

**AGENDA FOR A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL TO BE HELD AT WAITAKERE CENTRAL,
6 HENDERSON VALLEY ROAD, HENDERSON, WAITAKERE, ON WEDNESDAY,
20 FEBRUARY 2008 COMMENCING AT 9.30 AM**

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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 Council 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 Council 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 SUBMISSION TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ENVIRONMENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE GOVERNMENT'S 'AFFORDABLE HOUSING: ENABLING TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES BILL'

GLOSSARY

Resource Management Act 1991	RMA
Affordable Housing: Enabling Territorial Authorities Bill	the Bill

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

A1-A9

The purpose of this report is to seek the Council's approval of Waitakere City Council's submission attached at pages A1 to A9 to the Local Government and Environment Select Committee on the Government's 'Affordable Housing: Enabling Territorial Authorities Bill'.

BACKGROUND

On 4 December 2007 Housing Minister, Maryan Street introduced the Bill to Parliament. This is designed to improve the provision of affordable housing for low to modest income families. The Bill seeks to achieve this outcome by enabling territorial authorities to develop and implement an affordable housing policy which provides affordable housing through the development processes.

The Bill also proposes preventing the use of discriminatory title covenants to exclude social or affordable housing from residential developments.

The Bill was read for the first time on 11 December 2007 and was referred for consideration to the Local Government and Environment Select Committee who have called for submissions. The closing date for submissions is 29 February 2008.

If the Bill is enacted as legislation it will enable councils to require developers to either:

- include affordable housing in their developments;
- make payments towards the cost of providing affordable housing elsewhere or;
- provide land for the construction of affordable housing.

However, a council can only introduce these requirements once:

- they have established by assessment that their district suffers from a lack of affordable housing;
- they have drafted an affordable housing policy and consulted with their communities (through their special consultative procedures) on the need for an affordable housing policy; and
- they have adopted their affordable housing policy.

The Bill suggests that property obtained for affordable housing from developers can be:

- retained as part of the council's own housing stock;
- vested into a (to be established) housing trust;
- entered into shared equity arrangements with first time homebuyers (though a body will be required to administer the retained equity); or
- sold on the open market with deed restrictions ensuring the property remains affordable to further owners over the longer term.

The Government has been guided by existing United Kingdom and United States legislation in drafting this Bill. It should be remembered that both countries operate within different land legislation.

Housing affordability and that the lack of suitable affordable housing creates a range of issues for Waitakere's more vulnerable residents in their ability to work and lead healthy lives while actively participating in Waitakere's communities. National and international research demonstrates conclusively that providing access to affordable housing is a critical driver in achieving sustainable social, economic and environmental outcomes for a community, region and country.

As Waitakere City Council noted in its submission to the Commerce Committee "Inquiry into Housing Affordability" in 2007, a rapidly growing population, changes in Waitakere's demographic make up and the increased activities of property investors have acted together to make housing unaffordable for Waitakere residents on low incomes.

These factors caused significant increases in Waitakere's land and property values. In the three years to 1 September 2007 residential land values in Waitakere rose by 70%¹, with residential property values rising by an average of 34.1%² in the same period. Significantly, the largest increases in property value occurred in the lowest value areas; for example Henderson West residential values increased by 48% in this period.

Consequently people on low incomes wanting to become home owners are finding even the cheapest housing in Waitakere is becoming unaffordable. This has major ramifications as a significant proportion of Waitakere's population are on low incomes. In the 2006 census slightly more than 60% of Waitakere's population earned less than \$35,000 as an annual gross wage, while the average annual gross wage for Waitakere was \$32,000³.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Waitakere City Council recognises that housing and housing affordability is a strategic issue for the city. It has acknowledged this by incorporating it in to a number of the Council's strategic priorities and platforms, as well as ensuring it is an integral part of Council's strategic planning processes.

Affordable housing directly connects to Council's "Sustainable Development" strategic priority, as it is an important element in ensuring Waitakere city becomes a sustainable community. Affordable housing connects in to Council's "Urban and Rural Villages" strategic platform which aims, among other objectives, to provide people with choices in housing. Furthermore, the "Strong Communities" platform has the aim of supporting the health and wellbeing of our City's residents, which an adequate supply of affordable housing will help to achieve.

Housing is also present in the first two Waitakere Community Outcomes, which are:

- Sustainable Environment:
 - *"We are a leader in sustainable housing and practices"*.
- Urban and Rural Villages:
 - *"Homes are healthy and environmentally responsible"*.

ISSUES

The Bill has not been well drafted; it displays limited understanding of the roles and legislative accountabilities of territorial authorities and if passed into law (in its current form) could expose those territorial authorities that choose to implement it to unnecessary and unreasonable expense.

While the purposes and intent of the proposed legislation is laudable, there are some significant concerns with its content. These are identified below.

The Government introduced this Bill with little territorial authority consultation. Housing New Zealand Corporation held one workshop (in early August 2007) with 8 councils, including Waitakere City Council, to discuss the issues of implementing an affordable housing strategy and the possible compliance costs associated with using the following Cabinet specified regulatory tools:

- inclusionary zoning;
- linkage zoning; and
- affordable housing contributions.

¹ Quotable Value report 1 September 2007

² Quotable Value report 1 September 2007

³ This includes part time workers

Further consultation and communication with territorial authorities only occurred once the Bill was drafted and ready for introduction to Parliament. It should be noted the concerns raised by the councils at the workshop are not acknowledged in the Consultation section in the Bill's Commentary, whereas the concerns raised by other Government agencies are.

The significant concerns noted in the Bill are:

- it is designed as enabling legislation; councils are **not required** to assess or understand affordable housing issues in their districts;
- it transfers the costs of identifying, assessing and providing for affordable housing directly on to territorial authorities, without any Government financial assistance;
- it identifies the waiving of development contributions as a means of facilitating affordable housing, without acknowledging that this places costs on territorial authorities;
- the process for objections and appeals is inconsistent with the purpose and intent of the Bill;
- the ownership of the affordable housing and the role the not for profit sector can play in developing and maintaining an affordable housing stock is not addressed;
- it does not allow for alternative methods of ensuring or providing affordable housing; Waitakere has a significant number of damp, cold and mouldy pre-1978 houses which, if the purpose of the Bill is widened, could include the upgrading of this housing stock.

A10-A15 Council's significant concerns are summarised below and in greater detail in the submission attached at pages A10 to A15.

Enabling legislation

The Bill is designed to be an enabling legislation, in that territorial authorities are given the authority if they so wish, to assess the level of affordable housing in their district. It does not require territorial authorities to conduct this assessment. Only when an assessment has been conducted can a territorial authority draft and adopt, after consultation, an affordable housing policy.

A serious concern is that unless there is an assessment of housing affordability in every district and region the Government will not understand the complexity or depth of housing affordability issues. It is believed that the cost of conducting these assessments lies with the Government and that the assessments are conducted in partnership with the territorial authorities.

The cost to territorial authorities

It has been estimated that the whole process of assessing housing affordability, drafting a policy response, consulting on the policy and having it adopted could take at least 2 years and cost upwards of \$300,000.

Based on the legislation in its current form, a territorial authority is likely to incur unbudgeted costs for:

1. Carrying out the assessment of housing affordability in its district.
2. Developing and adopting an affordable housing policy, including all public consultation and the development of affordable housing retention mechanisms.
3. Ongoing policy development and overview to ensure ongoing best practice in the provision, retention and management of affordable housing.

4. Establishing and developing the territorial authority's housing (asset and tenancy) management team if the territorial authority decides to own the affordable housing stock.
5. Establishing or assisting an established housing trust to own, property manage the affordable housing stock.
6. Creation of a new database, including rental income, arrears, vacancies, repairs and maintenance, notification of property sales, retention mechanisms.
7. Dealing with objections and appeals.
8. Dealing with appeals to the Environment Court.

The Bill describes incentives territorial authorities could use to mitigate costs incurred by developers implementing their affordable housing policies. It is, however, silent on possible incentives the Government could offer territorial authorities to offset the costs they will incur when implementing the legislation and providing subsidies to developers.

The waiving of development contributions

The Bill currently proposes that a territorial authority may want to excuse a person (developer) from paying some or all of their development contributions as a means of facilitating affordable housing on their developments.

The purpose of development contributions is to fund growth. Under the provisions of Local Government Act 2002, a local authority may levy development contributions to fund all or part of the capital expenditure incurred by councils in providing additional network and community infrastructure to accommodate growth.

Waiving development contributions means councils would lose income targeted for funding growth; this means that councils can only fund growth through either rate increases (which worsens housing affordability) or by reducing or cutting existing services.

Objections and appeals

The Government considered amending the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), but they concluded this is not possible as the inclusion of affordable housing mechanisms requires changes to the purpose and original intent of the RMA. These would be significant amendments.

However, the Bill applies a number of RMA objection and appeal processes which are inconsistent with the purpose and intent of the Bill. For example, the Bill provides that any person must have the right to object to the council on 'any provision' in their affordable housing policy 'on any ground'. This means that anyone can object to affordable housing being built on a residential site. This is at odds with the Bill which seeks to prevent the use of discriminatory title covenants that exclude social or affordable housing from residential developments. It should be noted the RMA does not allow for objections for reasons based on housing tenure.

If this part of the Bill remains unchanged it will be almost impractical for a council to implement its policy as any person may object to the policy on any grounds at any time. Furthermore, an objector can appeal a council's decision to the Environment Court, which will have the power to instruct a council to review its affordable housing policy and even review and re-conduct its assessments.

Ownership of the affordable housing and the role of the not for profit sector

It is unlikely that an Affordable Housing Act will successfully deliver what is intended without a capable and well resourced not for profit housing sector. The Bill is not just silent on the role of this sector, it is also silent on how Government will grow and support this sector.

If this sector is not well developed or properly resourced, then councils will need to review their role and decide whether they are prepared to own and manage affordable housing properties. Councils will not be able to make these decisions until they have extensive knowledge and understanding of the capacity and capability of the not for profit housing sector.

Pre 1978 housing

The Bill is limited in what it can do to provide for affordable housing. A significant problem facing Waitakere is the large number of pre-1978⁴ houses that are damp, cold and mouldy causing significant problems for young and old alike.

The submission seeks to extend the purpose and intent of the Bill so councils are able to use financial contributions from developers (in lieu of new affordable housing) to upgrade (pre-1978) properties. As these properties will probably be privately owned, councils could recover their investment if an upgraded property is subsequently sold, by means of a title covenant. The recovered investment could be reinvested in either new affordable housing or in more upgrades.

Waitakere City Council Housing Action Plan

Waitakere City Council is developing its Housing Action Plan, which is drawn from the findings of the Waitakere Housing Report 2004 (with updates to 2007). The 37 possible housing initiatives are being prioritised with the intention that a report be presented to Council that recommends key housing actions the council could initiate or facilitate. This work should not be delayed because of the Bill, as it is not clear when the legislation will be enacted.

Request to speak to the submission to the Local Government and Environment Select Committee

The submission states that Waitakere City Council wishes to appear before the Select Committee to speak to the key parts of our submission.

RESOURCES

A draft submission has been prepared using existing staff resources. Unless significant redrafting is required, the only further resource requirement will be associated with the presentation of the submission (travel and time), if Council wishes to take advantage of this opportunity. Council officers recommend that Council takes up the opportunity to present its submission.

CONCLUSION

While the purposes and intent of the Bill are laudable, it is poorly drafted and not well thought through. The concerns are significant and unless changes are made it would be impossible for Waitakere City Council to support the Bill as it will expose the Council to unnecessary and unreasonable expense.

⁴ In 1977 the Building Code introduced minimum insulation standards for residential properties built from 1978 onwards

While the Bill raises the important question of Council's role in the provision of affordable housing, it will be premature at this stage to pre-empt the outcome of the parliamentary process by discussing and deciding what that role might be. This can only realistically be achieved once the legislation has been enacted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Submission to the Local Government and Environment Select Committee on the Governments 'Affordable Housing: Enabling Territorial Authorities Bill' report be received.
2. That the Council approve the submission to the Local Government and Environment Select Committee on the Government's 'Affordable Housing: Enabling Territorial Authorities Bill'.
3. That a representative(s) be nominated to appear on behalf of Waitakere City Council before the Local Government and Environment Select Committee to speak to the submission on the Government's 'Affordable Housing: Enabling Territorial Authorities Bill'.

Report prepared by: Dominic Foote, Housing Consultant, and Tony Rea, Group Manager: Social and Cultural Strategy.



5 DRAFT AUCKLAND REGIONAL TRIENNIAL AGREEMENT FOR 2008

GLOSSARY

Draft Auckland Regional Triennial Agreement	(the Agreement)
Chief Executive Officer's Forum	(CEO's Forum)
Council Controlled Organisations	(CCOs)
Local Government Act 2002	(LGA)
Regional Sustainable Development Forum	(RSDF)

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to present a draft Auckland Regional Triennial Agreement for 2008 (the Agreement) for Council endorsement and for authorisation by the signatories specified in section 9 of the Agreement.

BACKGROUND

The requirement for a triennial agreement is set out under Section 15 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). It requires:

- “(1) *Not later than 1 March after each triennial general election of members, all local authorities within each region must enter into an agreement containing protocols for communication and coordination among them during the period until the next triennial general election of members.*”

Section 15 of the LGA also requires each agreement to include a statement of the process for consultation on proposed new regional council activities. The Agreement can be amended after it has been signed, but only with the consent of all parties.

The current Triennial Agreement is dated 28 February 2005 and remains in force until replaced by another agreement.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Under Section 15 of the LGA, all local authorities within a region must enter into such an agreement. By ensuring a new Triennial Agreement is in place by 1 March 2008, the councils of the region will meet their obligations under section 15 of the LGA.

ISSUES

Discussion

Since the adoption of the current Triennial Agreement, significant advances have been made with regard to regional cooperation and prioritisation. In particular, the establishment of the Regional Sustainable Development Forum (RSDF) and the development of the One Plan has modelled the principles outlined in section 14 (e) of the LGA and could be viewed as a major example of regional collaboration and coordination.

Given that the focus for the Triennial Agreement is primarily on protocols for communication and coordination between local authorities, the key elements of the Agreement can remain consistent, and should not change fundamentally between electoral cycles.

A16-A21 The CEO's Forum considered a paper on 19 October 2007 which proposed an approach to the development of the Agreement which was largely to make minor changes to update for currency. The detail on these changes is outlined below, and the draft of the updated Agreement is attached at pages A16 to A21.

Changes to Current Triennial Agreement

In reviewing the content of the Agreement, minor changes have been made to update the following sections:

- List of Regional and Sub-regional Fora (section 4.2.3);
- List of Regional Officer Groups (section 4.2.4);
- List of Regional Priorities (section 5);
- Signatory names (section 9).

The reference in section 1 of the current Triennial Agreement regarding the inclusion of CCOs within the Auckland region for the next agreement has been removed. The CEO's Forum agreed that the current Triennial Agreement seems to have operated successfully with councils (as the parent organisations) representing their organisations/wider group.

Sections 2 and 7 of the current Triennial Agreement, which refer to evaluation and review of the agreement have been modified slightly as agreed by the CEO's Forum, to provide greater flexibility on the review timeframe and process. In particular, Section 7 has been changed to remove the specification that the current Triennial Agreement must be reviewed at least four (4) months prior to the date of the triennial local body elections.

Section 5 of the current Triennial Agreement has also been updated to include a reference to One Plan, noting that it will inform and be informed by the regional priorities listed in the agreement. The reference notes that One Plan will incorporate a vision and strategic direction for sustainability, a set of strategic actions derived from regional strategies and a list of agreed and prioritised actions and projects that are of regional significance.

One change to the Agreement is required: it needs to be updated to reflect the appointment of Roger Kerr-Newell as Chief Executive of Rodney District Council.

RESOURCES

There are no resource implications associated with this report and the work on the Agreement will be undertaken from within existing budgets.

CONCLUSION

A16-A21

The attached draft of the Agreement at pages A16 to A21 is an update of the current Triennial Agreement, and the update reflects current conditions. Agreement by local authorities across the region is required before 1 March 2008 to meet the requirements of the LGA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Draft Auckland Regional Triennial Agreement for 2008 report be received.
2. That the draft Auckland Regional Triennial Agreement be amended to reflect the recent Chief Executives change at Rodney District Council.
3. That the Council endorse the attached draft Auckland Regional Triennial Agreement for authorisation by the signatories specified in Section 9 of the Agreement.

Report prepared by: Sue Bidrose, Director: Strategic Performance.



6 SUBMISSION ON THE EDUCATION (ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITIES OF TECHNOLOGY) AMENDMENT BILL

GLOSSARY

Unitec New Zealand (Unitec)
Education (Establishment of Universities of Technology) Amendment Bill (the Bill)

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to enable Council to consider and, and if it so determines, approve a submission on the Education (Establishment of Universities of Technology) Amendment Bill (the Bill).

BACKGROUND

The Bill is a Private Members Bill currently before the Education and Science Select Committee of Parliament. The key purpose of the Bill is to establish a new category of tertiary institution, a 'University of Technology', under the Education Act 1989.

The term University of Technology is used fairly extensively overseas to refer to institutions that are also called 'dual sector universities'. Dual sector universities combine trade, technical and professional knowledge and education with applied research and degree and post graduate programmes. This results in a strong focus on professional and vocational education with more readily accessible professional development opportunities for learners.

Overseas experience suggests that Universities of Technology have a successful record in enabling those who begin their studies by pursuing trade, technical or commercial training programmes to move on to more advanced professional and vocational training. This is because Universities of Technology are designed to facilitate pathways for higher learning. They build on the foundations of trade and technical training with a practice led focus on career, skill and professional development.

The current focus on skill shortages in the New Zealand workforce and economy provide useful context for consideration of the Bill. The economy is at full employment, there is strong competition for New Zealand's skilled workers from overseas economies (notably the Australian mining industry), and there is a shortage of skilled trades people due to the absence of apprenticeships in the late 1980's and 1990's. The Government has recognised this issue with the recent announcement of a Skill New Zealand Forum, involving unions, business and government, and the proposed development of a Skills Strategy. Based on overseas results, the creation of Universities of Technology would be another tool that could be used to address this issue.

Also relevant to consideration of this issue is Council's strategic partnership with Unitec New Zealand (Unitec). This partnership is underpinned by a Memorandum of Understanding and has benefited the city enormously since its inception. Unitec has invested significantly in facilities and programmes in Waitakere. This investment has had a positive impact on the Henderson Town Centre, the wider city, and accessibility to tertiary education for the city's residents. Further investment is being considered in the form of Design and Screen/Performing Arts schools at Corban Estate and trade training facilities in the north of the city.

This Bill is strongly supported by Unitec as it would provide a pathway for them to achieve university status in the form that best suits them (a dual sector university focused on trade, vocational and professional education), rather than as a traditional research led university. This would add to the reputation and credibility of the programme available in Waitakere, and likely retain more of the city's learners locally.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Growing and enhancing the range of tertiary education opportunities available within Waitakere City has long been a part of the City's Eco City strategy and goals. Work in this area contributes to the Strong Innovative Economy, Urban and Rural Villages and Strong Communities Strategic Platforms and the Lifelong Learning Strategic Priority.

If the Bill is passed into law, it will enable Unitec to seek recognition as a University of Technology. This will strengthen the reputation and appeal of the programmes on offer in the city, and benefit one of the Council's key strategic partners.

ISSUES

It is the view of Council officers that it is in the best interests of the City and the wider New Zealand economy for the Council to make a submission in support of the Bill.

A22-A25

A draft submission to the Bill has been prepared and is attached at pages A22 to A25. This sets out a position consistent with Council's policy framework, partnership with Unitec and previous work in relationship to this issue.

Decision Making

There are a number of good reasons why Council should make a submission in support of the Bill. The Bill, if passed, is likely to enable an enhanced contribution from the tertiary education sector to community wellbeing set out in the Local Government Act 2002, not just in Waitakere, but more broadly across the country as well. As discussed at length in the attached submission, the Bill will allow for a new category of university, the University of Technology, which would focus on economic transformation through vocational and professional skill development, practical knowledge application and innovation in trade, technical and professional fields. As highlighted under Background above, Universities of Technology tend to have success in taking students through from trade and technical programmes to advanced vocational and professional development, thereby developing greater skill levels in the workforce and enabling citizens to better reach their potential. The use of the 'university' label assists with this as programmes and institutions have greater credibility and an enhanced reputation with industry, learners and potential learners and internationally.

To that extent, progress would be made toward social and economic wellbeing goals as a result of the passage of this Bill and the establishment of Universities of Technology. In particular, the Government's goal of economic transformation, and its goals for the tertiary education sector would be delivered on.

These benefits would be likely to be felt in Waitakere. Unitec, the principal provider of access to tertiary education in Waitakere and a strategic partner of the Council, would likely be well placed to gain University of Technology status. Not only would this contribute to social and economic wellbeing, but the more the city can retain students to study locally, the less travel is necessary, meaning that environmental benefits also accrue. The Strong Economy, Urban and Rural Villages and Strong Communities Community Outcomes would be contributed to.

The submission sets out in more detail how wellbeing in the City would be contributed to by the passage of the Bill.

In terms of costs and dis-benefits from making a submission, there are no strong reasons why a submission should not be made. The Bill is not aimed at creating wasteful competition among universities. The Bill aims to create a category of institution that is markedly different from traditional research led universities, one that will sit along side those institutions and add a different sort of value to society and the workforce. The proposals advanced by the Bill seem to fit perfectly with the Government's vision and priorities for tertiary education

In terms of cost to Council, there is very minor cost associated with making a submission. This issue is addressed below under Resources.

Based on the above analysis, it is recommended that Council make a submission in support of the Bill.

RESOURCES

A draft submission has been prepared using existing staff resources. Unless significant redrafting is required, the only further resource requirement will be associated with the presentation of the submission (travel and time), if Council wishes to take advantage of this opportunity. Council officers recommend that Council takes up the opportunity to present its submission.

CONCLUSION

The Education (Establishment of Universities of Technology) Amendment Bill is a Private Members Bill currently before the Education and Science Select Committee of the House of Representatives. The key purpose of the Bill is to establish a new category of tertiary institution, a 'University of Technology', under the Education Act 1989.

Analysis indicates that the establishment of dual sector, 'Universities of Technology' would strengthen the tertiary education in New Zealand, in particular its ability to contribute to the country's economic transformation. The Bill is also likely to benefit the City via Unitec, who would be likely to be in a position to attain University of Technology status under the Bill.

Based on analysis by Council officers, it is recommended that a submission in support of the Bill be made.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Submission on the Education (Establishment of Universities of Technology) Amendment Bill report be received.
- A22-A25 2. That the submission as attached to the Agenda at pages A22 to A25 be approved as the Waitakere City Council submission on the Education (Establishment of Universities of Technology) Amendment Bill, and that the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to make any minor editorial changes required.
3. That the Council appoint a representative(s) to present the submission on the Education (Establishment of Universities of Technology) Amendment Bill on its behalf.

Report prepared by: John Johnson, Acting Director: Corporate & Civic Services.



7 AUCKLAND TRANSPORT PLAN ADVISORY GROUP

GLOSSARY

Auckland Regional Transport Authority	(ARTA)
Auckland Transport Plan	(ATP)
Auckland Transport Plan Advisory Group	(ATP Advisory Group)

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is for the Council to nominate a Councillor representative and alternate on the Auckland Transport Plan Advisory Group (ATP Advisory Group).

BACKGROUND

Auckland Regional Transport Authority (ARTA) is responsible for the development of the Auckland Transport Plan (ATP), which sets out a ten year transport programme for the Auckland region. The previous ATP was adopted in 2006.

ARTA has involved territorial authorities, Transit New Zealand and ONTRACK in developing the ATP. Working groups were established at the political advisory level and officer level.

At its meeting on 9 February 2006 the City Development Committee resolved:

“That Councillor Stone be appointed as Waitakere City Council’s representative on the Auckland Transport Plan overview group and in her absence that Councillors Hulse or Clews attend.”

55/2006

Authority for a new appointment to the ATP Advisory Group is required to give advice in relation to the development of the next ATP.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The priorities and prioritisation criteria set out in the ATP are taken into account by Land Transport New Zealand in prioritising funding for transport projects in the Auckland region.

The ATP is an example of a “one plan” approach to setting a transport programme in relation to transport programmes of Territorial Authorities, Auckland Regional Transport Authority, Transit New Zealand and ONTRACK. This is a forerunner of how governance arrangements deal with a situation of a plan which may affect the ability of an organisation to prioritise its own projects.

Waitakere’s transport programme is developed in accordance with the Waitakere City Transport Strategy and relates to the following key strategic platforms:

- **Strong Communities:** People are active, informed, healthy and content. They feel safe and there is a strong sense of community.
- **Urban and Rural Villages:** Centres are thriving places, providing exciting options for people to live, work and play.
- **Integrated Transport and Communication:** Public transport and communications systems provide fast, effective services to the whole city. Transport systems are integrated, innovative and environmentally responsible.
- **Strong Innovative Economy:** Waitakere is a place of innovative economic activities, providing local, quality work and development options for its people.

These strategic platforms are key parts of Waitakere’s response to desires expressed by residents in the formulation of the community outcomes for Waitakere. These community outcomes are:

- sustainable transport systems provide fast and effective movement of people, goods and services within, and in and out of the City;
- the transport network is integrated, innovative, safe and environmentally responsible and supports excellent lifestyles and quality urban and village design;
- public transport services are appealing, reduce car dependency and match local need.

ISSUES

Auckland Transport Plan

The next iteration of the ATP is currently under development with the intention that the final document will be completed by August 2008. The ATP will build on the work undertaken for the 2006 ATP and will be the multi-modal, multi-agency integrated implementation plan that will guide the development of the first three year Regional Land Transport Programme and inform the regions’ Long Term Council Community Plans.

The ATP will provide a co-ordinated approach that integrates the activities of all transport agencies and modes in the Auckland region.

Council involvement

While the development of the ATP is being led by ARTA, it is intended to involve close collaboration with the Auckland Regional Council, Auckland territorial authorities, Transit New Zealand, Land Transport New Zealand, ONTRACK, and the Ministry of Transport. The development of the ATP will include three levels of co-ordination with these organisations, similar to the approach taken in the development of the 2007 ATP, as follows:

- an officers' technical reference group, which will be responsible for reviewing inputs in to the ATP from the project groups - this role will be undertaken by the Technical Advisory Committee, which is a regional officers group;
- an executive steering group, made up of senior officers, which will assist in identifying issues and providing direction for the ATP - this role will be undertaken by the Regional Transport Executives Group; and
- an ATP Advisory Group, which will assist in identifying issues, providing direction at a governance level, and be the conduit for representing the ATP within the respective organisations.

Membership of the ATP Advisory Group will include representation from the ARTA, Transit New Zealand, Land Transport New Zealand and ONTRACK Boards, territorial authorities and ARC Councillors and a senior representative from the Ministry of Transport.

At this stage, it is expected that the ATP Advisory Group will meet on 6 March 2008, to review the development of the draft ATP, and in early June 2006, to review the proposed draft ATP.

Waitakere City Council has been invited to nominate one elected member as its representative on the ATP Advisory Group. It would be appropriate to appoint an alternate as well. The Chairman of the Policy and Strategy Committee or the Council's representative on the Regional Land Transport Committee would have the appropriate background to be appointed on the ATP Advisory Group.

Consultation

ARTA has proposed that development of the ATP include consultation with each of the region's local authorities, Transit New Zealand, Land Transport New Zealand, ONTRACK and the Regional Land Transport Committee in the first quarter of 2008. Following submissions and hearings (proposed to be held in July) from key stakeholders (similar to last year's consultation process) it is proposed that the final ATP will be released in August 2008.

ARTA has proposed that the final ATP forms part of the consultation documents for the three-year Regional Land Transport Programme that will be released for public consultation in December 2008. The rationale for not undertaking full public consultation on the ATP prior to August 2008 is that it would conflict with annual plan consultations and therefore has the potential to create unnecessary confusion with the general public on what is being consulted on and by whom.

RESOURCES

No resources are required, except for staff time, a Councillor and an alternate.

CONCLUSION

The Chairman of the Policy and Strategy Committee or the Council's representative on the Regional Land Transport Committee would have the appropriate background to be appointed as the Council's representative and alternate on the ATP Advisory Group.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Auckland Transport Plan Advisory Group report be received.
2. That the Council nominate a representative, and an alternate, to represent Waitakere City Council on the Auckland Transport Plan Advisory Group.

Report prepared by: Kevin Wright, Manager Transport Strategy.



8 APPOINTMENT TO THE WAITEMATA HARBOUR CLEAN-UP TRUST

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to enable Council to appoint a Councillor to serve as an alternate Member to Mayor Bob Harvey on the Waitemata Harbour Clean-Up Trust.

BACKGROUND

The Waitemata Harbour Clean-Up Trust was set up in December 2002. Mayor Bob Harvey has been a Member of the Trust, being one of the Mayors who were among the signatories.

A26 The background and aim of the Waitemata Harbour Clean-Up Trust is attached on page A26.

ISSUES

The Mayor has recently suggested it appropriate for a Councillor to be appointed as his alternate to attend meetings of the Waitemata Harbour Clean-Up Trust when he is not available. He has suggested that Councillor Clow be the alternate.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The appointment of Councillors to outside organisations is consistent with the Active Democracy and Strong Communities platforms of the 2006-2016 Long Term Council Community Plan.

RESOURCES

No additional resources will be required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Appointment to the Waitemata Harbour Clean-Up Trust report be received.
2. That Council consider appointing Councillor Clow to act as an alternate Member to the Mayor on the Waitemata Harbour Clean-Up Trust.

Report prepared by: Audrey Chan, Committee Secretary.



PUBLIC EXCLUDED MATTER

9 PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITIONS - AMBRICO PLACE AND RANKIN AVENUE, NEW LYNN

This item will be considered in the Confidential Supplement of the agenda, and has been circulated to members separately with this agenda.

PROCEDURAL MOTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting namely, Proposed Land Acquisitions - Ambrico Place and Rankin Avenue, New Lynn.

The general subject of the matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation of the matter, and the specific grounds under Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of the matter to be considered.	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to the matter.	Ground(s) under Section 48(1)(a) for the passing of this resolution.
Proposed Land Acquisitions - Ambrico Place and Rankin Avenue, New Lynn	The withholding of information is necessary in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations). 	That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 7(2)(i) of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public as follows:

- *The report contains information which if released could affect Council's negotiations.*

