

# National Education Growth Plan 2030

## Wellington

May 2019

New Zealand Government



The **National Education Growth Plan** is a new way of thinking about and co-ordinating the Ministry of Education's response to school-aged population growth across New Zealand.

As communities change, so too do the schooling needs of their tamariki and rangatahi. We have developed a National Education Growth Plan which identifies what we know about the anticipated location and patterns of growth in school-aged children between now and 2030, and identified what the Government may need to consider to meet this growth.

Population growth is placing pressure on our school network in specific areas of the country. These high growth areas are all unique and are experiencing growth in different ways. In some areas, we are seeing redevelopment and intensification of existing urban areas, while in other areas entire new communities are being established.

Each growth area, or "catchment", requires a specific and targeted response. This Plan compiles these responses across the decade to 2030 and provides the basis for decision-making on investment spend in high growth areas.

We expect to see better value for the investment spend over the longer term as we articulate a clearer picture of demand and response. With a longer term view, we can assess whether there are potential investment gaps or affordability issues beyond the 10-year horizon.

# National Education Growth Plan to 2030

Signalling a longer term view provides direction to the wider community, including other government agencies, local government, and infrastructure and service providers. This helps to support their long-term planning and investment and provides increased confidence to the sector that we are anticipating and planning for the challenges of a growing population.

We will monitor the plans annually and review as required to ensure that we are continuing to provide accurate, reliable and up-to date information and data to inform the right investment decisions into the future.

Investment in our infrastructure has long-term effects and will shape how well infrastructure functions for future generations, including delivering educational outcomes desired by the community.

This National Education Growth Plan shows how sufficient capacity in the school network will be delivered in the right place at the right time.

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# National Education Growth Plan

## New Zealand Education Growth Plan to 2030

The National Education Growth Plan (NEGP) is a new way of thinking about and co-ordinating the Ministry of Education's response to population growth across New Zealand. The National Education Growth Plan will ensure that sufficient capacity in the school network is delivered as the right type, in the right place, at the right time.

### A Framework For Planning: Three Broad Profiles of Growth

- » There are different types of population growth in different areas of New Zealand. Growth in an area can be a result of net migration (people moving into the region) or natural growth from births.
- » Characteristics of the area influence the response to growth and, in some cases, there is the ability for expansion and new development. In other areas, increasing capacity may require redevelopment or strategic solutions across a school or groups of schools.
- » We have identified 20 growth catchment areas within Auckland and 19 across the rest of New Zealand. For each catchment we have categorised them into one of three different profiles of growth: Blueprint for Growth, Complex Growth, Steady Growing. These are the three profile definitions:

#### Blueprint For Growth

This is where local government planning includes intensive housing development and expansion into outer urban areas in response to, or causing, a large influx of people to move into a particular area. These are opportunities to master plan education infrastructure collaboratively across agencies to integrate in new communities.

#### Complex Growth


This is where the area is desirable and there continues to be population growth despite limited room for expansion outwards. Local planning efforts are focused on redevelopment activities, intensification, or urban renewal to increase capacity or in response to other social and economic drivers.

#### Steady Growing

This is where population growth across a region is limited but a response is still required. For example there has been a change in the demographics of the region, with more young families moving into existing suburbs. Local planning efforts are focused on providing services for the demographic change.


### Common solution framework across the full network

Different types of growth require different responses in terms of school network solutions. We have identified a set of responses and pre-determined triggers for when responses will be implemented.




#### Enrolment zones

- » Redirect students to under-utilised schools through zoning solution: e.g. new zone or shrink zone, managing out-of-zone enrolments.
- » Zoning solution always first step considered when schools are at risk of exceeding student places.




#### Network restructure

- » Merger, relocation, or school type change e.g. primary to composite, from single sex to co-ed, English medium to bilingual.
- » Considered if changing the network will redirect students to other schools with student places.



#### Roll growth funding

- » Build new classrooms in existing schools to meet capacity, temporary or permanent.
- » Considered after zoning options exhausted and schools still projected to be over-utilised.



#### Establish new schools

- » Acquire land and build new school - from start to finish takes six to ten years.
- » Considered if the network is projected to exceed capacity within six years.

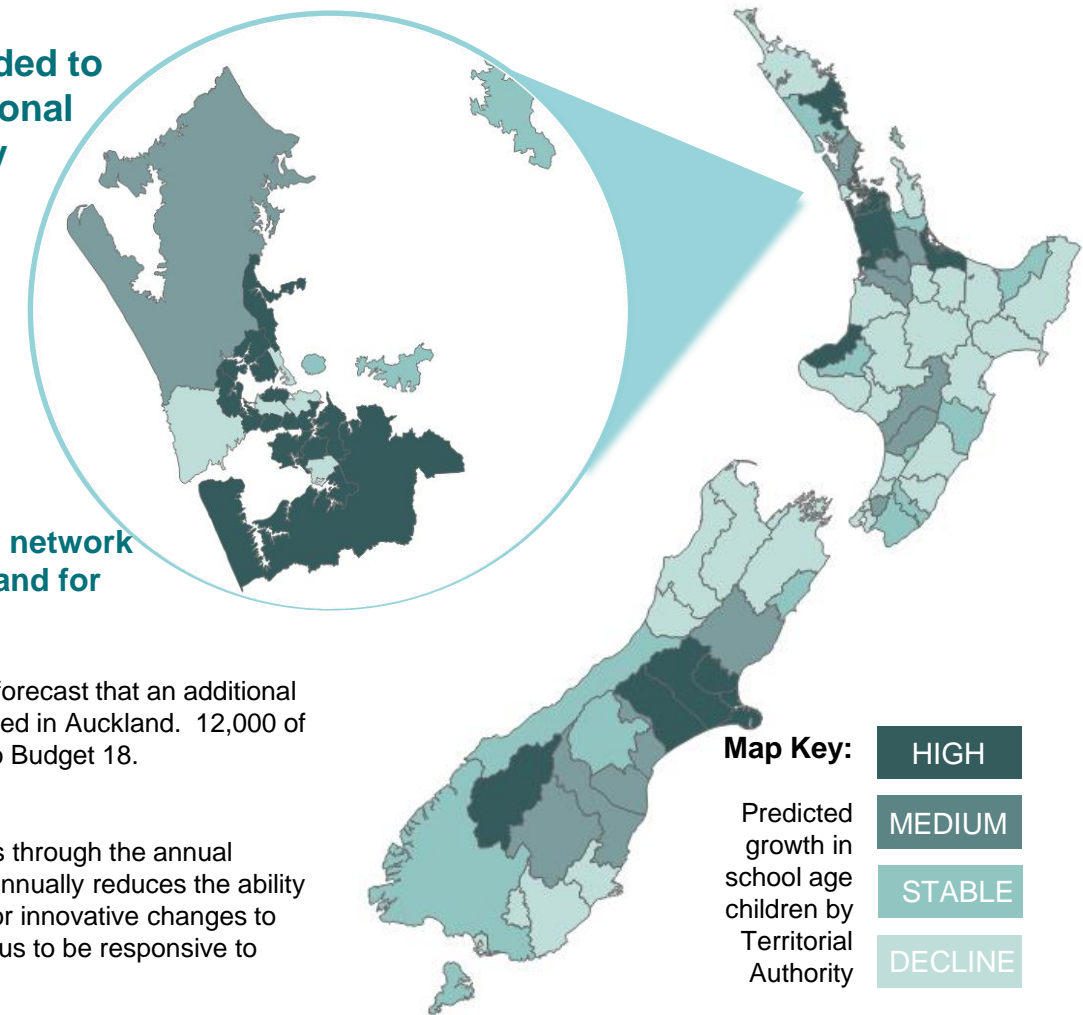
A new approach is needed to ensure that the educational needs are met for every child in New Zealand.

By 2030, students will exceed the number of student places by 100,000 in high growth areas.

We have an opportunity to modernise and expand our network to support education now and for decades to come.

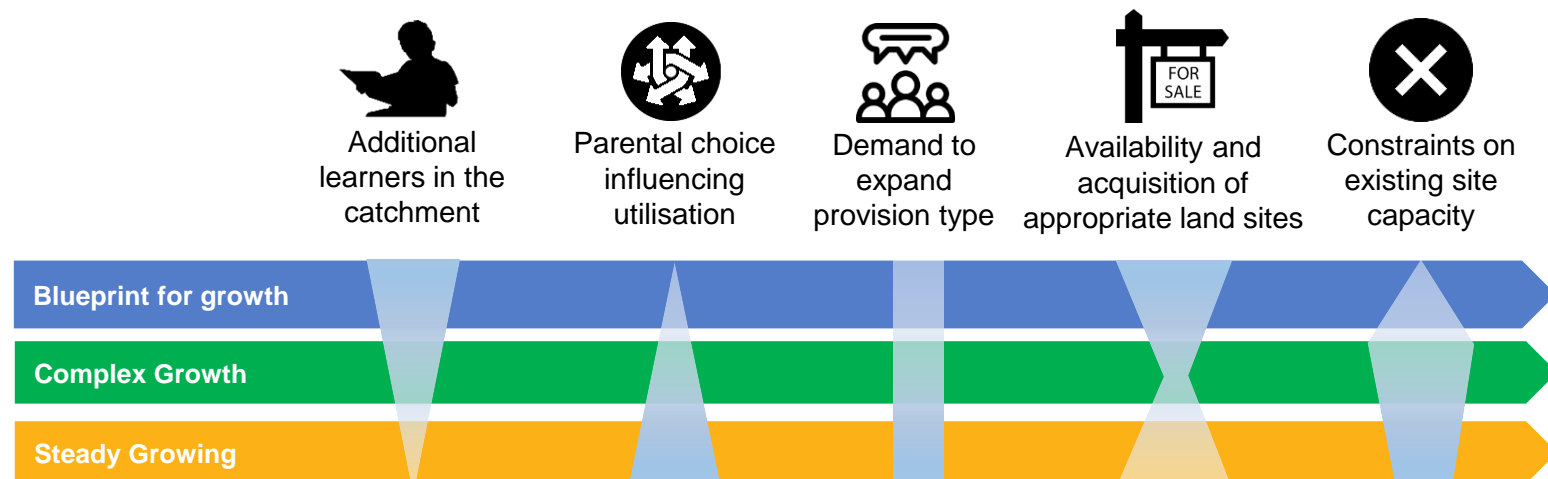
Between 2017 and 2030 we have forecast that an additional **60,000** student places will be needed in Auckland. 12,000 of these have been funded through to Budget 18.

Historically, we have funded places through the annual Budget process. Seeking funding annually reduces the ability to plan ahead and make strategic or innovative changes to the network. Flexibility will enable us to be responsive to growth.



### Additional factors influencing solution decisions

There are a range of factors influencing the network solution. For example, in some cases additional classrooms can not be added to existing schools because there is no physical space available. The likelihood of these factors being present vary across the different growth profiles. We have illustrated the prevalence of some common factors.



# National Education Growth Plan

## Summary of the growth catchments

### Blueprint For Growth

This is where local government planning includes intensive housing development and expansion into outer urban areas in response to, or causing, a large influx of people to move into a particular area. These are opportunities to master plan education infrastructure collaboratively across agencies to integrate in new communities.

### Complex Growth

This is where the area is desirable and there continues to be population growth despite limited room for expansion outwards. Local planning efforts are focused on redevelopment activities, intensification, or urban renewal to increase capacity or in response to other social and economic drivers.

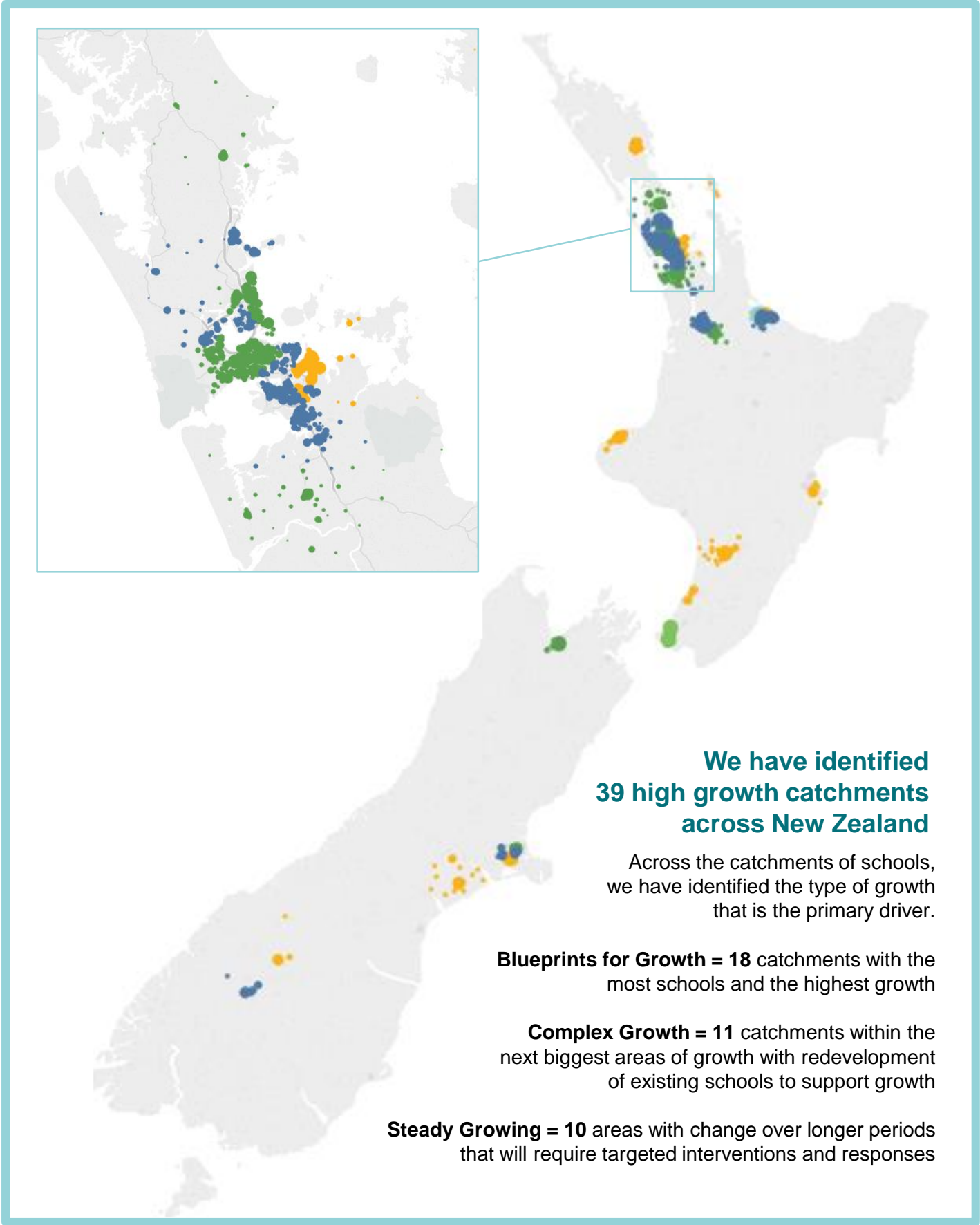
### Steady Growing

This is where population growth across a region is limited but a response is still required. For example there has been a change in the demographics of the region, with more young families moving into existing suburbs. Local planning efforts are focused on providing services for the demographic change.

National Growth Plans (excluding Auckland)							
	Student places			New Schools	School Expansions	Potential New Enrolment Schemes	Redevelopments
	Low	High	Expected	Total	Total	Total	Total
To 2030	30,590	48,040	40,000	31	10	38	7

Auckland Growth Plans							
	Student places			New Schools	Schools Expansions	Potential New Enrolment Schemes	Redevelopments
	Low	High	Expected	Total	Total	Total	Total
To 2030	17,255	63,866	60,000	30	21	103	2

*Note: The above numbers and forecast schooling infrastructure are correct as of November 2018 ; however are likely to fluctuate or change as growth patterns emerge and develop over time.*



# WELLINGTON



# Northern Kāpiti: Steady Growing

## New Zealand Education Growth Plan to 2030

### Director's message:



The northern Kāpiti area between Waikanae and Otaki is expected to continue to grow, partly as a result of significant investment in roading infrastructure and partly as a result of the shifting rural-urban boundary.

While we know there is an ageing population in the Kāpiti district, there are also many new families attracted to the area because of larger sections, more affordable housing, lifestyle and improved transport links to Wellington City.

This plan, like our growth plan for Wellington Central and North, shows how we aim to deliver a local school network that will not only accommodate future growth, but also provide our children with the opportunity to reach their full potential.

Ngā mihi,  
Erika Ross

### Kāpiti's growth story

Since 2001, the Kāpiti Coast district population has grown by about 15%. The population is expected to grow from 52,000 in 2018 to 63,000 in 2043<sup>1</sup>. Kāpiti Coast District Council projects the population of Northern Kāpiti to grow from 22,600 in 2018 to 25,800 in 2030 and on to 29,600 in 2043 (total growth of 7,000)<sup>2</sup>.

In the past, this area has typically attracted an older demographic, however we are now seeing more young families move into the area. The opening of the new expressway has reduced travel time to Wellington meaning this area is now an affordable place for families to live within a reasonable commuting distance to the city. We expect the opening of Transmission Gully (planned for mid-2020) will see this growth intensify. We also anticipate the urban-rural boundary to shift further north as the population grows and previously undeveloped areas are developed as land becomes available. This is not currently reflected in the population projections.

In Northern Kāpiti, there are approximately 1,750 new dwellings planned between now and 2043. Construction is already underway. We anticipate significant further development within this period.

The Northern Kāpiti catchment has grown by 92 students since 2014. The three primary schools in this catchment are all experiencing roll growth pressure.

### What have we done so far?

- In 2010, in anticipation of projected growth, we acquired land north of Waikanae township for a new primary school. We are currently assessing whether our current site is the best location for future schooling provision.
- In the past two years, we have provided two additional teaching spaces across the Kāpiti primary network to accommodate increases in school rolls.
- We are exploring a review of some schools' enrolment scheme boundaries to provide better balance across the network to accommodate short term growth. Two Waikanae schools are on constrained sites with limited development options.

### Planning for short-term growth (3 years)

- We will continue to work with schools in this catchment to review their enrolment schemes to better utilise our existing network of school infrastructure.
- In the short-term, we anticipate an additional 200 student places will be required across four schools in the catchment to cater for growth.
- We are planning for further specialist learning support provision across both the primary and secondary network. This will likely be two satellite units (one at primary level and one at secondary level).

### Planning for medium-term growth (3-10 years)

Current population projections do not account for the growth we are expecting as a result of the investment in transport infrastructure. We are planning to accommodate at least an additional 125 students in the network by 2030. Our long-term planning incorporates several key actions:

- We are considering options for future schooling provision in Waikanae.
- We will consider options for maximising our existing school site on the rural boundary (Te Horo School), including developing a master planned capacity with this school.

- We will consider the establishment of a new kura to further increase the capacity of the existing Māori medium network. This is dependent on an anticipated application for establishment.

### Beyond 2030

Beyond 2030, we expect that growth will continue. To accommodate this growth, we anticipate establishing a new primary school on a site acquired prior to 2030. We will continue to monitor roll growth and the uptake of development in the catchment to inform our decision-making. We will also assess the need for future secondary provision and begin planning should our monitoring show this is required.

### Māori medium

Māori account for 13% of the population in the Kāpiti Coast district. In the Kāpiti catchment, there are two composite kura, one dual medium contributing primary and one dual medium full primary. Kāpiti Coast has 246 tauira in Māori medium Level 1.

There is a desire from iwi in this area to expand provision and develop new kura. We anticipate an application from iwi to establish a kura in this area and it is likely we would be supportive of such an application. We anticipate growth in this network, and the two existing kura in Kāpiti will require expansion in the next five years.

### Learning Support

The Wellington region has one of the highest levels of mainstream inclusion in the country. In the Kāpiti catchment there are currently 57 ORS students. The majority of the ORS students attend local schools with no particular school attracting a significant proportion of these learners.

Between 2014 and 2018, Kāpiti has seen a steady number of both ORS high and very high students. We anticipate the number of ORS learners will continue to rise in line with population growth. There is a special school satellite at Kāpiti School in the neighbouring network, however there is no special school provision in the Northern Kāpiti network. There is also no secondary specialist learning support provision on the Kāpiti Coast or in neighbouring Horowhenua.

<sup>1</sup> <https://forecast.idnz.co.nz/Kāpiti/population-summary>

<sup>2</sup> <https://forecast.idnz.co.nz/Kāpiti> 7th September 2018

# Northern Kāpiti: Steady Growing

## New Zealand Education Growth Plan to 2030

Growth 2007 - 2017

- Opened in Last 10 Years
- High Growth (>25%)
- Medium Growth (10-25%)
- Low Growth / No Growth

Te Kura-a-iwi o Whakaturanga Rua Mano  
St Peter Chanel School (Otaki)  
TKKM o Te Rito  
Otaki School  
Waitohu School  
Otaki College  
Te Horo School (Otaki)

Kapanui School  
Waikanae School

Northern Kāpiti, north of Wellington, comprises the areas of Waikanae and Otaki. In the Northern Kāpiti catchment, there are 2 state contributing primary schools, 3 state full primary schools, a state secondary Y7-15 school, a state integrated full primary school, and 2 composite kura (both Y1-15). As at July 2018, this catchment had a combined **school roll of 2,551 students**, including 429 Māori Medium students and 18 ORS students.

### What's influencing the Growth Plan

#### Investment in transport infrastructure



Significant investment in roading infrastructure has reduced travel time to Wellington making northern Kāpiti a desirable location for families. The opening of Transmission Gully in 2020 is expected to see this intensify.

#### Changing urban-rural boundary



We expect the urban-rural boundary to be adjusted northwards toward Te Horo as growth in the catchment increases and previously undeveloped areas become developed.

#### Growth in existing school catchments



There is currently roll growth pressure across Waikanae primary schools. This is due to roading changes and the affordable lifestyle this part of Wellington offers young families.

#### Here's what's already underway that's giving us a head start to meet growth in the region



We are exploring with schools a review of enrolment scheme boundaries to provide better balance across the network, as some schools are at capacity and on constrained sites with limited development options.



There is Ministry land available in Waikanae for a future school. We are considering site options for future schooling provision in Waikanae.



Two additional teaching spaces have been provided across the primary network to cater for recent roll growth.

### Growth Plan to 2030

2019

2022

2030



200 student places



Review of site options for Waikanae primary network



Engage with community



Potential establishment of new school – timing TBC



Enrolment zones

» We will continue to work with schools in this catchment to review their enrolment schemes to better utilise our existing network of school infrastructure.



Engagement

» We will engage with the school sector to master plan for future school size.



Roll growth funding

» In the short-term, we anticipate an additional 200 student places will be required across four schools in the catchment to cater for growth.



Site assessment

» We are considering site options for future schooling provision in Waikanae.



Expanding Provision Type

» We are planning for further specialist learning support provision across both the primary and secondary network. This will likely be two satellite units (one at primary level and one at secondary level).

» There is a desire from iwi in this area to expand provision and develop new kura. We anticipate an application from iwi to establish a kura in this area.

» We anticipate growth in this network, and the two existing kura in Kāpiti may require additional capacity.



### Director's message:



We know Wellington is growing. We have been working closely with Wellington City Council to understand the impact of the greenfield development in the north and further urban intensification in central Wellington. This plan focuses on Wellington Central (Te Aro to Island Bay) and Wellington North (Johnsonville to Tawa).

Growth presents us with both a challenge and an opportunity. Wellington City has some of the smallest school sites and challenging topography in the country. This means that building outwards, upwards or on a new site is not always an option. We need to consider innovative solutions to the challenges we face.

We know that to accommodate long term growth, we need to plan now. We want to ensure that we have the space to meet the challenges of population growth and that we work with schools to provide innovative responses to it. This plan shows how we aim to achieve this.

Ngā mihi,

Erika Ross

### Wellington's growth story

Employment opportunities, a more affordable city housing market than Auckland, coupled with a great lifestyle is bringing new families to our region. Housing in Wellington is more affordable than the Auckland market while still allowing the same city life advantages and experiences. The population of the city has grown in the last 15 years from 170,000 to over 200,000 people. The Wellington Urban Growth Plan (2015) projects an extra 50,000 people in Wellington Central by 2043.

Te Aro is the city's fastest growing residential neighbourhood, with the population growing more than three times faster than the city as a whole. Wellington City Council (WCC) projections show that the population in Wellington Central will grow from 74,700 in 2018 to 86,400 in 2030, and to 95,500 by 2043<sup>1</sup>. The majority of this residential growth is expected to come from medium and high density housing.

School rolls in the Wellington Central catchment have increased by 685 students since 2014. The primary school network is currently operating beyond capacity. Space at our school sites in this part of the catchment is limited.

The Wellington North catchment is a popular area for families, with medium density housing and in close proximity to Wellington City. A large number of land and build packages are available in this area. WCC projections show the Wellington North population is projected to grow from 48,700 in 2018 to 55,400 in 2030 and on to 61,300 in 2043<sup>2</sup>.

Two large greenfield sites in the Newlands/Grenada area are anticipated to result in about 2,200 new dwellings. We are also aware of several smaller developments in this area with potential for a further 1,300 new dwellings.

In this catchment, we have seen an increase of 707 students since 2014. The network is currently operating at 98% capacity.

### What have we done so far?

- We have been working closely with WCC, school boards and Kāhui Ako. Almost all primary and intermediate schools have enrolment schemes in place. We are exploring enrolment schemes with some primary schools in the catchment. All secondary schools have enrolment schemes.
- Recently we have provided additional teaching spaces to six schools, and invested in the redevelopment of five primary schools and one secondary school. Funding has recently been announced for the provision of an additional 16 teaching spaces at Wellington Girls' College (\$25 million).
- In Wellington Central, we are working with primary schools to review the teaching of the Y7-8 technology curriculum and what these facilities might look like in the future to help free up crucial space in schools.
- In 2012, we opened Amesbury School in northern Wellington. Funding has been allocated through Budget 18 for the expansion of this school.

### Planning for short-term growth (3 years)

In the short-term, our projections show we will need to accommodate an additional 500 students in northern Wellington and an additional 300 students in central Wellington by 2021.

- We will continue to monitor rolls and work with schools to implement and review enrolment schemes to ensure they are fit for purpose. We will also work with schools to manage out-of-zone student numbers.
- In central Wellington, we anticipate the need for 200 additional student places. We also project an additional 185 students in the secondary network that we plan to accommodate in the co-educational secondary school in Wellington Central, which has seen an increase in demand.
- In northern Wellington, we have recently approved three new enrolment schemes and one scheme amendment at local primary schools. We will also closely monitor these rolls to determine whether we are required to invest in roll growth. We will also undertake master planning for both Onslow and Newlands Colleges to ensure they are able to meet future demand.
- We are considering all network options to ease pressure on existing provision.

### Planning for medium-term growth (3-10 years)

By 2030, we are planning to accommodate an additional 700 students in Wellington Central and an additional 750 students in Wellington North.

- We are planning to engage with the sector and our communities as we develop options for future schooling provision. We will also work with schools to develop a master planned capacity for each site. This is particularly important for our primary schools that have constrained sites.

- In central Wellington, we will assess whether site acquisition for a new primary school is required and consider innovative solutions for what this could look like. We will likewise explore the possibility of establishing at least one additional primary school in northern Wellington, depending on population projections.
- In northern Wellington, we will also assess the demand for future secondary schooling and consider whether site acquisition for additional secondary provision is necessary.
- We plan to review technology provision across the city with the intention of delivering a technology hub for approximately 1,300-1,500 student places to ease pressure on primary schools.
- We will consider providing additional specialist learning support space either through satellites or a new base school.

### Beyond 2030

Growth beyond 2030 continues. Population growth between 2033 and 2043 is projected to see another 15,000 people across the city. In the Wellington Central catchment, we plan to accommodate this growth through establishing a new primary school. In Wellington North, we anticipate the need for at least one new primary school, and also potential additional secondary provision. Our monitoring of rolls and capacity will inform decision-making around the potential timing of any future provision.

### Māori medium

In the 2013 Census, within Wellington City, Māori accounted for about 8% of the total population. In March 2018, Wellington City had 159 taura in Māori medium Level 1. We project this number to grow in line with population growth. The Wellington Central catchment has no significant Māori medium provision. In the adjacent catchments, there is a composite kura and one dual-medium full primary school. Students travel across this network to access their provision of choice. There is no dual or Māori medium provision in Northern Wellington. To date, there has not been any interest from community groups about establishing provision here.

### Learning Support

As at March 2018, in Wellington Central and North there are 173 ORS students. The majority of the ORS students attend local schools with no large grouping in any one specific school. Wellington has one of the highest levels of mainstream inclusion in the country. We anticipate this number will continue to rise in line with population growth.

The Wellington region has two special schools with total capacity for 152 students. Neither of these schools are located, nor have satellite classes in this catchment. Recently, there has been increased demand for provision in both special schools, particularly from people who have relocated from Auckland, where there is greater availability of special school provision as an option.

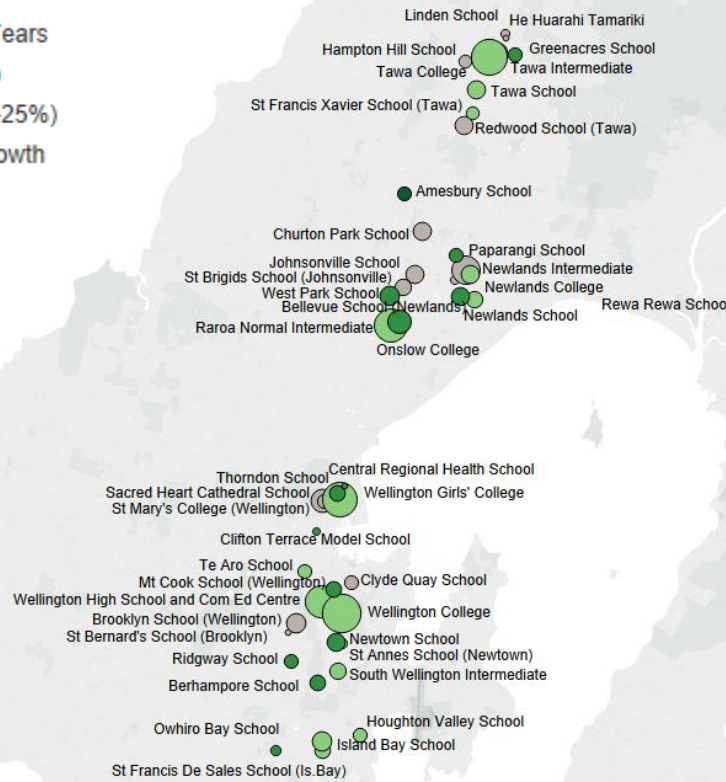
<sup>1,2</sup> <https://forecast.idnz.co.nz/wellington> 7th September 2018

# Wellington Central & North

## New Zealand Education Growth Plan to 2030

### Growth 2007-2017

- Opened in Last 10 Years
- High Growth (>25%)
- Medium Growth (10-25%)
- Low Growth / No Growth



Wellington Central and North are experiencing some new development in the north of the catchment, and infill growth in the established parts of the city. The catchment comprises 17 state contributing schools, 8 state full primary schools, 4 state intermediates, 6 state secondary schools, 5 state integrated full primary schools, 1 state integrated contributing primary school, 1 state integrated secondary school (Y9-15), 1 teen parent unit and 1 special school. As at July 2018, this catchment had a combined **school roll of 18,578 students**, including 14 Māori Medium students and 189 ORS students.

### What's Driving Growth

#### Demand for medium and high density housing in Wellington Central



The population in Wellington Central is expected to grow from 74,700 in 2018 to 86,400 in 2030. The majority of this residential growth is expected to come from medium and high density housing meaning we will need to accommodate more students in our existing network.

#### Future development in Wellington North



Development is planned in the Grenada/Newlands area on previously undeveloped land, resulting in a potential 3,500 new dwellings.

#### Constraints on existing site capacity



Many of our schools are on constrained sites which limits the opportunities for expansion.

#### Here's what's already underway that's giving us a head start to meet growth in the region



Across this large catchment, almost all primary and intermediate schools have enrolment schemes in place, with the latest implemented this year. We are currently exploring enrolment schemes with some primary schools. All secondary schools have enrolment schemes.



In Wellington Central, we are working with primary schools to review the teaching of the technology curriculum and what these facilities might look like in the future to help free up crucial space in schools.



Recently we have provided additional teaching spaces to six schools, and invested in the redevelopment of five primary schools, one intermediate and one secondary school. Funding has recently been announced for the provision of an additional 16 teaching spaces at Wellington Girls' College (\$25 million).

### Growth Plan to 2030

2019

2022

2030



Review and implement enrolment schemes



750 student places in Wellington North



820 additional students by 2021



Potential acquisition of up to three sites – timing TBC



Potential new schooling provision in north Wellington – timing TBC



Additional 1,450 students by 2030



Review technology provision



Engage with community



Enrolment zones

- » We will continue to monitor rolls and work with schools to implement and review enrolment schemes to ensure they are fit for purpose.
- » We will also work with schools to manage out-of-zone student numbers.



Network solutions

- » We plan to review technology provision across the city with the intention of delivering a technology hub for 1,300 to 1,500 student places to ease pressure on primary schools.
- » We will explore change of class options for some schools to ease pressure on intermediates which are on constrained sites and experiencing pressure.



Roll growth funding

- » In central Wellington, we forecast the need for 200 additional student places at primary level. We also expect an additional 185 students in the secondary network that we plan to accommodate in the co-educational secondary school in Wellington Central, as demand has been increasing for co-educational education over single sex.



Constraints on existing site capacity

- » Wellington City has some of the smallest school sites and challenging topography in the country. This means that building outwards, upwards or on a new site is not always an option. We need to consider innovative solutions to the challenges we face.
- » We will work with schools to develop a master planned capacity for each site. This is particularly important for our primary schools that have constrained sites.



Expanding Provision Type

- » Across the Wellington region, we are planning to engage with the school sector and our communities as we develop options for future schooling provision.
- » The Wellington Central catchment has no significant Māori medium provision. In the adjacent catchments, there is a composite kura and one dual-medium full primary school. Students travel across this network to access their provision of choice. There is no dual or Māori Medium provision in Northern Wellington.
- » The majority of the ORS students attend local schools with no large grouping in any one specific school. Wellington has one of the highest levels of mainstream inclusion in the country.
- » The Wellington region has two special schools. Neither of these schools are located, nor have satellite classes, in this catchment.



## Disclaimers

- The National Education Growth Plan (NEGP) identifies what we know from a range of sources about the anticipated location and nature of patterns of growth in school-aged children. The NEGP also identifies measures that the Government may need to consider in order to meet this growth in the period through to 2030.
- The NEGP focuses only on high growth areas and the immediate demand for state school infrastructure to 2030. However, we will continue to work with proprietors to recognise and understand the demand for state integrated schooling in particular catchments and ensure that state integrated provision is considered within the context of our catchment planning.
- The NEGP is split by region, and within large regions split into smaller catchment areas. The catchment plans identify drivers of growth, the impact on the current network and forecast where new capacity is needed across the compulsory school network.
- The NEGP comprises 39 catchment plans covering the areas of highest student population growth. Growth in these catchments is having the biggest impact on existing schools, and is increasing demand for new infrastructure across New Zealand's state school network.
- Delivery of this plan to meet the demand for student places in the NEGP will be sought through Budget 19 and subsequent Budgets. Future investment in infrastructure to meet demand will be subject to Cabinet agreement.
- Delivery solutions and responses will be informed by our ongoing monitoring of developments in and across catchments and regions and their associated impact on the forecast student demand.
- The Ministry has developed the New Zealand Catchment Planning Model (NZCPM) to forecast the student place demand and distribution for education infrastructure. The model compares the forecast demand with the space available in schools (supply), including approved new space, to identify the potential future requirement for additional student places (demand).
- Forecast demand for student places is based on regional analysis and catchment modelling and is current at November 2018. These forecasts will change as growth patterns emerge and develop over time, and as key input data is updated, such as school roll data, population projections, and large-scale developments.
- Population projections and forecast student demand are derived from Statistics New Zealand data in the first instance. At a catchment level, we add local insights such as the extent of housing development and student movements across a catchment.
- The catchment model overlays a number of data sources to enable us to make specific infrastructure decisions within school catchments for student places. This model factors in the lead times of major infrastructure projects and is not designed to roll up at a macro level, unlike other Ministry projection tools.
- Catchment maps show the location of all schools within the catchment, including those schools that have opened in 2019. The catchment maps show roll growth between 2007-2017.
- Information related to schools, learning support or Māori medium education is limited to what was known and understood as occurring in the catchment at the time this plan was written. Comprehensive national plans for Māori medium education and the provision of specialist schools and associated satellite units are being developed and sit outside this plan.
- The NEGP is a flexible, dynamic and live document. It is subject to change as growth patterns change. We will monitor the NEGP annually and review as required to ensure that we are continuing to provide accurate, reliable and up-to-date information and data to inform the right investment decisions into the future.



# National Education Growth Plan

## New Zealand Education Growth Plan to 2030

### Key to Icons:



Parental choice  
influencing utilisation



Funding required for  
additional student  
places



New school or student  
places are delivered on  
the ground



Network structure  
solutions



Additional learners in the  
catchment



Enrolment schemes



Demand to expand  
provision type



Redevelopment and  
refurbishment



Availability and  
acquisition of appropriate  
land sites



Large scale residential  
development



Constraints on existing site  
capacity

We **shape** an **education** system that delivers  
**equitable** and **excellent outcomes**

He mea **tārai** e mātou te **mātauranga**  
kia **rangatira** ai, kia **mana taurite** ai ōna **huanga**