



Central North Regional Property Sector Forum

Taupo - 15 March, 2017





Education Infrastructure Service Central North Regional Property Sector Forum 15 March 2017

Agenda

Time	Topic				
9.30 – 10.00	Tea and coffee				
10.00	Welcome and Introductions				
	New faces/changes at the local Ministry office				
10.10	Reducing Arson in Schools – NZ Fire Service				
10.55	Infrastructure Advisory Services Update				
11.40	Funding Review Update				
12.30 – 1.15	Lunch				
1.15	Open Forum				
1.45	Updates:				
	 Helios 				
	 5YA Alignment Project – West Coast Cluster 				
	Design and Engineering				
	Health & Safety				
	Commercial Procurement				
3.00	Regional Update				
3.30	Wrap Up and Close				





Regional Property Sector Forums

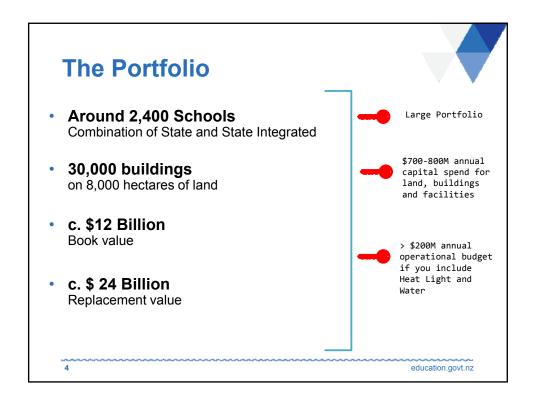
Series 1 - March 2017



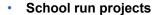


2017 – Infrastructure Advisory Services Update

Rob Giller, Group Manager, Infrastructure Advisory Services



Capital Works



- Most 5YA projects
 - · Some Roll Growth projects
 - · Some Special Education property modifications
 - · Risk Management (Fire/Flood) reinstatement

Ministry run projects

- · Land purchases
- New Schools
- Staged school expansions
- · The Christchurch Schools Rebuild (including minor works)
- Redevelopments
- Roll Growth projects (including all modular buildings)
- Some Special Education property modifications

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Five Year Agreement Funding

- \$179.3 million has recently been allocated to 396 schools entering the 2017/18 Year.
- Also included was \$2.1 million as a contribution to 10YPP preparation and \$5.4 million in the first Furniture and Equipment payment.
- An additional \$7.65 million will be provided to 218 schools as a result of Year 3 (2013/14 5YA cycle) reviews.
- A second Furniture and Equipment payment of \$2.87 million to 381 schools.

Unforeseen and Budget plus

 In addition, the Ministry annually allocates between \$10-15 million to ensure priority one and priority two work can always proceed.

All costing data and calculations are indicative

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Major Redevelopments

In September 2013 the Government committed to:

"Over \$300 million will be invested over the next six years to assist approximately 30 schools to address complex infrastructure issues and modernise their facilities."

https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/plan-transform-school-property

- Within three years more than thirty schools had been announced for redevelopment.
- This is in addition to the work we are doing in rebuilding Christchurch Schools 2013 – 2022

https://minedu.cwp.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Ministry/Initiatives/CSR-Schools-by-Stage.pdf

 We will be updating education.govt.nz with a list of all redevelopments and new schools we are working on.

All costing data and calculations are indicative

Other investment in the existing portfolio

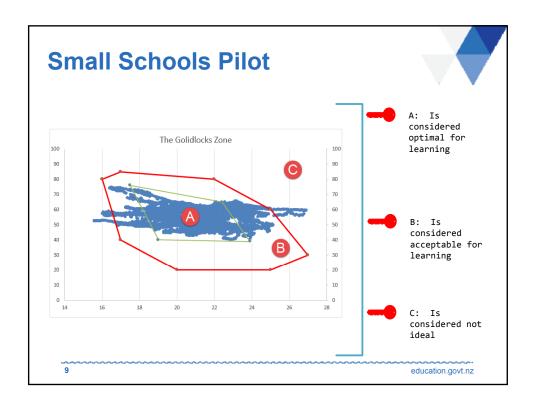


Special Education (Learning Support) Modifications

 This year we have allocated nearly \$30 million to physical works on schools so that the infrastructure supports inclusive learning.

Small Schools Pilot

- Starting in 2017/18 we are running a \$5 million pilot targeted at helping smaller schools modernise their teaching spaces.
- This reflects feedback we have had from you and analysis we have done on the difficulties small schools have in amassing sufficient funding to undertake modernisation projects.
- Based on how successful the pilot is, wider scale implementation will follow in future years.



Roll Growth

- \$168 million over 4 years was allocated in Budget 2016.
- Nine months later 136 classrooms for Auckland/Northland are underway or completed.
- A further 70 temporary classrooms have been provided to deal with immediate pressure points.
- 121 additional classrooms are underway or completed across the rest of the country from Raglan to Wellington to Invercargill.

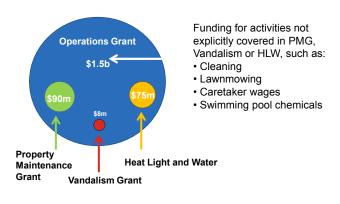
Modular Buildings

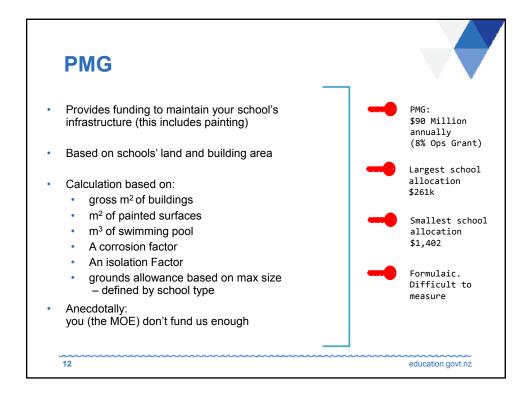
- Average timeframes from initiation to handover of a Modular Building to a school is 9 months.
- Average timeframe from contract signature to handover being 5 months.
- · Quality favourably commented on by those using them.
- Better value for money than a bespoke solution.

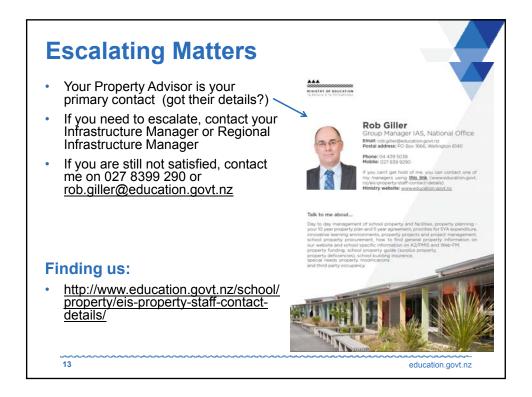
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Property related operating funding

Currently around \$173 million annually











Review of Funding Systems Separating property related services

Author: Malcolm McKee, Group Manager, Strategy & Policy

What we're covering today



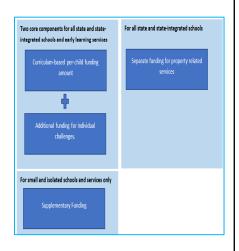
- 1. The Review of Funding Systems
- 2. What are the property allocations
- 3. What are we proposing
- 4. Why are proposing this
- 5. What are the implications
- 6. Where are we in the process

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The review of funding systems

The intent of the funding review is to:

- Replace the decile system with a curriculum based per-child amount funding mechanism.
- Separate the operational funding for property related services from the per child based amount funding mechanism.

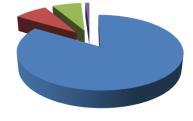


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What are property allocations

Property related services are:

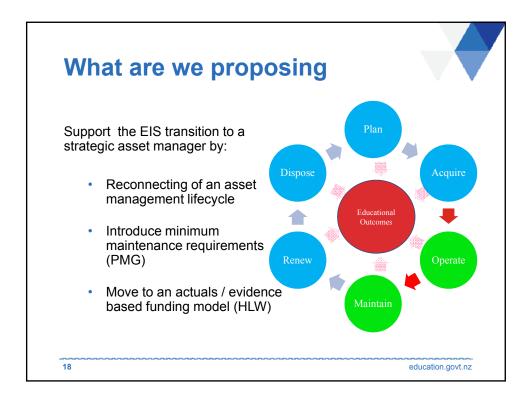
- Property maintenance grant (\$90 Million per annum)
- Heat, light and water (\$75 Million per annum)
- Vandalism
 (\$8 Million per annum)



■ Other Ops Grant Allocations ■ Property Maintenance■ Heat, light and water■ Vandalism

approximately 16% of operational funding

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Why are we proposing this Over time this will allow EIS to: Introduce a whole of the life view across the portfolio Capital and operational funding programmes can be aligned Provide accurate levels of funding and support to reduce the time burden of property All of life Operational frozeneous

What are the implications



Impacts will be mitigated through a transition process:

- Initially No calculation and funding change.
- Minimum requirements will be applicable to all
- Re-use as many existing EIS systems as possible:
 - o 5YA / 10YPP
 - Condition assessments

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Where are we in the process



March 2017

· Cabinet paper seeking 'in principle' agreement to these proposals

April 2017 - onwards

Detailed workup / sector engagement / implementation plan

2020

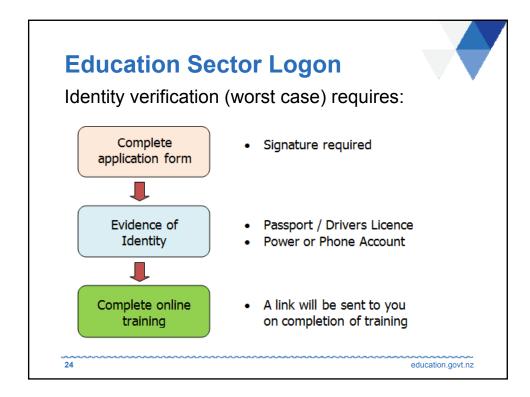
Implemented solutions



Helios Update



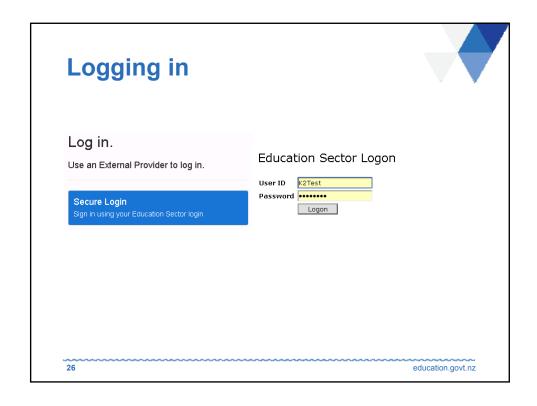
- Online access via the Education Sector Logon
- Helios Portal update
- 10 Year Property Plan update
- Asset/Project Management Forms
- Access to School Information Reports

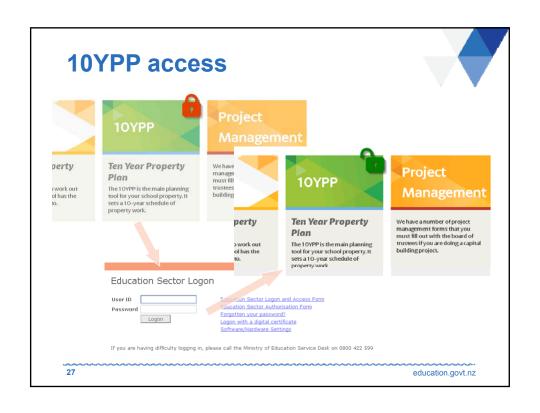


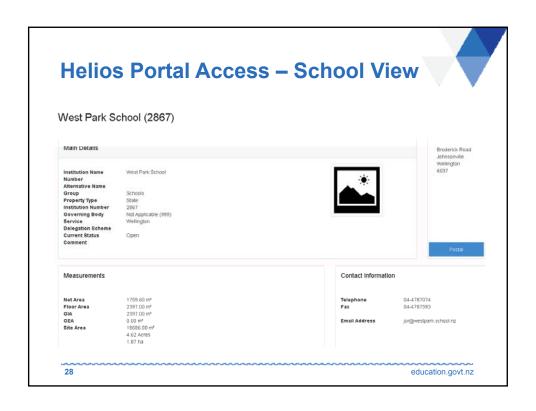
Education Sector Logon

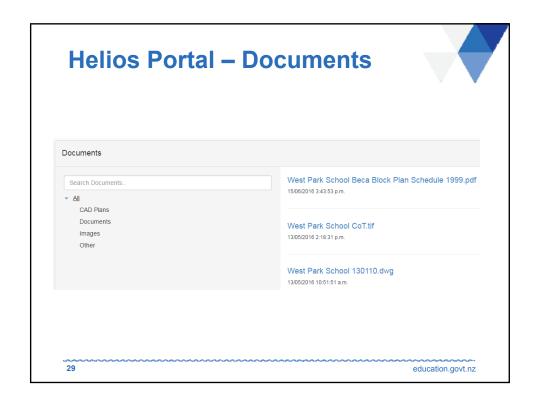
In the next slides I'll cover:

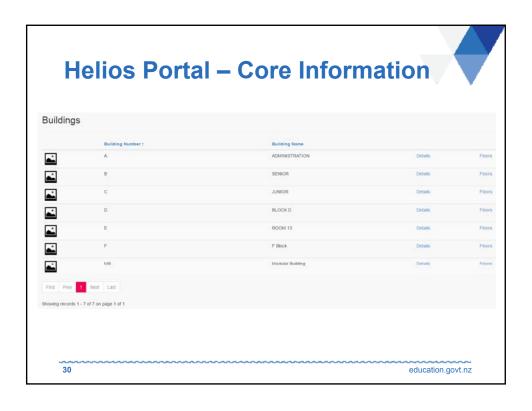
- Logging in
- 10YPP and Helios Portal access

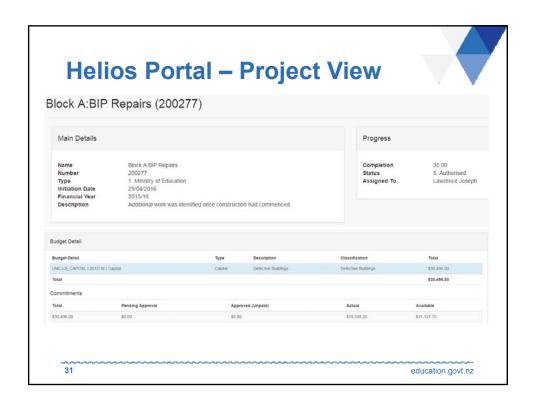


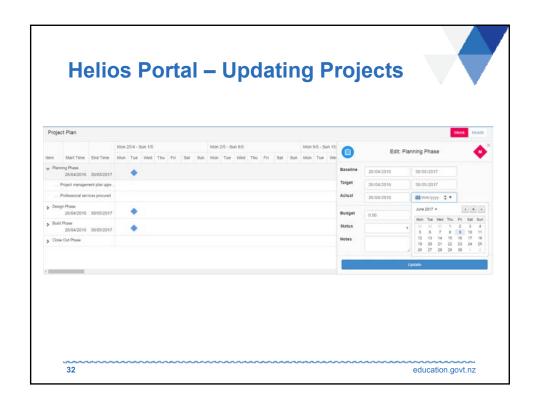


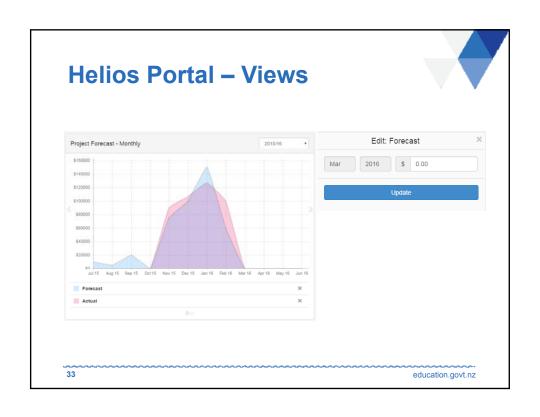












New 10YPP Application



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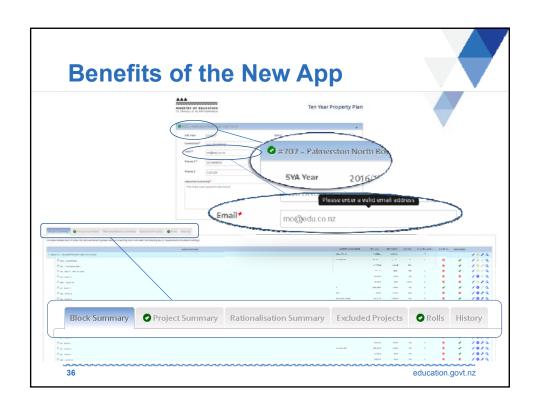
- Objectives
- Benefits of the New App
- Questions and Answers

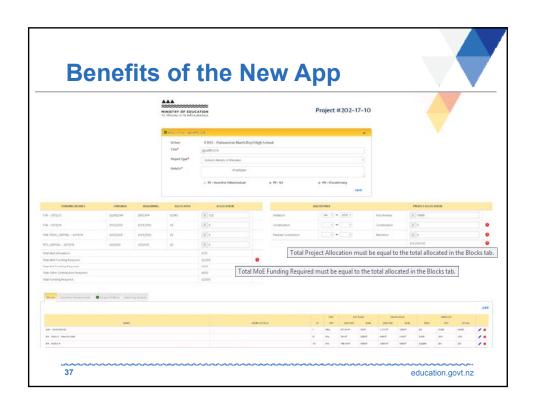
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Objectives



- Replace the current Cel terms in Cel
- Leverage moders to hiscal solutions to provide an enhanced experience to enjoyee involved in the Property Planning
- 3. Minimise dramatic change and effort inverse 1) re-training
- 4. Implement quick-wins to in via the current watton
- Move towards a received at the control of the overall Property Planning process





Asset/Project Forms



- Asset Update Form (AUF) is currently online <u>http://www.education.govt.nz/project-management-forms/</u>:
 - It is an interim solution
 - It is a simple excel format
 - Feedback will drive development of a future online application
- School-led project forms are online at <u>http://www.education.govt.nz/project-management-forms/:</u>
- Available in PDF or excel formats

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School Information Report



- Available via the portal from May 2017
- Specific custom reports can be developed and provided via the portal where the need exists, whether that's a school need or a project manager need
- We will need your feedback on what works, what's missing and what would be useful.





Engineering & Design Guidance Update

Updated Toilet Reference Designs

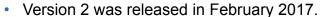
DQLS - Internal Air Quality & Temperature Control

DQLS - Acoustics



Reference Designs & Design Guidance

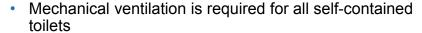
Toilet reference designs (v2.0)



- It incorporates feedback received since the release of version 1 in August 2016, and considers recent coroner's report.
- It helps design teams and schools to design new and remodel existing toilets.
- The main intended users are property professionals.
- The application of this reference design is highly recommended to reduce identified risks.

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Version 2.0 key changes



- Toilet doors to have a 25mm undercut to allow for make-up air flow
- If windows are incorporated into the self-contained toilet cubicle, use fixed panes
- Where existing toilets have operable window sashes, consider retrofitting appropriate security/restrictor stays that restrict the maximum opening (100mm).

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Version 2.0 key recommendations

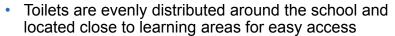
- Avoid using lever handle and latch lock sets
- Use push plates on the outside of self-contained toilet doors and pull handles on the inside
- Use a standard indicator bolt set that can be opened in an emergency from the outside*
 - *Security fixings options can be considered to restrict access





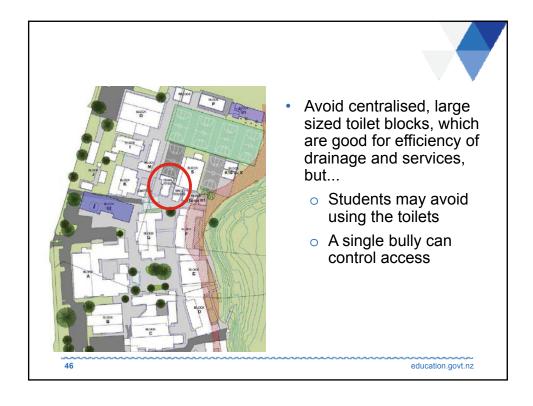
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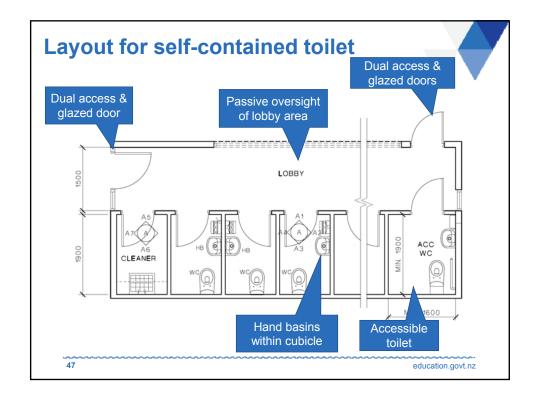
Key design features



- Toilet lobby areas should be configured to provide high levels of passive surveillance
- Internal and external access to lobby areas is required, where possible, for student safety
- Toilets are to be self-contained units including a basin and hand drying facilities
- Cubicles have full height walls and doors for more visual and acoustic privacy
- Schools can decide whether to designate as unisex or single gender.

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Reference designs & design guidance

Available online:

- Toilet (v2.0)
- Avalon block
- Canterbury block
- Formula block
- Nelson 2 storey block

In development:

- S68 block
- Satellite unit
- Accessible school bathroom
- Science lab design guidance

For Online search use: "reference design"

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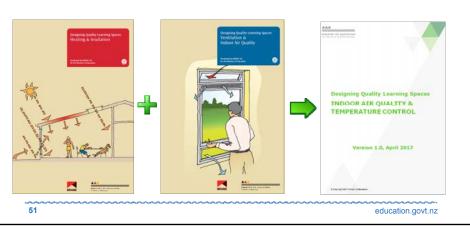
Key messages

- Remind consultants to follow the Ministry's design guidance
- Ask your project manager if these reference designs can be used for your next 5YA project
- Send your feedback to property.help@education.govt.nz





Version 1 to be released in late March/April 2017, amalgamating two 2007 DQLS documents: 'Heating & Insulation', and 'Ventilation & Indoor Air Quality'.



DQLS – Indoor Air Quality & Temperature Control



- Target audience is property professionals. BOTs or other people who make decisions about school property may also find it useful
- Updates reflect changes in Building Legislation
- Sets out Ministry's minimum performance requirements
- Requirements are clearly marked as



or 'recommendation'





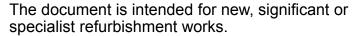






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Using the guidance



It should be referred to for the purpose of:

- briefing design teams
- reviewing designs and specifications
- evaluating insulation requirements
- checking for safety in design
- informing system selection
- informing technical post occupancy evaluation criteria.



Document structure

- Introduction
- Section 1 Minimum requirements and design principles
- Section 2 New schools
- Section 3 Upgrading existing schools
- Section 4 Specialist learning and ancillary spaces
- Section 5 Materials performance, systems,

strategies, life cycle costing and safety in

design

Section 6 Glossary and references

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Indoor Air Quality

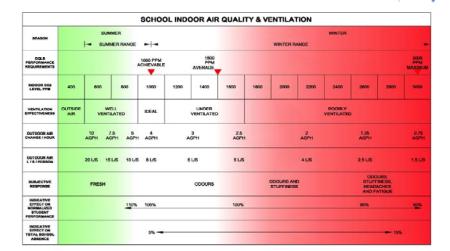
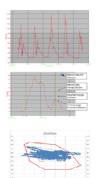


Chart shows a comparison of the relative CO_2 levels, with ventilation rates, occupant perception, equivalent air changes, indicative student performance and effect on absences over summer and winter seasons.

Key messages - Indoor Air Quality

- CO₂ levels within buildings naturally vary across the day
- Indoor air quality and pollutant minimisation
 - o CO₂ average 1500ppm
 - o CO₂ max 3000ppm
 - CO₂ optimal level needs to be 1200ppm
- Opening doors and windows can reduce the CO₂ levels
- DQLS performance parameters for CO₂ ensure learning environments are adequately ventilated
- Simple interventions can be used to lower CO₂, without jumping to high tech solutions, just by making the users aware of the internal environment





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Ventilation design strategies

- Ventilation design principles for the three main design strategies:
 - Naturally ventilated (passive)
 - Mixed natural/mechanical ventilation
 - Mechanically ventilated
- Maintaining good indoor air quality in cold weather in naturally ventilated buildings is more difficult and relies, to a certain extent, on staff intervention in opening windows
- Trickle vents and a range of window opening arrangements along with CO₂ and temperature monitoring is now required.

Examples of passive ventilation







Example of opening high level windows



Example of cross ventilation and opening windows



Example of ceiling mounted fans

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Key messages – Ventilation & Temperature Control

- Ventilation design strategies
 - o natural (passive), mixed mode, mechanical
- Temperature control
 - o minimum temperature 18°C
 - maximum temperature 25°C
 (with maximum hours * above 25°C & 28°C)
- Internal environment monitoring provisions for temperature and CO₂ within learning spaces
- New school insulation requirements (minimum 'R**values')
 - * see Table 1.2 on slide 23
 - ** R Value = Thermal Resistance rating how well a material resists heat flow

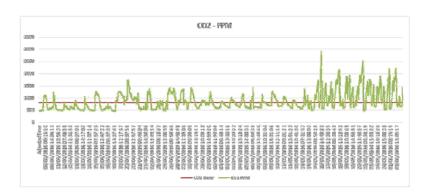






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Indoor Air Quality



MoE Data collection – CO_2 levels over April to June 2016 for the classroom(previous slide). Spikes in CO_2 correlated with higher classroom temperatures, indicating the windows and doors were not opened to adequately ventilate the space.

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Maximum Temperature by Climate Zone



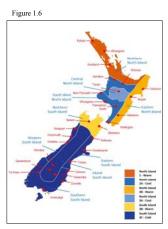


Table 1.2 shows the maximum number of hours where the internal temperature can exceed the over heating threshold. The difference in hours between regions accounts for regional climate variation. Modelling of buildings for each climate zone will be affected by material selection and insulation requirements. Figure 1.6 shows graphically the regional climate zones in Table 1.2

New School Insulation

- Minimum R-Values are now specified for each climate zone.
- These R-values are required to be met for new school projects and major alterations.
- They are the recommended benchmark for upgrading existing classrooms.
- Note thermal modelling may show single glazing may be used to mitigate overheating, however acoustic insulation requirements will have to be achieved.

imate Zone	Sub Zone	Town/City	Building Component	MoE Minimum Insulation Requirements
	Northern North	Kaitaia	Roof	R3.4
rth Island	Island	Whangarei	Wall	R 2.2
1 - Warm		Auckland	floor	R13
		1 1	Glazing	R 0.15 (single)
	Central	Hamilton	Roof	R3.4
	North Island	Rotorua	Wall	R 2.2
		1	floor	R13
		1 1	Glazing	R 0.26 (double)
rth Island	South West North	New Plymouth	Roof	R3.4
2A - Cool	Island	Whanganui	Wall	R 2.2
		Palmenton North Wellington	floor	R1.3
			Glazing	R 0.26 (double)
	Eastern	Gisborne	Roof	83.4
rth Island	North Island	Napier	Wall	822
2B - Warm		Masterton	floor	813
		1 1	Glazine	R 0.15 (single)
		Taupo	Roof	83.6
rth Island	Central North	1	Wall	R 2.6
3A - Cool	bland	1 1	floor	819
		1 1	Glazine	R 0.26 (double)
	Northern South	Nelson	Roof	83.6
ith Island	Island	Blenheim	Wall	82.6
- Warm		1 1	floor	819
		1 1	Glazine	R 0.26 (double)
	Western South	Westport	Boof	83.6
	Island	Hokitika	Wall	826
		Greymouth	floor	R 1.9
		1 1	Glazine	R 0.26 (double)
	Fastern	Kalkoura	Boof	R0.26(0000W)
	South Island	Christchurch	Wall	R 2.6
		Timaru	Floor	R 2.6 R 1.9
uth Island	ĺ	1 4	Floor Glazing	R 1.9 R 0.26 (double)
C - Cold	Inland	Wanaka	Roof	RU.26 (BDLDW)
SC - C010	South Island	Outenstown	Roof	
		Alexandra	Floor	R26 R19
	ĺ	1 4		
	Southern South	Dunedin	Glazing	R 0.26 (double)
	Southern South Island	Dunedin Invercereill		R3.6
		meer cangill	Wall	R 2.6
	ĺ	1 4	Floor	R 1.9
	ı	1	Glazing	R 0.26 (double)



DQLS - Acoustics v2.0

- Issued September 2016, and mandatory from January 2017
- v2.0 has substantial updates to the 2007 v1.0
- Sets performance requirements to support the design of innovative learning environments and flexible learning spaces
- Requirements are now clearly marked as

'mandatory'

or 'recommendation'





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Using the guidance

The DQLS - Acoustics should be referred to for the purpose of:

- Briefing design teams
- Informing and reviewing designs and specifications
- Estimating costs
- Undertaking technical post occupancy evaluations
- Benchmarking existing building performance for acoustic upgrades.



Document structure

It is structured to outline specific performance requirements for design professionals and project managers.

- Introduction
- Section 1: Minimum requirements
- · Section 2: New schools
- · Section 3: Existing schools
- Section 4: Specialist learning spaces
- Section 5: Typical construction types
- Section 6: Glossary and references
- · Appendix: Acoustic concepts



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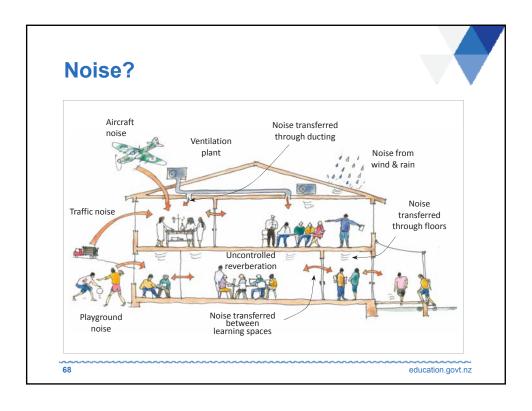
Key design messages

- Inclusive acoustic design philosophy for all hearing abilities
- Integrated design approach with a education centric 'value engineering hierarchy', considering relationships between design elements and optimising spaces for educational outcomes

Usability of space > <u>Acoustics</u> > Ventilation > Lighting > Energy Use

Without good acoustics a learning space becomes unusable.
 If the occupants are unable to communicate effectively then the investment is wasted.

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Minimum performance requirements

Version 2.0 sets out minimum requirements for:

- Reverberation Times (RT)
- Sound Transmission Class (STC)
- Impact Insulation Class (IIC)
- Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC)
- Rain noise / Noise Criterion (NC)
- Ambient Noise Level.

RT = Reverberation Times

Reverberation is a bit like an echo only normally over a shorter time period. It is defined as the length of **time** required for sound to reduce 60 dB (decibels) from its initial level.

Context: 10dB is audibly perceived as twice as loud.

Key message: suitable reverberation times (RT) for learning spaces are now specified for different types of occupied spaces (0.4 - 0.8 seconds).

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Reverberation times in different learning spaces Learning spaces Breakout spaces / meeting spaces / teacher work spaces Breakout spaces / meeting spaces / teacher work spaces Cellular classrooms Music learning spaces Cellular classrooms Music learning spaces Cellular classrooms Music learning spaces Cellular classrooms 1.6 - 0.8 Refer Section 4 Teachnology and science spaces Libraries Technology and science spaces 1.6 - 0.9 Refer Section 4 Technology and scien

STC = Sound Transmission Class

STC is an integer rating of how well a building partition reduces the airborne **sound**. It is the most common sound reduction measurement in use.

Context: a wall with an STC 60 rating, means over the frequency range it will reduce the sound level by 60dB. A normal conversation (60dB) on the other side of the wall constructed to STC 60(60dB) will not be easily heard.

Key message: sound insulation requirements are now specified (STC 25 - 60) to ensure adequate acoustic separation between spaces.

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IIC = Impact Insulation Class

IIC is a measure of the reduction in sound that a particular construction has when subjected to a standard bothersome **impact** noise.

Context: sources could be from ventilation fan cavitations, foot fall noise (such as high heels, loud stomping) and items dropping on the floor like balls and books.

Key message: Impact sound minimum performance is now specified (**IIC 55**).

The value is a rating \sim 0-100. The lowest Floor/ceiling assemblies come in around 25 and the highest around 85

NRC = Noise Reduction Coefficient

NRC indicates how much sound energy is absorbed by a given material or composite construction. When sound energy is absorbed it reduces the amount that can be reflected back into the space.

Generally thicker materials will be able to absorb lower frequencies.

Key message: Minimum acoustic absorption requirements for ceilings (**NRC 0.85**).

Note: An NRC of 0 (zero) indicates perfect reflection; an NRC of 1 indicates perfect absorption

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NC = Noise Criterion

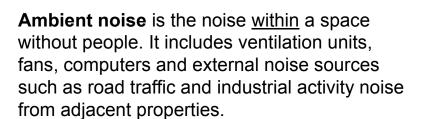
Noise Criterion (NC) is a rating system that enables designers to specify an assembly (roof/ceiling etc) that ensures an occupied space has an acceptable background noise level. It can include noise from airconditioning systems, rain or other ambient noise. Reducing this noise requires construction with mass and absorptive linings

Note: Rain noise is similar to dropping rice on a metal tray, it is intense noise but normally only lasts for short durations.

Key message: minimum requirement for rain noise attenuation (**NC45***).

* The rating is determined by plotting an octave curves for a given noise spectrum. The NC range is NC 15 (recording studio) to NC 70 (factories)

Ambient noise



Key message: maximum ambient noise levels now specified for different spaces (35 – 45dB decibels).

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5YA Alignment ProjectAn update

Author: Wayne Tacon

Where We Are, What We Have Learnt



- Stage 1.1: Preparatory work on 10YPPs for all schools participating (completed)
- 2. Stage 1.2: Agree order of projects across clusters for all schools and submit 10YPPs (completed)
- 3. Stage 2.1: Procurement of project managers (completed)
- 4. Stage 2.2: Procurement plans across clusters (various stages depending on individual cluster)
- Stage 2.3: Deliver School Projects (various stages depending on individual cluster)

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Where We Are, What We Have Learnt



- Stage 1.1 Learnings in this area have predominantly been around how the process can be improved to speed up production and save time for school management. Suggested changes to be explored are around:
 - Timing and engagement of 10YPP consultants
 - o Paying of 10YPP consultants
 - Speeding up and improving quality and delivery of 'Specialist Infrastructure Reports' eg roofing
- Recommendations will be focused on what stops a 10YPP being signed off so that by 1 July of 5YA starting year schools are drawing down funding.

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Where We Are, What We Have Learnt



- Stage 1.2 and 2:2 Learnings in this area have identified how clustering can:
 - Actually speed up delivery of projects when schools see all of the projects being undertaken in the cluster
 - Appears to be incentivising professional service providers and contractors to participate
 - Is creating way to reduce administration and paperwork (which can work irrespectively of being in a cluster)
- It is not till Stage 2.3 is at least partially completed that we have hard evidence on financial savings (this is probably 12 months away).

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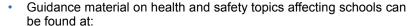
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Health and safety at work - school property

Understanding and managing health and safety risks

Health and safety information



http://www.education.govt.nz/school/property/health-and-safety-management/

- The health and safety "landing page" above has been established to provide quick and easy access to all the health and safety topics
- Where appropriate information is linked to the 'Health and Safety' section of the Ministry's website
- Information from WorkSafe has been used in some cases to avoid duplication eg diagrams on where to look for asbestos in buildings
- Other sources for general health and safety information are:
 - www.worksafe.govt.nz
 - www.acc.co.nz

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Managing asbestos



- When left in place and good condition asbestos is not a significant risk
- HOWEVER if it is disturbed during building work and fibres become airborne, a health risk occurs
- If asbestos has been identified in your school the details must be recorded in your hazard and risk register
- The Ministry (EIS) has procedures, guidelines and check lists in place for EIS led projects and this information is available for school boards to refer to and use, at:

http://www.education.govt.nz/school/property/stateschools/fixing-issues/asbestos/.

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Asbestos Management Risk Assessment Checklist



- The Health and Safety at Work (Asbestos) Regulations and Code of Practice prescribe the actions you must take if asbestos is a risk.
- When considering the risks involved with asbestos and any related work it is important to focus on:
 - consultation with other PCBUs with shared duties AND the school community ie advise if asbestos related work is to be undertaken and what the arrangements are
 - o ensure a licensed asbestos removalist is engaged
 - WorkSafe is notified
 - if asbestos is not found, the contractor should have a process in place to deal with any unidentified asbestos found during the building work
- More guidance can be found on the check sheets 'Asbestos Management Risk Assessment Checklist' and 'Ministry Requirements for Asbestos Removal' at: http://www.education.govt.nz/school/property/state-schools/fixing-issues/asbestos/.

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Managing contractors



- Managing property often involves engaging contractors to undertake maintenance and building work.
- The H&S Work Act (HSWA) requires PCBUs such as school boards and the Ministry to consult where they share a duty on the same matter.
- An example is when a tradesperson arrives at the school to undertake work they need be signed in, inducted and made aware of hazards listed in the school's hazard and risk register.
- Information about engaging and managing contractors or property projects has been consolidated and can be found at;
 http://www.education.govt.nz/school/property/health-and-safety/
- This information includes the revised procurement and contract templates that align with current H&S legislation.

Health and safety risks

- The main focus of HSWA is to require the elimination of risks to health and safety and if not reasonably practicable, to minimise the risks
- It is important for PCBUs such as schools to indentify and understand what the key risks are, and:
 - o maintain a current hazard and risk register
 - ensure that workers (teaching and support staff), pupils and visitors are aware of the hazards and risks, and what the controls are to prevent harm
 - induct visitors and tradespersons/contractors onto the school site and make them aware of the known hazards and risks
 - follow the Ministry's H&S System available at: http://www.education.govt.nz/ministry-of-education/specific-initiatives/health-and-safety/
- · Particular areas to consider are:
 - · asbestos management
 - technical teaching spaces and school laboratories where there is likely to be hazardous and flammable material, machinery and environmental (excessive noise or dust) issues.

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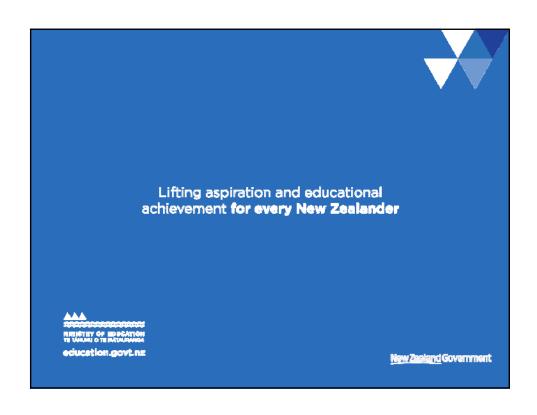


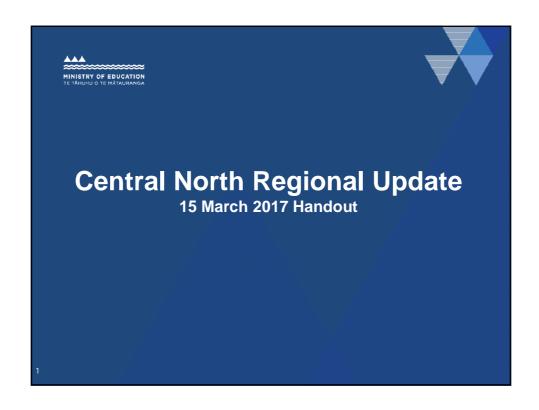
All-of-Government Procurement Update

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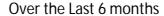


Regional Topics

- Challenges across the region
- Our focus for 2017
- Progress against 10 Year Property Plans and School Visits.



Overview of Challenges



- Staff changes
- new roles Infrastructure Manager (Tony Bodger)
- new School Property Advisors (Cindy, Brennon, Noeleen)
- Support staff (Hannah, Rachel, & Anne)
- changes to portfolios
- Roll out Helios

Maintaining stakeholder engagement

- Customer relationships
- Ensuring All schools have 10YPP
- Managing day to day operations

Introduction of Communities of Learning

Our Focus for 2017

Three themes

- Customer Centric Services
- Support Good Decision-Making and Delivery
- Support School Communities to focus on Teaching and Learning



Customer Centric Services

- •Build capability within our team to provide good advice schools
- •Developing good professional relationship with schools
- •Developing good professional relationship with our third party partners i.e. project managers and project planners.
- •Ensuring our advice to schools is current.

Support Good Decision Making and Delivery



- •Building good relationships with schools
- •Proactive in forecasting future demand
- •Innovation & continuous improvement

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Support School Communities to Focus on Teaching and Learning



- Helping schools and Community Of Learning achieve better infrastructure outcomes
- Support schools to spend more time on teaching and learning
- Support Community Access to schools



10 Year Property Plan

10YPP Programme

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total	
Total for Region	1	45	93	139	
KPI Target for year	100%	100%	80%		
Target (Annual)	1	45	75	121	
Progress to date					
Agreed	1	37	50	88	
Progress against target	100%	82%	67%	73%	
Progress against accumulative target for					
Feb				80	
Tracking well				110%	

10 YPP Office Target

	Napier	Rotorua	Hamilton	Total	
Agreed	31	29	28	88	
Total	35	46	58	139	
Percentage	89%	63%	48%	63%	
Pipeline	4	17	30	51	
Portion of Region	25%	33%	42%	100%	
YTD Feb target	20	26	33	80	
YTD against target	174%	110%	84%	110%	

School Visits

Annual School Visits

	Napier	Rotorua	Hamilton	Total
Within 12 Months	132	128	151	411
>12 Months	20	38	88	146
Grand Total	152	166	239	557
Target 90%	136	149	215	500
% Acheived YTD	97%	86%	70%	82%
Grand Total Target 90%	152 136	166 149	239 215	557 500

