

**AGENDA FOR A MEETING OF THE CULTURE AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEE
TO BE HELD AT WAITAKERE CENTRAL, 6 HENDERSON VALLEY ROAD,
HENDERSON, WAITAKERE, ON WEDNESDAY, 9 APRIL 2008
COMMENCING AT 9.30 AM**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>ITEM</u>		<u>PAGE NO.</u>
1	APOLOGIES	1
2	URGENT BUSINESS	1
3	CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	1
4	CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES	1
5	PRESENTATIONS	2
	A CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LICHFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL, UK	2
	B LOPDELL HOUSE DEVELOPMENT	2
6	COMMUNITY HOUSES SIX MONTH UPDATE (JULY 2007-DECEMBER 2007) REPORT	2
7	HERITAGE FUND – APPOINTMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEE	9
8	MUSEUM FEASIBILITY REPORT	11

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1 APOLOGIES



2 URGENT BUSINESS

Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 provides that where an item of business is not on the agenda, it may only be dealt with at the meeting if:

- (i) the Committee by resolution so decides; and
- (ii) the Chairman has explained at the beginning of the meeting (when open to the public) that the item will be raised for discussion and decision, why the item is not on the agenda, and why it cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

The Committee may make a decision on a matter determined to be urgent.

NOTE: Urgent Business need not be dealt with now and may be delayed until later in the meeting.



3 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Council has acknowledged in its Code of Conduct that Elected Members need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member of the Council and any private or other external interest they might have. This note is provided as a reminder to members to check that no such conflicts arise in relation to any items on this agenda.



4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Meeting Minutes – Wednesday, 12 March 2008

RECOMMENDATION

That the minutes of the Meeting of the Culture and Community Committee held on Wednesday, 12 March 2008, as circulated, be taken as read and now be confirmed.



5 PRESENTATIONS

A CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LICHFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL, UK

Chief Executive Officer, Lichfield District Council, UK, Ms Nina Dawes, OBE will give a verbal presentation to the Culture and Community Committee.

B LOPDELL HOUSE DEVELOPMENT

Terry Bates, Chairman of the Lopdell House Development Trust along with David Mitchell and Julie Stout of Mitchell and Stout Architects will present a full update on the progress to date of the design and development of the Lopdell House Arts Centre. They will also highlight issues that are currently under discussion around heritage protection, parking and the balance of community and commercial development.



6 COMMUNITY HOUSES SIX MONTH UPDATE (JULY 2007-DECEMBER 2007) REPORT

GLOSSARY

Adult and Community Education	(ACE)
Tertiary Education Commission	(TEC)
Inland Revenue Service	(IRD)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is an information only report in order to update the Culture and Community Committee on the progress of the seven community houses during the first six month period (i.e. 1 July 2007 to 31 December 2007) of this financial year.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Culture and Community Committee resolves to:

Receive the Community Houses Six Month Update (July 2007 – December 2007) Report.

BACKGROUND

1. There are seven community houses in Waitakere City, each very different in terms of the facility layout, services provided and the community in which they serve.
2. The purpose of a community house is to continually build a sense of belonging in a local community by fostering:
 - connections between people;
 - involvement in activities for the benefit of the community;
 - ownership and engagement in the neighbourhood.

3. The belonging concept encourages people to play an active role in building strong, healthy communities in which there are high levels of trust, connectedness and a sense of ownership by those living there. When people have a sense of belonging in their community it builds strong social bonds, acceptance of diversity and respect for other residents and the neighbourhood as a whole.
4. By being a central meeting place for a myriad of activities, community houses actively promote the belonging concept and getting people together for improved social wellbeing.
5. Council's principle of 'for the people, by the people' makes community houses different from other Council facilities (such as community centres or community halls) as each community house is run by a volunteer management committee of people who live in the local area. Council contributes funding towards the operation of the house with the intention that this be used for the employment of a community house coordinator position.
6. The role of the community house coordinator (on behalf of the house management committee) is to assess community need and provide / coordinate relevant services for their local community. This includes programming activities and facilitating use of the facility by regular user groups and private hirers. Community houses are also used as drop-in centres for local residents and have a role in providing community information and education through a range of classes and activities.
7. The general objectives of community houses are to:
 - Enhance community wellbeing and the quality of life in neighbourhood communities;
 - Work in a partnership model with Council, volunteers, community groups and individuals in order to improve community life;
 - Respond to community wishes and needs proactively;
 - Provide services and activities relevant to the local community;
 - Provide opportunities for people to fully participate in leisure and community life; and
 - Encourage the community's "sense of ownership" of community houses and their services and activities.
8. The goal for a community house is to be 'the hub' of their local community.

DECISION MAKING

Issues

9. The most pressing issue affecting each community house is the change in the Adult and Community Education (ACE) funding recently implemented by Ministry of Education's Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) regarding bulk funding. A percentage of government funding to secondary schools is mandated to provide 'adult and community education' for the local area residents.
10. For the past ten years, Waitakere community houses have been a core provider of ACE classes and have built their community services around this. However, although the Government's ACE fund has not been increased in the past ten years, more service providers have been accessing the fund recently, which has, in effect, reduced the ACE funding allocated to Waitakere community houses.

11. In addition, the way the ACE funding has been allocated and then distributed has recently changed, requiring the houses to pay course tutors directly and to take on administrative responsibilities that had previously been the secondary schools' responsibilities. Changes in the ACE funding allocation processes have affected the community houses in the following ways;
 - Having to commit to advertising before funding has been allocated to the house;
 - Needing to negotiate contracts with tutors to provide classes before the process of bulk funding implications were assessed;
 - The increase in work load for house Coordinators;
 - Increased expenses for the community houses as in most cases, the funding allocated per course was not sufficient to cover the tutor's hourly rate.
12. Council is providing support to the community houses in working through these issues with TEC and the local secondary schools in order to ensure that the Waitakere community houses remain a core service provider of ACE programmes to the community. In addition, Council is assisting the houses to develop ways in which they can be less dependent on ACE funding and yet still provide the programmes / services (that may have been traditionally ACE funded) to the local community.

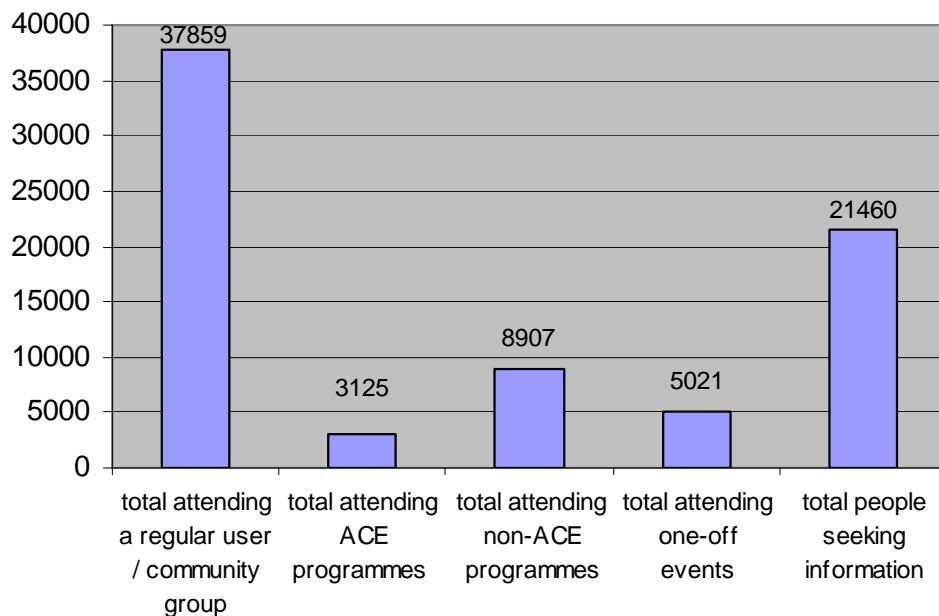
Progress to Date

13. The seven Waitakere City community houses have made considerable progress over the first six month period of the 2007 / 2008 financial year (i.e., from 1 July 2007 to 30 December 2007) such as:
 - Individual three year strategic plans have been developed and are now being implemented at each community house.
 - A robust financial accountability system is now in place and being utilised effectively at each community house.
 - Regular data collection is taking place in each of the community houses.

Data Collected Over the Last Six Months

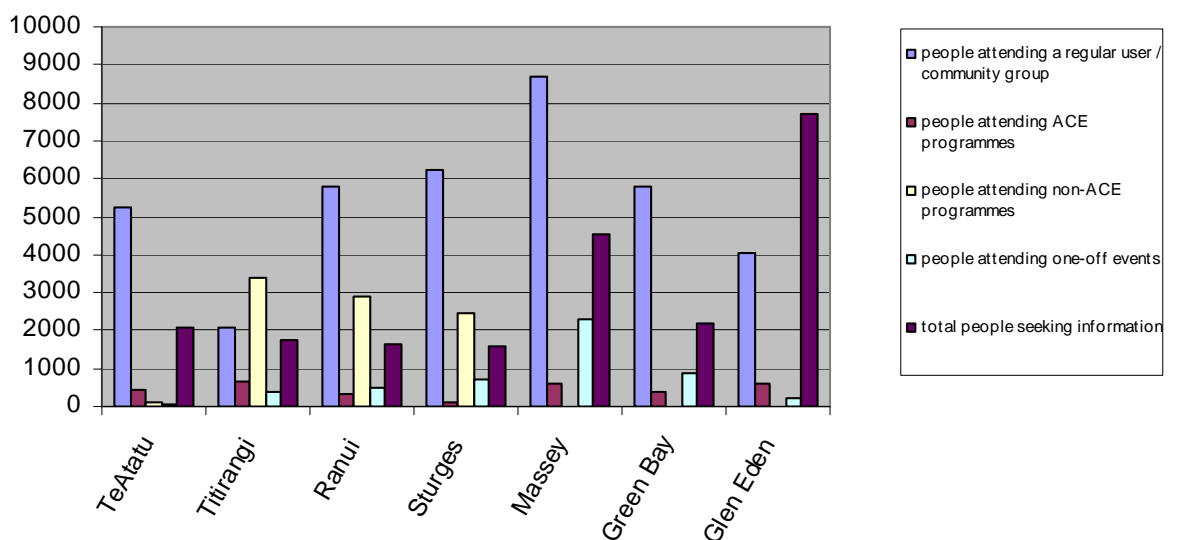
14. During the six month period from 1 July 2007 to 30 December 2007, approximately 76,500 people visited the community houses in Waitakere City. Out of this year's total to date:
 - 49% of the visits were made to attend a regular user / community group activity;
 - 4% of the visits made were to attend an ACE programme;
 - 12% of the visits were made to attend a non-ACE programme;
 - 7% visited to attend an event at the house;
 - 28% visited the house to seek information.
15. Compared to the first six month period of the last financial year (i.e., 1 July 2006 to 30 December 2006), there are approximately 1,000 less users of the community houses in total for this six month period. The reasons for this can be contributed to the changes in the government's ACE funding as described previously in this section.
16. The total number of visits of 76,500 for this six month period is broken down by actual numbers per activity and provided in the chart below.

Number of People to all Community Houses by Category from 1 July 2007 to 30 December 2007



17. The number of people each community house serves across the five key service areas is represented in the chart below. However, due to the uniqueness of each house in terms of size and location of facility and the demographics of the community they are in, the figures are shown across the houses for general comparisons only, exemplifying the diversity amongst the houses, and should not be compared on a performance basis.

Number of People by Activity for Each Community House from 1 July 2007 to 30 December 2007



Individual House Updates

18. A new format of six monthly reporting to Council's Culture and Community Committee has been developed in consultation with the community houses as provided below. It is intended that information contained under this section (i.e., Individual House Updates) in future agenda reports will be completed by each community house and submitted to the Council officer for report compilation only. This process is being implemented in order to provide the house with more autonomy in presenting to Councillors information about their house in the following three areas; responsiveness / community networking, issues / challenges, and successes.
19. Please note that the information provided below is only for activities that have taken place in the first six months of this financial year between 1 July 2007 and 30 December 2007.

Te Atatu Community House

20. Responsiveness/Community Networking: Requests from the community for lessons on the NZ sign language has been met with the successful development and implementation of a course during this reporting period.
21. Issues/Challenges: The current situation of ACE funding is creating an increase in workload for the house coordinator.
22. Successes: The house managed to maintain the weekly community service of the Inland Revenue Service's (IRD) representative after IRD notified the house that they were closing down the service due to government resource issues. The new children's creative writing classes have been a success during this reporting period.

Titirangi Community House

23. Responsiveness/Community Networking: During this reporting period the house has established a partnership with the Titirangi Fire Brigade in order to raise safety awareness in the local community and in particular, for the children that attend the school holiday programme at the house. Some of the new groups that have started during this reporting period are beading, acupuncture, spiritual awareness/meditation, arts therapy painting, guitar, flute, and a Māori health clinic.
24. Issues/Challenges: Maintaining the correct balance of school holiday programme staff is always a struggle but was more so during the September school holidays when the programme supervisor was unable to do the programme at short notice. Fortunately, the house has been able to promote one of the staff to the supervisory position and has now recruited successfully in order to have sufficient back-up staff for future programmes. Lack of sufficient space for the school holiday programme (particularly when the War Memorial Hall is not available) is an ongoing challenge and remains an operational issue for the house.
25. Successes: The house's new website which was launched during this reporting period is a huge success as it not only helps in class / programme enrollment for the house, but the site also hosts a community notice board which is gaining in popularity and use. The house has also undertaken a print marketing campaign as a new flyer outlining the house's goals and objectives (as a result of the strategic planning process) of the house (as well as providing an artistic map of the area) was distributed throughout the area.

Ranui Community House

26. Responsiveness/Community Networking: A new coordinator for the house started during this reporting period and as part of the job, extensive networking and 'getting into the community' took place. In particular, new and effective ties have been established with the Ranui Action Project so that the roles and responsibilities of each party are clearly defined and in support of one another.
27. Issues/Challenges: The poor financial situation of the house was a major issue during this period that required the new coordinator to assess, plan and implement options regarding improved use of the house, as well as, obtaining additional funding from various funding agencies and implementing more efficient house financial management practices. The house now is financially successful and is almost fully booked for use by the community.
28. Successes: Achieving financial stability and having the house fully booked and being used effectively are major successes that have taken place over this reporting period. In addition, implementing a parenting programme where young (often single) mums are supported by older, more experienced mums has been a huge success with many social outcome benefits to the community.

Sturges West Community House

29. Responsiveness/Community Networking: An outcome of successful responsiveness community networking is the fact that three new members have joined the house's management committee at the Annual General Meeting held in September 2007. These members bring with them diverse specialized skills and extensive networks within the different sectors of the community.
30. Issues/Challenges: A number of new courses that were planned did not go ahead due to the lack of enrolment numbers and as a result of ACE funding changes.
31. Successes: The house is offering a wide diversity of programmes and courses and in particular has a number of after school programmes for children such as kids hip hop, kids art club, kids math group kids jazz dance, etc. that are running successfully. Mainly Music for pre-school children has recently started at the house and already has double the enrolment on a waiting list and considering establishing additional classes.

Massey Community House

32. Responsiveness/Community Networking: During this reporting period in response to a request from house users, the community house organised a festive outing in a party bus and a community Christmas dinner. These were successful examples of responsiveness and community networking.
33. Issues/Challenges: The identity of the Massey Community House is an issue as it often gets confused with the Massey Leisure Centre (also known as the Massey Community Centre) by the general public.
34. Successes: Both the Massey Quilt Show (including items from Taniko and the flax weaving classes) and the Oral History Workshop were huge successes in contributing towards building the sense of belonging in the community which took place during this reporting period.

Green Bay Community House

35. Responsiveness/Community Networking: The house was a major contributor to the Adult Learners Week which was a great celebration and networking opportunity. The Japanese playgroup that is run from the house hosted a Moon Festival and invited other groups in the wider Auckland area to attend and celebrate with them. The house also hosted an art show on behalf of the Green Bay Kindergarten which was a successful event that brought the community together.
36. Issues/Challenges: The development and then the establishment of a school holiday programme at the house (which involved policy development, regulation compliance, staff recruitment, etc.) was the most significant challenge that took place during this reporting period.
37. Successes: The implementation of the school holiday programme has been the greatest achievement of the house during this reporting period.

Glen Eden Community House

38. Responsiveness/Community Networking: The re-establishment of the Pisces Road Playgroup involved the creation of management plans and programme schedules. This occurred because of the significant contribution of volunteers from the local community who undertook various tasks and responsibilities and generated a shared community outcome.
39. Issues/Challenges: Changes in the ACE funding and associated programmes was the biggest issue and challenge during this reporting period.
40. Successes: After many months of negotiation with the Ministry of Social Development's Child Youth & Family Unit, the house was approved to have the number of children increased into the house's Out of School Care programme. This was in response to the considerable waiting list for enrolment into the programme of local resident families.

Options Identified

41. This is an information only report and therefore this section is not applicable.

Assessment of Options

42. This is an information only report and therefore this section is not applicable.

Consideration of Community Views

43. This report was compiled by information provided to Council from the community houses so would therefore reflect the views of the community houses and the general community which they represent / serve.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

44. In February 1998, Council adopted the recommendations of the Community Houses Review and resolved to continue to support community houses given the community benefits that they provide. Community houses are central to local neighbourhoods and play a vital role in promoting a sense of well-being and belonging.

45. Community houses contribute to Council's Strong Communities and Urban and Rural Villages strategic platforms through the provision of networks of appropriate and accessible public buildings as key community focal points and through providing a wide range of low cost community activities.

Preferred Option

46. This section is not in applicable to this report.

CONSULTATION

47. Waitakere community houses have been consulted throughout the process of developing this report.

RESOURCES

48. Council provides financial support via funding agreements to each of the seven community houses which totals \$234,000 including an annual inflation adjustment for the 2007 / 2008 financial year.

• TeAtatu Community House	-	\$30,800
• Titirangi Community House	-	\$35,900
• Ranui Community House	-	\$35,900
• Sturges West Community House	-	\$30,800
• Massey Community House	-	\$33,900
• Green Bay Community House	-	\$30,800
• Glen Eden Community House	-	\$35,900

IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

49. There are no implementation issues with this report.

Report prepared by: Kimberly Rees, Project Leader Community Resources



7 HERITAGE FUND – APPOINTMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Culture & Community Committee has the delegations to consider and approve funding for the heritage fund. It is recommended that a subcommittee be established to consider all applications prior to final approval by the Committee. It is recommended that the subcommittee should meet one month before the applications being considered by the full Committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Culture and Community Committee resolve to:

1. **Receive** the Heritage Fund – Appointment of Subcommittee report.
2. **Agree** that the Chairperson and two other Councillors be appointed to the Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND

1. Waitakere City is fortunate to possess a wide range of heritage resources and themes. The Council has funding set aside in the long term council community plan for heritage projects. An essential part of Council fulfilling its heritage strategy and action plan is to enable residents in the community to value historic heritage. This outcome is possible through Council providing private landowners, local museums and marae with the assistance that they require to restore and appropriately manage their heritage resources.
2. The Heritage Fund of \$100,000 was publicly advertised and grants made for the 2007/2008 financial year. The heritage budget for 2008/2009 is \$100,000.

DECISION MAKING

3. Council administers a range of funds and it is important that all funding allocation decisions are open and transparent.

Issues

4. Council administers a range of funds for wellbeing, arts and several other areas. It is common for reports on funding allocations to be considered either by a subcommittee or for approvals to be a two-stage process with a Committee recommendation with final endorsement from the Finance and Operational Performance Committee.
5. The advantages of establishing a subcommittee to consider individual applications is that there would be time to have individual presentations from applicants and it would ensure robust decision making. The final decision on applications would then be made by the Culture and Community Committee in the knowledge that all applications had been thoroughly assessed. A subcommittee should ideally only have to meet once a year after the applications have been received and processed by Council officers. This is a minor change to the existing process and would "free up" the time of the full Committee.
6. Councillors appointed to the subcommittee will need to conform with the conflict of interest policy protocol. Please see appendix attached at page A1.

A1

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

7. Historic Heritage is a matter of national importance under Section 6(f) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and Council has a wide range of duties and responsibilities to protect built heritage, natural and cultural heritage resources. The Long Term Council Community Plan has nine strategic platforms including "Urban and Rural Villages". The Urban and Rural Villages platform aims to protect and celebrate the City's cultural diversity and heritage and work in partnership with the many cultures of the City. It identifies that planning will need to take place for the protection and celebration of all kinds of heritage in the City, for example Maori, industrial and environmental.

Preferred Option

8. The preferred option for establishing a subcommittee is considered to be the best use of elected members' time and will ensure a more robust decision-making process is implemented for the allocation of the heritage fund.

CONSULTATION

9. Consultation has been undertaken with council staff on the subcommittee option and it has the support of Council officers working in the grants area.

RESOURCES

10. The creation of a heritage fund sub-committee will not involve any additional resources.

IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

11. Most grants given by Council are usually considered by a subcommittee or a two-tiered process where a Committee grants funding and final approval is made by the Finance and Operational Performance Committee. It is recommended that a subcommittee of the Culture & Community Committee be established for the purpose of considering the heritage fund allocations and that this group would only need to meet once a year.

Report prepared by: Alina Wimmer, Principal Advisor: Heritage.



8 MUSEUM FEASIBILITY REPORT

GLOSSARY

Corban Estate Arts Centre

(CEAC)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to seek a direction from Council that a museum should not be established on the Corban Estate at this time.

A project team has been established to re-develop the Corban Estate into a creative quarter. A stand alone museum proposal costing approximately \$10 million at this stage would tip the scales of affordability and may jeopardise the successful re-development of that property.

Council already demonstrates its support for local museums through its heritage fund. It would be more cost-effective to continue to support existing local museums but avoid owning and operating a museum.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Culture & Community Committee resolves to:

1. **Receive** the Museum Feasibility report.
2. **Agree** that the Council should not establish a museum on the Corban Estate.
3. **Agree** that the heritage fund already provides tangible support for local museums and council does not need to own or operate a museum itself.
4. **Agree** that the Council owned ceramics collection should be under the care of the Arts Manager.

BACKGROUND

1. The Council embarked on a museum feasibility study in fulfilment of its work programme in the heritage strategy and action plan. A museum feasibility study was required to provide a starting point for Council to consider the best course of action for either choosing not to develop a museum, supporting various satellite museums with specific themes or developing a regional museum that would interpret Waitakere's heritage.
2. As part of preparing the museum study Council has become aware of significant collections of relevance to the City in areas such as ceramics and viticulture. Council has its own collection of items relating to the heavy clay industry and the Corban family have the most extensive collection of items relating to their arrival in New Zealand and development of the wine industry in Henderson. The Council has also been gifted the Peter Sauerbier collection.
3. The Culture, Arts & Events Special Committee resolved in October 2006 to undertake an in-depth assessment for a museum based on the Corban Estate.

“That approval be given to undertake a site-specific detailed feasibility analysis of museum facilities and that the feasibility study be integrated with the wider concept development of the Corban Estate.”

1988/2006)

4. Council employed a consultant, John Coster, who has extensive experience in the museum sector, to provide specialist advice on this project. John Coster attended the Corban Estate future development planning workshop held in May 2007 and subsequently a further workshop was held on the 10th of December 2007 with Councillors. The workshop with Councillors examined various options for the provision of museum services by Council but did not reach any firm conclusion on preferences or priorities.

DECISION MAKING

Issues

5. The City's Arts and Cultural Strategy identifies the Corban Estate and Lopdell House as the two key arts precincts contributing to the City's cultural infrastructure.
6. The Lopdell House Gallery, founded approximately twenty years ago has established a reputation as a significant regional art gallery. The more recently founded Corban Estate Arts Centre (CEAC) was opened in 2001, following acquisition of the land in 1991 and is located in the administrative and commercial centre of Henderson. The Waitakere Arts & Cultural Development Trust, acting through CEAC, tends to focus on Waitakere City arts and heritage, the provision of studio space for artists and an education programme incorporating classes, events and workshops.

A2-A167

7. The two facilities provide complementary services to the community and both are about to be re-developed. The involvement of Unitec on the Corban Estate will provide an educational focus for the complex and build on the performing arts presence. Similarly the creation of new exhibition galleries will enable CEAC to cater for art, design and heritage interests. The joint proposal with Unitec does not preclude greater heritage interpretation of the site. However, there are significant cost implications in providing for either a full museum or museum services on the Corban Estate. A copy of the museum consultant's report is attached at pages A2 to A167.

8. During the course of the Corban Estate workshop, the museum consultant clarified that a purpose built, stand alone building was the most expensive method of providing for a museum at approximately \$9-10 million with on-going operational costs for staff. Although this option allows for “maximum visibility” in terms of support for cultural heritage, it is the most expensive option and carries the greatest capital expenditure. This option is not considered to be economically sustainable.

Other methods for providing museum services could include:

- Shared gallery space with CEAC and having displays integrated into the complex;
 - Creation of a Council owned storage facility at the Corban Estate with a virtual museum and one permanent staff member maintaining the collection to best practice standards;
 - Do not own or operate a museum – offer support for existing locally run satellite museums.
9. Shared gallery space with CEAC is likely to cost somewhere between \$1.5 million and \$7.5 million. The museum consultant recommends that an indicative budget of \$5 million would be appropriate for the provision of up to 1500m² of gallery space in the Corban Estate Creative Quarter. This figure does not include the ongoing operational costs of at least one exhibition manager and staff reporting to a museum director or the Director of CEAC.
10. A storage facility and web-based museum ideally would need to be jointly developed to ensure that the collections were adequately cared for and there would be provision for exhibitions to be changed on the internet on a regular basis. The web-based museum would have the advantage of making the collection more publicly available to learning institutions and the general public without requiring a large building footprint. However, a virtual museum can never be a substitute for the real thing. The virtual museum option would have significantly lower capital and operational costs than a full museum. The cost of the software, data entry and one staff member part time is estimated to be in the order of \$200,000 plus \$20,000 annually for staff to maintain and update it. The cost of climate controlled storage space of 280m² is estimated to be \$605,000 if the building were located on the Corban Estate and \$1.4 million if it could not be located on the Corban Estate. It would make sense to implement both of these items at the same time, giving an overall cost of around \$1 million if a storage facility was to be built on the Corban Estate or approximately \$1.6 million for off-site storage plus ongoing operational costs of Council officers’ time.
11. The cheapest option is for Council to avoid owning or operating a museum itself and simply to offer existing local museums small grants to assist them to interpret the City’s heritage. This option makes sense in the current climate when there is a Royal Commission focussed on Auckland’s governance and a high level of scrutiny over the provision of services delivered by all councils in the region.
12. The following table highlights the options excluding a full museum and their advantages/disadvantages

	Option 1 – shared gallery space		Option 2 – web-museum plus storage		Option 3 – do not own or operate a museum	
	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages
Social	nil	Students at Unitec, artists and the general public would	Less direct public access to collections i.e. it is not	The collection would be accessible on the	Council is seen to actively support the arts but	What people don’t know about they won’t miss.

		have a mix of arts and cultural heritage on the one site.	the same as seeing items in a gallery/museum	web to a wide range of people, learning institutions etc	support for heritage is less obvious.	
Economic	Added cost of approximately \$5 million to the overall re-development. This may threaten overall proposal.	Indirect spend may increase through visitors attracted to the site.	Council does not have the mandate under the LTCCP to spend over \$1 million on this option and it is not budgeted for.	Costs are moderate in comparison to either a full museum proposal or shared gallery.	Nil	Council avoids significant expenditure on capex and opex items.
Cultural	nil	There would be an enhanced	nil	Makes provision for museum services and acknowledges heritage	No comparative museums such as the Dowse, Puke Ariki in Waitakere City.	May still be able to borrow collections for art galleries e.g. McCahon exhibition at Lopdell House
Environment	Detailed design of buildings may need to change to accommodate shared facilities. However, no increased adverse environmental effects.	Opportunities for heritage to be displayed in one of Henderson's best known wineries.	Small building footprint required – therefore less adverse effects	Either a separate building required in the complex or changes required to overall design to incorporate	Nil	No adverse effects on landscape, earthworks, trees etc.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

- The Urban and Rural Villages strategic platform states that Henderson is the key central town centre with Westgate and New Lynn as major town centres and a network of smaller villages and neighbourhoods. The centres reflect local character and pride.

CONSULTATION

- The museum consultant has undertaken some preliminary consultation with several parties including iwi representatives, local museums and the West Auckland Historical Society, the CEAC Board, libraries staff, NZ Historic Places trust, Ruth Kerr, and local historians.

RESOURCES

16. There is no funding set aside in the LTCCP or annual plan for a museum or further museums studies.

IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

17. The museum feasibility report prepared by John Coster provides Council with sound options for managing its own collections and playing a broader role in the protection of heritage resources. It is considered that until such time as Council allocates sufficient resources to adequately care for its collections to accepted museum standards, it should not accept further items. Council may wish to offer its ceramics collection to either the Auckland Museum or one of the ceramics Trusts if it does not intend to own or operate a museum in the foreseeable future.

Report prepared by: Alina Wimmer, Principal Advisor: Heritage.

