities by exploring alternative or shared use. As an adjunct, planning for adequate, secure storage of archival, print and non-print resources (e.g. back-up of digitised records, microfilm/fiche) – on and off-site – needs to be considered.

Facilities will be designed and constructed to be durable in appeal and physical attributes, and meet Council requirements of quality, functional construction, environmentally friendly design, operational and energy efficiency and low maintenance.

This includes such design aspects as additional ducting capacity to enable additional features without major retrofitting and taking into account how advances in information technology will impact on services.

The current asset condition of Council-owned library buildings varies considerably. Key issues include:

» The asset condition of the buildings housing the 10 voluntary libraries is variable.
» New Brighton and Sumner Libraries' coastal locations require costly maintenance.
» The condition of the Bishopdale Library building will require major work within five to 10 years.
» The current necessity to house some of the Central Library's functions off-site reduces efficiency.
» Current archival storage facilities in Central Library fall short of international standards.

Also, the Central Library's effectiveness as a metropolitan library and role as an inner city anchor in the cultural precinct is compromised by its small size, lack of public spaces and inadequate housing of specialist collections - many of which have significant heritage value.

Tactics

» Explore development options for a new metropolitan Central Library complex in time to inform the 2012-2022 LTCCP process. Identify partnership opportunities and explore linkages with significant civic developments.
» Retain the library service in Bishopdale and, working with other Council units, review its location in the retail precinct.
» Continue on-going evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of Mobile Library services as a customised delivery option for remote or distinct communities where facility provision is not sustainable.
» Evaluate the future role of Redwood Library following the opening of a new library facility at Belfast.
» Assess the need and priority for an alternative, larger building for Sumner, either as a standalone or shared facility.

Libraries embrace the diversity of our community.

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15   Renewal and refurbishment based on the asset management plan is included in the 2006-16 LTCCP.

8.4 Optimised partnership opportunities with other agencies and/or services

All future library developments will give priority to improving the use of Council land assets, while still delivering the required facilities. Options will need to be assessed as part of the business case for each development, with particular reference to long-term benefit and ability to meet proven community need. While being responsive to any opportunity, Council should not be tempted to enter into a partnership merely because the possibility of one exists. Any option would be weighed against all the agreed criteria for assessment suitability of sites on a case-by-case basis.

Christchurch City Libraries is committed to ongoing dialogue with other public libraries, schools and tertiary education providers at local and regional level. Potential opportunities for resource sharing and partnerships are, and will continue to be, open for discussion.

Partnership options currently include:

» Co-location with Council service centres, leisure or community facilities.
» Partnership with schools, such as land provided by the school to create a joint use facility, as has been successfully implemented at Upper Riccarton.
» Malls as partners, possibly as operators or financiers.
» Provision partnerships with neighbouring territorial authorities such as Selwyn and Waimakiriri district councils.
» External partners provide the facilities (e.g. tertiary education institutions, rest home complexes) with Council and/or shared delivery of services.

Tactics

» Pursue partnership opportunities for developing a new neighbourhood library in Aranui. Possible partners include other Council services and/or external partners such as the Ministry of Education.
» Participate in on-going Council/Environment Canterbury planning with mall owners in Shirley, with a view to possible relocation and upgrade of this library as a suburban library.
» Explore possible future partnership/co-location of Hornby Library with external partners or Council services, in line with the UDS/South West Area Plan or other Council developments.
» Develop a plan for the voluntary libraries within the 2025 framework that will maximise the community use of these facilities. This will include investigating partnership opportunities with external agencies and other Council units. Other Council or community uses could be considered.
» Respond to favourable opportunities in Linwood and Papanui, with external partners or with other Council community facilities, that could offer library enhancement.
» Consider partnership with a commercial operator for any café development at Fendalton Library if found to be a viable and favourable option.
» Explore partnership possibilities with educational or community agencies to develop Diamond Harbour Library.

Table 3: Summary of new developments to complete the network of library facilities: Major capital developments

The following table summarises the major capital developments proposed in the Plan. It is noted that the developments are listed in alphabetical order, not order of priority. Council will decide the priority of projects through the LTCCP decision-making process.

Facility	Current facility condition/anticipated change	Fit with need	Recommended major Actions	Priority driver Growth/need/asset
Aranui	N/A	Demographic data, community need and indicators identify a current gap in service delivery to the Aranui community.	Build new neighbourhood learning centre/library. Pursue partnership opportunities with other Council services and or external partners.	Need. High need – high deprivation in the community.
Belfast	N/A	Projected growth in the Belfast area indicates an increase of 1820 households by 2026. Is a UDS Activity Centre.	Build a new library facility in Belfast – appropriate size to cater for future growth in the area. Use the Belfast Area Plan and work with other Council units and planning teams to identify appropriate location.	Growth. Anticipated population growth. Currently no service in Belfast.
Bishopdale	Current facility condition poor. Will require major infrastructure refurbishment to bring it up to modern building standards. Built 1974. Short-term funds have been set aside for heating and ventilation. All major work has been deferred pending the outcome of this plan.	Well used library in an area of small projected growth. Above network average activity per square metre of floor space.	Retain library in Bishopdale as a suburban library. Review current facility and investigate location options to build or refurbish a new facility.	Asset. Asset deterioration– will indicate timing of need for replacement or upgrade.

Facility	Current facility condition/anticipated change	Fit with need	Recommended major Actions	Priority driver Growth/need/asset
Central	Current facility is fair-good in terms of condition. Built 1982, major refurbishment carried out in 1996. Infrastructure refurbishment will be required in the next 10 to 15 years due to the architectural nature of the building. Inadequate space to house current collection and the ability to develop and grow services.	Central City Revitalisation Project. Projected growth and intensification in the central city with an additional 7000 households by 2026. Main UDS Activity Centre for the city and region. Community library for residents in the city.	Explore development options for a Central Library complex in time to inform the 2012-2022 LTCCP process. Identify partnerships and explore linkage to other civic developments. Monitor effect of residential intensification on the Central library's role as a community library for the inner city residents.	Growth and asset. Anticipated population growth and facility space limitations. Long-term facility deterioration.
Halswell	Facility in fair-good condition and adequate size for current service levels. Built 1980, addition completed 1996. Tipping point for major building refurbishment sits in the next 10 to15 years.	Projected growth in the Halswell area indicates an increase of 1772 households by 2026. Future gap in service if the current facility is retained. Is a UDS Activity Centre.	Replace existing library and increase to new suburban library facility in line with growth and the South West Area Plan. Work with other Council units and planning teams to indentify appropriate location.	Growth. Anticipated population growth. Long term inadequacy of current facility.

Table 4: Other significant developments and projects

This table lists (in alphabetical order):

a)   possible projects to achieve improvements or changes beyond those included in regular maintenance cycles and requiring smaller capital investment and planning. Some of the projects will be addressed through the LTCCP planning or the Annual Plan processes.

b)   libraries that are expected to continue to fulfil need without any anticipated capital improvements or changes (i.e. New Brighton, Parklands, Spreydon, South, Upper Riccarton)

NOTE: All Council facilities are maintained using regular scheduled maintenance and refurbishment programmes.

Facility	Current facility condition/anticipated change	Fit with need	Recommended major Actions	Priority driver Growth/need/asset
Banks Peninsula, Akaroa, Little River, Diamond Harbour, Lyttelton	Variety of facilities rented and owned	Variable suitability for current and future service development	Review service provision to all Banks Peninsula libraries within the framework of service levels for the library network. Include scoping future and current needs and produce an action plan for the ongoing enhancement of services to these communities, acknowledging rural community needs	Service need/fit for purpose/growth
Fendalton	Facility in very good condition Built 2000	Ensuring maximum value from this large busy facility. Offering the community better access to services through longer opening hours, particularly as a local indoor leisure destination on Sundays	Align asset with network role. Undertake project to explore 7-day opening Consider inclusion of a café following 'Cafés in libraries' feasibility project	Asset value Extracting maximum value from large busy facility Offering community improved access to service

Facility	Current facility condition/anticipated change	Fit with need	Recommended major Actions	Priority driver Growth/need/asset
Hornby	Current facility in good condition Major refurbishment planned for about 2017/2018 Current capacity is adequate for service requirements	Major developments in Hornby area being addressed with growth in housing and commercial property planned for the next 10 years Is a UDS Activity Centre	Retain current library and investigate opportunities in line with UDS and Area Plan developments Explore partnership opportunities with Council services and/ or external partners to enhance service	Growth Anticipated pockets of growth and development in the area – Awatea
Linwood	Facility in very good condition Built 1992	Current facility well used and future growth indicates an opportunity to increase public footprint in the building or seek other opportunities to grow services to support community learning needs	Respond to favourable opportunities with external partners or other Council community facilities that offer library enhancement	Growth/need Development of mall and/or other Council developments and opportunities
Mobile	Current vehicle adequate but will require replacement within next five years The style of replacement vehicle or vehicles will depend on outcomes from outreach planning	Identify isolated communities and network gaps, alternative delivery methods to support current services	Continue service as a means of filling network gaps where facility provision is not sustainable Continue on-going evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness. Customised service delivery	Service need/ fit for purpose
New Brighton, Parklands, Spreydon, South, Upper Riccarton	Currently adequate for services	Future usage needs will be variable and may require attention	Maintain and refurbish in accordance with the Library Asset Management plan and regular scheduled maintenance programmes	Service need/fit for purpose

Facility	Current facility condition/anticipated change	Fit with need	Recommended major Actions	Priority driver Growth/need/asset
Outreach and alternative service provision	N/A	Support the decisions around Mobile planning – support the access to services across the city	Investigate self-help service delivery options, e.g. library kiosks	Service need/ fit for purpose
Papanui	Facility in very good condition Built 1995	Growth pressures in the commercial and retail hub may impact on need for land and growth in library business UDS significant Activity Centre for north Christchurch	Respond to favourable opportunities with external partners or other Council community facilities that offer library enhancement	Growth Development of mall and/or other Council developments and opportunities
Redwood	Facility fair. Built 1970. Will need significant remedial work in next 10 years Lack of modern services, such as air conditioning and effective heating	May experience significant fall in business with the opening of Belfast library	Evaluate role post-Belfast facility opening	Service need/ fit for purpose
Shirley	Facility very good. Built 1996. Future need for more service capability Space required to develop service for learning services to support need in the community	Growth retail - The Palms shopping centre Need – community	Participate in ongoing Council/Ecan planning with mall owners with the view to possible relocation and upgrade of library facility as suburban library	Growth/need Retail development impacted by growth Opportunity for service improvement
Storage	Various and variable	Future space requirements to be addressed within 10 years. Some current needs require action	Undertake project to explore options for appropriate and timely storage with future needs catered for	Asset Current provision not fit for purpose, plus future need for growth of storage

Facility	Current facility condition/anticipated change	Fit with need	Recommended major Actions	Priority driver Growth/need/asset
Sumner	Facility good. Built 1975 Harsh seaside environment impacts on maintenance of facilit	No current asset needs	Assess need for larger facility should opportunities become available	Asset Performance and fit for purpose but by 2025 will be ready for renewal
Voluntary Libraries	Variety of facilities with a variety of asset conditions One Heritage building (Woolston)	Issues such as current and anticipated usage, volunteer support and efficiency of building use need addressing.	Develop a plan for Voluntary Libraries within the 2025 framework that will maximize the community use of these facilities Investigate partnership opportunities with external agencies or Council developments	Asset condition and use Efficient use of facilities

Parklands, as a neighbourhood library, was designed to respond to local community needs.

Library facilities will need to adapt to incorporate the demand for changing information technologies.

9. Implementation

The Plan is a document mapping the future direction for library facilities in the city through to 2025. Regular reviews of the Plan will be carried out to coincide with Council's LTCCP and Annual Plan cycles to provide for any changes in city growth and priorities. Implementation is dependent on the priority given to the business cases presented for each library development project during LTCCP decision-making processes.

Facility actions

Detailed case-by-case planning will be undertaken by Council for each major project as indicated in Table 3: Summary of new developments to complete the network of library facilities: Major capital developments.
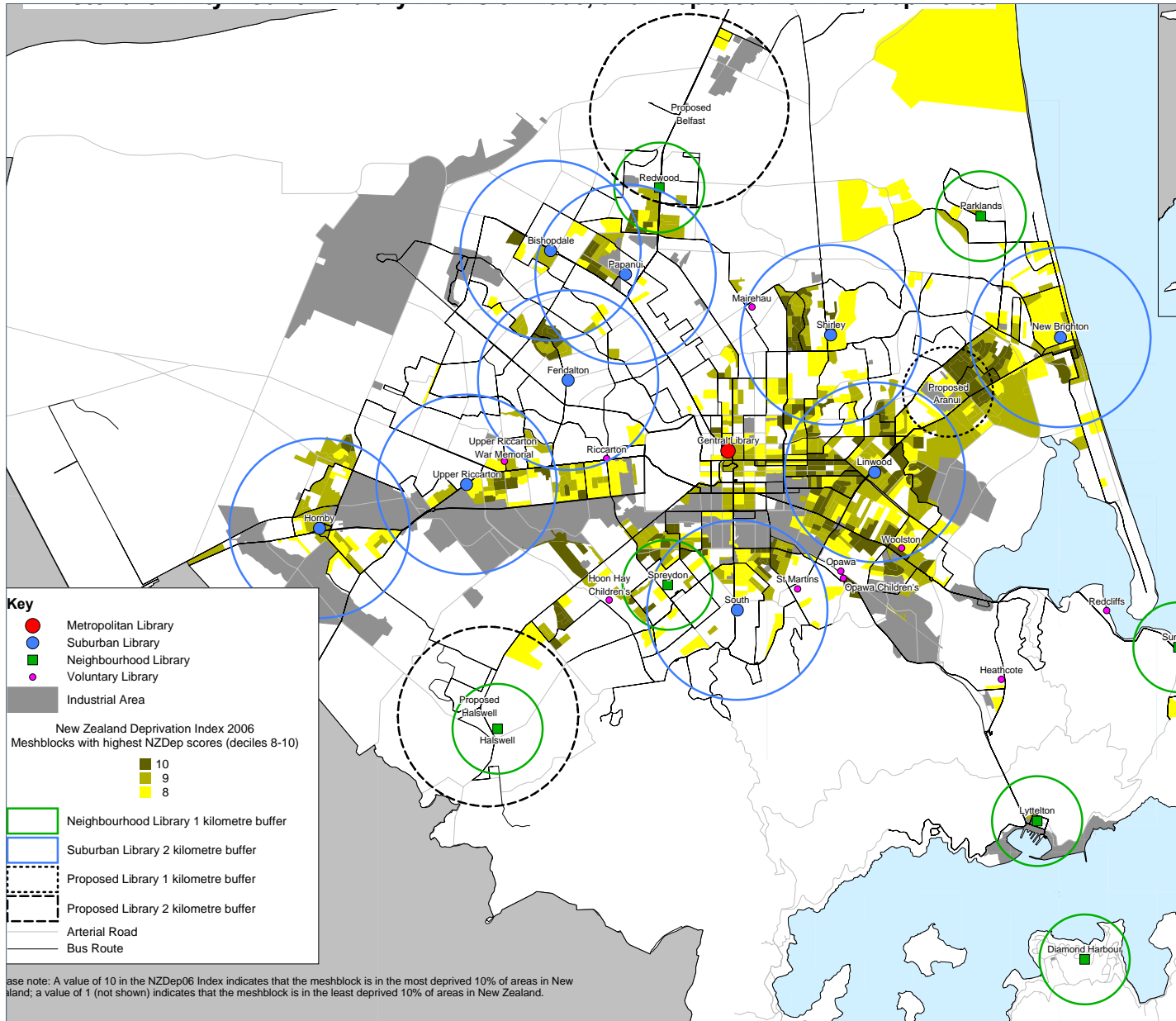
Non-building actions

There are two quite separate dimensions to the library's non-building based services:
» Remote access to customer details, information services and digital information request via the internet, email and telephone; and
» Specialised outreach services to customers unable to visit a physical library.

The former is an increasing and integral component of future library provision. A growing proportion of the library's information services are available remotely via its website, telephone and email enquiries. However, there is no indication that the need for library buildings - public spaces - and print-based resources will diminish. Also, public libraries will continue to be key places that provide equitable access to computers and digital information.

However, it is with regard to non-building actions - specialised outreach services – that this Facilities Plan focuses: non-building based operations such as home delivery and mobile library services. The ability to deliver services through flexible models can mean greater access for isolated communities and efficient use of Council funds when a physical asset is deemed unsustainable. Some of these actions have been included in the Recommended Actions column in Table 4: Other Significant Developments and Projects.

Key

- 🔴 Metropolitan Library
- 🔵 Suburban Library
- 🟩 Neighbourhood Library
- 🟣 Voluntary Library
- ⬛ Industrial Area

New Zealand Deprivation Index 2006
Meshblocks with highest NZDep scores (deciles 8-10)

- 10
- 9
- 8

- Neighbourhood Library 1 kilometre buffer
- Suburban Library 2 kilometre buffer
- Proposed Library 1 kilometre buffer
- Proposed Library 2 kilometre buffer
- Arterial Road
- Bus Route

ase note: A value of 10 in the NZDep06 Index indicates that the meshblock is in the most deprived 10% of areas in New
aland; a value of 1 (not shown) indicates that the meshblock is in the least deprived 10% of areas in New Zealand.

urces: 2006 New Zealand Deprivation Index, Department of Public Health, University of Otago (Wellington); CCC GIS Layers.
epared by: Monitoring and Research Team (CCC), February 2008.

Little River

Akaroa

mner
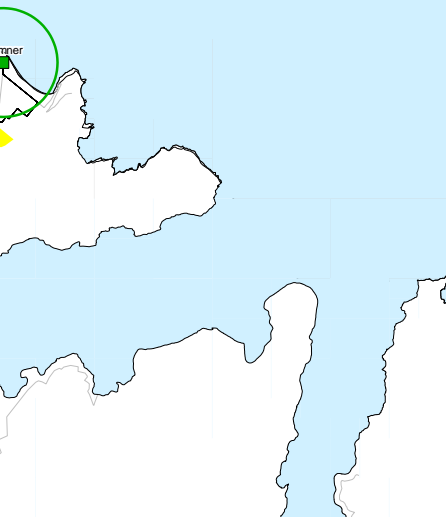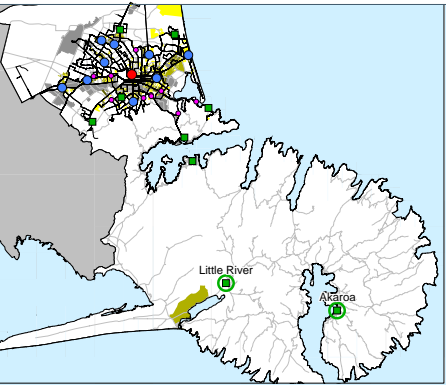
Glossary

Activity centres – Key commercial/business centres identified in the UDS as focal points for the transport network and suitable for more intensive mixed-use development.

Asset Management Plan – the Council plan that details and forecasts maintenance requirements for a Council facility over time.

Co-location – Shared use by two or more Council service providers from a Council-owned building.

Community library/libraries – All the 18 libraries in the Christchurch City Libraries network that are located in local communities. Excludes the Central Library, mobile library service and voluntary libraries.

Community Outcomes – Identified goals of communities in relation to their present and the future social, economic, environmental and cultural well being.

Facilities (Assets) – The buildings that house libraries, excluding the internal fittings and hardware that are included inside libraries.

Facility condition
»   Poor – requires major upgrade in many areas.
»   Fair – acceptable standard but flagging work to be done in the near future.
»   Good – no work required currently, normal cycles apply.
»   Very good – newly or recently refurbished.

Learning centre – Learning space, services and technology that enable carrying out of group learning programmes and activities with a computer focus. Three learning centres have so far been developed – at South, Parklands and Upper Riccarton libraries. In the latter case, the learning centre is a partnership project with Riccarton High School. Learning centres could be standalone facilities.

LTCCP – Long Term Council Community Plan.

LTCCP planning cycles

»   Long term – The LTCCP planning and capital funding cycle covering the years 2019-2025.
»   Medium term – The LTCCP planning and capital funding cycle covering the years 2013-2018.
»   Short term – The forthcoming LTCCP planning and capital funding cycle covering the years 2009-2012.

Metropolitan library – Citywide catchment; has regional and national importance; special and unique collections; has civic presence. Offers wide range of spaces for activities; holds and preserves the history of the city.

Mobile library – Specially-fitted bus that currently visits 36 locations each week offering library lending and related services. The Mobile stops at locations where there is either a gap in library facility provision or a recognised demographic need.

Neighbourhood library – Catchment ranges from 1km to 1.5km radius; serves population from 10,000 to 12,000 people. Services could include small, broad-spanning collections and a range of activities.

Network – The 19 libraries that currently comprise Christchurch City Libraries. A framework for provision of variously-sized libraries has been developed to ensure equitable, citywide access to library services – metropolitan, suburban and neighbourhood levels.

Non-building provision – Service provided without the need for a facility, such as the mobile library or on-line ordering and courier delivery of books.

Outreach – Customised library services for users who are unable to visit a library facility to borrow materials or are an identified target group for increasing user usage. Outreach services include volunteers' deliveries to housebound users, Storyline (talking books delivered to visually impaired people), deliveries to prison and promotional programmes for preschoolers and parents/caregivers.

Partnership – A relationship that enables a combined approach to funding, supplying, managing or supporting aspects of initiatives between residents, communities, organisations and Council.

Remote access – Connection with the Library's catalogue, digital resources and the internet, via the Library's website.

Services – The activities that happen within libraries.

Strategic Directions - Four directions that guide Council's planning and its delivery of services.

Currently these are:

» Strong Communities;
» Healthy Environment;
» Liveable City;
» Prosperous Economy.

Suburban library – Catchment ranges from 1.5km to 3km radius; services population range from 15,000 – 40,000. Services could include a variety of activities and flexible spaces.

UDS – Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan 2007.

Voluntary library/libraries – Ten libraries located in local communities that are staffed and managed by volunteers only. Most voluntary libraries are housed in Council-owned buildings. Council maintains all voluntary library buildings, provides some annual funding (based on usage) for the purchase of lending materials and processing new materials for these libraries. Some Community Boards make additional contributions to the running costs of some voluntary libraries.